

Letter from the Executive Board

Respected Delegates,

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you all to the simulation of the United Nations General Assembly at The GlenGaze MUN 2020. We hope that this session of discussions and deliberations turn out to be fruitful in all aspects. This study guide shall serve as the starting point of your research. At no point of time consider it to be the only sphere of discussion, kindly explore other fronts as well. This guide is just to provide you with a basic idea of what the agenda is. We expect extensive debate and analysis from you. I do not expect you to speak out facts in the committee, however, analysis of situations and argumentation shall help you proceed forward in the committee. Also, any case study in this study guide is based on a compilation of various reports and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Executive Board. Keep in mind the foreign policy of your country since it is an essential parameter of judgement. In case there are any doubts regarding the committee proceedings, feel free to contact us. All the best for the conference and I hope we are able to make the two days a learning experience.

Regards,

Ojus Sharma

Chairperson

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Accepted Sources for Evidence or Proof Include

1. News Sources

● REUTERS - Any Reuters article which clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council. (<http://www.reuters.com>)

● State operated News Agencies- These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council.

Some examples are,

- a) RIA Novosti (Russia) <http://en.rian.ru/>
- b) IRNA (Iran) <http://www.irna.ir/ENIndex.htm>
- c) BBC (United Kingdom) <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
- d) Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R. China)
- e) <http://cctvnews.cntv.cn/>

2. Government Reports

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News agencies reports and can, in all circumstances be denied by another country.

a. Permanent Representatives to the United Nations reports <http://www.un.org/en/members/> (Click on any country to get the website of the Office of its Permanent Representative)

b. Multilateral Organizations like the

NATO (<http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/index.htm>)

ASEAN (<http://www.aseansec.org/>)

OPEC (http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/), etc.

3. UN Reports

- All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the General Assembly.

a. UN Bodies like the SC (<http://www.un.org/docs/sc/>), GA(<http://www.un.org/en/ga>) HRC (<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/pages/HRCIndex.aspx>) etc.

b. UN Affiliated bodies like the International Atomic Energy Agency (<http://www.iaea.org/>), World Bank (<http://www.worldbank.org/>), International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm>), International Committee of the red Cross (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/index.jsp>), etc.

c. Treaty Based Bodies like the Antarctic Treaty System (<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>), the International Criminal Court (<http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>), the International Criminal Court (<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menu/ICC>)

Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, Amnesty International, human Rights Watch or newspapers like the Guardian, Times of India etc. be accepted.

Suggested Pattern for Researching

Researching and understanding the United Nations and the Committee/Council being simulated — its Mandate, including understanding historical work done on the agenda, research on the allotted country. Understanding its polity, economy, military, culture, history, bilateral relations with other countries, ideological position on various other relevant issues related to the agenda etc. Comprehending the Foreign Policy of the allowed country. It includes understanding the ideology and principles adopted by the country on the agenda. It further includes studying past actions taken by the country on the agenda and other related issues— specifically analyzing their causes and consequences. Reading the background guide thoroughly.

Researching further upon the agenda using the links given in the guide and from other sources such as academic papers, institutional reports, national reports, news articles, blogs etc. Understanding policies adopted by different blocs of countries (example: NATO, EU etc.) and major countries involved in the agenda, including their position, ideology, past actions and position adopted.

Characterizing the agenda into sub-topics and preparing speeches and statements on them. It is the same as preparing topics for the moderated caucuses and their content. Preparing a list of possible solutions and actions the UNSC can adopt on the issue as per your country's policies. Assemble proof/evidence for any important piece of information/allegation you are going to use in committee and keep your research updated using various news sources.

Rough Guide to be A Good Delegate

Style is the manner in which you communicate your arguments. This is the most basic part of debating to master. Content and strategy are worth little unless you deliver your material in a confident and persuasive way. Content is what you actually say in the debate, the arguments used to develop your own side's case and rebut the opposite side. This is the bread and butter off

debating. The conceits are simple but often a lot of practice is needed before speakers master the skills of defining the motion, developing a case and rebutting the opposition. Whatever the motion is, the first speaker in the debate must define it. This means explaining what the debate will be about. Sometimes the motion given is very clear (e.g.: This House believes we Should bomb Iraq) and sometimes it is very vague (e.g.: This House Would use Force). In the former case, it is necessary to just clarify the terms of the motion. In the example above, it would be necessary to explain what exactly was meant by the terms “we” and “bomb”, whereas in the latter case the actual issue itself must be decided and explained and a reasonable link must be made with the motion as given. Examples of possible definitions for the two motions above are given below:

“This House Believes We Should Bomb Iraq.... This means the UK and the US alone should start a program of air strikes against Iraqi military targets right now” This means that if UN diplomacy breaks down, the UN as a whole should sanction a program of air strikes against Iraqi military targets” This means that the UK should drop a nuclear bomb on Baghdad as soon as possible,” and so on. “This House Would use Force...the force in question here is the force of the law and we would use it to make voting in general Elections in the UK compulsory” “The force in question here is the police force and we would use it to adopt a policy of zero tolerance on petty crime (as in New York) throughout the UK” ... The force in question is the force of nature and we believe that we should harness this by investing more in renewable energy sources”, and so on. As you can see, even a quite specific motion can still apply to a wide range of possible cases and a vague one can apply to almost anything at all. The two most important things are that the resultant debate is fair and two-sided and that the subject you have chosen links satisfactorily to the motion. Unlike in schools, debating the definition you have given cannot be challenged by any other speakers unless it is unfair. Try making arguments that support your case. Arguments are characterized by having two parts — a premise (or fact) and the justification (creative analysis). We value wisdom more than knowledge because wisdom is a result of refining our character.

Introduction to the Agenda

Women are often viewed as victims of conflict. But this view masks the important roles women play as leaders, especially in helping end conflict, developing post conflict reintegration efforts and economic life, and even in leading the organization of camps for internally displaced persons. Participants at the conference on The Role of Women in Global Security identified recommendations for ways to provide assistance, tools, and motivation to encourage women to become such leaders in their communities.

In conflict zones, women are active participants in the conflicts that affect their countries. They may become combatants. They may become the sole providers for their families, more active in the informal or formal sectors of the economy, or more active in peacemaking groups as a result of conflict. They also suffer disproportionately from sexual violence and displacement. Yet during war and in its aftermath, women too often are excluded from activities aimed at resolving the violent conflicts that so deeply affect them.

Those conflicts cannot be brought to a lasting end without making women's lives more secure, and it is women who are best positioned to determine how that security is achieved. This report focuses on three key areas in which women could foster security: peace decision making and peacekeeping; reconciliation, reintegration, and rule of law; and economic development.

Recognizing that sustainable security is not possible without the involvement of women, the United Nations in October 2000 passed Security Council Resolution 1325. The resolution calls for increased representation of women at peace negotiations and at all levels of decision making regarding security; inclusion of women in postconflict reconstruction efforts and in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts; increased protection from sexual violence; and an end to impunity for crimes affecting women.

The resolution undergirds the efforts of those advocating for gender equality and greater sensitivity to gender issues, or "gender mainstreaming." Follow-on UN resolutions—particularly 1820, 1888, and 1889—created an office of a special representative for eliminating sexual violence against women, mandated measures of accountability, authorized UN sanctions in these cases,

and defined widespread sexual violence itself as a threat to international peace and security. And in October 2010, the UN adopted a plan to monitor progress on implementing 1325.

We are fortunate that the unique role of women as key contributors to peace and security is growing. And we already possess substantial knowledge about the critical importance of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in post conflict reconciliation and reintegration.

Despite these advances, women in zones of conflict and in reconstruction efforts, and those working on their behalf, emphasize that they often have little or no voice in negotiating peace or planning reconstruction, lack economic opportunities, and continue to be the primary targets of ongoing sexual violence. It is therefore critical to pool the knowledge of those working on issues of gender equality and inclusion to determine what measures and practices have proved effective or ought to be tried in countries emerging from war.

Women in International Affairs and International Security: Contours of a Timely Debate

The debate on the participation and role of women in foreign affairs and international security is a timely and relevant one, and is being raised with increasing frequency at both national and international levels. In particular, there is growing attention to the imbalances in the representation of women in leadership and other key positions in the area of foreign and security policy, as well as to the growing body of evidence regarding the positive effect of including women in several key areas of foreign and security policy. Among these issues, women's role in peacekeeping receives particular attention, as research has repeatedly shown that gender equality contributes to peace, and that peace negotiations involving women have a better chance of being sustainable and effective. Gender-equal societies enjoy better health, stronger economic growth and higher security. The United Nations has put pronounced emphasis on the issue in the past two decades. Since the establishment of the UNSC Resolution 1325, more WPS-related resolutions have been adopted, widening the scope and breadth of gendered peace and security. These

resolutions have been instrumental in changing the philosophy and rhetoric focused on conflict and gender equality, thereby challenging the international community to do more. Several initiatives are also being implemented at regional levels in the international community, such as the 2018 EU Strategic Approach to WPS. However, critics posit that a lot remains to be done, as women continue to be under-represented in the field of foreign and security policy across the world.

Post-Conflict Regions as an Opportunity for Economic Growth & Gender Equality

It is widely understood that economic recovery is important for stability in countries transitioning out of conflict. Determining who has access to economic opportunity has important implications for sustainable peace. Because wars create more female heads of households and force more women to become active in informal markets so their families can survive, reconstruction offers countries the opportunity to take a new look at the constraints women face in building businesses. By investing in the half of their human capital that is most underutilized, countries that institute gender-aware reforms can also realize important macroeconomic benefits.

While expressing admiration for the resilience and creativity of women operating in informal sectors of the economy, many experts call for removing barriers to women's entry into formal enterprises as well. In post conflict Liberia, half of all enterprises are informal. A Foreign Investment Advisory Service survey of barriers to converting informal businesses to formal ones in Liberia confirmed that women are more likely than men to own informal enterprises, fewer women had taken steps to formalize their enterprises, and those that tried to obtain licenses or permits reported more difficulty in dealing with government officials. Because informal businesses were less likely to experience increased employment, the analysis suggested that the preponderance of informal enterprise was an impediment to business growth.

Limited access to finance and capital is another constraint facing female entrepreneurs, and this constraint becomes more acute during war.

Microcredit has proved a key mechanism for helping women in small, informal enterprises, both in building businesses and dignity in difficult circumstances. Unlike traditional finance mechanisms, microfinance takes into account women's inability to use land or other resources as collateral.

Conclusion

Many experts have emphasized that post conflict environments can offer women a window of opportunity to consolidate wartime gains in entrepreneurial or peacebuilding skills and to redefine traditional gender roles in war's aftermath. Another common theme stressed by those who work on gender and security issues is that the goal of gender-based programs and national action plans is not only to improve women's lives but to affect the relationship between men and women, particularly in fragile societies, where cultural barriers to women's participation in security tend to be high.

The key to women taking advantage of the fluid period new regimes may offer is thus to convince government officials and local leaders that involving women is critical to creating lasting peace. As Søren Pind, Danish minister of development cooperation, said, "You won't find a fragile state that supports the rights of women. You won't find a stable society that neglects the rights of women. I believe that the stability and development of a society are directly interlinked with the rights and activities of its women. We must take up the dual challenge of working in fragile states and of pursuing the women, peace, and security agenda."