**FORUM**: Political Committee

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to expedite the state reconstruction of Afghanistan

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE,

*Noting with approval* the efforts of reconstruction already initiated, beginning with the regaining of power of the country from the Taliban in 2001, as well as the formation of a new government, new public institutions, national security forces and infrastructures,

*Emphasizing* the actions of the US Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) and the anti-corruption effort, that has led numerous reconstruction power by ensuring that funds are used effectively and investigating fraud,

*Deeply concerned* with the development of the region failing to follow the desired schedule set by the Millennium Development Goals in Afghanistan (MDGA), aiming to complete reconstruction in 2020,

*Approving of* national plans developped by the Afghan government to implement the MDGA goals, such as the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), aiming to ensure security, governance, rule of law, human rights and economic and social development,

*Emphasizing* the importance of aiding and training the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police force (ANP), in order to maintain peace after NATO and International Security Assistance Forces end their mission at the end of 2014,

*Emphasizing* the objective of the United Nations as stated explicitly in conferences on Afghanistan, such as the NATO summit in Chicago during May 20-21, 2012, and the Tokyo donors’ conference on July 8, 2012, which is to reform the country’s governance, and to build its capacities,

*Acknowledging* previous international efforts to help Afghanistan through various treaties including the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 in 1999 bringing extremist organizations like the Taliban to an end, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1386 in 2001 promoting security within the capital (Kabul), the appointment of The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) in 2005, in attempting to put in place a peaceful, constitutional and tolerant government, and finally the Afghanistan Compact signed and ratified in 2006, establishing the framework for international cooperation in trying to reach goals similar to those stated in the MDG,

*Reaffirming* the importance of achieving budgetary sustainability and a long term goal in lessening dependency on other member states as outlined at the Berlin Conference of 2004,

*Alarmed* by the threat that illegal armed groups pose to potential political stability as well as the presence of the Taliban in prominent attacks on the state,

1. Calls for the establishment of educational facilities under the supervision of the Ministry of Education of Afghanistan, to be funded by the UN or European Union’s Development Cooperation Instrument, including, but not limited to:
   1. 5000 schools by 2020 in hopes of:
      1. Increasing the national literacy rate,
      2. Increasing the percentage of females attending school,
      3. Fulfilling the Millennium Development Goal of ensuring that all children will be able to attain a primary education,
   2. 20 Teacher Training Centers with male and female boarding centers by 2020 in hopes of:
      1. Increasing the amount of teachers,
      2. Increasing the amount of female teachers,
      3. Increasing the qualifications of teachers;
2. Supports the transformation of Afghanistan’s economic structure to a strong, sustainable private sector-led economy by means such as:
   1. Restructuring or closing down state owned loss-making lines,
   2. Developing through concessions and strategic partnerships the country’s public real estate assets through newly created holding companies,
   3. Opening a consultation process with stakeholders,
   4. Extending the country’s highly successful public-private partnerships to concession agreements for new infrastructure projects,
   5. Fully privatizing some assets after the publicizing of the expected reports by the International Monetary Fund,
   6. Regulating and developing the drug production industry for medical purposes;
3. Urges the World Bank to finance a project aiming at developing this economic sector, raising funds, putting in touch the different involved actors (foreign research organizations brining extraction techniques, local authorities, and workers), supervising this cooperation and checking the conditions of work of the Afghan labor force, this could favor:
   1. The creation of a stable source of income,
   2. The reduction of the unemployment rate,
   3. The integration of the country on the international trade scene, knowing that Afghanistan’s important mining resources could make of it one of the most important mineral providers;

**FORUM**: Political Committee

**QUESTION OF**: The integration of immigrants in society

THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE,

*Recognizing* immigration as “the movement of people into another country or region to which they are not native in order to settle there”,

*Reminding* that immigration is an effective means of enhancing productivity, labor force and can bring competition and innovation to stagnating sectors,

*Defining* immigrants as non-residents who enter the country with a view of establishing residence, or emigrants as those currently not residing in a country, as outlined in the United Nations International Migration Report 2002, with a consensus to be reached amongst member states as to what is implied by “residence”,

*Deeply regretting* the lack of initiative of many member countries that failed to sign the 1990 United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which would have effectively assured workers rights yet only presents 20 signatories to this date,

*Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary General dated 2nd August 2010 cited A/65/203 on promoting respect for immigrants and reviewing the impact of the global recession on immigration and changes to immigration policies as a result due to overpopulation, resources, education opportunities and job shortages in certain regions,

*Emphasizing* the measures that have already been taking on immigration, namely Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) in 1949, the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention in 1975 and the United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in 1990,

*Recalling* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which decree that all people are free to determine their own political status and may pursue their own individual economic and social development, and that States who are party to this Covenant may not make any distinctions on any person concerning their race, gender, religion, political views or language,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which decrees that all human beings are born free and have equal rights and dictates the unalienable right to shelter and to move freely

*Noting* the worldwide increase of immigrants from 175 million in 2000 to 232 million in 2013,

1. Invites all member states to provide new migrants with information booklets to be distributed by public institutions written in several languages with the goal of:
   1. Outlining national customs and laws,
   2. Providing language services and emergency contacts,
   3. Educating new immigrants in regards to national history and culture;
2. Calls for the creation of the United Nations Language Integration Program (UNLIP), funded by the UN, to facilitate and support immigrants in the learning and fluency of the national language, or where necessary, the official language most used in the region being lived in by the immigrant, through means such as:
   1. Instigating compulsory language testing upon immigration to identify those who may require aid in the form of education through language courses,
   2. Implementing language learning centers in major towns and cities, organized between UNLIP and the government of the state, providing classes to ensure proficiency in language, understanding of culture and the opportunities that are available, for all new immigrants
   3. Using media campaigns, to explain and to promote the courses, so that all immigrants are aware of them, with the added usefulness of the residents of the state also being aware of the steps being taken to allow greater integration;
   4. Urging nations to work alongside organizations such as Babbel and Rosetta Stone and subsidizing most of the costs of language courses.