

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: The responsibility to protect and the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Ethnic Cleansing, and Crimes Against Humanity

Submitted by: India, Tanzania, Morocco

Co-submitted by: Costa Rica, Namibia, Brazil, Paraguay, South Africa, Burundi, Italy, Belgium, Peru, Montenegro, Lithuania, Philippines, Mali, Ghana, Hungary, Venezuela, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Colombia, Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly,

PP1 *Recalling* the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 2063 Agenda, the 2030 Agenda, the pieces of legislation of each country, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and other relevant international instruments,

PP2 *Reaffirming* the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome document of the equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men and other purposes and principles exemplified in the Charter of the United Nations,

PP3 *Respecting* the sovereignty of Member States and believing in their capacity through the United Nations to prevent mass atrocities through cooperation,

PP4 *Recognizing* the importance of the national, regional, and international mechanisms in the prevention of atrocity crimes,

PP5 *Regretting* and learning from the United Nations' failure to act decisively in the recent systematic violations of human rights since its creation,

PP6 *Reinforcing* the commitment states made to the second pillar of the Responsibility to Protect,

PP7 *Underlining* the need to warn Member States about the imminent problems and risks of discrimination of minorities,

PP8 *Emphasizing* the crucial work of the International Criminal Court in ensuring accountability in any cases of atrocity and the importance of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Geneva Conventions,

PP9 *Noting* with deep concern the importance of the Responsibility to Protect and the accountability highlighted within the mission of the concept, carried out by national, regional and international organizations, sticking to the UN Sustainable Development Goal 16,

PP10 *Reaffirming* the importance of civil society, especially women in peace-building and prevention of atrocity crimes,

PP11 *Sharing* the concern that the lack of representation of all world regions in the United Nations Security Council which is responsible for the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect may lead to the abuse of power,

OP1 *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their educational curriculum, especially in the area of social sciences, with information regarding past atrocity crimes, law and human rights from a young age by using tools such as handouts, interactive media, projects and workshops;

OP2 *Confirms* the need for teaching in educational institutions the communities' dialect and countries' official language to vulnerable groups in order to enhance their participation in society as a whole, encourage unity and decrease their marginalization;

OP3 *Recommends* the inclusion of women in action plans, as well as their participation in the development of those and the increase of their involvement in peacekeeping operations, approaching more objectively gender-specific issues during conflict;

OP4 *Recommends also* the implementation of microcredit by States and the improvement of access to public services for marginalized groups more vulnerable to and which have been affected by atrocity crimes;

OP5 *Recognizes* that the implementation of Safe-Community Plans, which provide sustainable mechanisms for communities to jointly discuss, analyze and agree on courses of action regarding crime prevention, narco-traffic, and rumours of racial hatred would improve safety and security;

OP6 *Proposes* the sensitization of religious and civil society leaders, government officials, as well as members of armed forces in human rights, gender, multiculturalism, conflict sensitivity, and negotiation skills, enabling them to establish peace and understanding within their own groups, therefore generating a constructive environment;

OP7 *Recommends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to act according to their 2018 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons in order to solve this problem;

OP8 *Requests* ECOSOC's support in the creation of a program directed to parents and advisers and guided by specialists which will focus on value-based education for their children, as the integral development of a person starts from childhood and at home;

OP9 *Recommends* that states give financial aid for scholarships and other education initiatives for youth, focusing on vulnerable groups and women, including immigrants;

OP10 *Suggests* the support for grassroot groups as they can flag hate speech and intolerance, the fight towards the spread of extremism and terrorism on the internet networks and the advocacy for religious leaders to take part in the spread of ideas of law and human rights;

OP11 *Encourages* the establishment of common goals and bilateral agreements between countries in order to achieve its full implementation, while requesting full cooperation of civil societies, governments, and the United Nations with each other;

OP12 *Encourages also* nations to share information voluntarily regarding atrocity crimes to the United Nations;

OP13 *Encourages further* States to ensure an equal access to justice, in order to achieve a proper accountability and use it as a tool of prevention in order to promote the Rule of Law;

OP14 *Supports* strongly the cooperation of member states with organizations such as UNICEF and UNESCO, in order to prevent human rights violations more efficiently and continue further building peace;

OP15 *Believes* that every member state should ensure legal protection of rights and liberties to all populations, especially from vulnerable groups and review laws that may have a negative effect on those, aiming this way for the protection and appreciation of diversity of each country;

OP16 *Recognizes* the great effort of all mechanisms such as the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism on Syria in 2016 and similar initiative by the United Nations Human Rights Council for Myanmar in October 2018, encouraging the development of similar initiatives;

OP17 *Urges* all Member States that did not ratify certain international documents such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to do so, in order to strengthen their legislation in case of mass atrocities;

OP18 *Reiterates* governments to be positive in communicating with the political opposition in order to work together on compromise, reinforcing mutual respect;

OP19 *Calls upon* all willing nations to support individuals, civil society, and protected groups in times of crisis;

OP20 *Suggests* that Member States, along with ECOSOC and other international institutions, give financial support, and improve trading systems in order to build and develop healthy relations between nations in the long run;

OP21 *Recommends* to put more focus on already implemented prevention mechanisms and to improve their integration on a national, regional, and international level;

OP22 *Emphasizes* the importance of the gathering of information within and outside the United Nations system, and whenever it is not enough, encourages the United Nations Office on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect to undertake exploratory field missions to consolidate its analysis and understanding on the specific situations of concern, and inform the Secretary General and the Security Council, in order to act in compliance with Chapters VI and VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

OP23 *Recommends* cooperation with local media institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the United Nations bodies to participate in the established warning system using popular media such as billboards;

OP24 *Supports* the sharing of technologies to implement an emergency hotline available to all populations so they can have an effective way to warn authorities of any upcoming atrocities so that action can be taken immediately;

OP25 *Requests* the creation of electronic warning systems such as websites that highlight where atrocity crimes are occurring and provide instructional videos on said website to tell people how to act should they encounter atrocity crimes, and the establishment of a network database to have historical references on how the international community acted in the prevention, response and accountability of former systematic violations of human rights in order to learn from these past experiences and not repeat them;

OP26 *Recommends* Member States to issue an invitation to the United Nations Human Rights Council Special Rapporteurs for them to conduct assessments of atrocity prevention.