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Welcome to the second guide of Model United Nations

The United Nations Model UN programme aims to build and maintain strong links between the UN and Model UN participants across the globe. It is a popular activity and you will learn more about how the UN operates. Thousands of students worldwide take part every year at all educational levels. Many of today's leaders in law, government business and including the UN itself - participated in Model UN as student.

By this point you already know the basic vocabulary and procedures of Model UN, how the major organs work, and developed some skills such as critical thinking, research, diplomacy and negotiation.

In this guide, you will continue to develop those skills, explore deeper in some of the UN committees and find solutions for different worldwide issues. Even though we try to encourage stimulating debate, the aim of these events is that you enjoy yourself. Model United Nations is also a great social event where you are able to meet and get to know new people, it is a great chance to meet people from different backgrounds with different points of view.

Sustainable Development Goals



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who're furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

How To Be A Great Delegate

The key to success at MUN is to not only have a detailed knowledge of the ins and outs of each issue, but also to know your country's policy. The best delegates will know the policies of other countries and therefore be able to catch out delegates that stray from the view of their country.

Whether you are an experienced veteran or a newcomer to MUN, research is the key to success.

Prepare your research binder

You will feel better in a committee knowing that your research is at your fingertips. Organize your binder starting from the big picture (conference, committee and country) then zooming on the details (topics, policies and solutions) Use a framework to make easier to do research, it will give you the idea of what to look for.

Frame your topics and speeches

In a Model UN conference, most of the times, you have 72 hours or less to solve the world's most important and complicated problems. It might seem almost impossible, but don't worry, you can make it manageable, break down your topic into smaller issues. Choose the ones that matter the most to your country or position.

Write out your first speech

Your first speech is the first impression you give to the committee, it could be a little challenging speaking in front of people you have never met, but it is also the easiest to prepare because you can write it ahead of time. Once you learn how to frame your topic, use the same procedure to frame your speech.

Focus on one idea at a time

Over the conference, your committee will discuss a variety of problems and solutions. Speeches that try to cover too many ideas at the same time are incoherent. Focus on one idea at a time. This makes it easier for you to make speeches and for the audience to understand you. Focusing on one idea helps you overcome public speaking fear.

Learn the different stages of committees

Learning the stages of committees is more than knowing the rules or motions, it is about knowing what to do and when to do it. Be aware of what stage the committee is in, whether it's making speeches, forming alliances, or writing resolutions. Five stages in a typical flow of committee

1. **Pre conference research:** The weeks, months, days and hours before the conference. When all you can do is research.
2. **Opening speeches:** The beginning of committee, when delegates give their first speeches and speak about policy.
3. **Caucusing:** This stage typically begins with the first or second unmoderated caucus, when most of the committee has made their opening speeches, in this stage it is important to find allies and form caucus blocs.
4. **Writing resolutions:** When caucus blocs have solidified and delegates are starting to write their resolutions.
5. **Debating resolutions:** After resolutions have been handed to the chair for review, and the committee is making speeches for and against resolutions.

Ask questions when you don't understand something

Don't be shy, if you are not sure about what's going on in the committee or if you don't understand a word someone said, **raise a Point of Inquiry** and ask your question. It might seem something easy to do, nevertheless most people don't want to admit that they don't know something. Asking questions is the first step to facing your fear in MUN and becoming a better delegate.

Come prepared

To start discussing your point of view, you must actually have one well formed. Before entering the room make sure you:

- Understand the topic fully
- Know your country's stance on the case very well
- Are prepared with a strong opening statement (could be a famous quote)

It is not enough to have a speech, you also need to have your delegations weaknesses, previous issues, economic weaknesses, and questionable actions about the case, with rebuttals for them. Anticipate attacks from other delegates and come up with answers to refute them. Receiving criticism/attacks from your delegation can harm your influence, so be sure to address them.

Maintain Diplomacy

The biggest indicator of a valued debate is that the delegates respect each other. Always maintain a diplomatic decorum, in the room, outside the room, during the debate, during caucus, all the time.

Respect other delegates even if they completely opposed to your opinion or bloc. This will make you look professional and strengthen your arguments.

The best defense is a good offense

Start the criticism of opposing delegations with facts you have discovered weaken their stance. Be the first to stir the water, this may get them –pre-occupied long enough with refuting your attacks. Of course, they may have already expected your argument, and immediately offer a rebuttal. They may even attack back with weaknesses of your own.

The best debater is the best listener

Most delegates don't listen carefully to each other and keep track of everything being said, mostly because they are too busy formulating their own speeches. Your speeches should be based on what the other delegates are saying. Your biggest weapon in that conference is the other delegation's speeches.

Agree, and then refute

Start by agreeing with the other delegation, with what can be agreed with and then, refute it. It will make the power of your refute multiply.

Use the other delegate's speeches against them

- Try and find contradictions in the delegate's different speeches
- Remind him/her when their country (delegation) did something against what they are saying/standing up for.
- Just agree with one minor point/ concept/ goal, then refute and refute

Find a universal principle everyone agrees on

Start your speech by stating a universal principle that everyone in the room will agree with. (i.e. "every human being deserves equal rights")

Notice how the phrase seems like common sense. However, before you have started discussing your actual relevant points of debate, the entire audience will have for a moment, agreed with you. Then, move on to your controversial points. This small trick will make your speeches and arguments more convincing to the audience.

Turn a perceived weakness into a strength

In a presidential debate, when a much younger candidate attacked President Reagan, due to his senior age, he replied by saying: "I will not, for political purposes, exploit my opponent's youth and inexperience".

When you have a weakness, turn it into a strength.

Capture audience attention

If you do not capture and maintain the eyes and ears of the other delegates in that room while making your speech, then your speech is not heard. It is your responsibility to make them know why this speech is important to them and make it get their attention. Use your body language and know the importance of non-verbal communication.

- Manipulate the tone of your voice
- Make eye contact
- Make your voice clear and stable at all times

- Address a specific delegation when speaking
- Have confidence
- Make sure that when you speak, everyone listens.

Use facts

No one can argue with facts. They can however, certainly argue with opinions. They make you believable, provide credibility and make your speeches virtually indestructible.

Use the facts in your case. Research more facts. Use facts as strategic weapons.

Small people make small points

Keep your eyes on the ball, as the conference time is limited. Many delegates lose sight of the main topic, and spend too much time arguing over a sub topic. If you note this is happening, remember small people make small points. Keep the resolution in mind, and spend your speech and debate time, wisely.

Appeal to emotions

The difference between a good delegate and a great delegate is that: one will just mention the human aspect, and the other will exploit it, capitalize on it, press on and describe it, until the people in the room actually feel it. You can say “people died”. And you can deeply explain how many people died.

Get on the Speakers list

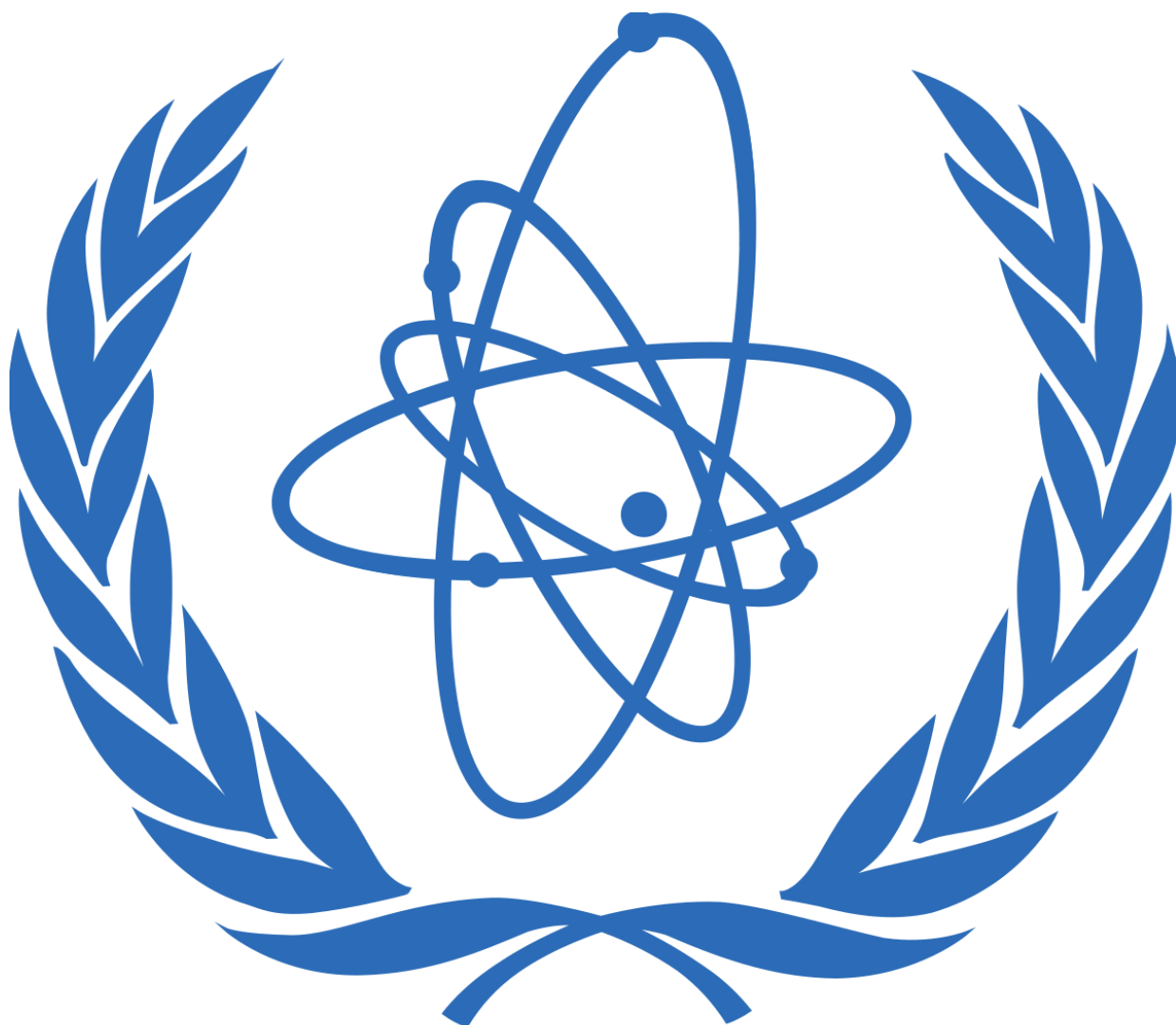
Try to get onto the Speakers list from the very start. It will help you establish a voice in the committee, and will let others know your position. If they agree, they will seek you out. Being on the speakers list lets your voice your opinion, and the progress of any working papers to the whole body, so make use of it!

Talk to everyone

It is beneficial to talk to everyone in your committee as you build a relationship with them and it will be much easier when working together. It will help you gain a new perspective, or a supporter of your ideas.

Emotional intelligence

Negotiating who is going to present a draft resolution and field questions, knowing when to make a point of order, picking which blocs to merge with; these are all unavoidable tasks for a Model UN delegate, and all require a certain degree of emotional intelligence.



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

The IAEA was created in 1957 in response to the deep fears and expectations generated by the discoveries and diverse uses of nuclear technology. The Agency's genesis was U.S. President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953.

The U.S. Ratification of the Statute by President Eisenhower, 29 July 1957, marks the official birth of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the press conference following the signing ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington, D.C., President Eisenhower evoked his address to the UN General Assembly in December 1953, at which he had proposed to establish the IAEA.

The IAEA is strongly linked to nuclear technology and its controversial applications, either as a weapon or as a practical and useful tool. The ideas President Eisenhower expressed in his speech in 1953 helped shape the IAEA's Statute, which 81 nations unanimously approved in October 1956.

The Agency was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization within the United Nations family. From the beginning, it was given the mandate to work with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies. The objectives of the IAEA's dual mission – to promote and control the Atom – are defined in Article II of the IAEA Statute.

In October 1957, the delegates to the First General Conference decided to establish the IAEA's headquarters in Vienna, Austria. Until the opening of the Vienna International Centre in August 1979, the old Grand Hotel next to the Vienna Opera House served as the Agency's temporary headquarters.

For more information visit the webpage: <https://www.iaea.org/>

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

BACKGROUND GUIDE

II. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East/Iran's Nuclear Proliferation

Statement of the Issue

The United Nations and the IAEA recognize the importance of nuclear non-proliferation to enhance international peace and security. To ensure stability in the region, the IAEA has established safeguards for States to comply with as a way to monitor the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.¹ While government officials have not publicly conducted a nuclear test and will neither admit nor deny having nuclear weapons, it is universally believed that Israel possesses nuclear arms and is the only country in the region with this capability. During the 62nd General Conference of the IAEA, Mr. Zeev Snir, Director General of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission, stated that Iran and Syria serve as imminent threats to Israel in the region and therefore force Israel to take action to protect its nuclear facilities which are in line with IAEA safety guidelines. Israel encourages regional cooperation and is willing to collaborate with all of its neighbouring countries on safety and security issues.² Iran's nuclear proliferation is the subject of current focus in the Middle East. Under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreement reached in 2015, Iran was to suspend their nuclear program and testing facilities. However, as recently as March of 2020, a leaked document to member States claimed that an IAEA request to access two unidentified sites had been denied. The IAEA also reported that Iran, now unrestricted from the JCPOA, has almost tripled its stockpile of low-enriched uranium, leaving it only 30 kg short to have the amount experts claim are required to produce a warhead. Iran insists its nuclear program is exclusively for peaceful purposes.

History

Signed in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was a landmark international treaty whose objective was to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, while promoting cooperation in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The ultimate goal was (and still is) to achieve nuclear disarmament and general and

complete disarmament. The treaty established a safeguard system under the responsibility of the IAEA, which is used to verify compliance with the treaty through regular inspections of nuclear facilities.

Four years later, the UN General Assembly passed Resolution 3236 calling for the Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (MENWFZ) to prohibit nuclear weapons in the Middle East. The resolution has been adopted every year since then. In the following decades, many other resolutions have been introduced to reach the same accord. In 1991 at the Madrid Conference, the Arms Control and Regional Security group was established to provide a unilateral mechanism to move the international community to MENWFZ. However, this pursuit collapsed in 1995 due to complications in the peace process and the ongoing disagreement between Israel and Egypt on when to place a discussion of a WMD-free-zone on the agenda.

Iran's interest in nuclear technology and its nuclear program date back to the 1950s, when the Shah of Iran received technical assistance under the U.S. Atoms for Peace program. This program was an initiative under the Eisenhower administration that opened up nuclear research to countries that had not previously possessed nuclear capabilities. In 1967, the United States supplied the Tehran Nuclear Research Centre (TNRC) with a small reactor fuelled by highly-enriched uranium. By 1973, the Shah released ambitious plans that called for significant nuclear power by the end of the 20th Century, as Iran established contracts with foreign suppliers and invested billions in education and training for future personnel.

All of this progress came to an abrupt halt in the aftermath of the 1979 revolution that toppled the Shah and established the Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini, who was opposed to nuclear technology. This new position in leadership, along with most of Iranian talent having fled the country, resulted in the near disintegration of the Iranian nuclear program post1979. However, following the end of a costly war with Iraq, Iranian leaders reshifted their focus back to developing nuclear technology. In 1987 and 1990, Iran signed nuclear cooperation agreements with Pakistan and China. In 1992, Russia and Iran signed a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement and suddenly Iran was becoming a major world player in nuclear technology. After revealing the

existence of undeclared nuclear facilities in 2002, Iran entered into negotiations with the EU-3 (France, Germany, and the U.K.), and agreed to cooperate with the IAEA to temporarily suspend enrichment activities.

The ensuing years resulted in Iran continuing to carry on small-scale tests and hiding blueprints about potential warhead capabilities, all while facing sanctions from violating the Paris Agreements in 2004. These sanctions grew in the 2010s, with the United States designating the Government of Iran as “entities of money laundering concern.” In 2013, a U.S. Congressional Committee approved legislation to further limit Iran’s oil exports and access to foreign currency reserves. That same year, Iran experienced a change in leadership when Hassan Rouhani, a moderate wanting to “elevate Iran’s position on national interest and lifting of oppressive sanctions,” won the presidential election.

After almost two years of negotiations, the P5 +1 States and Iran signed the JCPOA, or more commonly referred to as the Iran deal. Essentially, Iran was to suspend its nuclear program in exchange for a halt on economic sanctions; the US and EU lifted oil and trade related sanctions as well as sanctions placed upon Iran’s banking and financial system.

In 2018, the U.S. administration under Donald Trump withdrew from the JCPOA and began to re-impose nuclear sanctions on Iran, despite public support of the deal from the remaining P5 States and the UN. The IAEA released a detailed report in 2019 declaring that Iran was in accordance with IAEA agreements, yet the extent of current actions being taken by Iran have yet to be determined.

Analysis

While foreign policy experts believed that the U.S. could have negotiated for more stringent regulations on Iran’s nuclear program in the JCPOA, it was widely recognized as a step in the right direction toward nuclear non-proliferation in the Middle East. Many in the international community actually believed that the agreement achieved the desired outcome for Iran’s nuclear program. However, President Donald Trump saw major flaws in the deal, highlighting the lack of controls on Iran’s nuclear ballistic missile program and the only temporary suspension of Iran’s uranium enrichment program until 2030.

When the U.S. announced the decision to pull out of the JCPOA, the Trump administration created a massive divide among Iran’s political elite. President

Rouhani and Foreign Minister Zarif, known as reformists who favoured improved relations with the United States, were now seen as “politically dead.” Supreme Leader Ali Khamanei publicly chastised Rouhani, questioning why he signed the JCPOA in the first place. The deal they promised Iranian citizens was now non-existent with the United States, and the hardliners, those who view the U.S. as a rival, were now able to claim more legitimacy.

It is also important to note that the JCPOA was a multilateral accord- even though the United States has pulled out, the deal remains in force with seven of the original eight parties still adhering to the agreement. However, the lack of a U.S. presence has the potential to undermine the effectiveness of the deal, while putting the countries who are still in the JCPOA at risk. Iran's economy is also more likely to be harmed by the new U.S. sanctions because they are still committed to the other countries that kept the agreement.

On September 14th, 2019, Abqaiq, a major Saudi oil facility, along with another oil field were rocked by a series of explosions. The air attacks knocked out more than half of Saudi Arabia's output- five percent of the global oil supply.⁷ While Yemen's Houthi rebels initially 10 claimed responsibility, the number of impact points, the sophistication of the strike, and the amount of distance all indicated this claim to be untrue. Saudi Arabia has also produced photos that show the wreckage of a missile with striking similarities to Iranian technology. While the UN was unable to officially confirm Iran's involvement, it is widely assumed in the international community that Iran was behind the attacks.

Conclusion

The threat of a more nuclear Middle East increased when the United States withdrew from the JCPOA. Iran shows an anti-U.S. sentiment and has taken action to spread this ideology throughout the region, and further development of its nuclear program strongly aligns with Iran's interest in becoming the regional hegemon. With its economy crippled, Iran is biding its time and waiting to see if the U.S. experiences a change in leadership this November. The outcome of the election could determine whether there is a change in policy toward Iran and has strong implications for the stability of the region for the foreseeable future.

Questions

1. Is nuclear non-proliferation the best path forward for peace in the region?
2. How can the international community do their part to prevent nuclear proliferation in the region?
3. What is the best option for the United States moving forward? Should there be efforts focused on drafting a second Iran deal?



UN WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. A functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), it was established by ECOSOC resolution 11(II) of 21 June 1946.

The CSW is instrumental in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world, and shaping global standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

In 1996, ECOSOC expanded the Commission's mandate and decided that it should take a leading role in monitoring and reviewing progress and problems in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and in mainstreaming a gender perspective in UN activities.

Member States agree on further actions to accelerate progress and promote women's enjoyment of their rights in political, economic, and social fields. The outcomes and recommendations of each session are forwarded to ECOSOC for follow-up.

UN Women supports all aspects of the Commission's work. We also facilitate the participation of civil society representatives.

For more information visit the webpage: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw>

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

BACKGROUND GUIDE

I. Reproductive health and rights of women

Introduction

As defined by the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), reproductive health relates to all issues around the welfare of reproductive systems and processes. The reproductive health and rights of women take into consideration both the physical well-being and mental welfare of half the world's population. Physical issues related to the reproductive health of women include tackling the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the availability of safe sex contraception services, the advancement and accessibility of adequate reproductive technology and facilities, as well as maternal health and implications during childbirth. The mental well-being and respect for the rights of women regarding reproductive health and choices should be considered on an equal level as physical reproductive problems. Issues such as consent related to reproductive health choices, denial to information services, as well as general negative stigmas surrounding the reproductive and sexual health of women should all be taken into consideration when delving further into this topic. Since the issue of reproductive health affects half the world's population, this critical problem stems out and also influences the well-being of following generations.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), for women between the ages of 15 and 44, one third of health issues are related to sexual and reproductive health complications. Furthermore, within the realm of sexual health and accessibility services, over 222 million women worldwide are deprived of the basic contraception services needed to ensure sexual and reproductive health. In addition to the physical issues related to contraception services, it is also important to recognize the respect for a woman's reproductive choices and mental health, to be able to provide accessible health services, and keep the general public informed through accurate information processes. Given this reality, it is evident that the reproductive health and rights of women is a critical issue that needs the attention of the global community.

The United Nations has declared reproductive health a vital issue to mitigate in order to reach the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They have planned to tackle multiple subcategories under reproductive health. Additionally, organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Fund for Women have taken action to increase awareness for the issue, providing accessible services for women in need and working with many nations across the globe to shed light on the importance of the reproductive health and rights of women. It is the goal of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to hopefully unveil some of the most pertinent and urgent issues related to this topic in order to promote and bring awareness to the reproductive health and rights of women.

Denial of Access to Basic Services

Women all around the world are denied access to basic services pertaining to reproductive health. Services such as appropriate contraceptives, treatment for STIs, various menstrual products and other services specific to women are all essential to maintain the sexual and reproductive health of women.

In developing nations, approximately 214 million women of reproductive age do not have access to adequate contraceptives to moderate safe sex. Consequently, STI rates are high and child mortality continues to be a striking problem in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, where proper contraceptive use is low compared to the rest of the world. According to the WHO, on the global scale, modern contraceptive use has increased slightly from 54% to 57.4%, from 1990 to 2015 respectively. However, in many developing regions such as Asia, Latin-America, the Caribbean as well as Africa, there has been minimal progress on promoting the use of modern contraceptives to protect the reproductive health of women. As the CSW, it is important to consider the issues as to why women in developing nations lack access to modern contraceptive services. How can the committee come together to increase the availability of these basic services to prevent the spread of harmful diseases?

The issue of accessibility to modern contraceptives is not only a problem rooted in developing nations. Some developed nations also face similar issues; instead of a lack of availability, these nations struggle with the outright denial for women to have access to basic contraceptive services. On October 6, 2017, the U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services under the Trump administration announced rules that directly limit women's access to modern contraceptives. According to Washington Post, these rules would limit the access to information and contraceptives for low-income women by redirecting taxpayer money from access to contraceptives to “ineffective” abstinence-only program, and inhibiting health care providers from recommending women to abortion services. Essentially these policies “gag” health providers from providing medical recommendations and services for women. Evidently, women in developed nations also face the striking issue of being denied the basic services related to reproductive health. It is up to the committee to decide how to mitigate the issue of a lack of accessibility to modern services in developing nations and how to address the problem of denial in some developed nations.

Inadequate Quality of Services and Products

Closely related to the denial of access to basic services, this subtopic focuses heavily on the quality of basic services and products related to reproductive health. Services and products such as modern contraceptives, reproductive technology in maternal health and childbirth, aid from trained health professionals, as well as basic menstrual and feminine hygiene products are essential for all women. Yet in many nations, the quality of these services are inadequate and fail to aid the reproductive health of women.

According to the World Bank, globally, around 500 million women are deprived of basic menstrual hygiene services. The lack of adequate reproductive health services and products for women pose threatening health risks related to sanitation and hygiene. For example, in India, only an estimated 43 out of 355 million—rounding down to about 12 percent—of menstruating women in the country can afford hygienical products. This exposes the remaining 88 percent of menstruating women who are in need of sanitary products to combat infections and diseases related to reproductive health.

The need for sanitary and quality products in reproductive health is just one of many issues encompassing this subtopic. The lack of quality, professional aid in processes such as childbirth have led to high rates of maternal and new-born deaths. According to the WHO, in 2017, around 810 women died daily from preventable complications during pregnancy or childbirth. This calls attention to

the lack of adequate services in aiding women with maternal and new-born health. The global community has taken action on this issue, as governments in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean have implemented laws to reduce maternal and new-born death by encouraging higher quality services. However, these are only a few governments that have actively engaged with the problem of poor-quality services in the realm of maternal and new-born health—there is still more to be done.

In more recent studies, unsafe abortion has played a large role in reducing maternal health. Each year, between 8% and 18% of all maternal deaths are related to issues with unsafe abortions. It is evident that without direct access to quality medical services, women will be forced to turn to dangerous practices such as unsafe abortions. It is the goal of the United Nations to address the issue of poor-quality services and products in reproductive health to ensure that women do not resort to perilous and potentially life-threatening resources.

Consent to Reproductive Treatment and Sexual Activity

Consent to reproductive treatment and sexual activity aims to direct the committee towards the mental health in relation to reproductive care and the rights of women. A woman's consent to reproductive treatment and sexual activity is necessary to maintain the respect for her reproductive health and her rights. Processes such as forced sterilizations or virginity examinations are all violations of consent and the basic rights of women.

Cases of forced sterilization, where women are coerced into undergoing surgical procedures that terminate reproductive abilities often without prior knowledge or consent for this process, have been reported in Canada, the United States, as well as other regions like Africa, Asia and Europe. In Canada, indigenous women have commonly reported that sterilization procedures have been done without their consent. As recently as 2018, cases of forced sterilization have been reported in Saskatchewan and such cases have gone to court for further debate around consent. Often times, it is the discrimination and prejudice towards specific groups of women that serve as the root cause of forced sterilizations. According to the Human Rights Watch, even with human rights at the top of the priority list for many nations, women and girls with disabilities across the world are still victims of coerced sterilizations today.

The global community has taken some action on preventing the violation of the rights of women in regards to the topic of sterilization. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have outlined and pointed to past legislation that protect the rights of women and their consent to sterilization processes. Unfortunately, this is insufficient. The global community still has work ahead to create or enforce legislation that can effectively prevent the violation of women's rights in issues relating to consent.

Availability of Reproductive Technology

The availability of reproductive technology is a worrying issue that many nations face. Factors such as a lack of funding, minimal public health sector support and simply a failure of the advancement of technology all act as difficult barriers for certain nations to provide adequate access to reproductive technology for women.

Reproductive technology for women includes technology that aids with maternal health, childbirth, treatment for reproductive illnesses, as well as in some cases, assisted reproductive technology (ARTs). A lack of funding in reproductive care in many nations is the most striking issue that deprive women of the essential technology needed to ensure reproductive health. To improve reproductive health care funding, it is generally up to a nation's government to further invest into reproductive care under the public health sector. In nations such as Brazil, multiple case studies reveal barriers in the public health sector that limit women from accessing assisted reproductive technologies. In other nations like the United States, as mentioned before, implementation of “gag” rules has limited funding for reproductive health care. Thus, it is up to this committee to discover methods to increase funding for reproductive technology. How can the global community incentivise governments to act in a particular manner? Are there other methods to increase funding for reproductive technology that are not limited by government actions?

Currently, there are nations, as well as organizations that have stepped to the frontline to promote the funding of reproductive care. In Canada, institutions such as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Global Affairs Canada and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), in celebration

of World Health Day, have declared nine new research grants for Innovating for Maternal and Child Health in Africa. These grants have the potential to play an influential role in increasing funding for reproductive health in areas like technology, high quality products and accessibility to informational services. Other organizations like the Global Fund for Women have also established similar initiatives. It is encouraging that nations and organizations have taken action to mitigate the issue of funding for reproductive care, however, there is still a large percentage of women spread across the globe whose countries lack adequate health care systems that cover reproductive health. Thus, it is up to the CSW to determine more efficient methods to increase funding, advocate for reproductive technology and provide accessibility in the healthcare system for women in need.

The Role of Politics in Reproductive Health

Politics and the changing of policies on national and international levels play a huge role in improving the reproductive health and rights of women. As seen above, one way in which politics impacts reproductive health is through government implemented policies that perhaps limit funding towards specific programs or services. Another major possibility on how politics affects the reproductive health of women are the stigmas and non-physical barriers that politics can set up in a nation.

In policies like the one implemented under the Trump Administration; politics can play a direct role in limiting the access of reproductive services for women. Additionally, these policies can indirectly affect the stage that the United States has set up as a world power. The domestic “gag” rule demonstrates to the rest of the world that for a leading nation, the respect towards the reproductive health and rights of women is lacking and that aiding certain services are not the priority of the U.S. In cases like these, politics threatens the reproductive health and rights of women, as global powers have set the stage for a lack of support and perhaps disrespect for women's rights.

Although politics can play a rather negative role in influencing the stigma around reproductive rights, the international community has taken action to turn the tables around. In the International Conference on Population and Development Summit in Nairobi and the 25th Anniversary of the Beijing

Declaration and Platform for Action in 2020, the global community created a newfound opportunity for human rights activists, researchers, and others who are invested in protecting reproductive health, to focus on past policies and the impact made on sexual and reproductive health. This serves as a chance to reflect upon how politics has the potential to create negative stigma around reproductive health and how politics can also shed light on new ways to promote awareness and new solutions. As an international body, the CSW should collaborate to promote positive and effective policy changes and direct the role of politics towards supporting the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women.

Questions

1. Why do women in various nations around the world lack access to adequate reproductive and sexual health services? How can this committee work to increase accessibility?
2. How can nations increase the quality of reproductive health services for women? How can we prevent women from turning to unsafe practices?
3. How can this committee promote and maintain the respect for women's consent in procedures like forced sterilization?
4. Why do multiple nations around the world lack the necessary reproductive technologies to ensure maternal and new-born health? How can this committee work to generate more reliable funding for investment into these technologies? Can governments be incentivized to encourage funding for reproductive services?
5. What kind of role does politics and policy-making take in nations across the globe? How can this committee act to ensure that policy changes are beneficial for the reproductive health and rights of women? How can we reduce negative stigmas surrounding the rights and respect for a woman's reproductive health?
6. How can this committee collaborate to achieve the goals outlined by the United Nations in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Crisis

RULES OF PROCEDURE

While traditional Model UN committees like General Assemblies (GAs) or Economic and Social Councils (ECOSOCs) strictly follow rules of Parliamentary Procedure, crisis provides a more fast-paced and fluid committee experience. Because crisis updates can change the course of debate, parliamentary procedure is much more loosely followed, which can make Crisis parliamentary procedures more difficult for first-time delegates to quickly grasp

Be aware that some committees may have different rules, which will be explained in your committee background guide or at the beginning of the first session.

Beginning Debate

Committee will begin with a roll call. Unlike General Assemblies, a formal motion to open debate is not necessary, and motions do not need to be seconded by another delegate. The largest difference between traditional and crisis parliamentary procedure is the lack of a Speaker's List in crisis committees. As such, a Motion to Set the Speaking Time or Set the Agenda are unnecessary. In place of the Speaker's List, crisis committees use three primary tools for discussion about the topic at hand: round robins, moderated caucuses, and unmoderated caucuses.

Moderated Caucuses

These are the most common in a crisis committee, and if there are no other motions on the floor, the Chair will default to a moderated caucus. Most crisis committees conduct debate through a series of rolling moderated caucuses. Like in traditional committees, the delegate proposing a moderated caucus should specify a topic of discussion, the duration, and speaking time per delegate. While there is no formal limit on the duration of a moderated caucus, a Chair will usually not entertain anything beyond 10-12 minutes. The Chair will individually call on delegates who wish to speak, and, due to the small number of delegates in a crisis committee, it is often possible for a delegate to speak twice in one moderated caucus.

Unmoderated Caucuses

Similar to unmoderated caucuses in traditional committees, delegates are able to leave their seats and discuss the topic freely. In crisis committees, however, unmoderated caucuses are usually for working on the resolution paper, rather than bloc-building.. Unmoderated caucuses usually last no more than 10 minutes, and are rarer in crisis committees than in GAs or ECOSOCs.

Round Robins

A round robin is a variation of the moderated caucus, where every delegate in the committee gives a speech in order of chairs around the room. The delegate proposing a round robin also specifies the speaking time per delegate, which is usually not more than one minute. Round robins are especially useful at the very beginning of a committee, since it allows each delegate to lay out their position and discuss what issues they believe to be most worthy of further discussion. They can also be useful after a major crisis update to allow all delegates to give their opinion on how to resolve the latest crisis.

Yields and Points

Speeches in a crisis committee will rarely last more than a minute, so yielding to questions or to another delegate is often not possible or impractical. Yielding time back to the chair is sometimes optional, depending on the chairing style of the Dias. Points still function largely the same as in traditional committees.

Miscellaneous Parliamentary Procedure

Occasionally, the crisis staff may introduce a “timed crisis,” where delegates have a limited amount of time to address a problem. In those cases, the Chair may further relax parliamentary procedure rules and skip parts of the formal voting procedure or allow a resolution paper to be presented verbally without first being written. The Chair may allow for additional arguments.



INTERPOL

INTERPOL

This International Criminal Police Organization, founded in 1923, is an intergovernmental organization that enables communications, provides access and data on crimes and criminals on an international level.

Boasting 195 member countries, INTERPOL connects police networks all across the globe to collaborate and enhance the procedure and prosecution of criminal cases. It is made up of a General Assembly, which meets once every year. The main points of communication between the Secretariat across all nations are through an INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB).

Because of the range of crime INTERPOL can cover, it divides into three programmes that address pressing matters: Counter-Terrorism, Emerging and Organized Crime, and Cybercrime: This committee will focus on the Cybercrime programme. Given the rise and implementation of the Internet into the daily lives of global citizens, it is crucial to keep a watchful eye on those who abuse its expansive availability for malicious purposes, that be to turn average citizens into radical extremists, or abuse concealed networks to enable the trade of illicit goods and services.

Like the General Assembly of the United Nations, INTERPOL does not have executive powers and cannot arrest or act without the approval of each country's national authorities. Additionally, as it is generally with crimes, delegates need to consider what the priority should be when it comes to addressing the issues presented to them: Should nations prioritize prevention, action, or reformation?

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Topic: The Globalization of Online Extremism

I. Key Terms

Radicalization: Per the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, “[...] Refers primarily to the process of indoctrination that often accompanies the transformation of recruits into individuals determined to act with violence based on extremist ideologies.”

Propaganda: Multimedia communications designed to convince a group or groups of people of a certain ideological stance through explanations, justifications, or calls to action on a specific cause. This can be video or audio files, presentations, articles, magazines, among other forms of media. a. According to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, what constitutes “terrorist” propaganda is a “subjective assessment”.

Stochastic Terrorism: Refers to a phenomenon where the constant dehumanizing or demonizing of a subject or group of people can lead to violence that is statistically likely, but cannot be easily predicted.³

Shitposting - The activity of posting provocative (Usually ironic and low quality) content on social media as a means to distract, minimize, or become inflammatory in a meaningful conversation.

Echo-Chambers: [In news and media] An environment in which somebody only encounters beliefs and opinions already similar to their own, with little to no alternative forms of thought.

II. Background Information

With its coming in the 1990s, the World Wide Web has become the prime source of communication across the globe. The widespread appeal and accessibility of the Internet has led its users to a diverse number of streams of communication, communities, and ideologies. However, despite the revolutionary advent of this technology, an unfavourable side effect to the “age of information” is the

deluge of equally accessible, radical content that has made violence bleed into the real world from the confines of online spaces.

The presence of radicals online is not new: It simply feels a lot more present today than it did in the past. Extremists have been using online spaces as their recruitment hubs since before the term “World Wide Web” was even coined. Traces can be found from all the way back to 1985, with the creation of a digital bulletin board for the “White Aryan Resistance” as a means to facilitate communication and recruitment tactics in the United States: This bulletin board was found in the communication network that preceded the internet as we know it. Many others followed suit, including a surge of websites run by jihadist extremists in the mid-to-early 2000s, all with the intent to disseminate propaganda and to recruit. Over the course of the 2000s and 2010s, extremists continued to expand their presence online, riding the wave of up-and-coming social media platforms, such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube, and other more fringe platforms (i.e. 4chan) as their direct form of engagement

Twenty years later, the number of websites hosting radical content has significantly grown. For instance, in light of the COVID-19 a, over 300,000 suspicious websites have been created, leading to a 600% increase in cyberattacks to hospitals and facilities working on coronavirus vaccines, according to Izumu Nakamitsu, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

The presence of the internet on political and societal discourse has accelerated the process of radicalization across the board. For one, activity online is often shrouded in anonymity, allowing people who wouldn't be able to join extremist causes to find their way into these radical movements. For instance, it is often considered unacceptable for women linked to jihadist movements to meet with men who are also extremists, or join one of their groups; This is a different story once they're shielded by anonymity.

Furthermore, by eliminating physical and geological barriers, leaders of radical movements have been able to reach far and wide to create vast networks of like-minded individuals. The interactivity of internet features — emails, chatrooms, social media — allows for creators of this propaganda and its consumers to be in

relatively equal footing, with neither of them feeling like one is above the other. By blurring the lines between readership and authorship, those following extremist movements find it significantly easier to feel like they are a part of the larger movement, as opposed to passive observers of their chosen cause. Previous generations of sympathizers and terrorists encountered this barrier, given that their main means of communication for propaganda were found in pamphlets, newspapers, etc

Recruitment

Extremist propaganda and messaging is a mix of moral, political, religious, ideological, and social narratives, originating from grievances that are sometimes rooted in some form of reality, but are often mixed with made-up or hyperbolized concerns. Delivered in varying forms of media, such as videos, images, and blog posts, the ultimate goal of these messages is to dehumanize each specific group's perceived enemy as much as possible, while simultaneously affirming the actions and beliefs of their users.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime published a handbook on the recruitment for radical causes. In said handbook, they outline three different recruitment patterns employed by radical movements:

1. “‘The Net’: violent extremist and terrorist groups disseminate undifferentiated propaganda, such as video clips or messages, to a target population deemed homogeneous and receptive to the propaganda;
2. “‘The funnel’: entails an incremental approach, to target specific individuals considered ready for recruitment, using psychological techniques to increase commitment and dedication. Even targeted children who resist complete recruitment may develop positive outlooks on the group's activities;
3. “‘Infection’: when the target population is difficult to reach, an ‘agent’ can be inserted to pursue recruitment from within, employing direct and personal appeals. The social bonds between the recruiter and the targets may be strengthened by appealing to grievances, such as marginalization or social frustration.”

These patterns of recruitment begin with small forms of content that cater to a generalized view of a topic. Eventually, through algorithms designed to

continually cater to the individual's likes and dislikes, the content inevitably veers towards extreme and harmful ideologies, driving away the original moderate intent. This phenomenon has also been labelled as "pipelines". Mainstream social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube have become the primary means to catapult a user's fall into radicalization pipelines due to their accessibility. An example of this can be seen in an analysis of 72 million YouTube user comments, spread across 330,000 videos and 349 channels, showing that users consistently moved from milder to more extreme content, with most of the content catering to far-right ideology.

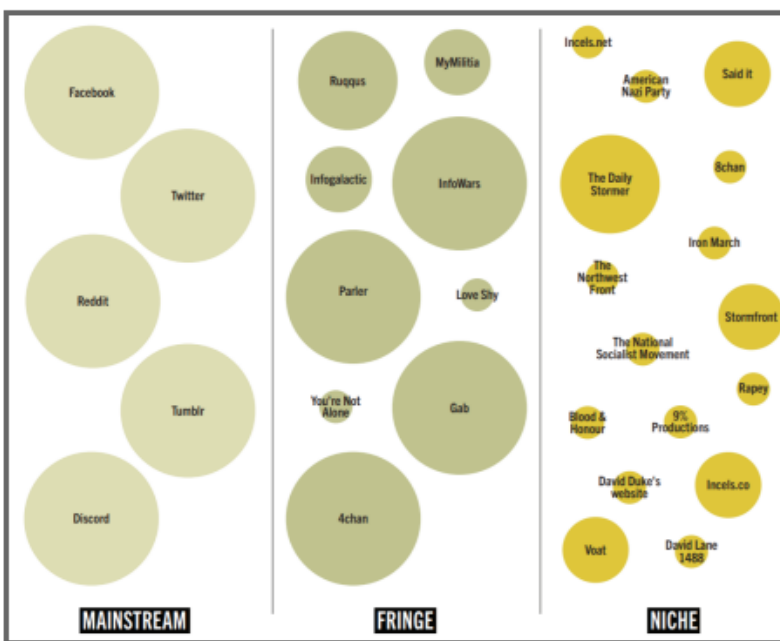
In addition to serving as jumping-off points, social media services also function as a platform for extremists to boast about their "victories". This was the case in the 2013 al-Shabaab-led attacks on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi. Coming from the Somali-based organization with links to al-Qaeda, the attack was live-tweeted by leaders of al-Shabaab, praising the actions of the aggressors while utilizing incendiary rhetoric to convey their message. Although Twitter eventually suspended the account, the damage was already done.

The use of memes and "shitposting" is also a way in which many involved in radical movements hide their exploits behind the screen. While many radical groups are overt regarding their intentions, many others hide behind the use of jokes and irony. If policed about their beliefs, this practice allows these groups to quickly decry the infringement upon their individual rights to self-expression.

One of the most common rhetorical tactics used by recruiters is to appeal to the content consumer's sense of duty, creating a victim complex and simultaneously preying on the consumers' sense of identity and overall purpose. Recruiters tend to frame their cause around the idea that it is of utmost importance and amplify their calls to action as means to "do something."

In addition to exposing users to their philosophies and ideologies, extremist groups often provide their users with a sense of community and belonging. These communities reinforce the already-held beliefs of those being radicalized and create echo-chambers where the users' perspectives are rarely challenged and are more often reinforced by others within that same community. This further isolates the individuals into an ideological niche, where they constantly find

themselves consuming information that satisfies and doesn't challenge their already-held beliefs. This is especially true once a user has fallen deeper into a radicalization pipeline, where they have already gained access to more fringe and niche websites that exacerbate their already loud echo-chamber.



According to former INTERPOL Secretary-General Ronald K. Noble, "The advent of the Internet has made the process of radicalization easier to achieve and the process of combating it that much more difficult, because many of the behaviours associated with it are not in and of themselves criminal," a fact compounded by the dramatic rise of extremist websites between 1998 and 2006, rising from 12 to over 4,500 sites in the span of eight years.

While there is no set path or specific attributes that can lead to radicalization, there are certain consistencies in the radicalization process that can eventually lead to terrorism. A study conducted by the National Institute of Justice sampled the backgrounds of both lone-actor and group-based extremists and found that, "having a criminal history, having mental health issues (or having received a diagnosis of schizophrenia or delusional disorder among lone actors), being unemployed, being single, being a loner or socially isolated, and having military experience were associated with a higher likelihood of engaging or attempting to engage in terrorism in research that included both group-based and lone-actor extremists, as well as in at least one study that included only

lone-actor terrorists. One of the outstanding risk factors the study concluded could inform a radicalized individual is social isolation. As mentioned previously, radical communities often bond over their ideology and online exploits. In seeking the validation that they lack in the real world as a result of their isolation, those drawn to radical ideologies can find this sense of community and friendship very valuable.

III. Past International Action

There is a lot of debate among scholars and policy-makers as to what constitutes “violent extremism,” and the criteria that qualifies as such is spotty at best. Multiple studies employed for this document, had differing — albeit, close — definitions for what defined “radicalization” and “extremism”. This is due to the fact that radicalization doesn’t always lead to violence or connote harmful ideologies.

Regardless, one of INTERPOL’s initiatives to prevent terrorism bred from online extremism is by the careful analysis of social media platforms to detect witnesses of attacks, as was the case in the London Bridge attack in the UK in 2017. In addition to this, INTERPOL has published a handbook — in conjunction with the UN — for online counter-terrorism operations. The handbook aims to provide resources to help investigators obtain and analyse information found online, specifically in social media, with the intent of enhancing counter-terrorism operations. Additionally, the United Nations launched the International Hub on Behavioural Insights to Counter Terrorism, which, according to the head of the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism Vladimir Voronkov, “[...] Will help us understand why and how people become radicalized to violence and where we can intervene most effectively to halt the radicalization process.”

Furthermore, individual countries have adopted their own policies and commitments to combat online extremism and terrorism. New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, for instance, adopted the “Christchurch Call,” in conjunction with French President Emmanuel Macron as a means to deter the consequences of online radicalism. The Christchurch Call commits government

and tech companies to develop tools to weed out online terrorism and radicalization, increasing transparency for content detection and removal, and reviewing algorithms that can direct users to extremist content.²⁷ In addition, individual states have adopted their own counter-terrorism strategies that address radicalization online, such as the UK's Prevent strategy, which outlines its own definition of "radicalization."

Media Literacy has also been a focal point in action against online radicalism. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has recommended media literacy to be the most effective strategy in the way of preventing online radicalization and eventual terrorism. This approach has become especially relevant when addressing the types of targeted content delivered by algorithms that gradually pull online users to either side of an online extremist group. According to the Report of the High-level Group of the Alliance of Civilizations, "Media literacy programs should be implemented in schools, particularly at the secondary level [...] to promote media awareness and development of Internet literacy to combat misperceptions, prejudices and hate speech."

IV. Conclusion

Online radicalization is — arguably — significantly more dangerous than past methods of radicalization due to the vast openness and generally unfiltered nature of the internet and online spaces. While most nations will agree on the importance of addressing and shutting down this issue, it will ultimately come down to which approaches should be prioritized to most effectively deal with the issue at hand.

In addition to this, many of those involved in extremist movements will perceive any actions to shut down their activities as an infringement of their individual privacy and self-expression, that be religious or personal beliefs. While there are legislative documents that rule speech that can lead to violence can be penalized, Delegates need to be aware of the tactics extremists use to disguise their content as inconsequential (i.e. "Shitposting")

Additionally, delegates need to be wary of their own norms and customs: What may be considered radical in one region, may be considered moderate or the standard in another. Furthermore, acts of terrorism are rare and sporadic. They can affect any region of the world, with equally tragic consequences, regardless of socio-economic standing on the global scale. However, extremist factions can be most prominently found in developing or war-torn nations. While extremist movements still exist within developed nations, they are much more well-hidden and less present on a day-to-day basis.

V. Bloc Positions

The general consensus on the proliferation of online extremism remains fairly universal at all points. However, member states need to be aware of their standing on the geopolitical scale and how that affects the progress of radicals in their own country. In the end, it is a matter of what the priority should be when addressing this topic: Should it be prevention? Or should it be immediate action?

Developed Countries

For the most part, countries with strong infrastructures and communication networks are not at immediate risk. However, these countries need to remain mindful and aware of the possibility of stochastic terrorism, as these are the countries where terrorist attacks are least expected to happen. For this reason, countries in this bloc need to prioritize prevention and focus on those at risk, and reform those that have fallen down the pipeline. Additionally, given that these countries have the resources to keep track of extremist movements within their own populations, this bloc needs to be extra vigilant about how these radicals conceal themselves and their activities.

Developing Countries

Developing countries find themselves being highly susceptible to not only violent attacks but also the constant threat of growing numbers within the ranks of extremist organizations. Countries in conflict or with larger radical presences, like Middle Eastern countries, are especially susceptible due to existing and established radical movements.

Delegates representing developing countries will need to focus on disrupting these movements head-on.

VI. Questions to Consider

1. Given the nebulous nature of some online behaviour, how can nations track and prevent online radicalization while taking into account benign statements?
2. Should the priority of preventative measures lie on the prevention of further individual radicalization, or on the dismantling of larger online spaces that allow for the exposure of extremist ideas?
3. What measures can be taken to slow down the online growth of extremist organizations in nations that have not yet been largely impacted by radical terrorism?
4. How can nations work with the private sector and large social media corporations to combat the growth of extremism?
5. What can be done to rehabilitate those who have fallen down extremist pipelines?
6. Can nations find a concrete meaning and criteria to extremism, while acknowledging that what is considered “extreme” can vary among nations and cultures?

Preambulatory And Operative Clauses

PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Acknowledging	Deeply disturbed...	aware ...	...with deep concern...
Affirming ...	...concerned ...	Believing... Grieved...	...with grave
Alarmed by...	...conscious ...	Guided by...	concern...
Anxious ...	...convinced ...	Having...	...with regret...
Approving ... Aware	...regretting ...	Adopted...	...with satisfaction...
...	Desiring... Determined...	Approved...	Observing...
Bearing in mind	Emphasizing...	Considered...	Reaffirming...
Believing ...	Encouraged... Endorsing ...	Further examined...	Realizing...
Cognizant ...	Expressing ...	Received...	Recalling...
Concerned ...	...appreciation...	Reviewed... Keeping	Recognizing...
Confident ... Conscious	...satisfaction ...	in mind... Mindful...	Referring... Regretting...
... Considering ...	...deep appreciation...	Noting...	Reiterating... Seeking...
Contemplating ...	Expecting ...	...further...	Stressing...
Convinced ...	Fulfilling ...	...with approval...	Taking into account...
Declaring ...	Fully ...	...with concern...	Welcoming...

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts...	Declares...	...recommends...	Reiterates...
Adopts...	Deplores...	...requests...	Repeats...
Affirms...	Designates...	...resolves...	Solemnly affirms...
Appeals...	Directs...	Has resolved... Instructs...	Strongly condemns...
Appreciates...	Draws the attention...	Invites... Notes...	Suggests...
Approves...	Emphasizes...	...with appreciation	Supports... Takes
Authorizes...	Encourages...	...with approval...	note of... Transmits...
Calls...	Endorses...	...with satisfaction...	Trusts... Urges...
Calls upon...	Expresses its	Proclaims... Recognizes...	Welcomes...
Commends...	appreciation...	Recommends...	
Concurs...	...its hope...	Regrets...	
Condemns...	...proclaims...		
Decides...	...reminds...		
...accordingly...			