



*American Model United Nations*  
**Committee of Experts on Public Administration**

CEPA/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Building strong institutions for sustainable development in conflict-affected countries

SUBMITTED TO: The Committee of Experts on Public Administration

*The Committee of Experts on Public Administration,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45 A. This would lead to more opportunities created due to the need for trash and waste collection;

46 (iv) Hospitals, medical institutions, and research laboratories could donate used PPE to contribute  
47 towards plastic asphalt production.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions