



**9th Session E. Ahamed Model United
Nations Conference**

Resolutions
(Passed with Consensus)



UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Agenda- Enhancing Peace Negotiations Among Nations: Strengthening Diplomatic Efforts and Promoting International Cooperation

Preambulatory Clauses

Remembering South Africa's active role in various UN and African Union (AU) peacekeeping missions and recognizing Ethiopia's role in regularly hosting peace talks and high-level meetings,

Aware that under the UN charter, the Security Council can take enforcement measures to restore/maintain international peace and security,

Acknowledging the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) which entered into force on 5 March 1970,

Expressing its appreciation for the Peacebuilding Commission approved by the 2005 world summit,

Operative Clauses

1. **Urges** all member states to cultivate a culture of dialogue and tolerance among the youth and communities by initiating programs to train young people on how to solve conflicts peacefully;
2. **Calls for** regional groups like ECOWAS, SADC, and IGAD to share ideas and support each other;
3. **Urges** member states to enhance collaboration with the United Nations in the promotion of inclusive mediation models that help facilitate peaceful dialogue;
4. **Proposes** the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in peace negotiations and diplomatic cooperations;
5. **Reasserts** that conflict resolution and analysis could become more accessible to developing and underdeveloped countries through AI mediated platforms including sustenance and technological support provided by developed countries;



6. **Advocates** for an AI mediated global data transparency initiative that provides transparent data not limited to global arms trade, economic peacekeeping negotiations and peace treaty compliances;

7. **Stressing** the need to act upon global peace disruptions caused by nuclear armmunitions and the possession of multidimensionally threatening arms by troop contributing countries worldwide;

8. **Proposes** the creation of a United Nations framework for preventive nuclear diplomacy (UN-FPND) to mediate peace building (DPPA) and to promote diplomatic communication;

9. **Recommends** that member states and regional bodies invest in training mediators, justice oriented approaches, human rights frameworks, and culturally sensitive negotiations strategies while urging nations with territorial and geopolitical dominance to establish third party facilitation and promote resolutions in conflict ridden countries;

10. **Invites** the establishments of monetary mechanisms to stabilize the economy and assess the effectiveness of mediation,

a. Promotes regional interventions and effectiveness of peace treatises in underdeveloped and war struck regions;

b. Promotion of self-help groups and cheap credit to improve the economic condition of a country which reduces further crimes and international terrorism;

11. **Encourages** the democracy and universal adult franchise to resolve internal conflicts and differentiation;

12. **Calls upon** the UN to impose sanctions and other restrictive measures on countries which aggravate unnecessary conflicts;

13. **Calls upon** nations to establish an International Framework for Ethical AI Governance,

a. Ensuring that the use of artificial intelligence in diplomacy adheres to principles of transparency, accountability, and human rights while requesting countries to impose limits on artificial intelligences say in diplomatic decisions;

b. Proposes periodic global summits on AI for Peace and Security hosted by technologically advanced nations.



UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Agenda- Post Conflict Reconstruction: Recovery in the Face of Emerging Terrorism

Preambulatory Clauses

Recalling the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2006) and its emphasis on addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, including marginalisation, lack of development, unemployment, and social exclusion,

Emphasising the importance of adopting evidence-based reconstruction strategies supported by reliable data and digital oversight systems to ensure equitable and effective resource allocation,

Acknowledging the critical need for regional and international cooperation in tracing, regulating, and remobilising illegal arms networks to create secure environments favourable to sustainable reconstruction and national recovery,

Guided by the principles of gender equality and its necessity to foster women's representation in administrative affairs,

Sharing the concern over growing corruption and misuse of financial aid in post-conflict reconstruction and concern by the resurgence of violence fueled by illicit arms trafficking that threatens the stability of post-conflict states,

Exhorts all member states to promote regional cooperation and prevent inadequate accountability to avert the possibilities of future domestic conflicts,

Acknowledging the critical need for regional and international by cooperating with all member states to avert the possibilities of future domestic conflicts,

Acknowledging UNSC's Resolution 2242, 2015, promoting peace and security, resulting in women becoming active participants and leaders in the fight against terrorism,

Mindful of the violent extremists and terrorist groups that have used sexual violence as a terrorist tactic, the UNOCT has empowered women to meaningfully participate in countering terrorism and violent extremism,



Keeping in mind the Arms Trade Treaty and the UN Programme of Action to share the concern of resurgence of violence fueled by illicit arms trafficking that threatens stability of post-conflict states,

Acknowledging the UNSC Resolution 2467 (2019) for accountability and calls for a survivor centred approach in the prevention and response to conflict related to sexual violence,

Noting with appreciation that the roles of women have evolved from those of passive victims to active participants and leaders in preventing and countering violent extremism,

Noting that the United Nations promotes transparent governance and evidence based policy making while respecting national sovereignty, as reflected in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2022,

Operative Clauses

1. ***Urges*** member states to make everyone feel and be included by:
 - a. Giving women and the youth education and leadership training;
 - b. Letting everyone from all genders and socio-economic backgrounds to join peacebuilding;
2. ***Mandates*** the integration of Social and Gender Inclusivity Modules into all national law enforcement, security, and judicial training programs, thereby:
 - a. Creating a permanent professional development requirement that strengthens institutional capacity to recognise, address, and prevent discrimination;
 - b. Enhancing engagement capabilities of security and judicial personnel with diverse populations in counter-terrorism and post-conflict contexts;
 - c. To ensure these programs are regularly updated to address emerging and dynamic issues;
3. ***Urges*** member states to collaborate with private sectors and NGOs to make strong and peaceful communities by making sure their citizens are teaching and practicing peace and anti-terrorism strategies through:
 - a. Making public campaigns explaining why fairness and kindness makes a country strong;



c. Drafting unified legal and operational standards that harmonise arms-control policies and ensure intelligence cooperation respects each state's jurisdiction and national data security;

7. **Accepts** the appreciation of peacekeeping Mandates with broader strategies focused on nation capacity-building, international cooperation, and comprehensive arms control Initiatives, urges prioritizing the link between trafficking, terrorism and organization crime to incorporate environmental resilience measures and sustainable use of firearm material into post conflict strategies;

8. **Encourages** post-conflict governments to develop Weapons Buy-Back and Conversion Programs that reduce the circulation of illicit arms by;

- a. Offering financial incentives or livelihood alternatives for individuals surrendering illegal or unused weapons;
- b. Partnering with local industries to recycle collected arms into construction materials for rebuilding essential infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and housing;
- c. Launching public awareness campaigns that emphasise the transformation of tools of violence into symbols of peace and progress, conducting gender sensitive research to improve training and counter extremism policies;
- d. Maintaining digital records of surrendered weapons to prevent recirculation;
- e. Draw the attention of all member states to reduce the increasing number of illegal firearms produced per year domestically and inhibit the manufacturing of firearms by urging all members to promote strong and vigilant border patrol targeted at illegal firearms sales;

9. **Considers** releasing government files that will be accessible to all civilians to elevate public trust by:

- a. Collaborating with international organisations like Affri COG and SIPRI;
- b. Release more than the legal minimum for government information to build trust;
- c. Promote anti-corruption frameworks in post-conflict regions to protect national independence and to ensure safe resources;

10. **Encourages** Member States to adopt comprehensive post-conflict recovery approaches that combine security-focused measures, rule of law initiatives and prevent the sale or transfer of weapons to unauthorised groups, through:

a. Strengthening national licensing systems for arms producers and traders to ensure all transactions are legal and transparent;

b. Promoting post-conflict recovery that links security, justice and development for lasting peace;

11. **Supports** the use of social media platforms to build community resilience by amplifying messages of peace, tolerance, and pluralism resulting in the decrease of media corruption.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL

Agenda- Revolutionising Automation and Structural Unemployment: Harnessing Technology to Bridge Global Income Disparities

Preambulatory Clauses

Cognizant of the fact that Article 55 of the United Nations Charter calls for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations, requiring equitable access and technology transfer to developing nations,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 8 on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation,

Acknowledging the foreign high-skilled worker recruitment program from less developed countries to the more developed countries, similar to the USA's H1B recruitment system,

Recognising CELAC's (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) technology transfer programmes, which have pushed for regional agreement and policy frameworks to facilitate technology transfer between the developed and underdeveloped countries in Latin America,

Affirming the government-led programme in partnership with private tech companies that trains Chileans in AI, data analytics, programming, and other digital skills,

Appreciating SENA, the national training service of Colombia, which provides free vocational and technical training to the citizens,

Recognizing automation and artificial intelligence, which are transforming global economics and labour markets,

Acknowledging national and regional policies, promoting digital literacy and innovation across Africa,

Operative Clauses

1. **Request** that member states and relevant financial institutions consider measures to enhance equitable representation and participation of developing countries in the decision-making process;



a. recognising the rapid development of global communication rules and media, which enables broader international collaboration and outreach;

b. By using this, we can reach millions of people and governments and seek help, solutions and recognition;

2. **Recommends** adopting the Danish flexicurity model, ensuring that workers have a safety net during periods of unemployment and allowing their work to grow;

3. **Emphasizing** human supervision, as AI lacks real experience and judgment, is essential for guiding its role in the workforce;

4. **calls upon** member states to ensure that digital tech is utilized responsibly and inclusively through public-private partnerships that promote secure digital environments and equitable access to technology;

5. **Urges** governments to develop policies that ensure fair access to emerging technologies for all, especially underserved communities;

a. designates the establishment of an inclusive digital infrastructure fund to expand access to smart manufacturing connectivity and digital tech to developing nations, administered through public public-private partnership under UN Oversight;

6. **Establishing** a more business-friendly education system and addressing cultural and other barriers to start-ups and to joint working between businesses and the research base;

7. **Calls upon** to implement reforms to establish a business-aligned education system, and remove cultural and systematic barriers, creating new start-ups and collaboration between the private sector and the research community;

8. **Adopts** a reskill mission that focuses on employing those who lost their jobs due to automation by reskilling them, especially in automation and AI sectors, enabling them to secure jobs in the same sector and creating opportunities for the unemployed;

9. **Calls upon** nations to foster equal access to technology development in developing nations by;

a. Providing better funding to the national training programmes of the Latin American countries so that it is better equipped, which will then develop the skills of the citizens, allowing them to cope with the job market;



b. The UN WB and IFC can provide funds to the developing nations for them to create their own AI and automation policies, which will help them to get equal access and be on par with developed nations;

c. A global development fund where the developed half of the world can contribute a portion of their profits earned from switching to automated labour, which will then be redistributed to the developing half to fund their technological development, as well as welfare schemes;

10. **Encourages** stronger collaboration between both public and private sectors to ensure innovation is inclusive, ethical and aligned with sustainable development goals while promoting fair access to technologies;

a. shared goals of innovation and sustainable economic growth to drive cooperative venture;

11. **Encourages** the government to regulate the diffusion of automated tech to ensure a just transition for affected workers and incentivize foreign companies to recruit and train local employees through tax benefits;

a. Prioritize the recruitment and upskilling of the local workforce and establish local R and D sectors;

12. **Calls upon** nations to redefine the education and skill development for a future digital workforce by:

a. establishing collaboration platforms involving academia, industry, and governments to accelerate the commercialization of research outcomes into startups and digital enterprises;

b. Providing incentives to the students who take part in technological research and create tech inventions through scholarships and research funds;

13. **Calls upon** all nations and regional organizations to strengthen investment in digital skills, innovation centers and programmes that support workers in adapting to the evolving job market;

14. **Urges** governments to develop policies that ensure fair access to emerging technologies for all, especially underserved communities;

a. Adoptive policymakers are increasingly adopting intersectional approaches that focus on the specific needs of marginalized groups, including women, persons



with disabilities, and the elderly;

b. prioritizing investment in public digital infrastructure and mandating the equitable distribution of technological resources and skills training;

15. ***Calls upon*** all member states and regional organizations to prioritize workforce, upskilling digital literacy programs and innovation initiatives, aimed at preparing citizens for automation-driven economic transitions;

16. ***Encourages*** the inclusion of digital literacy and AI awareness in emerging technology education in national curricula to ensure future generations are equipped with essential technological skills;

a. Calls upon collaboration between public and private sectors to create accessible, inclusive, and innovative skill development initiatives that meet the demands of a digital economy.



SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE

Agenda- Promoting Refugee Health and Protection: Strengthening Support Systems and Advancing Inclusive Asylum Policies

Preambulatory Clauses

Acknowledging the commitment of the UNHCR in supporting refugee protection and regional stability,

Alarmed by the continuing incidents of discrimination and political instability in certain communities,

Emphasizing the significant mutual and long-term benefits of successful refugees' integration, including economic growth, democratic stability, and cultural enrichment for the host society,

Highlighting the vulnerabilities of refugee mothers, who often face unique health challenges, including prenatal and postnatal mental and physical health issues, compounded by the experience of gender based violence and lack of adequate care and social support,

Recognizing the Global Compact for Migration and affirming that regional cooperation and refugee integration offer opportunities for host nations while respecting national sovereignty,

Acknowledging that discriminatory practices raise xenophobia and social exclusion in host countries can severely undermine the well-being, dignity, integration, and opportunities received by refugees and migrants,

Guided by the principles of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the Global Compact on Refugees (2018), which highlight shared global responsibility for the protection of displaced persons,

Concerned that limited healthcare access, such as social discrimination, and weak support systems continue to threaten refugee well-being and community stability,

Guided by the belief that health is a fundamental human right, as stated in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that no one should be denied care because of their status or origin,

Deeply concerned that millions of migrants or refugees continue to face significant barriers in getting medical care, especially in regions where healthcare systems are under immense pressure,



Operative Clauses

1. ***Calls upon*** a host family programme (6-12 months) to overcome social isolation and cultural barriers, inviting private organizations cooperating with the UN to promote the overall well-being of refugees;
2. ***Urges*** well-developed nations to provide free health care for all refugees, asylum seekers, and people with chronic illnesses, and to provide safe places in refugee camps to ensure medical assistance to all individuals;
3. ***Insists*** that countries ensure accessible primary and emergency healthcare, such as mental and maternal healthcare, through community-based health systems, non-discriminatory and comprehensive laws, with the help of organisations such as the World Health Organisation and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
4. ***Advises*** mobile health units developed with WHO and PAHO to reach refugees in remote areas with essential care, delivered by healthcare workers trained to address trauma, gender-based violence, PTSD, and stress-related pregnancy complications;
5. ***Calls upon*** Member States to set up mental health and psychosocial support screening programs at refugee reception centers that actually focus on what matters, mental health support for mothers before and after birth, including trauma counseling and long-term care for chronic conditions;
6. ***Urges*** member states to enact effective, real anti-discrimination laws that protect refugees' fundamental human rights, help refugees learn the local language and understand their new communities within the first six months of arrival, partnering with local organizations to help people find jobs and become part of their new neighborhoods;
7. ***Calls*** for community programs that bring refugees and residents together through cultural events, skill-sharing opportunities, and collaborative projects that benefit everyone involved;
8. ***Encourages*** public awareness campaigns, in partnership with civil society, state-led initiatives, advises public leaders to share positive stories about refugees and highlight their contributions, to combat xenophobia, misinformation, and discrimination against refugees;



9. **Advises** training programs for both local and healthcare workers to promote culturally thoughtful and locality-based healthcare service towards the refugees so that no one feels isolated and unseen;

10. **Encourages** members to integrate refugees into local development plans to promote sustainable growth and social cohesion;

11. **Recommends** creating partnerships between countries to distribute the responsibility of supporting refugees more fairly, and develop practical integration approaches that develop tangible benefits for both refugees and the host communities;

12. **Reaffirms** that governments provide refugees a voice in decisions that affect their lives and future in host nations by setting up refugee advisory goals, municipal and regional councils, and inclusion in government delegations, promoting sustainable growth and social cohesion;

13. **Makes an urgent appeal** for host countries to support studies and jobs for refugees and set up financial programs by providing them with job-training by countries partnering up with companies, which could help the refugees, as well as boost the regional GDP.



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Agenda- Promoting Equitable Access To Technological Advancement: Supporting The Global Rights To Advanced Healthcare

Preambulatory Clauses

Striving to support countries to detect, respond efficiently to, and recover from health emergencies such as pandemics, disease outbreaks, natural disasters, and humanitarian crises, *Recognizes* that equitable access to healthcare requires collective efforts globally that entail international cooperation, knowledge transfer, sustainable funding mechanisms, and inclusive policies to protect the human right to health for all,

Alarmed by the critical global shortage of transplant organs and the resulting vulnerability of populations to illicit practices, including human trafficking for organ removal,

Conscious of the existing digital divide that severely limits equitable access to modern healthcare and digital services,

Acknowledges the importance of WHO's Global Strategy on Digital Health in strengthening inclusive health systems, safeguarding patient data, and ensuring transparency in digital health,

Recalling article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the right to health and well-being and recognizes equitable access to technology as vital to achieving it,

Operative Clauses

1. ***Appeals*** to the state to enable countries with more resources in advanced healthcare to support countries that lack these resources;
2. ***Encourages*** member states to develop inclusive innovation strategies and policies;
 - a. *Strategies* such as the integration of advanced technologies in the healthcare sector are essential for promoting equitable access to emerging technological and scientific advancements across all sectors of society while protecting national sovereignty, data security, and ethical standards;
 - b. *Effective* implementation of these strategies helps protect biodigital data and ensures transparency in clinical and scientific research, thereby fostering trust and global participation in innovative ecosystems;



3. **Recommends** the establishment of an international innovation equity framework;
 - a. Aims to promote ethical research collaboration between developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries;
 - b. Recognizing special attention to the integration of indigenous knowledge and prioritizing local needs; c. Invites WHO and UNDP to collaborate on an infrastructure exchange platform to share sustainable hospital designs and digital system models and maintain best practices;
4. **Proposes** the use of a drone-based delivery system for critical medical supplies in remote areas with environmental sustainability and safety guidance;
5. **Encourages** the creation of global digital cooperation programs so as to foster seamless collaboration through multilateral platforms and mutual support in bridging the digital divide while respecting each country's digital governance system;
 - a. *Acknowledging* the creation of a Digital Equity Fund, supported by international donors and private sector collaborations, to fund and finance projects that are aimed at reducing the global digital divide;
 - b. *Calls upon* member states to expand affordable internet access, digital literacy programs, and infrastructure development in underserved regions, with special emphasis on rural communities, displaced populations, and low-income groups;
6. **Endorses** the creation of an international data protection consortium under the guidance of relevant UN bodies to harmonize privacy standards, promote secure cross-border data flows when necessary, and support capacity-building for nations developing digital governance frameworks;
7. **Urges** advanced economies and governments to promote technology transfer, open-source solutions, safeguard digital and biological data, ensure research transparency, and support open access publishing to foster global trust and innovation;
8. **Advocates** for the integration of telehealth services into national healthcare budgets, emphasizing scalable investment in virtual care platforms, remote diagnostics, and mobile health units to enhance access in medically underserved regions;
 - a. Urgently requests the committee to monitor and report on funding flows, telehealth coverage, organ-donation rates and outcomes, and ensure accountability mechanisms;



b. Proposes the formation of a global health equity accelerator, to hasten the process of channeling resources in telemedicine network;

9. ***Supports*** the mobilization of targeted financial instruments such as innovation grants, health bonds, and donor-matching schemes to strengthen organ donation infrastructure, including digital registries, transplant coordination networks, and public education initiatives;

a. *Considers* the establishment of a framework where all countries can actively share knowledge and research on artificial organs and emerging technologies;

b. *Requests* that INTERPOL, UNODC and WHO coordinate to strengthen cross-border legal frameworks to prevent organ-trafficking and prosecute offenders;

c. *Requests* member states to enhance organ donation systems through public awareness programs, transparent regulatory frameworks and investments in organ transportation and preservation technologies.



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

Agenda- Combating Organized Crime and Drug Distribution: Tackling Evolving Threats and their Impact on Youth

Preambulatory Clauses

Recognizing the importance of safety programmes that help communities everywhere prevent crime and violence through regular checks, monitoring and clear actions,

Emphasizing the role of public-private partnerships regional alliances and UNODC support in combating synthetic drugs and supporting youth protection initiatives,

Noting that the widespread emergence of synthetic drugs, transnational organized crime groups, and poor rehabilitation facilities jointly pose a threat to public health, security, and youth development in member states, while emphasizing the role of public-private partnerships, regional alliances, and UNODC support in combating synthetic drugs and supporting youth protection initiatives,

Acknowledging that rehabilitation programmes when combined with therapy, vocational training, skill development and socio-economic support are the most powerful weapons against crime more powerful than prisons and punishment alone,

Observing with grave concern the alarming rise in synthetic drugs—crafted in hidden labs, sold online, and delivered faster than awareness campaigns can react,

Alarmed by the fact that criminal organizations are seeking schools and streets as a means where vulnerable youth are picked up for labour, quick money and silent distribution,

Disturbed by the fact that in some regions, drug money has become a substitute for opportunity, funding both survival and destruction in equal measure,

Alarmed by the increased influence of drug addiction and drug trafficking on families and surrounding communities, which interferes with social ties and complicates recovery and prevention for all of them,

Concerned with the lack of proper regulation of cross-border trade and pharmaceutical companies, which has enabled communities to engage in illegal drug trafficking,

Stressing that international cooperation, trust, and openness are essential when forming alliances to combat drug trafficking and related brutality, multinational cooperation and detection techniques, cross-border intelligence gathering, and community prevention programs to counter the complex challenges of drug trafficking and drug abuse,



Operative Clauses

1. **Proposes** the development of field testing kits and training modules through Member State partnerships for effective field testing of illicit drugs and quick result acquisition;
2. **Encourages** improving anti-crime education into national curricula of all Member States, so as to protect the future generations from the hazardous repercussions of drug usage and crime involvement;
3. **Proposes** the strict and immediate enforcement of the Non-Punishment Principle for all youth victims of substance use disorders, treating their involvement in drug-related activities as a public health and welfare crisis rather than a criminal issues;
 - a. Revision or implementation of national legislation that prioritizes the welfare, protection, and therapeutic recovery of minors over any form of detention, prosecution, or judicial penalty related to drug possession or use;
 - b. Establishment of a UNODC Youth Ambassador Network, representing every region, to travel, speak, and lead youth-driven prevention projects globally which ensuring that all initial contact is handled by social workers, healthcare professionals or specialized youth police units trained in trauma-informed care;
 - c. Shifting drug rehabilitation to a community-based voluntary model focused on resolving youth drug use emphasizes successful reintegration with therapy counseling and job training includes specialized programs using arts sports and entrepreneurship to redirect youth creativity and energy positively this approach supports recovery by promoting social integration reducing stigma and encouraging long-term change through health psychological and vocational support in natural settings;
 - d. Establishment of “Second Chance Zones”- areas in prisons or urban communities where young offenders receive therapy, education, and skills training instead of punishment alone;
4. **Establishing** reintegration pathway for individuals vulnerable to or previously involved in the drug trade and related organized crime Establishing reintegration pathway for individuals vulnerable to or previously involved in the drug trade and related organized crime
 - a. *Sustainable* alternative livelihoods for those previously involved in the growing and refining aspects of illicit trades, underpinned by rigorous alternative economic research;



b. *Engagement* of individuals in various social programs like youth clubs, community service to mitigate the risks of recidivism and crime associated with social isolation and loneliness;

c. *Use* of arts, sports, entrepreneurship, and hygienic activities as rehabilitation tools for at-risk youth to redirect their creativity and energy towards positive development and to reduce drug usage;

5. **Promoting** the setting and enactment of national strategies to interfere with the manufacturing and trafficking of synthetic drugs, such as border security and tracking of precursor chemicals

a. *Enhancing* the effectiveness of these national strategies, suggests the formation of a UNODC-supported Data Centre, facilitated by advanced technology and funding, for effective AI-based monitoring of criminal networks and trafficking routes for multinational cooperation on combating organized crime, and to simultaneously block online drug trafficking networks, trafficking advertisements, and educate youth on how digital crime lures victims;

6. **Urges** the establishment of a global incentive programs for pharmaceutical companies and startups to create safer synthetic and analogues for medical use that are directly controlled;

7. **Proposes** a goal should be reintegration and not isolation oversee agencies should work to ensure treatment remains safe and humane. Rehabilitation should be focused on recovery and not punishment;

8. **Proposes** that countries need to monitor the marketing and selling of drugs by strengthening the monitoring system;

9. **Recommends** using arts and hygienic activities to reduce the usage of drugs;

10. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen legal frameworks to combat production, trafficking and money laundering of synthetic drugs through sanctions and judicial training;

11. **Calls for** accountability among producers, traders, and consumers, with verified third-party sales only;

12. **Urges** public education on drug abuse and organized crime and promotes rehabilitation and reintegration of former drug users and offenders through vocational programs, counseling, and skills training, linking enforcement, prevention, and recovery;

13. ***Calls for*** mutual responsibility among traders and producers within the system, ensuring that sales are conducted exclusively through trusted and verified third-party intermediaries;

14. ***Calls upon*** governments to contribute to public education campaigns which raise awareness on the dangers of drug abuse and organized crime;

15. ***Urging*** the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to advise the countries involved to work more closely together in the sharing of intelligence and conduct joint investigations in order to break up drug trafficking and prevent the movement of synthetic drugs;

16. ***Outlines*** an approach to prevention education

a. *Implement* educational strategies to prevent drug abuse and crime,

b. *Contribution* to public education campaigns to raise general awareness on the dangers of drug abuse and organized crime,

c. *Integration* of anti-crime and anti-drug education into the national curricula of all Member States, to protect future generations from the hazardous repercussions of drug usage and crime involvement.



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Agenda- Waste Management: Assessing the impact and enhancing sustainable practices

Preambulatory Clauses

Reflecting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely Goals 12 and 14, and acknowledging UN and UNEP programs like the Basel Convention, GPWM, Clean Seas Campaign, and ISWA in advancing sustainable waste management and mitigating pollution,

Acknowledging the national waste management programme (PNGD), in Senegal, launched PNGD to increase sanitation service accessibility and promote recycling for revenue generation,

Guided by the mandatory monthly community service day in Rwanda monthly national clean-up initiative called Umuganda is launched for citizens to participate in public work projects for cleaning their environment,

Calls attention to sustainable development. Qatar launched the domestic solid waste management centre, DSWMC, which is a key facility in Qatar for sustainable waste management. It is a facility aligned with the goals of Qatar's national vision 2030 for sustainable development,

Noting the global efforts to reduce plastic waste, including Bangladesh's ban on the production, import, marketing, and use of thin plastic bags (2002), initially aimed at preventing flooding from and clogged drains and improving environmental health,

Appreciating the eight 'issues of concern' addressed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which link waste management to the lifecycle of products, chemicals, and hazardous materials,

Recognising its appreciation for the constitutional mandate which upholds the public's right to a safe and healthy environment and emphasized the responsibility of the State to safeguard the environment for both present and future generations,

Appreciating the educational campaigns conducted by the UN in order to raise public awareness, especially the international zero waste day program and promote good waste



management practices and the benefits of waste reduction, reuse, and recycling at the local level,

Reasserting the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), founded in 1972, in leading global action against climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution, while bringing together all Member States through the United Nations Environment Assembly to strengthen cooperation for a sustainable and healthy planet,

Keeping in mind the Minamata Convention, a treaty of the UN signed in 2013 and entering into force in 2017, which controls the anthropogenic releases of mercury throughout its life cycle,

Operative Clauses

1. **Proposes** the development and integration of waste-to-energy (WtE) technologies as a sustainable alternative to landfilling by:

- a. Supporting research into decentralised and small-scale WtE solutions adaptable to almost all communities;
- b. Establishing regulatory frameworks to ensure environmental safety and energy efficiency;
- c. Integrating WtE outputs into national renewable energy grids to reduce dependence on fossil fuels;

2. **Requests** UNEP and international allies to initiate vocational empowerment for local authorities, especially the vast informal sector, encouraging entrepreneurs on incineration processes and informal waste workers on sustainable waste collection, as well as skills development in green job creation, promoting socially inclusive and technology-driven solutions;

3. **Encourages** member states to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships between governments, private enterprises, and research institutions to promote innovation in:

- a. Biodegradable material development;
- b. Circular economy-based product design;

4. **Urges** countries to recognize the work of waste pickers and sanitation workers, make sure they have proper safety measures, and provide a guarantee of fair pay so that their health, rights, and livelihood are protected;



5. **Proposes** that member states compel electronics manufacturers to finance and manage the collection, recycling, and safe disposal of their products at the decommissioning phase by:
- a. Promoting individual producer responsibility and transparency;
 - b. Supporting innovation and integration of circular economic models;
6. **Encourages** the creation of accessible and inclusive e-waste recycling centers in partnership with local governments, private sectors, and youth organizations, so that discarded electronics can be processed and turned into new opportunities instead of pollution;
7. **Recognising** the efforts taken by the UN and UNEP in addressing global waste challenges, including the execution of the Basel Convention (1986) to regulate hazardous waste, the Global partnership on waste management (GPWM) to share the best practices and technical assistance, the clean seas campaign (2017) to reduce marine pollution and the international solid waste association (ISWA) in advancing global cooperation on sustainable waste practices;
8. **Urges** all states, especially coastal nations, to implement marine debris monitoring systems and cleanup programs with the help of:
- a. To finance technological developments in marine pollution monitoring;
 - b. To strengthen the laws relating to shipping and fishing to reduce plastic pollution;
 - c. Integration of marine waste data into national environmental information systems;
9. **Implementation** of national, regional, and multilateral initiatives that advance waste-to-resource technologies, especially EPR and Japan's Model of Incineration processes;
10. **Urges** developing nations, financial situations, and the private sector to work together in funding sustainable waste management systems and infrastructure, while promoting technology transfer to ensure fair access to resources for all;
11. **Urgently** requests the committee to promote international collaboration between developed and developing nations through technology sharing, financial assistance, and



joint research programs, to strengthen waste management systems and build global capacity to address pollution effectively;

12. **Requests** Member States to advance environmental justice by acknowledging and protecting the rights, safety, and livelihoods of waste pickers and sanitation workers; establishing cooperative platforms between governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to address cross-border waste challenges and advance equitable access to a clean and healthy environment; and promoting regional and international cooperation through the sharing of sustainable waste management technologies, technical expertise, and funding mechanisms;

13. **Supports** public awareness campaigns on waste and e-waste management and requests member states to maintain transparency regarding the allocation and utilization of budgets for waste management goals and urges the member states to increase the recycling rates when effective policy frameworks are also implemented;

14. **Encouraging** the waste-to-energy (WtE) system that Kazakhstan has recently introduced under its 2019-2025 *Green Economy Concept* and 2021 Environmental Code; however, the sector is still in its early stages, with only pilot projects existing;

15. **Encourages** all Member States to strengthen national frameworks for the safe collection, recycling, and monitoring of e-waste in line with the Basel Convention, and to promote international cooperation through technology sharing, capacity-building, and public awareness to reduce soil and water contamination within the next five years.
