

# **DIMUN**

Davidson's Invitational Model  
United Nations



**HANDBOOK**  
**2020**

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# DIMUN 2020 Organizational Team

## Organizational Staff

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## DIMUN 2020 Dates

**Tuesday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Auditorium:**  
Orientation meeting and give out application information

**Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 3:00 PM, DHS Room 7:**  
Delegation and individual applications due

**Tuesday, November 12<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Room 7:**  
Preliminary countries assigned, resolution writing workshop: instructions for research/writing/submitting resolutions

**Tuesday, December 3<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 PM, Emailed to Chair:**  
Preliminary resolutions due

**Thursday, January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 9:00 – 2:30 PM DHS Library/Media Center:**  
Major Power interviews, applicants will be contacted by chairs for appointment time

**Friday, January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 9:00 – 2:30 PM DHS Library/Media Center:**  
Major Power interviews, applicants will be contacted by chairs for appointment time

**Tuesday, January 21<sup>st</sup>**  
Country assignments released

**Tuesday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 PM, DHS Room 7:**  
\$40.00 fee and resolutions are due. Davidson HS use the Eventbrite link sent through text to pay. Guest school delegates should ask their sponsor teachers about paying fees.

Resolutions must be emailed to your committee chair as a Word document. If your resolutions are not submitted by the deadline, delegates must bring 150 copies for ECOSOC, HF, or PS, or 15 copies if for Security Council, to the DIMUN Committee Meeting on March 10<sup>th</sup>. Late resolutions must also be approved by the DIMUN staff at registration.

**Tuesday, March 10<sup>th</sup>, 6:00 PM, DHS Auditorium:**  
Final meeting, review parliamentary procedure, discuss registration.

**Tuesday, March 24<sup>th</sup>, Mobile Convention Center:**  
DIMUN Committee Meetings. Registration begins at 7:15 AM in the Convention Center. Parking is \$5.00. Once parked, you cannot drive from the Convention Center until DIMUN adjourns.

**Wednesday, March 25<sup>th</sup>, Mobile Convention Center:**  
DIMUN General Assembly. Flags must be turned in by 7:45 AM. Roll call begins at 8:00 AM.

# DIMUN Agenda

## Tuesday, March 24, 2020: Committee Assembly

Registration .....	7:15-8:00
Committee Assembly	
Welcome & Roll Call	
Major Power Addresses.....	8:00-8:30
Committee Debates.....	8:30-10:00
Break .....	10:00-10:10
Committee Debates.....	10:10-11:45
Lunch.....	11:45-1:00
Committee Debates.....	1:00-2:30
Announcements & Adjourn.....	2:30

## Wednesday, March 25, 2020: General Assembly

General Assembly	
Welcome & Roll Call	
Report from Security Council.....	8:00-8:15
General Assembly Debate .....	8:15-10:00
Break .....	10:00-10:15
General Assembly Debate.....	10:15-11:45
Lunch .....	11:45-1:00
Awards Ceremony .....	1:00-2:00
Adjournment.....	2:00

During General Assembly, we will take an agenda speakers list, and delegates will decide the order of topics we discuss. Once we debate topics in a committee, we will not return to that committee until we have discussed a topic in each of the committees other than Security Council. Each topic will have a maximum of 45 minutes of debate. We will not discuss Security Council topics in General Assembly; the chair of the Security Council will report to the entire body the resolutions passed in Security Council during Committee Assembly.

## About DIMUN

In 1977, a group of students in the gifted program at Davidson High School led by Kay Schwartz Rickman, proposed a Model United Nations, and the idea was born for Mobile high school students to recreate the United Nations. Their idea became Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations (DIMUN). Since then, DIMUN has grown to include hundreds of students who gather for two days, representing countries from around the globe, debating international issues, and proposing solutions to the world's problems.

Assigned a country to represent, students form delegations, consisting of groups of three participants (four if applying for a Security Council country) and choose a committee of topics to concentrate their interests. The committees, Political and Security, Economic and Social, Humanitarian and Financial, and the Security Council, offer a wide range of topics from international terrorism to human rights violations to debt relief. Delegates discuss the most pressing issues of the current day.

In preparation for DIMUN, delegates research the topics in their committee, deciding their country's position on the issue, what actions their country would be willing to take, and what countries are their allies on the issue. Using this research, each delegate writes at least one resolution, which is a description and solution to a problem from the list of topics. The DIMUN staff compiles these plans into a packet of resolutions, which the delegates use during the simulation to guide their debate. Since the resolutions are the basis of discussion during the event, it is important that they are well researched and from the point of view of the delegate's country.

On **Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>** DIMUN takes place at the Mobile Convention Center. On the first day the delegation splits, each committee member goes to his/her respective group to discuss the topics in each forum. During this first day, students discuss their resolutions, amend them and pass at least one plan for each topic. The resolutions that pass in committee are then used for General Assembly on the second day.

On the second day, all delegates meet together for the entire day in General Assembly. This gives the delegates from each committee the opportunity to hear the resolutions passed from the previous day, debate the issues as a whole, and vote again as the General Assembly.

The Davidson Model UN staff welcomes you to join us at DIMUN. It is an exciting recreation of the United Nations, one that thousands of students have enjoyed for almost four decades. We hope you will enjoy participating in our Model United Nations!

# DIMUN for Dummies

## (DIMUN Speak)

**Chairperson (Chair)**- seniors from Davidson High School who preside over debate within a committee. They are the final authorities within their committees.

**Committee**-four separate bodies at DIMUN (PS, ECOSOC, HF, SC) that discuss different topics concerning international issues.

**Delegate**-an individual participant in a DIMUN committee

**Delegation**- consists of a team of three or four members (delegates) who represent a particular country. Each delegate within a delegation belongs to a different committee.

**DIMUN**- Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations- recreation of the United Nations during which high school students discuss and propose solutions to international problems from the point of view of the country they represent

**Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC)**- the committee that discusses global economic and social issues.

**General Assembly**-large meeting of all delegates on the second day of DIMUN

**Handbook**- the official reference for DIMUN containing the rules and procedures for the event

**Humanitarian and Financial Committee (HF)**- committee that discusses a variety of topics relating to humanitarian and economic issues.

**Major Power**- the five permanent members of the Security Council, USA, UK, France, China and the Russian Federation, who have veto power in the Security Council.

**Major Power Address**- three-minute speech by each major power at the beginning of the simulation outlining that country's vision and plan for DIMUN. All countries are able to give addresses, but only the major powers are required to speak to the assembly

**Parliamentary Procedure**-the rules for debate in DIMUN used to maintain order. Though based on Robert's Rules of Order, the hierarchy of rules are: 1) DIMUN rules from the *Handbook* 2) UN Charter 3) Robert's Rules of Order. The chair is the final authority on all discretionary rules.

**Political and Security Committee (PS)**- committee that deals with resolving conflicts through political means rather than violence

**Resolution**- description and solution to a problem, plans of action from the point of view of the country sponsoring the resolution. Resolutions are the basis of discussion in committee and should be based on thorough research concerning the topic. They are made up of two sections. The first is the description of the problem, written in perambulatory clauses. The second part is the action, written in activating clauses.

**Security Council (SC)**-committee that deals primarily with maintaining peace and international security. Only fifteen countries make up this committee, including the five permanent major powers and another ten rotating countries. This is the only committee that has the power to make binding resolutions and send UN peacekeeping troops.

**Sergeant at Arms**- those students who guard the doors during voting and have authority to depose unruly delegates at the bidding of the chair

**Topic**- broad areas of discussion chosen by the chair. These are the issues that can be discussed in committee.

## How to Get Started

1. Find two other students (you do not all need to go to the same school) to join you in a delegation. (A delegation which wishes to apply for a Security Council country shall have four members, but these students must have a combined four years of DIMUN experience.)
2. Look at the list of topics and decide which committee each person in your delegation wants to join. You will each join a different committee, but will all represent the same country. Committees include Economic and Social (ECOSOC), Humanitarian and Financial (HF), Political and Security (PS), and Security Council (SC). Only experienced delegates may be in the Security Council. On the first day of DIMUN you will not sit with your delegation. Rather, you will sit by committee to discuss the topics. On Thursday, you will sit in General Assembly with your whole delegation.
3. Fill out a google form application, listing your top four country choices. If this is your delegation's first time participating in DIMUN, you may not try for a Security Council country. **Applications are due Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2019.**
4. While waiting for your **preliminary country assignment**, go the United Nations website, [www.un.org](http://www.un.org), and check out the kinds of things that the UN does. Remember: The UN brings together the nations of the world to discuss problems and try to achieve peaceful resolutions to conflicts. In extreme cases, the UN imposes sanctions, for which UN nations refuse to trade/talk to countries or sends in peacekeeping troops.
5. If you applied to be a **major power**, your interviews are **January 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup>**. Chairs will inform your delegation of its interview time, which will be between 9 am and 2:30 pm.
6. Once you get your **preliminary country assignment** and attend the recommended resolution writing workshop on **November 12<sup>th</sup>**, start researching the topics and write one resolution. See "How to Research for DIMUN" and "How to Write a Resolution" in the *Handbook*. Preliminary resolutions are due **December 3<sup>rd</sup>**. Depending on the quality of your delegation's preliminary resolutions, the final country assignments are subject to change at the chairs' discretion.
7. On **January 21<sup>st</sup>**, **final country assignments** will be released. **Your \$40 delegate fee and final country resolutions are due Tuesday, February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019.** Davidson students must pay through the Eventbrite link sent through text. Guest school delegates should ask their sponsor teachers about paying fees. Resolutions must be emailed to your committee chair as a Word document.
8. Attend the final meeting on **March 10**. In the days leading up to DIMUN, review parliamentary procedure and study the resolutions approved for the convention.
9. Come to DIMUN at 7:30 AM on **Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020.** Dress in business attire, as outlined in the "DIMUN Etiquette" section. Remember to bring \$5 for parking and money for lunch on Wednesday and Thursday. Once you leave your car in the morning, you may not get in it again until we leave for the day. Like a school day, attendance is recorded, and absences will be reported to your school.
10. Do not forget the different awards at DIMUN (see "DIMUN Awards" section).



## Application Process

Applications will be available online via a google form link and they will be due **Tuesday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>**. Using this information, the DIMUN staff will assign a preliminary country to each delegation. Every member in the delegation must research his or her preliminary country and write one resolution to be submitted to the chairs by **December 3<sup>rd</sup>**. See “How to Research for DIMUN” and “How to Write a Resolution” for more information on resolution writing. Based on the accuracy and quality of writing of the resolutions submitted by a delegation, the chairs may change country assignments at their discretion. Those delegations interested in being Security Council countries will not go through the preliminary country process but rather will turn in resolutions to the chairs based on their first-choice countries during their interviews on **January 2<sup>nd</sup>** and **January 3<sup>rd</sup>**.

Additionally, this year we will contact you via text and email. You will be sent a link to a shared folder on OneDrive to receive country assignments and additional information. If you have any questions about the DIMUN process, email a chair.

## Major Powers

The major powers are the five countries that are permanent members of the Security Council: United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Russian Federation, and the People's Republic of China. These countries are major industrialized nations possessing significant military forces and nuclear weapons. They all have veto power within the Security Council, which they can exercise to block the passage of a resolution. As such, much debate in the UN revolves around these nations. Therefore, those delegates who wish to represent a major power must be more prepared and more enthusiastic than the average delegate.

In order to be a major power, a delegate must be qualified for the position. Past DIMUN experience and performance will be taken into account in assigning major powers. Chairs will also hold interviews on **Thursday, January 2<sup>nd</sup> and Friday, January 3<sup>rd</sup> from 9:00 a.m.-2:30 p.m. in the DHS Library** for those delegations who wish to be major powers. At the interview, be prepared to explain why you think you should be a major power, how you would contribute to the simulation, and your country's views on two topics from each committee. Additionally, at the interview, all delegates for major powers will be required to submit and discuss one resolution each for their first-choice country. Furthermore, delegations hoping to be major powers should expect to write at least 1 resolution per topic within their individual committees if selected to be a major power for the actual DIMUN simulation. If your group desires to be a major power, please check the interview session your delegation wishes to attend on the delegation application. Every member of the delegation needs to be present for the interview.

It is important that you realize that as a major power you will be expected to lead the debate. All major powers will also make a three-minute opening address at the beginning of the simulation. This speech should outline your country's goals, plans for the world community, and your hopes for this session of DIMUN. Remember that delegates from smaller countries look to you for leadership and inspiration. Being a major power can be a very rewarding experience, and all qualified delegates are encouraged to apply.

# Parliamentary Procedure (ParPro)

## Rule 1: Parliamentary Priorities

- A. DIMUN Handbook Rules
- B. UN Charter
- C. Robert's Rules of Order

## Rule 2: Presiding Officer

- A. Conducts meetings.
- B. Maintains order in the body; the presiding officer is the FINAL authority on all matters affecting the body.
- C. Ensures that each delegate receives all rights and privileges due to that delegate.

## Rule 3: Officers

- A. The Secretary is responsible for keeping all records of the body.
- B. Sergeants at Arms are responsible for security at DIMUN.
- C. Pages are provided for the convenience of the delegates.

## Rule 4: Quorum

- A. General Assembly and its committees, with the exception of Security Council:  
One-third of the members of the body shall compose a quorum for consideration of business; a quorum of an absolute majority shall be required for a vote on the resolution. If a delegate has reason to believe that there is not a quorum present, he may request a quorum call.
- B. Security Council: a quorum shall consist of an absolute majority of members including all five permanent members.

## Rule 5: Agenda

The first order of business for the committee shall be the consideration of the agenda. At this time, the delegates will determine the topic area to be discussed by the committee. The only motion in order at this point will be, "I move that the topic of \_\_\_ be considered at this time." The motion requires a second and is debatable. A Pro-Con speaker's list will be taken. After debate is closed, a vote will be taken. A simple majority is required for passage of this procedural motion.

## Rule 6: Presentation of Motions (remember that the word "motion" is a noun and "move" is a verb: "I would like to make a motion to ..." or "I move to ...")

- A. A delegate may not address the Body unless he is first recognized by the Chair.
- B. When a delegate makes a motion, it will be considered in the order that it was heard.
- C. A delegate must be on the speaker's list to make all motions  
EXCEPT:
  1. Important Question Motion: This is a motion that requires a resolution to be passed by a 2/3 majority instead of a simple majority.
  2. Divide the Question Motion: Delegates wishing to vote separately on different clauses of a resolution will rise on a point of order. When recognized, delegates make a motion to divide the question, and then they explain how they wish to divide the clauses.
  3. Roll-Call Vote Motion: Delegates may make these motions following the move to previous question on a resolution. Rise on a point of order.
  4. Adjourn Motion: A motion to bring the meeting to a close.
  5. Recess Motion: A motion used to halt the proceedings temporarily.

## ParPro (Continued)

### Rule 7: Motions

- A. Previous Question: This motion cuts off debate and brings the assembly to a vote on the resolution mentioned. It requires five seconds. Then two pro and two con speakers will be heard. The motion passes with a simple majority.
- B. Table Motions
  - 1. Table the topic: When a motion is made to table the topic, the committee votes whether to move to another topic. If the motion passes, the topic can no longer be discussed unless a majority of the body decides to remove it from the table, which can only happen after another item of business has been discussed.
  - 2. Table a resolution: This motion removes a resolution from the debating floor.
  - 3. Both will hear two pro and two con speakers, passing with a two-thirds majority.
- C. Committee of the Whole:
  - 1. The Body may go into this when it feels informal discussion is needed to lead an issue out of a hopelessly deadlocked situation.
  - 2. The Presiding Officer may move the Body, or it may be moved by a delegate.
  - 3. The proper motion is to state, "I move that the Body resolve into a committee of the Whole."
  - 4. The Chair will determine the length of the motion.
  - 5. The motion will hear one pro and one con, passing with a simple majority.
- D. Suspend the Rules: In certain cases, a delegate can make a motion to set the rules aside for debate. This motion requires a two-thirds vote.
- E. Reconsider Motion: A motion to reconsider a resolution that has been acted on previously may be made by a member of the prevailing side. A two-thirds vote in favor of reconsideration is necessary to re-introduce a matter after two pro and two con speakers are heard.
- F. Withdrawal: a motion may be removed from the floor if the decision is unanimous among the body
- G. Consider: A motion to consider allows a delegate to decide the agenda. It will hear one pro and one con speaker, and it passes with a simple majority vote.
- H. Amending a Resolution: Delegates submit the amendment in written form to the Secretary. Then a delegate may rise on a point of order and make a motion to amend that resolution. The motion requires five seconds. It will hear one pro and one con speaker, and it passes with a simple majority vote.

### Rule 8: Points

- A. Signify a point by raising placards. Then wait to be recognized by the chair. The chair will ask, "[Country] on what point do you rise?" Then you say, "Point of \_\_\_\_, [etc]."
- B. Delegates may not interrupt other delegates while they are speaking. The following points should be made as soon as the speaker is finished:
  - 1. Point of Inquiry: A delegate rises on this point if they have a question about parliamentary procedure.
  - 2. Point of Order: A delegate that notices a breach of parliamentary rules can rise on a point of order. Motions that do not require delegates to be on the speaker's list can be heard by rising on a point of order.
  - 3. Point of Information: When delegates have something important to add to a topic just discussed by the speaker, they can rise on a point of information. It is used to clarify misrepresented information.
  - 4. Right of reply: If a speaker makes derogatory comments about a nation or delegate, the injured party may request a right of reply. The opportunity and length are at the chair's discretion.
  - 5. Personal Preference: A delegate may rise at any time on a point of personal preference. Examples: asking the speaker to speak louder, changing uncomfortable conditions, etc.

## ParPro (Continued)

### Rule 9: Yielded Time

- A. If a delegate finishes speaking before his/her time expires, he/she can yield the remaining time in different ways:
  - 1. To another nation: The nation will receive the remainder of the speaker's time.
  - 2. To comments: Delegates wishing to comment may raise their placards. The chair decides who will make comments with the remaining time.
  - 3. To the chair: Delegates may end their time by yielding to the chair.
  - 4. To questions: Provides for two thirty-second questions based on the previous speaker's statements. Questions should be addressed to the chair. Time begins at the end of the question.
- B. No motions can be made on yielded time.
- C. Yielded time cannot be yielded.

### Rule 10: Voting

Rules for the General Assembly and committees, except the Security Council:

- A. Procedures
  - 1. Each nation shall have one vote.
  - 2. No delegate may vote for another nation.
  - 3. A majority of members casting an affirmative vote is required to pass a motion.
  - 4. During the voting no one may interrupt except on a point of order concerning the voting.
  - 5. All nations must vote on procedural matters; NO nation may abstain.
  - 6. Non-voting members may vote on procedural motions ONLY.
  - 7. Before voting, Sergeant at Arms must bar the doors and pages must clear the floor.
- B. Methods
  - 1. A placard vote shall consist of the Presiding Officer asking for countries in favor of the motion, in opposition to the motion, and in abstention from the motion to indicate their preferences by raising their placards.
  - 2. A roll call vote
    - a. A motion for the roll call vote requires five seconds.
    - b. The vote shall be taken in alphabetical order.
    - c. A country shall vote yes, no, abstain, or pass.
    - d. A country is allowed only one pass on a motion. A second pass is considered an abstention.
    - e. During a roll call vote all members shall be seated, and no caucusing should take place during this time.
    - f. If a delegate feels that another nation votes out of character, the delegate can rise on a point of order at the end of the vote. The chair will ask, "[Country] on what point do you rise?" The delegate will say, "Point of order, it is my observation that \_\_\_ voted out of character. I would like to ask the chair to make \_\_\_ explain their vote." Then the accused nation can agree to explain or refuse to explain. The chair may also ask a delegate to explain his vote.

Rules for the Security Council:

- 1. The five permanent members of the Security Council have the power to veto on all but procedural motions.
- 2. All preceding rules for the other committees apply.

### Rule 11: Decision of Competence

A delegate may question the body's ability to deal with a particular resolution. The Presiding Officer will ask the body for input as to whether or not the Body has the right through the UN Charter to discuss the issue. The final decision belongs to the chair.

# ParPro (Continued)

## Rule 12: Time Limits

- A. Time limits exist for each speaker on the speaker's list:
  - 1. One minute for Agenda Speaker's list
  - 2. Two minutes for Topic Speaker's list
- B. Pro/Con speakers have forty-five seconds.
- C. It is the chair's discretion whether or not time will stop when another delegate interrupts.

## Parliamentary Procedure Short Form

### Motions

Move to:	To pass takes:	# of Pro/Con	# of seconds
Consider a topic	majority	1	1
Table the topic	2/3	2	5
Table a resolution	2/3	2	5
Previous Question	majority	2	5
Committee of the Whole	majority	1	1
Suspend the Rules	2/3	1	1
Reconsider	2/3	2	1
*Amend a resolution	majority	1	5
*Roll call vote	majority	1	5
*Adjourn/Recess	majority	0	1
*Important Question	majority	1	1
*Divide the question	majority	1	1

\*delegate may make motion after rising on point of order

### Time

#### Time may be yielded to:

- 1) Another nation
- 2) Comments
- 3) The chair
- 4) Two 30 second questions

#### Time Limits (subject to the discretion of the Chair)

Agenda Speakers	1 minute
Topic Speakers	2 minutes
Pro/Con Speakers	45 seconds

### Points

Inquiry: Questions about parliamentary procedure

Order: Inform chair a delegate is not following parliamentary procedure or make a motion

Right of Reply: Chair's discretion

Personal Preference: Personal comfort concerns (cannot hear the speaker or chair)

## Participating Countries

Afghanistan	Germany*	<i>North Korea</i>	Vietnam
Albania	Ghana	Norway	Yemen
Algeria	Greece	Pakistan	Zambia
Angola	Guatemala	Panama	Zimbabwe
Argentina	Guinea	Papua New Guinea	
Armenia	Haiti	Paraguay	
Australia	Honduras	<i>Peru*</i>	
Austria	Hungary	Philippines	
Azerbaijan	Iceland	<i>Poland*</i>	
Bahrain	India	Portugal	
Bangladesh	Indonesia*	Qatar	
Belgium*	Iran	Republic of Moldova	
Belize	Iraq	Romania	
Bhutan	Ireland	<b><i>Russian Federation*</i></b>	
<i>Bolivia</i>	Israel	Rwanda	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Saudi Arabia	
Botswana	Jamaica	<i>Senegal</i>	
Brazil	Japan	Serbia	
Bulgaria	Jordan	Sierra Leone	
Burundi	<i>Kazakhstan</i>	Singapore	
Cambodia	Kenya	Slovakia	
Cameroon	<i>Kuwait*</i>	Slovenia	
Canada	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia	
Chad	Laos	South Africa*	
Chile	Latvia	South Korea	
<b><i>China*</i></b>	Lebanon	South Sudan	
Colombia	Liberia	Spain	
Congo	Libya	Sri Lanka	
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Sudan	
Cote d'Ivoire*	Macedonia	Suriname	
Croatia	Madagascar	Swaziland	
Cuba	Malawi	<i>Sweden</i>	
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Switzerland	
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Mali	Syrian Arab Republic	
Denmark	Mauritania	Tajikistan	
Djibouti	Mexico	Tanzania	
Dominican Republic*	Micronesia	Thailand	
Ecuador	Monaco	Tunisia	
Egypt	Mongolia	Turkey	
El Salvador	Montenegro	Turkmenistan	
<i>Equatorial Guinea*</i>	Morocco	Uganda	
Eritrea	Mozambique	Ukraine	
Estonia	Myanmar	United Arab Emirates	
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Nepal	<b><i>United Kingdom*</i></b>	
Finland	<i>Netherlands</i>	<b><i>United States of</i></b>	
<b><i>France*</i></b>	New Zealand	<b><i>America*</i></b>	
Gabon	Nicaragua	Uruguay	
Gambia	Niger	Uzbekistan	
Georgia	Nigeria	Venezuela	

\*Countries written in bold type are major powers. Countries with italicized an asterisk are Security Council countries.

## How to Research for DIMUN

Good research is absolutely essential if you are to be successful at DIMUN. Because the purpose of the simulation is to effectively represent the views of your country, it is imperative that you research not only the facts, but also how your country feels about an issue. An excellent way to learn this is to contact your country's embassy. Contact information can be found by Googling your country's name and embassy. Simply log on to the embassy web site and follow the directions for contact by either mail or e-mail. We cannot guarantee they will help you. In the past, some countries have been more helpful than others; however, we encourage you to try because they can be the best sources. Ask them for information on specific topics. Also, it is best to contact your country as early as possible to allow them time to send you information.

In general, the Internet is a great tool for researching for DIMUN, but remember to check the source of websites. The best site to start your research is the United Nation's official site, [www.un.org](http://www.un.org). This site is full of information concerning the UN and international events. Keeping up with the news is also an important aide in DIMUN. Publications with excellent articles include *Newsweek*, *BBC*, *Time*, *U.S. News*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *The London Times*. Hard copies can be found at most libraries and the material can be accessed online. Televisions programs on CNN and other news programs can also be helpful. The Annual Review of UN Affairs, found in South Alabama's reference section, provides detailed accounts of the viewpoints of each country. With thorough research, you will be able to accomplish much more at DIMUN, and you will have a much better experience.



# How to Write a Resolution

The main idea behind writing a resolution is to present a viable solution to a problem in a clear, concise, and organized manner.

**There are two parts to a resolution: a preamble and a call to action.**

- The first part, the preamble, includes the **preambulary clauses**. This is where you state the problem you chose to address, supported with relevant facts. Try to make your problem as compelling as possible using the information you found during your research (statistics, quotes, reports, etc.). It is much more gripping to say that “One in four Nigerian children die before reaching the age of five,” a quote from a BBC news report, than to simply say that a lot of people are dying. Each of the preambulatory clauses should address one specific aspect of the problem.
- The second part, the call to action, consists of the **activating clauses**. This is where you state the steps of your solution to the problem previously addressed. Generally, the way that will be easiest you and to those reading your resolution is to address by providing a corresponding activating clause for each preambulatory clause you listed. The main thing to remember is that you cannot simply say, “Here is the solution.” You must also include information on how the solution will be carried out. Keep in mind things like funding, membership, structure, or duration.
- Resolutions are written as one sentence. All resolutions should start with a heading that includes what committee the resolution is for, the topic of the resolution, and the country that proposed the resolution.
- In the first section, begin each statement with an italicized preambulatory phrases, ending each thought with a comma.
- In the second section, after the statement that “your country hereby:” each part of the solution begins with a bolded activating clause. The clauses are numbered, and each thought is ended with a semicolon except the final one that ends with a period. Single space each clause and double space between the separate clauses.

Resolutions must be typed in an easy to read font. Eleven-point font is preferable, however if it is necessary to limit your resolution in length to one page, front only, you may use a smaller size.

**The DIMUN staff reserves the right to reject any resolution that is not properly formatted, does not address a topic, or is deemed inappropriate.**

If some of that did not make sense, the sample on the following page should clarify the requirements of a resolution.

# Sample Resolution

Committee  
Proposed by

Topic  
Country

*Noting* the increasing weight of books,

*Taking into account* the weight of book bags,

*Deeply concerned* with the potential back problems that students could face in the future,

Country hereby:

1. **Suggests** the use of paper-back books that are both lighter and less expensive;
2. **Recommends** that schools purchase class sets of all books using the surplus that resulted from the switch to paper-back books;
3. **Calls for** students to leave the books issued to them at home.

---

After writing your resolution, go through the following checklist.

- Is the resolution written from the point of view of your country?
- Is your problem clearly explained in the preamble?
- Is your solution complete?
  - If money is required, where will it come from?
  - If there are members, how will they be chosen?
  - Is there any time frame in which your plan of action will be carried out?
  - Is every concern from the preamble addressed?
- Is your format correct?

# Introductory Phrases for Resolutions

## Preambulary Phrases

Affirming  
Alarmed by  
Approving  
Aware of  
Believing  
Bearing in mind  
Confident  
Contemplating  
Convinced  
Declaring  
Deeply concerned  
Deeply conscious  
Deeply convinced  
Deeply disturbed  
Deeply regretting  
Desiring  
Emphasizing  
Expecting

### Designates

Expressing its appreciation  
Expressing its satisfaction  
Fulfilling  
Fully aware  
Fully alarmed  
Fully believing  
Further deploring  
Further recalling  
Guided by  
Having adopted  
Having considered  
Having considered further  
Having devoted attention  
Having examined  
Having studied  
Having heard  
Having received  
Keeping in mind

### Proclaims

Noting with regret  
Noting with satisfaction  
Noting with deep concern  
Noting further  
Noting with approval  
Observing  
Realizing  
Reaffirming  
Recalling  
Recognizing  
Referring  
Seeking  
Taking into account  
Taking into consideration  
Taking note  
Viewing with appreciation  
Welcoming

## Activating Clauses

Accepts  
Affirms  
Approves  
Authorizes  
Calls  
Calls upon  
Condemns  
Congratulates  
Confirms  
Considers  
Declares accordingly  
Deplores  
Draws the attention

Emphasizing  
Encourages  
Endorses  
Expresses its appreciation  
Expresses its hope  
Further invites  
Further proclaims  
Further reminds  
Further recommends  
Further resolves  
Further requests  
Have resolved  
Notes

Reaffirms  
Recommends  
Reminds  
Reminds  
Regrets  
Requests  
Solemnly affirms  
Strongly condemns  
Supports  
Trusts  
Takes note of  
Transmits  
Urges

## DIMUN Awards

### **Best Delegation**

Chosen by the delegates at General Assembly and the DIMUN staff, this award is given to the delegation that has collectively, most effectively debated issues within their country's character. To receive this award, all members of the delegation must be present during all committee meetings.

The winners of this award will receive the *Kay Schwartz: Best Delegation Cup* to display at their school for one year.

### **Best Delegate Award**

Chosen by individual committee delegates, this award is given to the most effective debater within each committee.

### **Best Parliamentarian**

Chosen by the chairperson of each committee, this award is given to the delegate in each committee who displays the greatest understanding and application of parliamentary procedure.

### **Best Flag**

Chosen by the chair people, this award is given to the delegation that brings the most creative and accurate flag to the simulation. Bring flags on Wednesday to be displayed outside of committee meetings. Flags should not be worn.

### **The Chair's Award**

Chosen by the chairperson of each committee, this award is given to the person in each committee who best demonstrates the essence of DIMUN. This person does not have to be the top delegate of that committee.

# **DIMUN Etiquette**

## **What to Wear**

Men must wear slacks and ties, and if possible, a blazer as well.

Women should wear a business professional pantsuit or slacks and a professional blouse. Please note, women should not wear skirts, unless for religious reasons.

Pants should not violate Mobile County uniform policies. No tennis shoes or flip-flops should be worn. Likewise, jeans or hats indoors are not allowed. If you violate the DIMUN dress code, you will be asked to change clothes before you are allowed to participate.

## **During the Simulation**

Respect all other delegates. Wait until you are recognized by the chair before speaking. Every time you raise your placard, the chair will ask, "On what point do you rise?" You should be ready respond with, "Point of \_\_\_."

Address all comments to the chair, not your fellow delegates. Do not argue with the chair; his/her decisions are final. If you have any questions send a note to the chair or sponsor.

# Topics 2020

## **Economic and Social (ECOSOC) Committee**

**Chairperson: Caitlyn Smith (dimunecosoc@gmail.com)**

Economic and Social Rights for Refugees  
Post-Conflict Recovery  
Education and Literacy  
Women's and Children's Rights  
Sustainable Development  
Least Developed Countries

## **Humanitarian and Financial (HF) Committee**

**Chairperson: Liberty Wigen (dimunhf@gmail.com)**

Infectious Diseases  
Famine and Malnutrition  
Human Trafficking  
Refugees  
Natural Disaster Recovery  
Somalia

## **Political and Security (PS) Committee**

**Chairperson: Riley Pope (dimunps@gmail.com)**

Cyber Terrorism  
Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament  
North Korea  
Illicit Arms Trade  
Drug Trafficking  
International Terrorism

## **Security Council (SC)**

**Chairperson: Parker Inman (dimunsec@gmail.com)**

Peacekeeping Operations  
International Terrorism  
North Korea  
Security Sector Reforms  
South Sudan and Abyei  
Ethnic Conflicts in Southeast Asia  
Syria  
Yemen

# Economic & Social Committee

Welcome to Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations 2020! I've participated as a delegate in the ECOSOC committee for three years and I look forward to this year's debate! I'm hopeful that this year will be a great learning experience for every delegate in participation. The topics we will discuss this year are economic and social rights for refugees, post conflict recovery, education and literacy, women's and children's rights, sustainable development, and least developed countries. I would like to emphasize that every country's opinion is important, and research that is relevant to the topics listed above is vital to having educated debate in the spirit of DIMUN. The goal of DIMUN 2020 is that every individual will leave with a greater understanding of social, political, and economic world issues, and in order to accomplish this goal we ask that everyone participate fully and respectfully. If you have any questions concerning writing resolutions, parliamentary procedure, any upcoming DIMUN dates, etc... do not hesitate to contact me at [dimunecosoc@gmail.com](mailto:dimunecosoc@gmail.com). Enjoy the experience!

Sincerely,

Caitlyn Smith

2020 ECOSOC Committee Chair

## Economic and Social Rights for Refugees

As a result of the increasingly large numbers of refugees from countries such as Syria, Palestine, and Myanmar, many ethical issues have surfaced in destination countries. Refugees are defined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as someone who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country." Millions of refugees flee their countries of origin every year as a result of persecution and war in search of a safer home, but many are met with equally inhumane conditions. Overcrowding, starvation, sanitation, imprisonment and inadequate shelter within the European and Middle Eastern regions have caused a recent uproar in international journalism, and many people are calling for a great increase in governmental provisions in refugee host nations. It is in the interest of these refugees and their host nations that the ECOSOC Committee and UNHCR subcommittee provide adequate funding and humanitarian aid in order to provide humane conditions and preserve the rights of these displaced populations.

### **Consider this:**

- In US dollars, it takes about \$16,000 to resettle one Syrian refugee
- 51% of refugees are 18 years or younger
- More than 45% of Syria's population has been displaced as a result of civil war
- 168,500 Rohingya refugees have fled Myanmar since 2012

### **Links:**

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c125.html>

<http://www.theatlantic.com/notes/all/2015/08/the-global-refugee-crisis/402718/>

<http://syrianrefugees.eu>

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2014/12/facts-figures-syria-refugee-crisis-international-resettlement/>

### **Post-Conflict Recovery**

The aim of post-conflict recovery is the attainment of sustainable socio-economic development in a war-shattered country. Recovery involves tasks such as distribution relief assistance, restoration of physical infrastructure and facilities, reestablishment of social services, creation of appropriate conditions for the private sector development, and implementation of essential structural reforms for economic stability and sustainable growth.

#### ***Consider this:***

- 40-50% of war-torn countries relapse to conflict within a decade.
- Donors drive the programs to help with recovery but have been criticized for giving priority to liberal democracy, good governance, and economic liberalization without allowing the recipient country to have any input in the policy prescription.

#### **Links:**

<http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/peacebuilding.shtml>

### **Education and Literacy**

Despite many developed nations efforts to expand education opportunities to their citizens, there is still a wide gap between those who lead the country and those who live within it. Today it is seen that one in five adults is illiterate. Efforts are being continuously made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to expand the literacy rate to people of both gender, and of all ages, as well as to keep literacy high on the agendas of all countries. Literacy is central to all levels of learning, through all delivery modes. Literacy is an issue that concerns everybody.

#### ***Consider this:***

- There is no universal standard for literacy, but this cannot hinder the development of a citizen's knowledge for low levels of literacy, and education in general, can impede the economic development of a country in the current rapidly changing, technology-driven world.

#### **Links:**

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

<https://en.unesco.org>

Youthink Educational Issues <<http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/education/>>

World Education- <<http://www.worlded.org>>



## Women's and Children's Rights

In most developed countries women are afforded the same rights and privileges as men. However, women are still treated as second class citizens in many parts of the world. Violations of Women's Rights include, but are not limited to: Discrimination in the workplace (less pay for the same work), lack of reproductive freedom, legal inequality (women cannot inherit or own property in some places), and lack of suffrage. Reasoning behind violations of Women's Rights ranges from religious justification to simple discrimination. Furthermore, though child labor has decreased by one third in the last fifteen years, it still remains a very large problem in the international workplace. Underpay, hazardous conditions, and extensive hours are only a few of the ways in which children are taken advantage of in the international economy.

### **Consider this:**

- Since 1994, four thousand women in Pakistan have been set on fire in acts because of male aggression.
- In many countries, law enforcement ignores "crimes of honor," in which the women may be killed or badly injured for allegations of sexual infidelity.
- According to the World Health Organization, between 100 to 140 million girls and women worldwide are living with the consequences of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). In Africa, about 92 million girls' age 10 years and above are estimated to have undergone FGM.
- There are 168 million children who work worldwide. 85 million of these children work in hazardous conditions

### **Links:**

Global Issues that Affect Everyone

<http://www.globalissues.org/article/166/womens-rights>

HYPERLINK

"<http://www.globalissues.org/HumanRights/WomensRights.asp>"Human Rights Watch - Women's Rights < [www.hrw.org/women](http://www.hrw.org/women) >

Youthink Gender Issues < <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/> >

United Nations Women Watch < [www.un.org/womenwatch](http://www.un.org/womenwatch) >

International Labor Organization < <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm> >

## Sustainable Development

People always have and always will use natural resources to better their lives. Sustainable Development is utilizing these resources in such a way that future generations will be able to better themselves. This may include protecting the environment; limiting use of finite resources such as natural gas, coal, and oil; limiting deforestation; or more efficient ways of using the resources readily available, such as solar power. If resources continued to be used at a rapidly increasing rate, it is inevitable that humanity will perish.

### **Consider this:**

- In 2006, global oil consumption was 118 million barrels a day.

- Oil consumption is expected to increase by 37% by 2030.

**Links:**

UN Division for Sustainable Development < [www.un.org/esa/dsd/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/index.shtml) >  
 Sustainability Issues < [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res\\_docusdt.shtml](http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_docusdt.shtml) >  
 World Bank Topics on Sustainability  
 <<http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/environment>>  
 <<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/>>

**Least Developed Countries**

Developed Countries (LDCs) are countries, which, according to the United Nations exhibit the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. A country is classified as a Least Developed Country if it meets all three criteria of:

- Human resource weakness (based on indicators of nutrition, health, education and adult literacy)
- Economic vulnerability (based on instability of agricultural production, instability of exports of goods and services, economic importance of non-traditional activities, merchandise export concentration, and handicap of economic smallness, and the percentage of population displaced by natural disasters)
- Low-income criterion, based on a three-year average estimate of the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (under \$745 for inclusion, above \$900 for graduation)

It is the goal of the Economic and Social Committee to provide both funding and an adequate plan to alleviate the suffering of these people, either by assisting the governments of Third World Nations financially, or through direct interaction with their citizens.

**Consider this:**

- Almost 50% of the population in LDCs lives on less than \$1 a day.
- The U.S. GDP is about \$40,000 per capita annually, whereas a nation such as Burundi (Africa) is about \$84 per capita annually.
- Average life expectancy is the lowest in the world (51 years), compared to 65 years in industrialized nations.

**Links:**

Youthink Worldbank Issues <http://youthink.worldbank.org/issues/development/>  
 Nation Master (stats) [www.nationmaster.com](http://www.nationmaster.com)  
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>

# Sample ECOSOC Resolution

Economic and Social  
Proposed by:

Women's Rights  
Greece

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that a woman is battered every 15 seconds and raped every 6 minutes, resulting in numerous unwanted pregnancies that can lead to death either in childbirth or from a primitive abortion,

*Having considered* the idea that over 200 women are burned with acid and over 6,000 women are genitally mutilated each day,

*Noting with regret* that more than 7,000 women will be murdered over something as petty as disputes over dowries,

*Keeping in mind* that over 15,000 women will be sold into sexual slavery in a single country this year,

*Taking into consideration* that one reason for the continued abuse of women is the lack of alternatives and education available to them,

*Emphasizing* the fact that legislation, such as the Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, do little good if they are not widely supported and used,

## **The Hellenic Republic (Greece) hereby:**

1. **Requests** that the United States of America will speedily ratify the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;
2. **Condemns** countries that do not enforce women's rights laws, punish those who violate these laws, and facilitate the abuse of women through complacency in such areas, such as the sale of acid;
3. **Urges** the establishment of the United Nations Women's Rights Board (UNWRB) to supplement already existing institutions and individuals. It will:
  - a. Consist of twenty nations, excluding current Security Council members with the exception of the major powers, that will be rotated out every two years in coordination with the Security Council,
  - b. Be divided into four committees (one for the procurement of money, one for the establishment of programs to combat lack of refuge, healthcare, and education, one to oversee the distribution of funds and resources within the UNWRB, and one that will oversee and mediate the other committees) with equal power,
  - c. Secure funds from the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, donations from countries, and donations from individuals,
  - d. Establish programs and clinics in as many countries as possible, especially in the Middle East, Africa, South America, and Asia, that will offer refuge, health care, and education (on pieces of legislation and programs currently available) to women.

# Humanitarian & Financial Committee

Welcome to Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations 2020! I am so excited to be the chair of the Humanitarian and Financial Committee this year. I am new to this committee, but my secretary has participated in HF every year and she will be helping me along. The topics we will be discussing this year will be infectious diseases, human trafficking, refugees, natural disaster recovery, and Somalia. I am very excited to hear everyone's educated debate on these topics. I remind you that a significant amount of research is necessary in proper DIMUN debate, in order to fully understand your country's point of view on these different topics. Please feel free to contact me about any questions you have about resolutions, parliamentary procedure, or just DIMUN in general. Now go on and research, have fun, and debate your hearts out!

Sincerely,  
Liberty Wigen  
Humanitarian and Financial Chair 2020  
dimunhf@gmail.com

## Infectious Diseases

Every year, millions of people are affected by infectious diseases. As the world becomes more interconnected through today's ability to easily travel the world, it also becomes easier for dangerous pathogens to spread. Internationally, lesser developed countries are at a higher risk of being ravaged by such pathogens. Population density, lack of health care, and minimal safety precautions all contribute to the facilitation of disease outbreaks. Examples of this include the recent prevalence of MERS-CoV in Saudi Arabia and the resurgence of the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is also important to consider infectious diseases such as cholera and HIV/AIDS that have persisted for many years.

### ***Consider this:***

- 14 to 17 million people die annually from infectious diseases.
- 3 to 5 million cases of cholera are reported annually, however, the recent outbreaks of cholera have affected over 500,000 people in Yemen alone.
- 36.7 million people were living with HIV/AIDS in 2016.

### ***Links:***

World Bank < <http://www.worldbank.org> >

World Health Organization < [www.who.int](http://www.who.int) >

Global Health Council < <http://globalhealth.org> >

## **Famine and Malnutrition**

Globally, famine and malnutrition continue to be a pressing issue. The central causes of famine include severe weather patterns, natural disasters, incorrect use of farmland, and war. According to the UN, famine is defined as 20% of households facing extreme food shortages, over 30% of the population being acutely malnourished, and hunger causing two out of every 10,000 people to die every day. Millions of people are affected by famine and malnutrition every year and it is in the interests of all member states to assist the nations that are experiencing these conditions.

### ***Consider this:***

- There are 1.02 billion undernourished people in the world today, one in six worldwide
- Malnutrition does not only include undernutrition, over nutrition is also included.
- In 2016, one child died every ten seconds from malnutrition.

### ***Links:***

The World Food Programme < <http://www1.wfp.org>>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>>

## **Human Trafficking**

Today, many people believe that slavery of any type no longer exists, however, this thought is wrong. In this day and age, human trafficking continues to be a serious issue. Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them through both forced labor and sexual exploitation. According to the UN, human trafficking accounts for 36.6 billion dollars (USD) a year in profits, making it one of the most profitable illegal activities in the world.

### ***Consider this:***

- Human trafficking affects 161 countries, therefore, affecting every continent and every type of economy
- According to the UN 2.5 million people around the world are trafficked against their will 1.2 million of which are children.

### ***Links:***

UN Office on Drugs and Crime < <http://www.unodc.org/> >

International Human Trafficking Institute < <http://theiht.org/> >

Human Trafficking < [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_trafficking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_trafficking) >

## **Refugees**

A refugee is anyone who flees to another nation to escape natural disaster, persecution, or war. In recent years, millions of people have fled their home countries. For example, according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), over one million of the Rohingya people have fled from Myanmar, and nearly 22 million Syrian

refugees either internally displaced or have fled the country. Many refugees live in extreme poverty in refugee camps in foreign countries. These millions of refugees require humanitarian assistance just to survive.

**Consider this:**

- The UNHCR found at the beginning of 2017 there are 65.6 million refugees in the world.
- The UNRWA is one of the largest UN programs, with over 30,000 personnel.
- Many refugees live in extreme poverty (less than 2.87 USD per day).

**Links:**

United Nations Refugee Agency < <http://www.unhcr.org> >

The USA for UNHCR < <http://www.unrefugees.org> >

United Nations Relief and Works Agency < <http://www.unrwa.org> >

### **Natural Disaster Recovery**

Severe natural disasters leave long-lasting impacts on the nations they affect. Recently, several countries all over the world have faced major destruction because of volcanic eruptions and torrential rains. The countries being affected by these disasters face an immense recovery process. For example, torrential rains leading to floods within several countries, including Japan, India, Nigeria, and North Korea. In addition, the recent earthquakes in the Philippines that has killed over 100 people. These natural disasters cause millions of dollars in damage and humanitarian assistance is needed to facilitate their recovery.

**Consider this:**

- Severe floods in Nigeria have left over 40 people dead and nearly 5000 homes destroyed.
- In the past 5 years nearly 17,000 people have died from the effects of various earthquakes.
- The 2018 Atlantic Hurricane season caused over \$50 billion USD in damages. The 2018 Pacific Typhoon season caused over \$220 billion USD in damages, far above the long-term average of \$34 billion USD.

**Links:**

UNISDR <<https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/disaster-statistics>>

World Vision < <https://www.worldvision.org/our-work/disaster-relief> >

International Disaster Emergency Service < <http://www.ides.org/> >

### **South Sudan**

Currently, South Sudan is facing what some UN officials have referred to as the worst humanitarian crisis since the creation of the UN. The main issues in South Sudan stem from the violent civil war occurring between the Sudanese government and the

Sudan People's Liberation Movement In Opposition. As a result, South Sudan is experiencing the worst food crisis in the world, with over one third of the population experiencing famine. South Sudan also has a refugee issue with three million internally displaced people. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), South Sudan has suffered from four different disease outbreaks in the last five years. These include outbreaks of meningitis, cholera, Polio, and Hemorrhagic fever syndrome.

**Consider this:**

- Between 50,000-300,000 people have been killed.
- 9 249 suspected cases of meningitis, including 857 deaths in 2013
- More than 5.7 million South Sudanese don't have enough food to sustain themselves,

**Links:**

*World Vision: A leading Refugee support coalition*

<<https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/south-sudan-refugee-crisis-facts>>

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund < <https://www.unicef.org/> >

World Health Organization < <http://www.who.int/emergencies/crises/ssd/en/> >

## Somalia

Somalia is in need of humanitarian and financial aid due to severe, prolonged drought and violence and insecurity in the area. Famine was declared in Somalia in 2011; however, the drought and starvation of people had been going on long before that. Crops have been diminished due to poor rains in the region. However, people are not only dying from starvation. There have also been massive outbreaks of measles and cholera in the country since 2016. There are over 2 million internally-displaced peoples (IDPs) within Somalia that have left their rural homes in search of food in bigger cities. Inflation has come along with the famine and now a barrel of water costs upwards of \$15 USD.

**Consider this:**

- There are 6.5 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance
- More than 260,000 people have died due to famine and drought in the country, more than half of these people are children
- There are upwards of 350,000 undernourished children under five in Somalia currently.

**Links:**

Care: Humanitarian Crisis Relief <[www.care.org/emergencies/somalia-humanitarian-crisis](http://www.care.org/emergencies/somalia-humanitarian-crisis)>

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

<[www.reliefweb.int/report/somalia/2019-somalia-humanitarian-needs-overview](http://www.reliefweb.int/report/somalia/2019-somalia-humanitarian-needs-overview)>

UNOCHA: Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin July 2019

<[www.reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-bulletin-1-31-july-2019-enso](http://www.reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-bulletin-1-31-july-2019-enso)>

# Sample HF Resolution

Humanitarian and Financial  
Proposed By:

Infectious Disease  
Mexico

*Aware of* the re-emergence of Cholera in over 400,000 cases in over eleven South American countries as well as 150,000 cases internationally;

*Recognizing* that Cholera is among other such waterborne diseases such as Typhoid fever, Salmonellosis, Ebola, and Hepatitis A;

*Further deploring* that such diseases can be spread by a deterioration in water and sanitation systems;

*Deeply concerned* that the improvement of water on a global level would lessen the chances of out breaks occurring;

*Bearing in mind* that some affected countries have an inability to maintain a clean water and sanitation system;

*Expecting* the UN to take action to prevent these waterborne diseases,

## **The Republic of Mexico hereby:**

1. **Urges** the creation of a board that will set guidelines for the sanitation and distribution of clean water, the Clean Water Awareness Board (CWAB); and to assist nations by supplying them with funds and in maintaining the guidelines that are set forth. The board shall:
  - A. Be comprised of twenty-three nations to be rotated out every five years;
  - B. Investigate and evaluate areas in which the water does not meet the guidelines set forth by CWAB,
  - C. Assist countries in obtaining and maintaining clean water;
2. **Encourages** partnering with the World Health Organization to decide what the guidelines need to be;
3. **Suggests** that the World Bank and non-governmental private organizations should donate funds to CWAB;
4. **Trusts** that the UN understands the need for clean water to prevent the spread of diseases, thus promoting better health for citizens worldwide.



# Political and Security Committee

PS Delegates, hello and welcome to Davidson's Invitational Model United Nations 2020! I am looking forward to your participation in the Political and Security Committee for DIMUN. The focus of this committee is to bring about a global peace and overcome the conflict present throughout the world. It is our duty to develop global solutions to the prominent issues around us through discussion, collaboration, and debate. The topics we will address this year will be Cybersecurity, Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament, North Korea, Illicit Arms Trade, Drug Trafficking, and International Terrorism. These issues are present around the globe and should incite an engaging debate for all delegations. I hope that all of you will find enough interest in these topics to write well-researched resolutions as well as participate in a productive debate. DIMUN is a truly wonderful event, greatly improved by contribution. Delegates acting in character of the countries they represent is not only encouraged but makes the experience more enjoyable for everyone involved. Feel free to contact me with any concerns you may have; I am always willing to assist throughout this process. DIMUN has honestly been one of the best experiences I have partaken in during my high school career, and I hope that you can say the same once it is over. I'm looking forward to seeing you in March!

Sincerely,  
Riley Pope  
Political and Security

## Cybersecurity

Cybercrime is defined as any criminal activity carried out through computers or the Internet, and it can cost billions of dollars in damages every day. Covert computer hacking has taken international conflicts from physical violence to technological warfare. Cyberterrorism can cause great harm through disruptive activities meant to affect politics, society, ideology, economy, or religion. In an age in which increasingly more valuable data is stored digitally, it is necessary that countries and their citizens have proper security measures in place to protect against issues posed by cybercrime.

### **Consider this:**

- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), or the United Nations specialized agency for information technologies, claims only 38% of countries have published cybersecurity strategies, with an additional 12% in the process of development, meaning half of the globe's nations lack cybersecurity protocol.

### **Links:**

2017 Global Cybersecurity Index <[https://www.itu.int/dms\\_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-GCI.01-2017-PDF-E.pdf](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-d/opb/str/D-STR-GCI.01-2017-PDF-E.pdf) >

UN News Centre < <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57119#> >

## **Nuclear Proliferation/Disarmament**

The development of nuclear stockpile has been a growing concern since their invention in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The growing number of atomic weapons amongst warring nations creates international concern for the potential state of global security. In addition to the five major powers, other countries -- including Israel, India, Pakistan, and most concerning North Korea -- have hazardous stockpiles. Countries with high stockpiles, such as the United States and Russia, have been making efforts to limit their nuclear stock pile; however, nations such as North Korea cause an increasing concern for global peace. While nuclear development is considered a dangerous area, it must also be noted that nuclear proliferation is a valuable source of energy for countries as the demand for alternate sources becomes imperative. The United Nations is responsible for controlling the monitoring the state of any and all nuclear developments and disarmament.

### ***Consider this:***

- The Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) claims that all countries without weapons will not develop or obtain them, all countries with weapons will move towards disarmament, and all countries in compliance will have access to peaceful nuclear energy.
- About 14,500 nuclear weapons reportedly remain in the world today, and there have been over 2,100 nuclear tests conducted to date.

### ***Links:***

UN Department for Disarmament Affairs < <http://www.un.org/disarmament/> >  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization < <http://www.ctbto.org/> >  
International Atomic Energy Agency < <http://www.iaea.org/> >  
Federation of American Scientists < <http://www.fas.org/nuke/control/fmct/> >

## **North Korea**

In 2003, North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, announcing their first nuclear weapons test in 2006. In 2017, North Korea began a series of unprecedented nuclear weaponry tests, testing two intercontinental ballistic missiles, placing the United States in their trajectory for the first time. The nation has tested massive hydrogen bombs, while also flying missiles directly over Japan. Overall, UN action against North Korea have previously resulted in little change, calling into question recent speech about denuclearization, which would nevertheless take large efforts to bring about. Even China, a large ally of North Korea, has agreed to ban exports of specific petroleum products to display their lack of support for North Korea's recent actions. A war with North Korea could result in a global catastrophe, which must be avoided. A peaceful solution to the issue is foreseeable with additional UN resolutions, combined with the already-existing ones. It is the duty of all nations to respond to this crisis through UN resolutions and debate, ensuring that a global catastrophe does not occur.

**Consider this:**

- As of 2018, despite talks of denuclearization, U.S. intelligence agencies have evidence indicating that North Korea is increasing fuel production for nuclear weapons.
- North Korea is one of the only three nations that is not signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), a treaty signed in 1993 that outlaws the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

**Links:**

Nuclear Threat Initiative < <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/north-korea/> >

Council on Foreign Relations < <https://www.cfr.org/background/north-koreas-military-capabilities>>

### **Illicit Arms Trade**

The trading of illicit arms escalates civil wars in nations, spurs global crime rates, and attributes directly to terrorist organizations. The UN has adopted measures to regulate international arms trading, yet illicit arms trading remains prevalent in all nations. The continued trading of high concentrations of illicit arms destabilizes the Middle East, Africa, South America, and other nations undergoing internal conflicts. Since 1990, the topic of illicit arms trading has been on the UN agenda, but little progress has occurred. In 2001, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Aspects was passed. In 2013, the UN passed an Arms Trade Treaty to increase regulation of illicit arms trade; however, this trade industry continues to be utilized, resulting in at least \$6 billion USD worth of global illicit arms trades alone in 2014. A firm link has been established between the use of illicit arms and terrorist organizations, increasing the need for regulation on arms trading. Delegates must consider how to regulate the arms market, creating resolutions that push for stricter laws concerning regulation. As this trade industry influences civil conflicts of nations and terrorist organizations, it is the duty of the UN to promote global peace and security by resolving this conflict.

**Consider this:**

- Globally, illicit firearms were used in 46% of all violent deaths between 2010 and 2015. In homicides alone, over 50% of deaths were a result of the use of illicit arms.
- In Geneva, almost 500,000 people were killed by the use of illicit arms alone in 2016.

**Links:**

Amnesty International < <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/09/geneva-as-global-arms-trade-surges-states-greenlight-reckless-harmful-deals/> >

Small Arms Survey < <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2016/highlight-rn60.html> >

### **Drug Trafficking**

Drug trafficking is an issue worldwide and is defined as the “global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws” by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The global trade of illegal drugs has spiraled into a thriving market working against those that

wish to contain the issue. Making illegal drugs from across the world readily available, in any country, is an issue that has been up for debate, but has yet to reach an effective solution. It is the duty of the United Nations to pass resolutions that will hinder and eventually cease the trade and trafficking of illegal substances in order for our world to rid itself of the detrimental effects.

**Consider this:**

- There are nearly 600-900 tons of pure cocaine being produced annually with nearly 17 million global users.
- The opiate production and distribution has increased by 5% in 2016 with 16.5 million global users.

**Links:**

World Drug Report < <https://www.unodc.org/wdr2018/>>

Drug Enforcement Agency < <https://www.dea.gov/resource-center/statistics.shtml>>

### **International Terrorism**

The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as “the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear.” The eradication of international terrorist groups is one of the United Nation’s primary responsibilities. From fear campaigns to suicide bombings, terrorism is opposed by the entire civilized world. With the growing number of attacks from terrorist groups such as ISIS, the United Nations must take immediate action. Keeping in mind that the Political and Security Committee cannot mobilize troops, a peaceful solution must be sought for the issue of international terrorism.

**Consider this:**

- The terrorist faction ISIS has conducted or inspired over 70 attacks in 20 different countries not including Syria and Iraq.
- In 2014, over 32,000 people died as a result of terrorist attacks.

**Links:**

UN Counter-Terrorism Commission < [www.un.org/sc/ctc/](http://www.un.org/sc/ctc/) >

Official UN Site on terrorism < [www.un.org/terrorism](http://www.un.org/terrorism) >

International Terrorism < [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_terrorism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_terrorism) >

# PS Sample Resolution

Political and Security Committee  
Proposed by:

Nuclear Nonproliferation  
United States of America

*Fully Aware* that the country of Iran is a party of the Nuclear Nonproliferation treaty (NPT);

*Noting* that Iran has been found in non-compliance with the NPT and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) regulations in regard to their Uranium Enrichment Program (UEP);

*Bearing in mind* that all parties of the NPT agree to the following:

- a. Countries without weapons will not develop and obtain them
- b. Countries with weapons will move towards disarmament
- c. All countries in compliance will have access to peaceful nuclear energy;

*Noting with regret* that the country of Iran has had multiple resolutions passed by the P5+1 that not only impose sanctions but also restricts all peace energy resources in the country;

*Referring to* the P5+1 resolution 1696 which imposed sanctions prohibiting other countries from trading goods that could potentially aid in the expansion of the Iranian nuclear and ballistic missiles programs;

The United States hereby:

1. **Urges** the country of Iran to create a full report documenting the details of their UEP;
2. **Calls Upon** the establishment of the Nuclear Peaceful Development Committee (NPDC) which will keep watch on all countries involved in peaceful nuclear development
3. **Further proclaims** that the NPDC will require legitimate proof of peaceful development in order to be in compliance with not only the NPDC but the NPT as well
4. **Reminds** all countries involved that the lack of legitimate proof of peaceful development will result in sanctions similar to those imposed on Iran in the P5+1 resolution 1696
5. **Expresses the hope** that the establishment of the NPDC will prevent the development of non-peaceful nuclear weapons and that it promotes the research in the peaceful energy.

# Security Council

Welcome to the 2020 DIMUN Security Council, and I would like to congratulate you and your delegation for earning one of the fifteen Security Council seats this year. This Council is the only organization of the United Nations that has the power to issue binding resolutions for all member states. All of these resolutions concern peacekeeping missions worldwide and the Security Council has the power to invoke sanctions, recommend agreements to cease warfare, and send troops into active conflict. Unlike the other committees in the United Nations, any resolutions that we pass are final and cannot be amended or voted down in General Assembly. Therefore, it is essential that you use the power that you have been given with extreme caution and care as any of the resolutions you pass affect many countries and peoples worldwide. The decisions that we make directly affect the security of every member state worldwide, so I expect respect and integrity from every delegate in this forum. Everyone at the table has proven themselves worthy of being here because of their unique ideas considering many world issues that we will discuss; therefore, every delegate here has demonstrated their ability to research their topics and learn valuable information for their own resolutions. However, even after you have received a Security Council country, I urge you to continue research on all topics, especially recent occurrences vital to discussion, each of your country's stances on the topics, and the specifics for the resolutions which have been passed into discussion during DIMUN. I urge each delegate to engage in meaningful and thoughtful discussion on all of the topics and I implore each delegate to write at least one thoughtful, researched resolution for each topic. As there are only fifteen delegates present, I expect more out of everyone one of you than any of the delegates in the other committees. You will have to discuss more topics than the other committee and each delegate should participate in intense debate on each topic, even if it does not pertain specifically to your country. I guarantee you that the more effort you put into your resolutions and discussion, the more fun you will have in our two days at DIMUN! If you have any questions or concerns, email me anytime at [dimunsec@gmail.com](mailto:dimunsec@gmail.com).

Sincerely,  
Parker Inman  
2020 Security Council Chair

## Peacekeeping Operations

Of the functions of the UN Security Council, the founding charter designates the preservation of international peace and security as its primary concern. Many countries emerging from conflict or on the verge of slipping into violence are provided UN assistance through the actions of the Security Council, and crises across the globe are overseen by the peacekeeping arm of this committee. The first role of the Security Council in any peacekeeping operation is the beginning of an investigation, followed by an attempt at mediation. Operations can do many other things, such as proposing

sanctions or commencing military action. Units often take volunteers from countries near the site of conflict, and broadly speaking, far more troops come from less-developed countries than those with a very high level of human development. Resolutions in this topic can concern peacekeeping as a broad concept. They also can focus on an operation in one country, or peacekeeping contributions from one or more countries.

**Consider this:**

- The United Nations Peacekeeping mission began in 1948, and since then there have been 71 UN peacekeeping missions worldwide. All have had varying degrees of responsibility and intensity of conflict.
- There are currently 14 peacekeeping operations overseen by the Security Council. Aside from UNMISS and UNISFA, none are covered by any other DIMUN topic. Peacekeeping units generally do not operate in areas with the most intense levels of conflict.
- As of June 2018, there are 104,650 peacekeeping troops currently deployed.

**Links:**

UN Peacekeeping Current Operations < <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/where-we-operate> >

Peacekeeping Factsheet < <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/factsheet.pdf> >

Security Council Mission Reports < <http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/missions/> >

## International Terrorism

Of all of the Security Council's pressing issues, international terrorism is the one that directly affects the most nations. Wealthy countries and poor countries, liberal countries and fervently religious ones, must assist one another to prevent the movement and development of terrorists and their ideas. Of modern terrorism, United Nations Secretary-General Guterres emphasizes that "no country can claim to be immune." Since 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has guided the UN's approach to preventing and combating terrorism and radical ideologies. Some significant challenges in fighting terrorism are intense reactionary ideologies of many religious terrorist groups, as well as governments who harbor or sponsor terrorist groups.

**Consider this:**

- The United States Department of Defense defines terrorism as "the calculated use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear."
- The UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, created June 2017, organizes 38 international entities through 12 "working groups," each with a distinct purpose, to combat unjustified violence on many fronts.

**Links:**

UN Counter-Terrorism Commission < <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/> >

State-Sponsored Terrorism < [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-sponsored\\_terrorism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-sponsored_terrorism) >

Institute for Counterterrorism < [www.ict.org.il](http://www.ict.org.il) >

## North Korea

North Korea has obtained and tested functional nuclear weapons against the wishes of the UN. After the nuclear test, the UN imposed sanctions on Pyongyang. North Korea has demanded that in exchange for their disarmament, the UN must give North Korea nuclear reactors for power plants, a demand that the Security Council has refused so far. Because of North Korea's refusal to relent, some nations have proposed harsher sanctions while others have proposed more lenient methods of coaxing North Korea into cooperation. Over the years, North Korea has refused to comply with bans on nuclear weapons and testing, even making plans to restart nuclear reactor. Tensions on the Korean Peninsula fluctuate often as of late, most notably with US President Trump's landmark meeting with Kim Jong Un and subsequent reports that the Kim administration continues to produce nuclear fuel. No matter the method, nuclear standoff must end peacefully in order to work toward a pleasant future for the Korean people, and a secure future for the world.

### Consider this:

- North Korea's nominal GDP per capita is about \$1,300, or roughly 4.3 percent of South Korea's nominal GDP per capita, just under \$30,000. Famine is a constant threat to the North Korean way of life.
- In 2017, North Korea tested a missile which is capable of reaching the continental United States, among other wide-reaching targets. In the same year, North Korea tested a hydrogen bomb, its most massive nuclear warhead yet.
- In the event of violent conflict, the South Korean capital of Seoul could easily be decimated with conventional artillery rather than nuclear weaponry, as it is only 35 km from the Demilitarized Zone.

### Links:

Compilation of sanctions against North Korea <

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions\\_against\\_North\\_Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanctions_against_North_Korea) >

CIA World Factbook < <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kn.html> >

Nuclear weapons info < <http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/north-korea/> >

## Security Sector Reforms (SSR)

Security Sector Reform (SSR) is a core element of multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding, essential for addressing the roots of conflict and building the foundations of long-term peace and development. The aim of UN assistance to SSR is to help ensure people are safer through effective and accountable security institutions, that operate under civilian control within a framework of the rule of law and human rights. The former UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, laid out in 2013 a report of his vision for strengthening UN support to SSR. The UN Security Council has also affirmed that SSR in post-conflict environments is critical to the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance, extending legitimate state authority, and preventing countries from relapsing into conflict. The political leadership and political will of national authorities are critical for the progress of security sector reform.



**Consider this:**

- In 2007, the Secretary-General established an Inter-Agency SSR Task Force and co-chaired by DPKO UNDP, with representation from 14 UN entities engaged in SSR.
- UN Security Council resolution 2151 was unanimously adopted on 28 April 2014 and is the first stand-alone resolution on SSR.
- Certain peacekeeping missions, listed on the Security Sector Reform website below, already have a mandate to provide security sector reform.

**Links:**

UN Security Sector Reform < <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/security-sector-reform> >

UN Rule of Law < <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/access-to-justice-and-rule-of-law-institutions/ssr/> >

SSR Applied < [https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/ipi\\_e\\_pub\\_ssr\\_applied.pdf](https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/ipi_e_pub_ssr_applied.pdf) >

### South Sudan and Abyei

In July 2011, the United Nations welcomed its newest member, the Republic of South Sudan, which democratically and legally seceded from the Republic of Sudan. Since then, the nation has struggled to establish peace and governmental power, and a dispute with Sudan over the small territory of Abyei remains in the air. The UN Security Council authorized UNMISS alongside the independence of South Sudan in July 2011 to be prepared for conflict in the new nation and assist with development. A few months after the December 2013 coup and consequent civil war, the Security Council reinforced its support for UNMISS and changed its primary goals to the protection of civilians and of human rights throughout South Sudan. A second peacekeeping force, UNISFA, came into existence at around the same time as UNMISS to ensure security in, and prevent unilateral takeover of, Abyei. Ethiopian troops and international specialists, through UN organization, monitor the area and facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid.

**Consider this:**

- South Sudan has been in a state of civil war since December 15, 2013, less than three years after its independence. As of August 2018, a power-sharing peace agreement has been signed but not fully implemented. Many major cities are jointly controlled by the national government and the largest rebel group, but rural areas are still contested.
- Over two million people are displaced internally within South Sudan, a country of only 13 million people. Another 1.5 million are refugees outside the borders.
- UNMISS, as of mid-2018, has over 18,000 personnel. UNISFA has around 4,800 personnel – a significantly higher number proportional to the population of the territory of Abyei.

**Links:**

UNMISS Website – Mandate < <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/mandate> >

UNISFA Website - Mandate < <https://unisfa.unmissions.org/mandate> >

## Ethnic Conflicts in Southeast Asia

Despite the election of Myanmar's first democratic president, transparency about the plight of the Rohingya Muslim minority in Western Myanmar has not been achieved. Reports of state-ignored oppression, sexual violence, displacement, homicide and potentially genocide have been generating international concern for decades, but recently, flares of persecution have brought the issue to the attention of the world. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, after visiting border regions in Bangladesh in July 2018, called the Rohingya situation a "humanitarian and human rights nightmare." He noted that the situation could not be fully assessed because Myanmar had refused access to human rights investigators, but said the UN had received "multiple reports and satellite imagery of security forces and local militia burning Rohingya villages, and consistent accounts of extrajudicial killings, including shooting fleeing civilians." There are two sides to every story, of course, and Myanmar justifies anti-Rohingya sentiment by pointing to frequent terrorist attacks by Rohingya paramilitaries against government forces, as well as the threat of radical Islamist elements to the Buddhist way of life.

### Consider this:

- The violence began on 25 August 2017 when the Rohingya militants attacked police posts in northern Rakhine, killing 12 security personnel.
- The Rohingya, a stateless mostly Muslim minority in Buddhist-majority Rakhine, have long experienced persecution in Myanmar, which says they are illegal immigrants.
- Around 700,000 Rohingya have been forced to take refuge in Bangladesh, a country with very limited humanitarian resources. Talks of repatriation have stalled, as Myanmar refuses to grant citizenship to the people.

### Links:

One year after attack < <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/aug/24/rohingya-one-year-after-attacks> >

Background information/history < [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya\\_conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_conflict) >

Peace Efforts < <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2017/03/20/peace-in-myanmar-depends-on-settling-centuries-old-ethnic-conflicts/> >

## Syria

In April 2011, the Syrian Army fired on anti-Assad demonstrators, resulting in the outbreak of civil war in Syria. Seven years later, armed factions with various ideologies continue to engage in combat with each other and the Assad government, as well as receive substantial support from foreign actors. Although ISIL has been drastically reduced, various rebel groups, including some Islamists, still fight for territory. In 2018, conflict between majority-Kurdish rebel groups and Turkish-led forces, centered on the northern city of Afrin, further muddled the path forward for Syria. Mass civilian casualties, the use of chemical weapons, and severe human rights violations have resulted in a large exodus of refugees from Syria, as well as public demand for international action. The United Nations Security Council must determine how to bring about a peaceful end to the military and political crises in Syria.

**Consider this:**

- Sources disagree on the exact death toll of the war, but many have come to the conclusion that this number is over half a million, with many times that number forced to flee the country for refuge.
- Recent United Nations reports have confirmed the use of sarin gas in attacks targeting civilian-inhabited areas. Foreign powers, most notably the United States and her allies, have retaliated with dramatic military attacks.
- Despite international criticism, Russia continues to supply weapons to the Syrian military.

**Links:**

Map with real-time information on military action < <https://syria.liveuamap.com/> >

Security Council Report for August 2018 <

[https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2018-08/syria\\_08\\_2018.php](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2018-08/syria_08_2018.php) >

## Yemen

Diplomatic conflict between the Government of Yemen and Houthi rebel forces turned into all-out war in March 2015, with bombings in Sana'a, the capital, and Aden. Presently, the war has evolved into quite a quagmire. Houthi rebels, Yemeni President Hadi's supporters, and the Southern Transitional Council all control large areas of Yemen, including major cities for each. Al-Qaeda affiliates also control some territory. One significant undertone of the war is Islamic sectarian conflict: the Houthis are almost entirely Shi'ite, while the bases of support for Hadi and the STC are mostly Sunni. One also cannot overlook international support for the various factions. Saudi Arabia assists the constitutional government in striking Houthi forces, while the United Arab Emirates supports the STC, and allegations of Iran aiding their fellow Shi'ites occur incessantly. The war has spilled across international borders; Houthis control small strips of southern Saudi Arabia and frequently launch missiles toward Saudi cities, while Saudi forces launch their own attacks on groups in Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates briefly established de facto sovereignty over the Yemeni island of Soqatra. The war in Yemen is the second deadliest conflict in the world right now, behind only Syria's war; it has not been discussed at DIMUN recently, so it should provide for especially insightful debate.

**Consider this:**

- In 2017, over 5,200 civilians were killed directly by fighting in Yemen. In the same year, over 50,000 children, and an unknown amount of adults, died due to widespread famine, caused largely by a Saudi blockade. The situation has not improved in 2018.
- Yemen was a divided country during the Cold War. North Yemen, with less area but a higher population, was a capitalist Islamic nation, while South Yemen was a Marxist, mostly secular republic. The two unified in 1990, but in 1994, there was a failed attempt by the South to secede.
- There is not currently a Security Council-authorized peacekeeping force assigned to Yemen.

**Links:**

Security Council Report for August 2018 <

[https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2018-08/yemen\\_35.php](https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2018-08/yemen_35.php) >

Famine information < <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/11/570262-yemen-facing-largest-famine-world-has-seen-decades-warns-un-aid-chief> >

USA CFR fact page < [https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker?cid=ppc-Google-grant-conflict\\_tracker-](https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker?cid=ppc-Google-grant-conflict_tracker-031116&qclid=EAlaIqobChMImP2Wz9WV1QIVDxMbCh2IVQVGEAAYASAAEgIm8PD_BwE#!/conflict/war-in-yemen)

[031116&qclid=EAlaIqobChMImP2Wz9WV1QIVDxMbCh2IVQVGEAAYASAAEgIm8PD\\_BwE#!/conflict/war-in-yemen](https://www.cfr.org/interactives/global-conflict-tracker?cid=ppc-Google-grant-conflict_tracker-031116&qclid=EAlaIqobChMImP2Wz9WV1QIVDxMbCh2IVQVGEAAYASAAEgIm8PD_BwE#!/conflict/war-in-yemen) >

# Sample SC Resolution

Security Council  
Proposed by

Peacekeeping Operations  
Ukraine

*Noting* that Ukraine has actively participated in the UN peacekeeping activities since the very first years of its independence and has become a contributor of over 34,000 “blue helmets”, as well as a staunch supporter of the UN peacekeeping operations (UN PKOs),

*Reaffirming* Ukraine’s initiative in proposal of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, which entered into force on 15 January 1999, was elaborated and adopted in 1994,

*Observing* that Ukraine welcomes profound conclusions and ambitious recommendations contained in the 2015 report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations “Uniting our strengths for peace — politics, partnership and people,” as well as welcomes the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Panel’s recommendations,

*Guided by* the fact that, despite the ongoing aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, it has not stopped its participation in any of UN peacekeeping operations and remains a reliable partner in this noble matter,

*Approving* of the 57<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly, at which all UN Member States supported the initiative of Ukraine to designate 29th of May as the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, to be observed annually to pay tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Ukraine hereby:

1. **Proclaims** the further strengthening of the UN peacekeeping activity as being among priorities of the Ukrainian delegation during the non-permanent membership of Ukraine at the Security Council in 2016–2017,
2. **Implores** that other member states of the Council consider joining and supporting multiple peacekeeping operations including MONUSCO, UNMI, UNOCI, UNMISS, UNFICYP, UNISFA, and UNMIK, of which Ukraine is a proud contributor,
3. **Draws attention to** the announcement from the President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko at the Peacekeeping Summit in September 2015, which noted that Ukraine is ready to reinforce UN operations with Ukrainian military helicopters to Liberia and Côte d’Ivoire, after the finalization of UN operations in these countries.