

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL



MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Chairs

Eli Kline

William Blackman

MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Department: Human Rights Council

Principal Authors: William Blackman

Resolution No: 1

Co-Authors: Eli Kline

Title of Resolution: A Resolution to End the injustice in Israel

RESOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

- 1 Expressing the sense of the people of the Middle School Model United Nations regarding
2 the unjust occupation of Palestine;
3
4 Whereas Israel has occupied Palestinian territory (the West Bank including East Jerusalem
5 and the Gaza Strip) for nearly fifty years;
6
7 Whereas Palestinian is recognized as a sovereign state by 137 United Nation member
8 countries;
9
10 Whereas Israel has unlawfully occupied Palestine for a half century subjecting the people of
11 the West Bank to a broad range of human rights violations;
12
13
14 **Resolved** by the Human Rights Council,
15
16 1. Strongly condemns the actions of Israel with respect to their occupation of Palestine
17
18 2. Encourages Israel to relinquish its hold on the West Bank and recognize Palestine as
19 a sovereign nation.
20
21 3. Encourages all United Nations members to recognize Palestine as a sovereign State.
22
23 4. Strongly encourages Israel and Palestine to reach a diplomatic solution to their
24 conflict.

TOPIC 1 BRIEF:

The Israeli Palestinian conflict has been drawn out over five decades and counting, and is a permanent fixture of global politics. The conflict began at Israel's conception with violent dispute over the new nation in the form of the 1948 Arab Israeli War. This war, while brief, cemented Israel's status as a nation throughout the world.

The Six Day War in 1967, transformed the political landscape of Israel, into what we recognize today. As a result of this war, Israel gained military control of the West Bank from Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Egypt. The occupation of these captured territories is central to the current Israeli Palestinian conflict.

Israel still maintains control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to this day. The Israelis employ massive walls, miles of fences, roadblocks and scores of checkpoints to control these controversial lands. Many believe Israel's occupation of this seized territory is unlawful and should be relinquished at once and that the Palestinians have just as much claim to the holy land as the Israelis. There have been countless calls for peace and negotiation and many possible solutions raised. The two-state solution calls for an independent State of Palestine alongside the State of Israel, west of the Jordan River, and is thought by many as the most viable solution.

Further Research:

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/israel-and-occupied-palestinian-territories>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/country-chapters/israel/palestine>

MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Department: Human Rights Council

Principal Authors: Eli Kline

Resolution No: 2

Co-Authors: William Blackman

Title of Resolution: An Act to Address the Migrant Crisis

RESOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

1 Expressing the sense of the people of the Middle School Model United Nations
2 regarding the unjust concentration of asylum-seeking refugees in certain nations;

3

4 Whereas Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that
5 “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from
6 persecution.”;

7

8 Whereas the United Nations has a responsibility to the global community to do all
9 it can to save as many refugees from harsh national circumstances as possible;

10

11 Whereas most of these asylum-seekers are good, virtuous people who will improve
12 the diversity and economies of the nations they will soon inhabit.

13

14 Resolved by the People of the Middle School Model United Nations,

15

16 1. The UN will create the Refugee Assessment Committee.

17 Subsection **A**. This committee will have at least two representatives
18 from each country in the UN.

19 Subsection **B**. Abstinance from or disregard for the Refugee

20 Assessment Committee from any nation results in the nation losing
21 military support from the UN.

22 2. The Refugee Assessment Committee’s main focus will be to find solace
23 asylum-seeking migrants from war-torn countries.

24 Subsection **A**. The countries include: Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia,
25 Sudan, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

26 Subsection **AA**. Nations can be added or taken off this list
27 due to the successes of the Refugee Assessment Committee.

28 Subsection **AB**. The Refugee Assessment Committee can
29 only add or take off nations from the list of included

30 countries with a two-thirds majority of all of the

31 Committee’s representatives.

- 32 Subsection **B.** All participating nations in the Refugee Assessment
33 Committee will assist in housing migrants.
- 34 Subsection **C.** Proportions of migrants to countries will be decided
35 by the Refugee Assessment Committee.
- 36 Subsection **D.** Asylum-seekers will be vetted and reassigned to
37 different nations based on their own wishes, family, speaking
38 languages, and the vetter's discretion.
- 39 Subsection **DA.** Asylum-seekers will never be separated
40 from their family, unless specified, if their family members
41 are asylum-seekers from the same county.
- 42 **3.** This will go into effect on July 1st, 2017.

TOPIC 2 BRIEF

The world is facing the biggest refugee crisis since World War II, with Europe bearing the brunt of immigrants. Large scale wars in Syria and Iraq and unrest in Africa spurred a massive exodus of refugees and influx into Europe. The migrants flee persecution, violence, and poverty. In 2015, over 1 million refugees entered Europe. Their transport is often precarious and costly, with the refugees even being subject to slavery-esque conditions on boats or other forms of transportation. In just the first five months of 2016, over 2,500 migrants died attempting to enter Europe. In August 2015, Austrian police discovered 71 migrants dead, having suffocated in an abandoned transportation truck. However, they accept the dangers that come with fleeing their nation, due to their nation being even less safe. Most countries are tightening security and blocking refugees from entering, which increases the death toll. The global community has a responsibility to its fellow human beings fleeing persecution and destruction to open their arms and embrace humanitarianism when it is most needed. The global community and the UN is needed to collaborate to solve the great migrant crisis that the world faces today.