

**PRESIDIUM MODEL UN CONFERENCE 2017**

*“Inclusive Development as Means of Conflict Prevention and Maintenance of Social, Political and Economic Stability.”*



***UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
(UNSC)***

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### **Letter from the Executive Board**

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council being simulated at Presidium Model United Nations Conference 2017, where we shall be discussing “Inclusive Development as Means of Conflict Prevention and Maintenance of Social, Political and Economic Stability.”

The success of the United Nations Security Council as a committee will depend on each delegate. A council is defined by its delegates more than by its executive board. It is you, the participating delegates, who shape the outcome of this journey. You must therefore be prepared to participate for a truly rewarding experience. Apart from the research on the agenda, Delegates should be aware about their country’s historical background and current situation in the global politics and international relations. Delegates should come into the committee with a clear foreign policy as the representatives of the governments of their countries. A lot of what we may say here may seem familiar, for a letter from the EB has already been released prior to the release of this research document, but the repetition is deliberate as it is a reiteration of everything that we as your executive board expect from you.

We are unaware of your individual credentials / experience with Model United Nations however, no matter what that may amount to, it is a given that there can be no productive simulation in the absence of substantial research. There are multiple approaches to preparing for a simulation such as this and we shall not dictate to you which of these you must adopt, that is upon you to decide, however we can assert with confidence that the commonality among all these approaches is that research constitutes their first step.

So once the research process is initiated it needs to be coupled with proactive attempts to understand. Application of the information acquired through research always requires understanding. There is not particular point at which research concludes and analysis thereof begins, these are two intermittent processes which may continue till the last minute of the simulation.

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Besides research, both on the agenda and the mandate of the committee the participants are required have a firm grasp on diplomatic conduct. Diplomatic conduct can be general and country specific, what constitutes general diplomatic conduct (which includes language, gestures and any other kind of expression) can be gauged from the definition of the term diplomacy. There is no precise definition of the term but an appraisal of various definitions shall help formulate a reasonably accurate notion thereof.

Country specific diplomatic conduct can be determined by a study of past actions of your country (country allotted which a participant is called the delegate of) in the international fora. Speeches, statements, voting records, instances of walk-outs, boycotting of meetings et cetera can contribute to building an understanding of the same, apart from these sources, videographic recordings of these sessions and meetings can greatly help this understanding. It is expected of all participants to conduct themselves impeccably, the concept of MUN's wasn't created simply to get to students to talk about things diplomats would usually talk about, but to also hone their conduct, their reasoning, logic, negotiation and lobbying skills, all of which can be referred to as 'soft skills'. Diplomatic conduct harmoniously links speech and body language, it is a bridge between verbal and non-verbal communication thereby making it an important criterion for us to assess your performance and effectiveness on.

Manipulation of procedure of the committee to gain extra floor time or to stall the statement/comment/speech of another delegate or to cause disruption therein shall not be tolerated.

Delegates must also keep in mind that lobbying is of core importance to the success of any acting delegate. No country in the world would wish to be isolated, the interface between countries at a diplomatic, political, economic, scientific level is what makes this modern world, without this, we would recede back into our past where nations barely had any interaction beyond their territorial boundaries. Speeches, statements and research play a major role in according a delegate supremacy in council, but an equally important role is also played by lobbying, an eloquent, word smart delegate is of no use if he/she cannot put his/her words into action or convince others to follow his/her lead.

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That being said, we wish you the best of preparations and hope that this simulation shall mutually benefit all those involved in it. We hope we can learn from you and impart our knowledge to you in the process.

Looking forward to seeing you all.

Regards

**President- Siddhant Bajaj**

**Vice President- Sambhav Sharma**

**Rapporteur- Shivam Gupta**

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### Purpose of a Background Guide

Having stated the above, it is now prudent to explain the purpose and nature of the background guide summarily. The background guide is a preliminary research brief pertaining to the committee and the agenda. It is NOT meant to provide participants with exhaustive information. The primary purpose of a background guide is to ensure that all participants are at a level playing field, thus it ensures that every participant possesses a modicum of information from which further information can be drawn. It serves as a base upon which the research is built. Nothing in the background guide has any evidentiary value, it can never be used as conclusive proof in the committee. It is necessary for delegates to dig deeper from where the background guide leaves them.

**Study Guides are, contradictory to popular belief, not supposed to contain all the information on a certain topic.** A good study guide consists of information that a delegate can use to gain basic information on the issue at hand and the links for further research that they must use to prepare for the final conference. All the information given in this guide is from an unbiased perspective and we have refrained from making judgments as much as possible if none has been made by the United Nations.

Research may commence well before the background guide is released, delegates are free to read up on the agenda which has been made public and formulate a structure of research. It is not important for your structure to match the one that the background guide presents as long as you have a solid understanding of what you are going to be discussing in the committee.

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### **About the United Nations Security Council.**

The United Nations Security Council is the paramount council of the United Nations with 5 permanent members and 10 rotating members. Its establishment and nature is enshrined in Chapter V of the United Nations Charter. Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII all contain provisions pertaining the powers of the Security Council, which, to alleviate the burden of the shoulders of you delegates, shall be elucidated in the following paragraph. Please do read the UN Charter SC chapters here - <http://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/>

The mandate of the United Nations Security Council, is primarily derived from chapter 5, chapter 6 and chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, a complete breakdown of all the articles contained within these chapters however will not be possible here, so the crux thereof is given hereunder, the same can be found across various sources on the internet, however all delegates are required to go through the relevant provisions of the UN Charter and familiarize themselves with the functions, duties, composition etc. of the UNSC.

“All members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.”

“When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council’s first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach agreement by peaceful means.

The Council may:

- set forth principles for such an agreement;
- undertake investigation and mediation, in some cases;
- dispatch a mission;
- Appoint special envoys; or

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request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.

When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council’s primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:

issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;  
dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions,  
separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought.

Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:

economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans;  
severance of diplomatic relations;  
blockade;  
or even collective military action.

A chief concern is to focus action on those responsible for the policies or practices condemned by the international community, while minimizing the impact of the measures taken on other parts of the population and economy.”<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the content provided above the Security Council may also establish subsidiary bodies. This power has been granted to it under Article 29 of the Charter. Instances of the UNSC exercising this power can be found in International Courts and Tribunals namely the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Counter-Terrorism Committee created in pursuance of UNSC resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), Peacekeeping Missions, the various Sanctions Committees, Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Bodies among many others.

Chapter VI pertains to the Pacific Settlement of Disputes, within which, under articles 33 to 38, the Security Council may call upon the settlement of such disputes by the parties involved, investigate such disputes and recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment or resolution of the issue in a pacific manner.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/>

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Chapter VII deals with the Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression, within which, under articles 39 to 41, the Security Council may determine any of the three aforementioned violations, call upon parties involved to comply with provisional measures and invoke non-armed measures towards the resolution of it. Articles 42 to 50 pertain to the utilization of armed-measures, the procedures towards invoking and carrying out such measures and responsibilities and options for UN member states in light of such measures being employed. Article 51 of the same chapter VII finally reiterates the inherent right of member states towards individual and collective self-defense.

Chapter VIII contains only articles 52 to 54, which enshrine the practices involving regional arrangements, particularly in regards to how the Security Council may utilize such regional arrangements, but also how these will always require explicit authorization from the Security Council, should they wish to get seriously involved in matters.

Finally, we have Chapter XII, which pertains to the International Trusteeship System, under whose articles 83 and 84 mentions the Security Council as the sole approver of terms regarding such trusteeship agreements, as well as the body to whom the administering authority would be obligated as a contractual partner in this agreement.

***It is vital to note that passage of a resolution in the Security Council is conditional on the affirmative voting of 9-member states and the absence of usage of the veto power of P5.***

The presidency of the Security Council for August 2017 is held by the **Arab Republic of Egypt.**

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### **Proof / Evidence in Council**

Evidence or proof is acceptable from sources:

#### **1. News Sources:**

a. **REUTERS**– Any Reuters article which clearly makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council.

b. **State operated News Agencies** – These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any Country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are, RIA Novosti (Russia), IRNA (Iran), BBC (United Kingdom) and Xinhua News Agency and CCTV (P.R. China)

**2. Government Reports:** These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another

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country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Examples are,

**a. Government Websites** like the State Department of the United States of America or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

**b. Ministry of Foreign Affairs** of various nations like India, People’s Republic of China, France, Russian Federation.

**d. Multilateral Organisations** such as NATO, ASEAN, OPEC, etc.

**3. UN Reports:** All UN Reports are considered are credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the Security Council.

**NOTE** - Notwithstanding anything listed above as a source of proof / evidence, it is important to understand that the security council is not an adjudicatory body. It is not within the mandate of the Security Council to approve or negate the credibility of anything that a sovereign nation State may assert as fact. What a nation believes to be fact is intrinsically linked to its foreign policy, an example thereof can be found in the contradictory narratives pertaining to Syria presented by the Western and Eastern blocs within the United Nations. These narratives are presented as being grounded in fact by both the blocs and it is not the job of the executive board to lend credence to or discredit anything said by nations in furtherance of such narratives.

Within the Model UN framework, presenting sources to bolster any claims made by delegates is considered necessary in order to keep the debate from drifting towards fiction. Discussions in such simulations have to be insulated from the imagination of role playing participants. There is room for innovation and creativity, only in so far as it pertains to solutions and diplomatic manoeuvres. Innovation and creativity which leads to an imagination based departure from actual occurrences or from the positions maintained by countries on various issues shall not be encouraged and delegates shall be negatively assessed in lieu of statements to that effect

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### **Key Terms -**

1. **Inclusive development** consists of ensuring that all marginalized and excluded groups are stakeholders in development processes UNDP maintains that many groups are excluded from development because of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. The effects of such exclusion are rising levels of inequality around the world. Development cannot effectively reduce poverty unless all groups contribute to the creation of opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making. The goal of inclusive development is to achieve an inclusive society, able to accommodate differences and to value diversity.

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2. **Conflict prevention** refers to a variety of activities aimed at anticipating and averting the outbreak of conflict. Conflict prevention is traditionally divided into **two categories: structural prevention and direct prevention.**
  - i. **Structural conflict prevention** focuses on long-term measures that address the underlying causes -be they political, economic, social, cultural or personal- of a potential conflict along with potentially escalating and triggering factors. Economic conflict-sensitive development assistance, increased political participation and dialogue, legal and constitutional reform, security sector reform and resource-sharing agreements are examples of structural long-term prevention.
  - ii. **Direct conflict prevention** refers to measures that are aimed at preventing short-term, often imminent, escalation of a potential conflict. Economic sanctions, preventive diplomacy and deployments, and -in extreme cases- the threat of military force are examples of direct prevention.

## SUBSTANTIVE BRIEF

### INTRODUCTION

The introduction to the substantive portion of this background guide warrants a repetition of what was stated by us while explaining the mandate of the UNSC in the previous release on the committee microsite.

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“The agenda for this committee is “Inclusive development as means of conflict prevention and maintenance of social, political and economic stability”. This may seem rather unconventional for a committee like the Security Council and may not match the delegates perception of what a typical UNSC agenda looks like, primarily because it does not, directly manifest a clear security threat, or a need to resort to enforcement measures.

This agenda is related to the mandate of the UNSC in an indirect manner, it presents a situation wherein the Security Council, instead of acting after a threat to international peace and security has manifested itself, is acting in a preventive manner so as to take into account those threats which have already arisen due to the lack of inclusive development and to stem such threats from arising in the future.

There are currently various situations of denial of equality, liberty, inclusive development etc simmering across the globe which may lead to armed conflicts, or threats to international peace and security. Such denial usually leads to resentment among certain portions of the population of various nations or among nations as a whole, this may lead to internal conflicts, the rise of resistance groups, civil wars, militias, terror outfits and in extreme cases, war. (For instance, the harsh conditions of the Treaty of Versailles was a primary motivator for Germany to move towards re-armament. The treaty was more punitive than development oriented, this caused resentment among the masses, which in turn made it easy for the Nazis to overthrow the existing democratic order of the time.) Thus, political and social exclusion are usually key factors for relapse into violence, specially within post conflict societies.

Recognizing such issues does not mean that the UNSC is required to take on development related responsibilities or seek an expansion of its mandate to that effect, since the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission are better poised to do so, it simply means an analysis of present situations by the UNSC to prevent future threats and deal with the existing ones.

This agenda can be regarded as an attempt to diagnose the problem by the Security Council, a threat analysis of sorts. Following this diagnosis, should the UNSC feel that the corrective action required falls exclusively within its mandate, it may proceed to

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undertake the same, if it feels that the remedy, in part lies elsewhere, it can recommend other UN bodies to deal with the same.”

We hope this will give delegates a fair idea of their purpose in council.

### **Meaning of Inclusive Development.**

Inclusive development is a pro-poor approach that equally values and incorporates the contributions of all stakeholders - including marginalized groups - in addressing development issues. It promotes transparency and accountability, and enhances development cooperation outcomes through collaboration between civil society, governments and private sector actors.

Development fails when governments neglect the needs of the very people it is designed to help. Yet too often, countries undertake development policies and programs in response to donor demands or private sector interests at the cost of citizen involvement, resulting in ineffective and sometimes destructive developmental programs.

Foreign aid works best as a tool in the hands of the right local leaders – those trying to solve their own problems in their own nations and neighbourhoods. On the contrary, development initiatives are more effective for poverty reduction when all stakeholders, especially citizens and marginalised communities, are actively involved in the planning, execution and monitoring of development programs.

It is important to expand the scope of what is stated above to countries as units of the world community. Just as a nation and its government is responsible for its subjects, all nations together, i.e. the international community is responsible for the treatment meted out to a fellow nation. Unnecessary isolation and impositions usually lead to aggression and hostility; therefore, it is the responsibility of the international community as a whole to find amicable and diplomatic solutions to problems as far as possible. The UN Charter operates on this very principle, its scheme provides for measures under chapter 6 to be exhausted before chapter 7 which relates to binding action against nations can be invoked.

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Beyond the scope of imposition and penalty, its essential to keep in mind neglect, countries that are neglected by the world community, are the ones that usually become the hotbeds of political strife which leads to civil wars, terrorism, smuggling, trafficking, piracy et cetera. All of this is harmful to the world community as a whole.

There are two kinds of case studies that need to be taken into account here, the first kind of cases studies are International and the second type are intra-national. These cases studies will help you better understand the evils of the lack of inclusive development and the benefits of its presence.

The first case study of an international character is that of post World War I Germany.

### **The Treaty of Versailles and the Rise of Nazi Germany**

In 1919, a defeated Germany was presented with the peace terms by the victorious powers of World War 1. Germany hadn't been invited to negotiate them, and was presented with a stark choice: sign, or be invaded. Perhaps inevitably given the previous years of mass bloodshed German leaders did, and the result was the Treaty of Versailles. But from the very start, the terms of Versailles caused anger, even hate, sometimes revulsion in parts of German society.

Versailles was called a 'diktat', a dictated peace. The map of German Empire from 1914 was split up, the military carved to the bone, and huge reparations had to be paid. It was a treaty which caused turmoil in the new and highly troubled German republic. But born of the German Revolution, Weimar survived and lasted into the thirties.

Versailles was criticized at the time by voices from among the victors, including economists like Keynes. Some claimed all Versailles did was delay a resumption of the war for a couple of decades, and when Hitler rose to power in the thirties and started a second World War, these predictions seemed prescient. Indeed, in the years after the war, many historians and commentators pointed to the Treaty of Versailles as making war, if not inevitable, then being the key enabling factor. Versailles was damned. Later generations have revised this, and it's possible to find Versailles being praised, and the connection between the treaty and the Nazis being reduced, even largely severed.

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Yet Stresemann, the best-regarded politician of the Weimar era, was constantly trying to counter the terms of the treaty and restore German power. There are key areas connected with the Treaty which can be argued contributed to the rise of Hitler.

### **THE STAB IN THE BACK MYTH**

The Germans who offered an armistice to their enemies were hoping negotiations could take place under the ‘Fourteen Points’ of Woodrow Wilson.

However, when the Treaty was presented to the German delegation, the latter found something very different. With no chance to negotiate, even though they tried, they had to accept the peace given, a peace which many in Germany saw as no settlement at all: to them it seemed arbitrary and unfair. But they had to sign, and sign they did.

Unfortunately, the signatories, and the entire government of the new Weimar Republic who’d sent them, became damned in many eyes as the ‘November Criminals’.

This wasn’t a surprise for some Germans. In fact, they’d planned it. For the later years of the war Hindenburg and Ludendorff had been in command of Germany, and the latter has been called a virtual dictator (although this is overstating.) It was Ludendorff whose morale and mind collapsed in 1918 enough to make him call for a peace deal, but Ludendorff recovered to do something else. He was desperate to turn the blame for the defeat away from the military, and the scapegoat was to be the civilian government that was now created. Ludendorff’s actions, handing power over to a new government so they could sign the treaty, allowed the military to stand back, claim they hadn’t been defeated, claim they were betrayed by the new socialist leaders.

This was underlined in the years after the war, when Hindenburg said the army had been ‘stabbed in the back’, and when people aiming to repudiate Versailles’ War Guilt clause (in which Germany had to accept full responsibility for the conflict) dug into the archives, they built a claim that Germany had only been defending itself. Whether right or wrong, the military and even establishment escaped blame and passed the guilt on to the people who had capitulated and signed Versailles.

Basically, the terms of the treaty and the actions of people inside Germany created a set of myths feeding off one another. When Hitler was rising in the 1920s and 30s he used a confused set of ideas presented forcefully, and chief among them was his use of ‘stab in the back’ and ‘diktat’. It can be argued that the bulk of Weimar wasn’t attracted to these

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ideas anymore, but the military and the right wing certainly were, and their support helped Hitler at crucial moments.

Can Versailles be blamed for this? The terms of the Treaty, such as war guilt, were food for the myths and allowed them to flourish. Hitler was obsessed that Marxists and Jews had been behind the failure in World War One, and had to be removed to prevent a failure in World War 2.

### **THE COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY**

It can be argued that Hitler would never have taken power without the massive economic depression which struck the world, and Germany, in the late 20s / early 30s. Hitler promised a way out, and a disaffected populace turned in large part to him. It can also be argued Germany's economic troubles at this time were due to Versailles.

The victorious powers in World War One had spent a colossal sum of money, and this had to be paid back. The ruined continental landscape and economy also had to be rebuilt, also costing money. The result was France and Britain in particular facing huge bills, while the German economic heartlands had escaped, and the answer for many politicians was to have Germany pay. Versailles laid down this would happen in reparations payments, of a sum to be assessed later on. When this liability was published it was huge: 132,000 million gold marks. It was a sum which caused desperation in Germany, a wrangle over what should be paid, a French occupation of German economic land, hyperinflation, and eventually a deal which would allow everyone to survive. The Dawes Plan of 1924, led by an American economist, rationalised reparations: Germany would pay their new debts to the allies, who would pay the US for their debts, and US investors would send money to Germany for the rebuilding of the nation, allowing more repayments. Hyperinflation had already undermined Weimar, creating a cynicism which never went, a belief the law was unfair, the system flawed.

But just as Britain trying to make the American colonists pay for war backfired, so did reparations. It wasn't the cost of the sums going out of Germany which proved the problem, and reparations had been all but neutralised after Lausanne in 1932, but the way the German economy became massively dependant on American investment and loans. This was fine when the American economy was surging along, but when it collapsed into depression in 1929 and the Wall Street Crash Germany's economy was ruined as well. Soon there were six million unemployed and a populace willing to turn to right wingers. It's been argued that the economy was liable to collapse even if America's had stayed strong because of the problems of foreign finance.

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### **THE DESIRE TO EXPAND**

It has also been argued that leaving pockets of Germans in other nations, achieved via the territorial settlement in Versailles, was always going to lead to conflict when Germany tried to reunite everyone (although that would leave pockets of other nationalities in Germany), but while Hitler used this as an excuse to attack, his goals in Eastern Europe (the complete conquest and extermination of the population) went far beyond anything that can be attributed to Versailles.

### **LIMITS ON THE ARMY**

On the other hand, the treaty created a small army full of monarchist officers, which easily became a state within a state and remained hostile to the democratic Weimar republic, and which a succession of governments didn't engage with. This contributed to the rise of Hitler by aiding the creation of a power vacuum, and the army half trying to fill it with Schleicher, and then supporting Hitler. The small army also left many bitter ex-soldiers unemployed and ready to join the warring on the street. This didn't just help the SA, but in the vast mix of groups made political violence normal.

### **DID THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES CONTRIBUTE TO HITLER'S RISE TO POWER?**

The Treaty of Versailles contributed greatly to the alienation many Germans felt about their civilian, democratic government, and when these combined with the actions of the military, it provided a rich material for Hitler to use to gain the support of those on the right. The Treaty also triggered a process where the German economy was rebuilt based around US loans, in order to satisfy a key point of Versailles, which made the nation especially vulnerable when a depression came. Hitler used this too, but it's important to stress these were just two elements in Hitler's rise, which was a multi-faceted event. However, the sheer presence of reparations, the political turmoil over dealing with them, and the rise and fall of governments as a result help keep the wounds open and gave the right an issue fertile to strident opposition.

**The need for inclusive development in post Conflict Iraq.**

**The conflict between Iraqi Sunnis and Shias sustains ISIS**

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One of the single most important factors in ISIS's resurgence is the conflict between Iraq's largest two Arab religious groups: Shias and Sunnis. ISIS fighters themselves are Sunnis, and the tension between the two groups is a powerful recruiting tool for ISIS. In the most basic theological terms, the Sunni-Shia split in Islam originated with a controversy over who would take power after the Prophet Mohammed's death. Today, of course, Iraq's sectarian problems aren't about relitigating seventh-century disputes; they're about modern political power and grievances. But those do tend to fall along Sunni-Shia lines.

A majority of Iraqi Arabs are Shias, but Sunnis ran the show when Saddam Hussein, himself Sunni, ruled Iraq. Saddam spread a false belief, still surprisingly persistent in the country today, that Sunnis were the real majority in Iraq. Thus, Sunnis felt, and still feel, entitled to larger shares of political power than might perhaps be warranted by their size. Meanwhile, the Iraqi civil war sparked after the 2003 US-led invasion had a brutally sectarian cast to it, and the pseudo-democracy that emerged afterward empowered the Shia majority (with some heavy-handed help from Washington) at the expense of the Sunni minority. Today the two groups don't trust one another and so far, have competed in what they see as a zero-sum game for control over Iraqi political institutions. In 2013, Shias used control over the police force to arbitrarily detain Sunni protestors demanding more representation in government.

So long as Shias control the government, and Sunnis don't feel that they're fairly represented, ISIS has an audience for its radical Sunni message. That's an important part of how the group built up support in Iraq's heavily Sunni northwest.

### **Role of political apathy in aggravating the situation.**

ISIS would be able to recruit Sunni fighters by exploiting the Sunni-Shia tension even if it weren't for Iraqi government policy. But former Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki's treatment of the Sunni minority helped ISIS considerably.

Maliki, a Shia Muslim who was prime minister from 2006 to 2014, built a Shia-dominated sectarian state and refused to take steps to accommodate Sunnis, who already felt disenfranchised by their loss of influence in 2003. Police killed peaceful Sunni protestors and used anti-terrorism laws to mass-arrest Sunni civilians. Maliki made political alliances with violent Shia militias, infuriating Sunnis. ISIS cannily exploited that brutality to recruit new fighters.

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When ISIS reestablished itself, it put Sunni sectarianism at the heart of its identity and propaganda. The government persecution, according to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy's Michael Knights, "played right into their hands." Maliki "made all the ISIS propaganda real, accurate." That made it much, much easier for ISIS to replenish its fighting stock.

That wasn't the only way the Iraqi government helped ISIS grow, according to Knights. The US and Iraqi governments released a huge number of al-Qaeda prisoners from jail, which Knights called "an unprecedented infusion of skilled, networked terrorist manpower — an infusion at a scale the world has never seen."

The prime minister who replaced Maliki and is now in charge, Haider al-Abadi, appears to have learned from his predecessor's mistakes and has made an effort to improve the situation. He has, among other things, fired Maliki's crony political appointees in the military and made a real effort to engage with the Sunni community.

But Abadi is seriously limited by the structure of Iraqi politics. He himself comes from a Shia Islamist political party, Dawa, part of the bigger State of Law political coalition. Many of the steps needed to address Sunni grievances — such as reforming laws limiting participation of former Saddam-era Ba'ath party members, who are largely Sunni, in government — are hard sells among Shia parties. Moreover, he can't really disband extremist Shia militias at this point, as they're a vital part of the war effort against ISIS. Whether Abadi can figure out a way to make serious reforms in spite of these obstacles is perhaps the biggest question of his tenure going forward.

### **The lack of ground support in Iraq**

The ongoing civil war in Syria played a key role in ISIS's revival, allowing it to hold on to territory and to build up weaponry and money. "The war gave them a lot of access to heavy weaponry," Michael Knights said. ISIS also "has a funding stream available to them because of local businesses and the oil and gas sector."

It's also hugely important as a safe zone for the group. ISIS is currently being pressed by Iraqi forces and Syrian Kurds, so being able to shift supplies to different fronts and hide in safer parts of both countries is crucial. In Raqqa, its Syrian capital, and other Syrian holdings, ISIS actually governs according to hard-line Islamic law, helping support its claim to be the legitimate Islamic caliphate — a key part of its recruiting pitch and internal religious ideology.

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The American-led bombing campaign is, in theory, designed to address this problem. In practice, however, **it'll be harder to drive ISIS out of Syria than out of Iraq.**

**In Iraq, US planes have worked closely with local forces to push back ISIS. In Syria, by contrast, the US has no sufficiently powerful ally on the ground that can clear and hold territory in much of the country** (the Kurdish allies are wary of going into majority-Arab territory held by ISIS). The lack of a powerful ground ally in Iraq is a direct consequence of the secretariat tensions in the country, with a strong unified country, The ISIS could not have gained as much ground as it id.

The war between Syrian leader Bashar al-Assad's government and the different rebel groups has allowed ISIS to operate with relative impunity. Neither Assad nor most rebel groups see ISIS as one another's primary threat, so they focus on other enemies. That includes the moderate rebels that the US would like to support.

### DOMESTIC CASE STUDIES:

#### 1. Inclusive Development in Brazil – The CSOs Case

##### Overview

Brazil is a profoundly heterogeneous country where civil society and social movements are seen as vital actors. Public authorities have since long recognized the importance of civil society. Nevertheless, in recent years civil society organisations have been calling for a reform of the partnership between public authorities and CSOs and the state funding rules. Brazil experienced rapid economic growth, making state funding an increasingly important resource for CSOs. CSOs at the same time became increasingly active in delivering social services on behalf of the Government. Where state funding was available there was no national legislation that would guarantee a fully transparent distribution of the funding, based on clear criteria.

In parallel, foreign investment and funding for CSOs started to decline. This had negative implications for CSOs working on environmental issues, development and human rights who did not necessarily want to rely on state funding. These, and other factors prompted

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the CSOs to question their role in society, keen to ensure that their status as autonomous organisations would be recognised and strengthened. To respond to these challenges the CSOs demanded a new regulatory framework that would improve the mechanisms and conditions for partnerships with the state and safeguard their overall role and viability.

### **Civil Society Activism**

In 2010, The Brazilian National Association of NGOs (ABONG) and other national organisations started an advocacy campaign for the adoption of the regulatory framework. They created the Platform for a New Regulatory Framework for Civil Society Organisations which engaged over 50,000 organisations, social movements and networks and became the main channel for dialogue and negotiation with the Federal Government.

At the beginning the Platform concentrated its advocacy efforts towards the executive branch. An inter-ministerial working group was set up and coordinated by the General - Secretariat of the Presidency. It was composed of seven ministries and 14 CSOs (seven acting and seven substitutes). It organised several public debates and bilateral meetings with public authorities and civil society. In 2011, the group held an international seminar to build a plan of action and guidelines for its activities.

In Brazil, the Law will need to be implemented on all levels and by all public authorities: the federal administration, the federal district, 26 states, 5,570 municipalities and more than 300,000 CSOs. To ensure harmonized implementation the General-Secretariat of the Presidency organised over 70 seminars to raise awareness and hearings on the potential of the Law. An online consultation on a draft implementation decree was also organised. In total, more than 12,000 people had taken part in these activities.

### **Observing Brazil’s success**

Brazil’s Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) strategy has allowed 28 million people to break free from the cycle of hunger. These impressive figures suggest that public policy can have a significant impact in the fight against hunger. This report looks at some of the conditions contributing to the success of the strategy, including political will combined with a plan that is coherent, consistent, multidimensional and participatory. The United Nations launched the Zero Hunger challenge in 2012, and countries and regions around the world are looking at the lessons from Brazil’s experience. In West Africa, the Economic

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Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has initiated a process for achieving Zero Hunger in West Africa.

**Despite the undeniable progress achieved in the social field in general and in food and nutrition in particular, Brazil’s social debt is incompatible with its current level of economic development. The country still has a significant number of people living below the extreme poverty line and levels of inequality that are among the highest in the world, in addition to millions of families still without access to public programs, leading to daily violations of their human right to adequate food. Moreover, there has been a recurrent effort by conservative sectors to weaken and criminalize social movements and organizations that fight for social justice, thus undermining democracy in Brazil.**

## **2. Inclusive Development in India – The case of Kerala**

### **Background**

In the discourse of governments and international aid agencies, inclusive development appears as a solution to several core problems: efficiency deficits, fiscal crises, governance failures, government legitimacy, or even inequity.

With the enactment of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts in the early-1990s in India, the process of decentralisation and inclusive development has further increased in all areas of social and public policy. This was primarily a result of the political democratisation and liberalisation reforms, but also can be construed as part of a longer trend towards decentralisation. The local government created through these amendments are more inclusive, democratic and participatory in nature and enjoy more powers and functions. There are at present about 241547 local governments (3723 urban local bodies

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and 237824 rural local bodies) in India. The local governments are known as panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in urban areas.

### **The effective step of ‘Kerala Model’**

The Kerala model has been defined as a set of high material quality-of-life indicators coinciding with low per-capita incomes, both distributed across nearly the entire population of Kerala. A set of wealth and resource redistribution programmes that have largely brought about the high material quality-of-life indicators. High levels of political participation and activism among ordinary people along with substantial numbers of dedicated leaders at all levels. Kerala's mass activism and committed cadre were able to function within a largely democratic structure, which their activism has served to reinforce. Between 1987 and 1991, the government launched the New Democratic Initiative which involved campaigns for development designed to involve people directly in development activities through voluntary citizens’ organisations.

The Inclusive Development Index give Kerala Model an international recognition. Kerala has scored high, comparable to developed countries. The India Human Development Report, 2011 prepared by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, placed Kerala on top of the index for achieving highest literacy rate, quality health services and consumption expenditure of people.

The Kerala model is not a model of governance, it is a model of self-help. Most of Kerala's achievements are due to the work of social reformers, volunteer and charity organizations. They have not depended on any leader or government to achieve these. The Gram Panchayats here are very aggressive regarding their rights. Compared to other states, there is very little pollution in the villages, garbage is not strewn all over and river fronts are quite clean. If the Panchayats don't do their work, then the local people and party units will take them to task. Government officials can't give flimsy excuses to deny people their rights. In Kerala, the high health care indices (some say it is higher than the U.S), is mostly due to the efforts of the Gram Panchayats, who keep the villages clean and volunteer organizations which provide free sanitation to those who can't afford it. This sort of collective evangelism is hard to find in other countries.

### **Substantive Effects**

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**Kerala stands out among the states of India, not only for its relative poverty, but for the truly remarkable array of basic health benefits which it manages to provide to its citizens. Despite having a per-capita GNP of only \$298 in 1991, Kerala boasted a nearly one hundred percent literacy rate, and had one of the lowest incidences of child malnutrition in all of India. By contrast, the GNP in the rest of the country was \$330, and the adult literacy rate only 52% (Franke and Chasin 1994). The robustness of health of Kerala’s citizens also shows through in a variety of other metrics, and the extraordinary success of Kerala’s ambitious program to settle entrenched historical inequities and promote truly exceptional widespread health demands an explanation. In fact, the phenomenon of the state’s development has been so well studied that the “Kerala Model” is frequently referred to by economists, anthropologists, and policy-makers alike.**

Civil Society Organisations in India have long pushed for the implementation of community-based monitoring and planning processes as a part of the national standards system. When the National Rural Health Mission was established by the government in 2005, it gave NGOs an official mandate to operate. They brought in an innovative rights-based approach to health services, focusing on transparency, participation and accountability in the delivery of public health services.

This allowed for the start of a new dialogue between service providers and recipients. Communities became more accustomed to participating in decision making, while health delivery staff became accustomed to receiving feedback and being held to account by service-users. The annual average number of deliveries performed per primary health centre doubled in the districts where community-based monitoring and planning was implemented.

Grassroots organizations know the community’s needs and the demand side of health services, enabling them to complement the official top-down approach.

### **3. Budget Decentralisation in Kenya**

Kenya has a system of devolved budgets, where the use of funds is decided by local committees rather than the central government. Each year, five per cent of national income tax receipts are allocated to the Local Authorities Transfer Fund to improve financial management and accountability.

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In Turkana County, communities were trained by NGOs to take part in the management of these budgets, while government officials were trained on citizen participation, good governance and social accountability. This newly acquired knowledge inspired the Lokabuur women’s group to request training on small business entrepreneurship through the Ministry of Arid Lands, which in turn allowed them to access loans through another ministry. Today most of their members are engaged in small business and able to earn the income necessary to feed their families.

It is only the power of knowledge that will free this community from poverty.

- Elizabeth Longoe, community member, Turkana Central district <sup>2</sup>

### **General Suggestions regarding discussions within committee**

- 1. Delegates are required to know in thorough detail the mandate of the Security Council, beyond the popular ideas of the SC’s power under chapter VII of the UN charter. It is important to read the bare provisions of the UN Charter first before gathering clarity on the same through supplementary sources. It is important to pay particular attention to the power of the council to provide for good offices to serve the purpose of chapter VI or its power to order investigations or to despatch special envoys et cetera.**
- 2. The conventional Security Council mind-frame that delegates usually enter the committee with has to be done away with, delegates will be required to have an open mind towards discussions that may not necessarily pertain to direct breached of peace and security.**
- 3. Delegates are encouraged to read up on instances of meetings of the council where the council has not proceeded under Chapter IV and has instead exercised its powers under Chapter V and VI.**
- 4. Delegates must also be well versed with the concept of Sustainable development goals and the need to achieve these goals in the background of inclusive development.**

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/inclusive\\_development.pdf](https://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/inclusive_development.pdf)

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**5. Besides the case studies provided for in the Background Guide delegates are encouraged to read about the role of inclusive development in cases of the following countries -**

- i. Papua New Guinea**
- ii. Guinea-Bissau**
- iii. Sierra Leone**
- iv. Liberia.**

**Research links for the same purpose have been provided herein below.**

- 1. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/606971468098066947/Papua-New-Guinea-Inclusive-Development-in-Post-Conflict-Bougainville-P125101-Implementation-Status-Results-Report-Sequence-02>**
- 2. <http://projects.worldbank.org/P125101/inclusive-development-post-conflict-bougainville?lang=en>**
- 3. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20469guinea-bissau.pdf>**
- 4. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2013/sc10907.doc.htm>**
- 5. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guinea-bissau/24461/inclusive-societies-and-accountable-democratic-institutions-are-preconditions-sustainable\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guinea-bissau/24461/inclusive-societies-and-accountable-democratic-institutions-are-preconditions-sustainable_en)**
- 6. <http://www.sl.undp.org/content/sierraleone/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/overview.html>**
- 7. <http://www.uncdf.org/article/173/sierra-leone-financial-inclusion-strategy-to-accelerate-pathway-to-inclusive-and-resilient-economic-growth>**
- 8. [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Liberia\\_-\\_Infrastructure\\_and\\_Inclusive\\_Growth\\_-\\_Full\\_Report.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Liberia_-_Infrastructure_and_Inclusive_Growth_-_Full_Report.pdf)**