Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations
General Assembly Third
March 23rd - 24th, 2018 Kennesaw, GA
Email: ksuhsmun2018@gmail.com

Delegates,

Firstly, it is my pleasure to welcome you to Kennesaw State University's High School Model United Nations Conference. The General Assembly Third Committee looks forward to meeting you all and developing solutions to some of the world's greatest humanitarian conflicts. My name is *Alexys Wilson*, and I am honored to serve as Director of General Assembly Third Committee. This is my fourth year on staff. I have competed in conferences such as the annual Southern Regional Model United Nations, and the Model United Nations conference in Oslo, Norway. I am currently a junior studying Marketing at Kennesaw State University with a focus on Research and Statistical Analysis. I have three years of experience in the collegiate Model United Nations field as well as four years of experience at the High School level.

Joining me this year as *Assistant Director* is Katie Poe. This is her first year participating in Model United Nations and as such, is serving her first year on staff. She has competed in the Southern Regional Model United Nations Conference alongside other delegates from the Southern United States. She is currently a sophomore at Kennesaw State University and is seeking a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science with a minor in International Affairs. Her career aspirations include serving the American public in our nation's capital.

Through this conference, we hope that you as the delegate create new and different ideas on how to solve these issues. The topics you will be discussing are ongoing issues that have advanced over the years; many of the solutions that the United Nations has created cannot fully solve the problems we face today. With that being said, we would like to see ideas discussed that have not been brought onto the United Nations floor before. We urge you to keep this in mind while conducting your research. We wish you all the best of luck in your research as well as throughout the conference.

The General Assembly Third Committee will be considering the following agenda topics during the 2018 conference:
   I.   **Advancing Technology to Assist in Peacebuilding Development**
   II. **Gender Inclusivity in the Peacebuilding Process**

Each Member State delegation within this committee is expected to submit a position paper which covers both of the agenda topics. A position paper is a short essay describing your Member State's history and position on the issues at hand. There are three key parts to any successful position paper: history, current status of the issue, and possible solutions for the future. Information for properly formatting the position papers, as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper, can be found in the Delegate Preparation section of the HSMUN webpage (www.hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/). Delegates are reminded that papers should be no longer than two pages in length with titles in size 12 and text in size 10-12 Times New Roman. Citations should be footnoted in Chicago style formatting, such as those used inside this guide. Furthermore, plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any score for the paper in question. During the grading process, we will be utilizing the university's plagiarism checker. Wikipedia is a wonderful place to begin researching, but we highly encourage the use of peer-reviewed academic articles or trusted media sources. The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position of your Member State on both agenda topics as accurately as possible.

Committee History of the General Assembly Third
"In times of insecurity, when people feel uncertain about their future, when anxieties and fears are promoted and exploited by political populists, old-fashioned nationalists or religious fundamentalists, the success of the UN and the international community lies in our common commitment to our common values." - *Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary General*

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization that was founded in 1945, just as World War II (WWII) was coming to a close. The mission of the UN is to: save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small; establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained; and promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom[1]. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles stated in its founding Charter[2]. Due to the of powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the UN can take action on the issues challenging mankind in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more[3]. Because of the wide variety of issues to be discussed with all 193 Member States[4], the UN decided to create sub-bodies and committees.

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee, commonly referred to General Assembly Third (GA 3rd), is one of these sub-committees created by the United Nations. Every year, the General Assembly assigns the committee agenda items relating to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect peoples all over the world[5]. Some of the important topics they have discussed relate to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, the right to self- determination, environmental impacts, and many others[6]. Within these main topics are different subsections of focus which Member States will encounter throughout their research

An important part of the Committee's work focuses on the examination of human rights questions, including reports of the special procedures of the newly established Human Rights Council[7]. The term "human rights" was mentioned seven times in the UN's founding Charter, making the promotion and protection of human rights a key purpose and guiding principle of the Committee. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights brought human rights into the realm of international law. Since then, the Committee, and the United Nations as a whole, has diligently protected human rights through legal instruments and on-the-ground activities[8]. This is what we will thrive to accomplish during your time at this conference.

I.   Advancing Technology to Assist in Peacebuilding Development
"It isn't enough to talk about peace. One must believe in it. And it isn't enough to believe in it. One must work at it."- *Eleanor Roosevelt, American politician, diplomat and activist*

Introduction
Technology can have a drastic impact, both in a positive and a negative means, in almost every area of our lives. Throughout recent history, there have been three recognized technological revolutions: the first which

---

[1] "Preamble | United Nations." UN News Center. Accessed December 31, 2015. http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/preamble/index.html.

[2] "Overview | United Nations." UN News Center. Accessed December 31, 2015. http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/overview/index.html.

[3] Ibid

[4] Ibid

[5] "UN General Assembly - Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian & Cultural." UN News Center. September 16, 2009. Accessed December 31, 2015. http://www.un.org/ga/third/.

[6] Ibid

[7] Ibid

[8] "Overview | United Nations." UN News Center. Accessed December 31, 2015. http://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/overview/index.html.

industrialized production, the second which led to mass production, and the third which automated production.[9] Society has seen each of these industrial revolutions bring with it great societal change. While these changes have created great wealth and success, it has also led to the rise in conflict, death, and inequality. It is suspected that society will experience similar changes as we enter into the fourth industrial revolution. We have begun to notice the onset of the fourth industrial revolution, with the entrance of remote technology and online-only companies.[10] While this has eased the complexity to consumers, governmental agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) alike, it has also led to increased inequality and as a result is "...blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres."[11] Because of the drastic changes the world will experience once the fourth industrial revolution occurs, it is important to focus on preparation efforts to ensure the positive attributes can occur in the peacebuilding process.

History

The history of technological advancement is one that many historians cannot agree upon because the definition of technology among many is disputed. However, it is believed that the first technological advancement was the abacus, created by Tim Cranmer in 2400 BC.[12] While this is an important invention which greatly changed the course of mathematical computation, it hails in comparison to those inventions to come. In recent history, there have been three periods in which have vastly changed the technological landscape; these periods are noted as periods in which an Industrial Revolution took place. These periods of industrial revolution are marked by "machines [changing] people's way of life as well as their methods of [manufacturing]."[13]

The first Industrial Revolution began in Europe, specifically in England, and eventually spread throughout the remainder of the discovered world. During this time, innovations were discovered including, but are not limited to, the Spinning Jenny, the Power Loom, the "puddling and rolling" of iron, the steam engine, factories, railroads, and even the creation of the free market system or capitalism.[14] The first Industrial Revolution occurred as a result of changing dynamics and ideals. Starting in the mid-to-late 16th century, Europe and the world as a whole experienced a large growth in population, which ultimately led to a needed increase in food and textile production.[15] During this time, the scientific revolution occurred, which caused Europe to greater participate in world trade and world discovery.[16] During this time, it became easier to create products and services, such as textiles, travel, iron items (swords, gates, and horseshoes), and banks. However, it also led to the widening of the income gap between the wealthy and those less fortunate.

The second Industrial Revolution began at roughly the same time (1850-1970) throughout the developed world. This Industrial Revolution streamlined previous manufacturing industries, and allowed for mass production while introducing what we would consider staples to our communities today, specifically steel, oil, and electricity. [17] As the production of goods increased, the willingness to trade with others became greater and led to some of the first recorded instances of globalization.[18] The second Industrial Revolution caused the economy to boom, specifically in the United States and for many Member States in Europe, while also decreasing malnutrition and increasing public health.[19] Much like with the first Industrial Revolution, however, all of this progress came at a price. Unemployment rose to an all-time high, especially with the arrival of the Great Depression in the late 1920's, in addition to cities being overcrowded and young children being employed in dangerous working environments.[20] Additionally, World War I, World War II, and numerous other wars and battles occurred during this time and thrived from this Industrial

---

[9] https://www.icm2016.org/IMG/pdf/new_tech_paper.pdf

[10] https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/the-fourth-industrial-revolution-what-it-means-and-how-to-respond

[11] Ibid

[12] http://www.datesandevents.org/events-timelines/12-technology-timeline.htm

[13] http://history-world.org/Industrial%20Intro.htm

[14] https://webs.bcp.org/sites/vcleary/ModernWorldHistoryTextbook/IndustrialRevolution/IRbegins.html#textiles

[15] Ibid

[16] Ibid

[17] http://richmondvale.org/second-industrial-revolution/

[18] Ibid

[19] Ibid

[20] Ibid

Revolution because war technologies and machines were quickly produced and rapidly updated to be more deadly and devastating.[21]

Unlike the previous two Industrial Revolutions, the third Industrial Revolution has no definitive start date, but is perceived to have begun some time towards the end of 2009 or the beginning of 2010.[22] The third Industrial Revolution is just now concluding and is transitioning into a fourth, and most likely not final, Industrial Revolution.[23] During 2009 to 2016, we noticed a rise in digital technology and an introduction of 3-Dimensional (3D) printing.[24] It is rumored that this type of technology could be used to not only manufacture consumer goods but to also manufacture biological devices, such as prosthetics, or even biological tissue or muscle.[25] Though this has not come to fruition yet, society could most likely see this development during the fourth Industrial Revolution. During this time, society experienced a greater ease of connecting with the world through social media in addition to a greater ease in purchasing consumer goods.[26] However, during this time, there was also a steep rise in terrorist activity, especially as the terrorist group Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) experienced a greater rise in recruits because these groups were able to enlist using these social media sites.[27] In order to combat these terrorist groups, numerous developed Member States devised different semi-automatic weapons and automatic weapons, in addition to drone-controlled technologies, to cause a greater terrorist death toll with a minimized number of materials used or lost in battle.[28] This is significant because while technology can be used as a means of peacebuilding, it can also be used as a means to break the peace, so it is important to continuously monitor and update any loopholes that may become apparent.

Technological advances began to make an appearance in peacebuilding efforts at the end of World War II, when numerous Member States were rebuilding. In addition, many developing Member States were attempting to adjust to the new world that was created during this time. During this time, communication was key, so the most influential technologies included radio, television, and print journalism; this helped raise awareness and garner support for those in need.[29] This time period came to be known as the "Modernization and Growth Era," due to the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and their focus on the economic perspective of the rebuilding process. [30] As the United Nations grew, numerous NGOs were created in an effort to provide advanced technological advancements to those in peacebuilding areas. These NGOs include, but are not limited to: International Alert, International Crisis Group, Mercy Corps, and Peace Brigades International (PBI). [31] Many of these groups introduce technology which most of the developed world feels are rudimentary, such as indoor plumbing, clean water resources, and proper methods of vaccination.[32] They do this by using one of the most influential technological resources of the developed world in the 21st Century: social media. By using social media, NGOs can gain monetary and physical support for those in need, through means such as crowdsourcing or donation pages, in addition to gaining support for the organization as a whole.

Current Situation

As mentioned in the introduction, we have recently ended the Third Industrial Revolution and will soon be in the process of transitioning into the fourth Industrial Revolution, which will bring with in more advanced technologies. These more advanced technologies will have an even greater impact on peacebuilding efforts on a global scale. In today's world, the technological advancement that has the largest impact on peacebuilding efforts is

---

[21] Ibid

[22] http://www.economist.com/node/21553017

[23] Ibid

[24] Ibid

[25] https://3dprintingindustry.com/news/cobots-3d-printing-advance-healthcare-new-advanced-ge-lab-122150/

[26] Ibid

[27] US Department of State. Number of terrorist attacks worldwide between 2006 and 2016. https://www-statista-com.proxy.kennesaw.edu/statistics/202864/number-of-terrorist-attacks-worldwide/ (accessed December 7, 2017).

[28] Richard L. Garwin. "Can Science and Technology Help to Counter Terrorism?" The National Academies Press. 2007. Accessed on 7 December 2017. https://www.nap.edu/read/11848/chapter/18

[29] https://www.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/communication-for-peacebuilding-practices-trends-challenges.pdf

[30] Ibid

[31] http://www.lse.ac.uk/intranet/CareersAndVacancies/careersService/EmploymentSectors/DevelopmentInternationalOrgsAndNGOs/PeacebuildingConflictResolutionMediationOrgs.aspx

[32] Ibid

social media and the Internet of Things, commonly known as the Internet.[33] Currently, technology has four main facets when it comes to peacebuilding: data processing, communication, online gaming focusing on global political roleplay, and engagement.[34] All of these functions have drastically impacted the way humanity views the peacebuilding process, and as such has engaged numerous groups of people that used to be not be involved in peacebuilding efforts to the need for peacebuilding.

When it comes to data processing, there are a few different methods international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and governmental organizations as a whole employ for peacebuilding efforts. One such effort is the creation of crisis maps, such as those created by the Ushahidi platform, CaerusGEO, and MapsData.[35] These sites work in conjunction with early warning systems and Big Data to recognize threat levels within conflict areas before it is too late. These systems are now beginning to be installed at a reactionary level as well to find areas in which conflict has occurred but now it is safe to enter and begin the peacebuilding process.[36] This is still in its introductory phase and we hope to see this expand as we transfer into the fourth industrial revolution.

Communication has been a paramount part of peacebuilding efforts since the first Industrial Revolution. It is has become and will continue to become much easier to communicate about peacebuilding efforts However, it can also cause a large problem; the increased ease of communication has also allowed for lies and manipulation to enter the realm of communication.[37] Which is why communication as a whole is so important today; it allows for a new narrative to come forward and discuss the discourse of what is truly occurring. Communication, and digital media specifically, allows for more voices to enter the conversation, through means such as blogs and forums, and allows for collaboration of ideas between people from all over the world.[38] It also allows for the creation of a larger sense of community, which is essential in times of peacebuilding.

Gaming as a means of peacebuilding is an effort that came about within the 21st century and has an impressive impact on peacebuilding. These games trigger positive behavioral attributes that can allow for growth in post-conflict areas.[39] Some of these games include: The Sambaza Peace Game which teaches users how to live in harmony with one another, Slavery Footprint which asks users to complete a survey of their consumption and reveals how many slaves are required to make any given item, and Peace Maker which is an online game that focuses on brokering peace between Israel and Palestine.[40] There are numerous games out there attempting to get the younger generations to recognize the large and complicated questions that are plaguing their world. In doing this, organizations, both at a domestic and international level, are striving to allow for a future in which conflict is limited.

All three of the methods mentioned above can evolve into the overall theme of peacebuilding: engagement. Everything that peacebuilding organizations thrive to do is engage people around the world to recognize and contribute to their cause, whatever and wherever that may be. In garnering support, these organizations are able to receive funds and other necessary supplies to aid in the peacebuilding process. Crowdfunding and social media platforms are allowing the sharing of not only information, but funds, to those assisting with peacebuilding efforts.[41]

As technology continues to advance, there will be a greater need for more updated technologies. As modernized as these technologies may be today, they will soon become outdated, as technology continues to change. However, it is important to mention that the four main groupings of today (data processing, communication, gaming and engagement) must remain constant. The technology within these groupings may change overtime but because these groups allow for optimal peacebuilding efforts to be achieved. It is possible that there may be the creation of a fifth or even a sixth grouping when it comes to peacebuilding efforts in the near or distant future.

Conclusion

Technology has adapted and changed immensely since the first Industrial Revolution and is expected to continue to grow. Technology as a whole has allowed for the advancement of society throughout the centuries, and

---

[33] https://www.stabilityjournal.org/articles/10.5334/sta.cv/
[34] Ibid
[35] Ibid
[36] Ibid
[37] Ibid
[38] Ibid
[39] Ibid
[40] Ibid
[41] Ibid.

as such has had a strong positive impact on peacebuilding. Using advanced technology is imperative in the peacebuilding process, because it allows for the most up-to-date solutions to be applied in what many consider to be the most complex time. Currently, NGOs, INGOs, and other governmental organizations use advanced technology to garner support and resources to help make peacebuilding efforts easier. As social media and the Internet have continued to evolve, many of these organizations have started creating more innovative ways of becoming involved, even by creating interactive online games for young children . Overall, advanced technology has had a vast impact on peacebuilding efforts and will continue to grow and use creativity to garner more support and awareness long into the future.

Committee Directive

As delegates complete their research, we urge the body to keep in mind the difference between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. As a reminder, this body will be focusing on peacebuilding. Additionally, we urge the body to look at solutions that have achieved success within your individual Member State and work to adapt this solution in a manner that can be applicable to a majority or all Member States. The dias advises the body to consider the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically goals 9, 11, 16, and 17. We request that the body not repeat ideas that have already been mentioned in previous United Nations resolutions. If your Member State encourages solutions previously discussed in a resolution, we encourage looking for opportunities on how to adapt the previous solutions to prevent loopholes or shortcomings from occurring in the future.

I.   Gender Inclusivity in the Peacebuilding Process

"Culture does not make people. People make culture. If it is true that the full humanity of women is not our culture, then we can and must make it our culture." ― *Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, Nigerian Author*

Introduction

Gender inclusivity in the peacebuilding process is an important facet, not only to gender equality, but to building sustainable peace between disagreeing bodies. When women are involved in peacebuilding processes, it has been shown to create a more lasting peace, than when men alone are allowed to participate in peace talks.[42] In fact, when women are involved in negotiations of peace, there is a 20% increase in establishing a two year peace agreement, and a 35% increase in the chance of creating a peace agreement lasting 15 years or more. [43] One possible reason for such an outcome, is that two foundational concepts to establishing a long-lasting peace include national ownership and national capacity. [44] National ownership refers to a Member State's citizens taking on the responsibility of creating and maintaining a lasting-peace. [45] National capacity refers to the actual capability of a Member States and its people to take on the responsibility of peacebuilding. [46] However, both of these integral facets of peacebuilding are severely limited when gender discrimination limits or prohibits 49.5% of the global population from participating in such negotiations. [47] Therefore, by vastly broadening the ability of a population to accept responsibility of peacebuilding, longer-lasting peace can be initiated.

History

Gender inequality is a social issue that has spanned throughout all of history. Such discrimination has led to detrimental effects on the global female population, and has created a major disparity between the overall global well-being of men and women across all Member States. This phenomenon can clearly be seen particularly in the areas work opportunity, education, and representation in government. For example, women are 25 percent less likely to be employed than men.[48] In addition, nearly two-thirds of the 781 million illiterate individuals in the world are

---

[42] "Women, peace and security: Preventing war and sustaining peace," *UN Women*, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/Rdhybc.

[43] "Facts and figures: Peace and security," *UN Women*, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/kyBb2o.

[44] "UN Peacebuilding: an Orientation," *United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office,* last modified September, 2010, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/BN5uYa.

[45] Ibid.

[46] Ibid.

[47] "Population, female (% of total)," *The World Bank*, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/vJDT5w.

[48] "The World's Women 2015 Work Chapter 4," *United Nations*, last modified 2015, accessed December 16, 2017. https://goo.gl/PoKkzz.

women.[49] As of 2015, only 19 women were Heads of State or Government throughout the world.[50] These statistics effectively reflect the damaging results of gender-based discrimination,, that has been historically ingrained in cultures across the globe. Such negative ramifications has percolated into peacebuilding processes.

It wasn't until the year 2000 that the United Nations passed landmark Resolution, S/Res/1325, that was among of the first to specifically discuss the advancement of the role of women in peacebuilding.[51] While such efforts are laudable, it was not until nearly a decade later that the United Nations created United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).[52] This committee was established to not only discuss and engender solutions to gender inequality, but also to implement policy frameworks stated in resolutions passed by the UN concerning the advancement of women.[53] Before this committee was constructed, the UN lacked a designated body to oversee the execution of gender inequality resolution policies, and therefore, such resolutions often were not fully effectuated.[54]

Immediately after the passing of UN Resolution S/Res/1325, gender inclusivity efforts in regards to peacebuilding increased exponentially. However, as time has passed, such inclusion has dropped alarmingly. [55] Between the years 2014 and 2016: "the percentage of signed peace agreements containing gender-specific provisions declined" by twenty (20) percent.[56] In 2015, only one (1) percent of funding provided to fragile states was given to women's groups and women's ministries.[57] Despite the fact that S/Res/1325 specifically stressed the importance of women in peacebuilding, women made only 9 percent of peace negotiators in the years 1992-2011.[58] These statistics are not outliers, but a show a stagnation and, in some cases, a reversal in of the advancement of the role of women in peace progression. Such evidence suggests the General Assembly 3rd Committee has much progress to foster to increase the ability of women to participate in peacebuilding processes.

Current Situation

UN Women is currently focusing on implementing gender equality measures in three critical features of peacebuilding: post conflict planning, economic recovery, and restoring governance to post-conflict areas.[59] Post conflict planning is often done with disregard to gender specific needs that women face in such recuperating areas. This can leave the female population of an entire Member State without adequate opportunities, resources, or social programs to aid them in their process of recovery and participation in peacebuilding measures. In 2012, Yemen partnered with UN Women to improve their inclusion of women specific provisions in their post conflict planning process.[60] As a result, the national transition roadmap incorporated explicit targets for women in economic recovery, including for their employment as frontline service providers in education and health.[61]

The economic empowerment of women in economic recovery processes is very beneficial to a Member State's economic environment. Inclusion of women in economic empowerment efforts boosts short term and the long term social dividends.[62] Women are more likely to invest their wealth into their family and the community than

[49] "The World's Women 2015 Education Chapter 3," *United Nations*, last modified 2015, accessed December 16, 2017. https://goo.gl/Q3n26f

[50] "The World's Women 2015 Power and decision-making Chapter 5,"*United Nations*, last modified 2015, accessed December 16, https://goo.gl/dJj3L8

[51] "Landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security," *United Nations Office of Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women*, accessed November 21, 2017. https://goo.gl/4beb46.

[52] "About UN Women," *UN Women,* accessed November 21, 2017. https://goo.gl/2NpiBe.

[53] Ibid.

[54] Ibid.

[55] "Women, peace and security: Preventing war and sustaining peace," *UN Women*, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/Rdhybc.

[56] Ibid.

[57] "Closing the Gender Gap in Humanitarian Action," *UN Women*, accessed November 11, 2017. https://goo.gl/cwFwe8.

[58] "Women's Participation in Peace Negotiations: Connections between Presence and Influence," *UN Women*, last modified 2012, accessed December 16, 2017. https://goo.gl/s3DpBa.

[59] http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/peace-and-security/recovery-and-peacebuilding#governance

[60] Ibid.

[61] Ibid.

[62] Ibid.

men; however, women specific provisions are often excluded from post-conflict employment programs.[63] To solve such issues, UN Women has developed several solutions to counteract this gender disparity. For example, the UN worked with Haiti after the 2010 earthquakes, to ensure that neither gender obtains more than 60 percent of temporary employment days generated. [64]

When rebuilding government institutions in post-conflict areas, women are presented with immense opportunity to promote their advancement in places of power and government representation. UN Women has employed tactics to further its goal of gender parity, such as increasing the participation of women in elections through electoral quotas.[65] In addition, in Tajikistan, UN Women aided in the creation of leadership boards comprised of women who provide feedback to local governments in rural areas on the effectiveness of their current policies and social programs.[66]

Conclusion

The involvement of women in peacebuilding efforts has clearly shown to make these processes more effective, especially in areas that are lesser developed. It is also important to remember that women, in general, can have a profound effect, regardless of that Member State's level of development and that to maintain peace, every group of people must be involved. It is also important to remember that engaging women in education efforts can make the transition of women being involved in peacebuilding efforts easier and more effective.

Proposing effective solutions to the issue of underrepresentation of women in peacebuilding could mean a flourishment of long-lasting peace across the globe. Such a monumental and positive result of the aforementioned solutions are simply too promising to ignore. While the UN has generated commendable resolutions, such as S/Res/1325 and the creation of UN Women, the ultimate goal of total gender parity, particularly in peacebuilding, is far from being achieved. We must move past this current stagnation in progress by not only continuing our efforts, but also by crafting new solutions to today's greatest issues. As the world continues to advance, it is important to remember the rapidness in which certain resolutions can become outdated or irrelevant. Therefore, the General Assembly Third Committee is a great setting for all delegations produce laudable resolutions that will further gender inclusivity in the peacebuilding process for generations to come.

Committee Directive

We recommend that delegates focus on solutions that pertain to increasing gender parity, particularly in areas that UN Women is currently focusing on in regards to peace building, which include post conflict planning, economic recovery and restoring governance to post conflict areas. While we advise that delegates concentrate on these key features of peacebuilding, we very much encourage new and imaginative policy frameworks that will be widely applicable to many Member States. As an alternative to the aforementioned objective, we also recommend that the body update and strengthen policy frameworks previously implemented by the UN to best benefit all Member States' current needs.

---

[63] Ibid.

[64] Ibid.

[65] Ibid.

[66] Ibid.

<u>**Research Appendix**</u>

Overall:

"Methods of work of the Third Committee," Report of the Chair of the Third Committee,
United Nations, 2-5 http://www.un.org/en/ga/third/66/docs/AC.3_66_CRP.1.pdf

This report provides a great overview of the functions of the General Assembly Third
Committee. It mentions the essential roles the Committee plays in protecting and
advancing human rights.

Topic I: Advancing Technology to Assist in Peacebuilding Development

"Smart Peacekeeping: Toward Tech-Enabled UN Operations," International Peace Institute,
5-16, https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/1607_Smart-Peacekeeping.pdf

As the United Nations adapts to the technological changes occurring in the 21st century,
Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support around the world continue to adapt as well.
This paper identifies several technological advancements, which are in used in monitoring operations as
well as Peacekeeping missions. The paper makes an example of the benefits of advanced technology with a
case study on humanitarian rescue missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

"South-South Cooperation in Technologies for Adaptation for Water and Agriculture,"
Technology Executive Committee, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change,
http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_TD6/c8e2b64b9392406581c16267abcf2f93/
4059b3c1ef954bf4860fece979ff4384.pdf

In an effort to reduce dependence on developed Member States in the "Global North," South-South
Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation initiatives give developing Member States in the "Global
South" the capability to resolve regional issues through inter-state collaboration. This paper explores the
role developing Member States play in creating their own technology to address issues related to
agriculture and water. The paper highlights that technology is both "hard," where tangible machinery or
mechanisms are used, as well as "soft," which include human decision making and strategic planning. The
case studies and Section IV give suggestions on how SSC can be applied to real world issues.

Topic II: Gender Inclusivity in the Peacebuilding Process
"UN Peacebuilding: an Orientation." *United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office.* Last modified September,
2010. Accessed November 21, 2017. https://goo.gl/BN5uYa.
This paper thoroughly dives into the relationship between the United Nations and peacebuilding.
Not only does this resource explain the actual definition and foundations needed be able to engage in
peacebuilding, it also discusses some common barriers to peacebuilding, how to plan for national capacity
in the peacebuilding process, what resources the United Nations uses to engage in such efforts, past
peacebuilding resolutions, and an entire section pertaining specifically to the participation of women in the
peacebuilding process. This paper is highly recommended to be used in the delegate's research process, in
order to have a well-rounded understanding of the United Nations involvement in global peacebuilding
efforts.

"Women, peace and security: Preventing war and sustaining peace." *UN Women*. Accessed November 21, 2017.
https://goo.gl/Rdhybc.
This webpage explains current issues with decreasing gender inequality in peace building and current
United Nations efforts to counteract such obstacles. Furthermore, this website meticulously discusses the

benefits to involving women in peacebuilding efforts, provides helpful fact and statistic sheets on gender inequity, and the role of the UN in the overall campaign for women's advancement.