



*American Model United Nations*

**Committee of Experts on Public  
Administration**

**Report to the Committee of Experts on Public  
Administration on Building strong institutions  
for sustainable development in conflict-affected  
countries**

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# 1 Executive Summary

2 The Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) is pleased to present its report on the topic of  
3 building strong institutions for sustainable development in conflict-affected countries. The topic brought a wide range  
4 of discussions and debate. The report brought consensus across the board on providing support for conflict-affected  
5 countries.

6 This report includes three resolutions within chapter one. The first resolution is over a three tiered system  
7 to help prevent conflict, support throughout conflict, and rebuild after conflict. The resolution also makes sure to  
8 emphasize the need to work with existing institutions rather than creating a new one. Within the three tiers the  
9 need for quality training, more non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as better infrastructure.

10 The second resolution is over the existing Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative. It discusses renewing  
11 the initiative as well as ensuring sovereignty is protected within the initiative. The 17 sustainable development goals  
12 (SDG) are also recognized as being important, specifically acknowledging SDG 16.

13 The third resolution is on the international response to COVID-19 within vaccine distribution and with  
14 specifically active areas of conflict. It discusses appropriate action, research, and the pausing of the vaccine patents  
15 in order to appropriately increase vaccination rates.

16 Chapter two discusses the deliberations between member states in CEPA. Many topics arose throughout  
17 those deliberations but sovereignty, NGOs, and de-escalation were brought up by many different Member States and  
18 were important.

19 The final chapter of the report discussed the acceptance by consensus of this report.

## 20 **2 Matters calling for action**

### 21 **2.1 CEPA II/1**

22 *Drawing attention* to the threat that the COVID-19 crisis continues to be present to the global community,  
23 *Emphasizing* the need for global access to safe, effective and affordable medical equipment, treatment and  
24 preventative measures,

25 *Noting with deep concern* the uneven vaccine access and distribution that affects conflict-affected countries,

26 *Taking into consideration* that a successful health response to the COVID-19 pandemic is dependent on  
27 addressing country-specific operational challenges,

28 *Reiterating* the importance of human rights and stressing that prejudice cannot be tolerated,

29 *Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic has created challenges when promoting strong institutions and  
30 effective governance,

31 1. *Calls* for the strengthening of international, national and regional cooperation in order to contain and  
32 defeat the COVID-19 pandemic:

33 (a) *Recommends* exchanging information and data freely among affected states;

34 (b) *Suggests* utilizing the current scientific research to the fullest in regards to COVID-19 prevention  
35 and treatment;

36 (c) *Urges* the reaffirming of adherence to the most up-to-date and scientifically supported guidelines  
37 on regional, national, and local levels as dictated by the World Health Organization (WHO);

38 2. *Encourages* increased research and resource development on building resilient and adaptable institutions:

39 (a) *Emphasizes* this occurs through collection of local, national and regional data within self-  
40 reporting, outside assessments and peer reviewed mechanisms;

41 (i) With focus on how to efficiently rebuild in former and/or temporary areas of conflict;

42 3. *Endorses* the temporary suspension of the vaccine patents:

43 (a) *Recommends* the following are specifically suspended including;

44 (i) Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine;

45 (ii) SPIKEVAX (COVID-19 Vaccine, mRNA) Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine;

46 (iii) Oxford/AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1-S [recombinant] vaccine) COVID-19 vaccine;

47 (b) *Strongly Urges* that this suspension exists for a period of five years at minimum with reconsid-  
48 eration for a longer time period if vaccination rates continue to decline;

49 (c) *Calls for* a United Nations Criminal Investigation into price gouging and suspected interference  
50 in sovereignty;

51 4. *Recommends* Member States reduce stockpiling of vaccines and other necessary medical technology in  
52 developed countries:

53 (a) *Invites* Member States to donate excess vaccination doses to regions with disproportionately  
54 high fatality rates, such as the Global South;

55 (b) *Recommends* increased participation in and funding to the United Nations Children's Fund  
56 (UNICEF) COVID-19 vaccination and assistance program;

57 5. *Urges* the intensification of global health awareness to incentivize citizens in countries with low vaccination  
58 rates to increase vaccination rates and increase use of preventative measures and Personal Protective Equipment  
59 (PPE);

60 6. *Strongly Urges* that Member States provide aid for areas that are most vulnerable and susceptible to  
61 coronavirus disease (COVID-19), emphasizing distribution to areas of active or temporarily paused conflict, refugees  
62 and other displaced persons camps and recently stabilized areas.

63 **2.2 CEPA II/2**

64 *Noting with appreciation* the existence of 415 recognized Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and their  
65 importance in building strong institutions for sustainable development in conflict-affected areas,

66 *Taking note* of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that help with global collaboration between  
67 all member states,

68 *Emphasizing* the necessity of pursuing the establishment of strong institutions for sustainable development  
69 in conflict-affected areas and fragile states by taking steps to prevent conflict before it begins, by moving to deescalate  
70 ongoing conflicts, and by committing to the rebuilding of fragile states post-conflict in both the short and long term,

71 *Believing* that working together with already established institutions would be more effective than estab-  
72 lishing new institutions,

73 *Encouraging* the creation of infrastructure throughout conflict affected areas to help increase the economy  
74 as well as the ability for refugees to return home,

75 1. *Encourages* the implementation of the three tier structure which stipulates:

76 (a) *Acknowledges* the importance of a preventative approach to conflict and state fragility, this body  
77 encourages the following;

78 (i) Noting that 415 NGOs either report to or are administered by the Committee of Experts on  
79 Public Administration (CEPA);

80 2. *Recommends* that fragile and conflict affected states engage both CEPA administered NGOs as well as  
81 local civil society organizations, encouraging citizen participation, government oversight and accountability efforts  
82 and strengthening government legitimacy and inclusivity;

83 3. *Calls for* collaboration taking place between such NGOs and other civil society organizations and national,  
84 regional and international governments and bodies;

85 4. *Supports* the completion of all 17 SDGs but emphasizes goals 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16;

86 5. *Remains concerned* by the lack of help and support during conflicts :

87 (a) *Suggests* that more nations contribute support to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations;

88 (b) *Encourages* that this support be allocated towards more extensive training in order to prevent  
89 the continuation of acts of violence on citizens;

90 (c) *Strongly encourages* fragile and conflict-affected states to adhere to the guidance and advice  
91 offered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) regarding respecting the rules of war, protect-  
92 ing civilian populations, drafting major regional agreements, and crafting domestic legislation to further support  
93 established humanitarian law;

94 (d) *Urges* countries to reconsider their process of admission of refugees;

95 (e) *Encourages* nations to create policies that would allow for temporary residency for refugees;

96 6. *Strongly discourages* discrimination based on race, sex, religion or country of origin:

97 (a) *Urges* the necessity of long term commitment to post-conflict resolution and rebuilding efforts  
98 to provide for sustainable peace and develop, this body encourages the following;

99 (b) *Endorses* the increased production of plastic asphalt for the reconstruction of basic infrastructure  
100 destroyed during conflict;

101 (c) *Suggests* cooperation between plastic-asphalt companies such as MacRebur alongside United  
102 Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);

103 (i) This could occur as an incentive program to foster collaboration of such companies;

104 (ii) This would allow for expanded efforts to collect plastic trash from rivers and oceans as well as  
105 reallocating plastic trash from landfills to increase supplies for the manufacturing;

106 (iii) Keeping hope that pollution will be reduced via incorporating trash, e-waste and Personal  
107 Protective Equipment (PPE) waste into the asphalt manufacturing;

108 A. This would lead to more opportunities created due to the need for trash and waste collection;  
109 (iv) Hospitals, medical institutions, and research laboratories could donate used PPE to contribute  
110 towards plastic asphalt production.

### 111 **2.3 CEPA II/3**

112 *Being guided by* the joint effort between the United Nations and the World Bank in 2017 which created the  
113 Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative,

114 *Emphasizing* the importance of state sovereignty,

115 *Recognizing* the need to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in conflict affected areas,

116 1. *Urges* states to renew the Humanitarian Development Peace Initiative;

117 2. *Strongly Urges* that Member States modify the previous initiative with respect to state sovereignty,  
118 shifting to a five year checking system, which looks only at the progress of the sustainable development goal self  
119 reported statistics which is being focused on;

120 3. *Additionally Calls* for Member States to commit to more foreign direct investment into conflict affected  
121 countries;

122 4. *Encourages* member states to continue working together to help conflict-affected areas and ensure SDG  
123 16 is completed:

124 (a) *Further Underlines* the importance of the “No Country left behind” initiative with the SDGs;

125 (b) *Expresses its hope* for completion of the SDGs and ensuring member states achieve world col-  
126 laboration.

127 **3 Consideration of the status**

128 The Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea began looking into an already existing initiative  
129 that has addressed the topic which is aiming to prevent conflict by promoting the Sustainable Development Goals  
130 (SDGs). The deliberating countries found the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative under the United Nations  
131 Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which seeks to jointly work together with the World Bank to promote  
132 sustainable development in countries affected by conflict, violence, and fragility. This initiative was passed in 2017  
133 and worked successfully in several countries which include Somalia, Cameroon, and Yemen. These deliberating  
134 countries would seek to redress and expand this initiative to support our current topic.

135 Furthermore, this initiative focuses on country-related issues, and utilizes pre-existing regional cor-  
136 porations to accomplish this narrative. This ensures respect for state sovereignty and for the nations themselves to  
137 have significant influence over what specific sustainable development projects they need to prioritize, while using  
138 United Nations funds to improve and reach SDG's in multiple countries in the developing world. While the original  
139 plans for the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative actually claimed to "closely track" the progress of nations  
140 that were receiving these funds, The Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea as funding nations believe that  
141 this interference is too invasive of a country's sovereignty; instead we request a five year cycling checking system  
142 of countries' self-reported statistics. This is to ensure that the funding countries are aware that their resources are  
143 going to where they should be allocated and also to refrain from imposing subjective cultural values as universal  
144 principles. In order to create a sustainable global society by completing these sustainable development goals, we  
145 must collectively strive to aid those in precarious social positions without violating their fundamental rights.

146 The delegations of Brazil, Russian Federation, and the Republic of Korea also discussed the benefits  
147 of attracting more foreign direct investment into conflict-affected countries to help rebuild the economy and foster  
148 greater stability. Conflicts reduce a state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by an average of two percent per year, thus  
149 affecting communities that are less likely to have access to basic services. Increasing more foreign direct investment  
150 would stimulate economic growth and development, in turn providing post-conflict states with the financing needed for  
151 sustainable development and institution-building. Long-term stability depends on effective and inclusive institutions  
152 that can deliver public services to meet all citizens' needs, and these institutions need to be publicly financed. Greater  
153 foreign direct investment would fulfill this need, promoting a more sustainable sense of stability and ensuring a  
154 more responsive and effective government. Additionally, having more foreign direct investment would provide more  
155 employment opportunities for ex-combatants, displaced persons, and underprivileged communities, thus addressing  
156 unemployment and economic underdevelopment, another root causes of conflict.

157 Conflict within the Arab Region is an ongoing concern, especially when considering the fulfillment  
158 of the SDGs. According to the United Nations Regional Report, Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals in  
159 Conflict-Affected Countries in the Arab Region, there are five key rationale for promoting sustainable development in  
160 conflicted regions. These are understanding the interconnectedness of the 2030 Agenda, addressing vulnerabilities and  
161 eliminating exclusions are a key to achieving the SDGs in conflict-afflicted countries, achieving SDGs should consider  
162 a universal, yet contextual approach, adopting a common vision to achieve collective outcomes, and overcoming data  
163 constraints is key to understanding SDG progress. By fully emphasizing what is necessary to each conflict-affected  
164 country as an individual entity, such as by emphasizing these five rationales, the international community has a  
165 deeper framework for taking more tangible steps towards upholding sustainable development.

166 The Russian Federation and China support the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency  
167 (IAEA). The IAEA helps make sure nuclear grade weapons are properly watched and that no countries overpower  
168 others with certain weapons. The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prevents the spread of nuclear weapons and  
169 supports peaceful cooperation across ratifiers. Both the Russian Federation and China have ratified the treaty and  
170 are recognized as nuclear-weapon states. With this recognition these Member States know first hand how important  
171 it is to safeguard these nuclear weapons and ensure that other countries do not disrupt the peaceful cooperation of us  
172 nuclear-weapon states. Both the IAEA and the NPT exist to protect the peace between member states and ensure  
173 that any nuclear weapons will not be used for conflict.

174 The delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America discussed the  
175 importance of encouraging and implementing bottom-up initiatives and solutions when it comes to building strong  
176 institutions for sustainable development in conflict-affected areas. We encourage this body to explore and support  
177 comprehensive initiatives regarding the engagement of civil society groups, emphasizing coordination and collab-  
178 oration with national, regional and international actors. Such a multi-faceted approach would strengthen citizen  
179 participation, inclusive governance, constitutionality and legitimacy of local and national governments and encour-

180 age not only the resolution of ongoing conflicts but also the prevention of future potential conflicts, in line with  
181 United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.

182 The onset and continued spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected most aspects of  
183 life globally. However, the pandemic has affected conflict-afflicted nations at a disproportionate rate. In an effort  
184 to combat these devastating effects, the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) recommends the  
185 cooperation of Member States to focus on assisting these affected nations whose COVID-19 infrastructure may be  
186 inefficient due to their continued conflict. Member States such as Germany, Russian Federation, France, and the  
187 United Kingdom have all expressed willingness to cooperate in this endeavor. This would include promotion of  
188 increased funding toward the comprehensive vaccination and assistance program being implemented through The  
189 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). CEPA also recommends the exporting of surplus vaccine doses to regions  
190 with higher fatality rates, such as the Global South, in order to mitigate fatalities from the pandemic. Vaccines have  
191 proven highly effective in the prevention of serious illness and death as a result of infection. We also encourage  
192 individual Member States voluntary donations of vaccines and other preventative equipment through a dedicated  
193 program organized by the Economic and Social Council. These efforts will ensure that nations already in turmoil  
194 from conflict and other internal and external threats can mitigate these issues without the concern of mass exposure  
195 and ailment from the SARS-CoV2 virus.

196 The delegations of Brazil and Egypt discussed an environmentally friendly and inexpensive method  
197 of rebuilding basic infrastructure, such as roads and bridges through making plastic asphalt from old asphalt, plastic  
198 trash and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Plastic trash from landfills, rivers and oceans would be collected  
199 and reallocated towards the manufacturing of asphalt. Utilizing this ability to produce plastic asphalt would help  
200 Member States progress towards achieving multiple SDGs as it would minimize plastic in landfills and oceans and  
201 reduce carbon emissions by eliminating the need to haul or store asphalt aggregate for recycling. In addition,  
202 since PPE can only be used once, the ability to reuse PPE for asphalt construction would dramatically reduce  
203 medical waste. The PPE would also be disinfected in the process of making the asphalt, eliminating any concerns  
204 of contamination. A significant benefit from investing in building plastic asphalt is that longer-lasting asphalt roads  
205 and bridges will result.

206 The delegation of Egypt also suggested creating educational programs on this method of construc-  
207 tion. An idea was to teach citizens and local governments how to build plastic asphalt roads and bridges. Another  
208 idea pitched involves collaborating with MacRebur, a British company that has been manufacturing plastic asphalt  
209 from plastic waste, specifically water bottles, soda bottles and single use plastic bags. Encouraging MacRebur to  
210 work together with the local citizens and government in rebuilding roads and bridges using plastic asphalt would  
211 create more employment opportunities for local citizens, displaced persons and underserved communities.

212 Throughout previous sessions, the body collectively established that there was a need for expansion  
213 on education as CEPA approaches it, and found that the general agreement was on an increase in education focused  
214 programs and a continuation of regional based workshops. This is because long term solutions do not tend to work  
215 when education, both of civilians and of the government themselves, are not considered. The delegations of Morocco,  
216 Egypt, and Kazakhstan then brought the African Union's regional workshops and the success of them to the attention  
217 of the body as a model to work from. The delegations of Brazil, Morocco, Egypt, Jamaica, France and other Member  
218 States later discussed education as a necessity to expand upon during the writing of resolutions, and then found it  
219 necessary to create its own document in order to fully flesh out the body's recommendations.

220 Taking into account previously removed clauses written by the delegation of Jamaica as well as  
221 concerns on guidance brought up by the delegations of Sierra Leone and Morocco, the delegations of Egypt and  
222 Brazil identified there to be three main educational concerns. The first being that multi-level education is necessary  
223 in order to fully address the complexities of education for sustainable and effective governance. Thus it was divided  
224 into national and regional levels with the focus on educating government officials, the civilian populace, and general  
225 research expansion in order to appropriately move forward and improve upon current strategies. The second was a  
226 creation of a mentorship program for countries that may need it, as many countries do not have the resources or  
227 infrastructure necessary to do these programs on their own, a point that the delegation of Sierra Leone brought to  
228 the committee's attention. Finally, rounding out research on the national level, the delegation of Egypt included  
229 previous CEPA advice to the African Peer Review Mechanism from the 2021 review, which suggested using rapid  
230 assessment questionnaires to expand on the amount of research available and establish a baseline of information.

231 The delegation of Egypt firmly believes that in order to successfully rebuild infrastructure, developing  
232 nations should have greater access to food resources that are currently inaccessible due to the use of patents. Crops  
233 that are genetically modified to be weather and disease resistant while providing lots of nutrition are necessary in



234 the wake of various food crises, and the international community should look towards removing unnecessary and  
235 predatory patents from larger corporations in order to increase access to necessary food resources that are especially  
236 critical in the aftermath of conflict.

237 The delegations of Brazil and Egypt also discussed how water scarcity has triggered conflict and  
238 brought up the idea of using certain types of plants to purify water. Doing so would allow more citizens in less  
239 developed countries or areas experiencing conflict and disaster to fulfill a basic necessity of life. Some plants have  
240 been seen to remove E. coli and other bacteria, as well as heavy metals, oil and other pollutants. The advantages  
241 of using plants to purify water comes from its inexpensiveness and ability to be regrown. It would be beneficial to  
242 establish an educational outreach program to teach citizens how they can purify water when needed. It was also  
243 discussed that water purifying technology that is already developed be given increased funding in order to allow for  
244 the increased accessibility of the technology.

245 The delegations of Germany, Egypt, Kazakhstan and Costa Rica discussed the importance of dealing  
246 with the issue of COVID-19 and vaccine distribution. These nations suggest that there be a temporary suspension  
247 on vaccine patents, this would decentralize vaccine production from large western corporations, as well as preventing  
248 price gouging. This will enable other nations to work on their own vaccine production and distribution. If it is clear  
249 that nations are incapable of vaccine production, the United Nations will manage vaccine distribution in that area.  
250 If these nations are clearly capable of vaccine production and distribution, funds and resources will be given to aid  
251 this process. Additionally, Egypt and Costa Rica discussed that while revocation of these patents would be the most  
252 preferable solution to their nations, it would encroach on the United States of America sovereignty, as it is their  
253 patent law, hence why several delegations came to the conclusion discussed above.

254 The delegations of Kazakhstan, Brazil, France and Germany discussed the importance of emphasizing  
255 preventative approaches and measures that may be taken to address the root causes of conflict before violence  
256 erupts. These include encouraging fragile and conflict affected states to pursue actions and initiatives concerning  
257 sustainable development, constitutional, legitimate and inclusive governance and collaboration between international,  
258 regional, nations and civil society actors. This approach should specifically engage Non-Governmental Organizations  
259 (NGOs) that report to CEPA as well as local civil society groups in order to directly engage citizens in fragile and  
260 conflict affected states, ensuring a bottom-up approach to conflict prevention that will consider citizen concerns,  
261 inequalities and underlying grievances. Additionally, the committee finds it necessary for Member States to commit  
262 to addressing such root causes of conflict in fragile and conflict affected areas in both the short term and the long  
263 term, to ensure that states do not fall prey to a vicious cycle of internal or external conflict.

264 The delegations of Brazil and Kazakhstan also discussed the importance of constructing physical  
265 infrastructure in rebuilding a state in the wake of conflict. The delegations discussed how reliance on the United  
266 Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in infrastructure building could help fund the use of MacRebur in  
267 this solution. The method of infrastructure Brazil raised was the use of plastic asphalts for road construction like  
268 those manufactured by MacRebur. The procedure would be slightly adjusted by utilizing plastics and trash overall.  
269 This adjustment is to help tackle the issue of waste, pollution, and the need for the reconstruction of basic physical  
270 infrastructure while holding a specific emphasis on dealing with PPE pollution that resulted from the COVID-19  
271 pandemic. Furthermore, the increased production of recycled asphalt would provide the opportunity to create jobs.  
272 This physical infrastructure method thus has the potential to reinvigorate a country's economy in the recovery from  
273 conflict. The delegation of Kazakhstan noted that, when looking at creating resolutions, we should have an order  
274 of precedence that separates solutions from most pertinent to least pertinent. After further deliberation, the two  
275 delegations recognized that it would be better to categorize the resolutions into the three sections: pre-conflict,  
276 during conflict, and post conflict. Doing so would allow for pre-emptive measures as well as the infrastructure  
277 building discussed earlier.

278 The delegations of Brazil and China discussed the expansion of peacekeeper initiatives. China hopes  
279 to build upon these programs by increasing funding. The delegation of Brazil raised concerns about the safety of  
280 citizens in the presence of peacekeepers, explaining how there have been many instances of sexual violence at the  
281 hands of peacekeepers in the past. To alleviate this issue, China suggests allocating more funding specifically towards  
282 training, education and sexual violence prevention programs.

283 Costa Rica and Kazakhstan discussed the second tier of the three tier plan which was previously  
284 introduced by Kazakhstan which focuses on countries that are currently in conflict. The main points discussed  
285 incorporated humanitarian aid as well as discussing refugee relocation. The reason for the focus on refugee relocation  
286 is because the average waiting period for refugees reaches multiple years and we thought that this was way too long  
287 for people in dangerous situations. The amount of refugees and the fact that the number keeps growing reiterates

288 the committee's stance considering the advancements of each Member State and the amount of innovation we are  
289 at. The delegations agreed to reconsider each Member States' process of admission of refugees.

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294 While on the topic of humanitarian aid, Costa Rica, Kazakhstan and China agreed to recommend  
295 and work with Peacekeepers to strengthen their accountability and transparency. Since there has been many reports  
296 of sexual violence committed by peacekeepers, these delegations suggested that funding be allocated towards training  
297 of these peacekeepers in order to prevent further acts of violence.

298 The delegations of Egypt, Ecuador, Germany and Brazil found that there had not been an attempt  
299 to address the COVID-19 pandemic in conflict affected countries, and so resolved that problem with a resolution.  
300 Many countries are already experiencing drastic social and economic blockades from ineffective governance and  
301 continued conflict from inside and outside threats, and the presence of the SARS CoV-2 virus has only exacerbated  
302 these already critical conditions. Egypt, Ecuador, Brazil and Germany recognize the threat that COVID-19 presents  
303 to countries both recovering from and actively engaged in conflict, and hope to relieve some of this pressure through  
304 the approval of this resolution. This includes the encouragement of Member States to increase their participation  
305 in and funding of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) vaccination program, a general discouragement of  
306 the stockpiling of vaccination doses, a call for reaffirmation to COVID-19 guidelines and recommendations and a  
307 suspension of patents for the Pfizer, Moderna and Astrazeneca brands of vaccines. For the reasons stated above, we  
308 have drafted this resolution.

309 The delegations of Kazakhstan and Brazil discussed how the resolution should be divided into three  
310 categories: pre-conflict, during conflict, and post-conflict. The reason behind this need for structure is that both  
311 delegations believe that solutions to conflict prevention are the most important to avoid the eruption of conflict and  
312 the consequences that result in the first place. By structuring the resolution in this way, the solutions are organized  
313 from the most pertinent to the least pertinent. Furthermore, the delegates wanted to ensure that there was a holistic  
314 approach to the issue. The two delegations argued about which solutions should be put at the forefront of this  
315 initiative and after some discussion decided that infrastructure would be considered a secondary need as well as a  
316 pre-emptive way to mitigate and handle development in the wake of conflict.

317 The resolution first began with solutions that aim to encourage fragile and conflict-prone states  
318 towards becoming more transparent, accountable, and effective in governance. Importance was also placed on these  
319 states to simultaneously work towards achieving the 17 SDGs. Regarding the need to increase aid during conflicts,  
320 the Member States sought to enhance the support that the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations provide to  
321 the civilians. As a result, the solutions laid out to meet this goal is to increase funding support for the operations  
322 and establish education and training programs to avoid violence committed by peacekeepers against citizens. In  
323 discussion with other delegates, Brazil was able to identify that there was a need for containment of COVID-19  
324 produced plastic waste. This inspired them to incorporate trash collection for the plastic road initiative to not only  
325 strengthen the asphalt and reduce environmental pollution and degradation but to also find a creative solution to  
326 the issue of excess PPE waste and the disinfection of used masks.

327 **4 Adoption of the Report of the Commission**

328 At its meeting on 22 November 2022, the draft report of the Commission was made available for  
329 consideration. The Commission considered the report, and with no amendments was adopted by consensus.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions