



# UNITED AMBASSADORS MUN YOUTH ASSEMBLY (MUN-YA)

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SECRETARY-GENERAL REPORTS



# The MUN Youth Assembly

## Third Committee: Fostering Global Citizenship through Model United Nations

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First Session  
Agenda Item 3

**The role of Model United Nations in developing future Global Citizens and building peaceful, inclusive societies worldwide.**

### **Report of the UA-MUN Youth Assembly Secretary General**

#### ***Introduction:***

Model United Nations is a global, extracurricular activity, held by different organizations at different schools and universities. The idea of MUN is to try and simulate the actual UN through a procedure, in which delegates discuss ongoing issues. Through discussion and debate, delegates attempt to establish a resolution outlining the results of committee sessions. An MUN simulation is hosted through conferences, with a diverse range of participants from various backgrounds. Therefore, MUN is an opportunity to promote Education and Youth Development, as it allows delegates to develop their public speaking, debating, writing, and researching skills. MUN is based on simulating international cooperation, therefore, delegates improve upon their capacities pertaining to working in groups, in order to find solutions to presented issues. Moreover, it is also an opportunity to advocate for the Sustainable Development Agenda adopted by UN resolution A/RES/70/1.<sup>1</sup> Delegates will participate in a conference using the the SDG'S as a guide, in order to draft new resolutions outlining youth efforts of improving the world around us in accordance with the agenda. Thus, MUN creates a strong connection between promoting Education, Youth Development, and prominent Advocacy for the United Nations Sustainable development goals. MUN is a means through which a better world can be fostered, so “Let’s contribute to MUN’s changing the world”.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations General Assembly, Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Prgh 1, United Nations Population Fund, 2015, <http://www.unfpa.org/resources/transforming-our-world-2030-agenda-sustainable-development>

## **Background:**

Fostering Global Citizenship is one of the significant Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations. In fact, this goal is necessary to achieving sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Agenda consists of 17 goals forming a universal call to action in order to end poverty, protect the planet and to ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. These ‘SDG’s,’ as they are known, are set into the Agenda and subdivided into 169 targets for the purposes of addressing the various issues pertaining to sustainable practices. The aims of the agenda is to transform the world by 2030 in order to provide secured longevity in accordance with human existence.<sup>2</sup>

Goal 16: *‘Fostering peaceful, just, and inclusive, societies,’* is related to promoting global citizenship as it aims to promote conscious societies for sustainable development.<sup>3</sup> The importance of this goal is clear as the existence of inclusive communities in accordance with peace and justice, is necessary for sustainable development.<sup>4</sup> The objectives of the committee in achieving this goal, is to ensure that people everywhere are free from all forms of violence, and feel safe regardless of their ethnicity, sex, or faith.<sup>5</sup>

Global citizenship is an umbrella term for the social, political, environmental, and economic actions of like-minded individuals focusing on creating a community scaling a basis world wide.<sup>6</sup> It entices those who consider themselves global citizens to share respect for others, given the unique differences manifested by the diverse cultures that inhabit our world. It also creates the necessary coercion for leaders to reflect on possible action prior to making decisions as single choices may have repercussions for the whole planet.

## ***History***

The term “discrimination” refers to acts of prejudice towards people based on their ethnicity, or race.<sup>7</sup> Many Civilizations such as the Mesopotamians, Greeks, and Romans, have witnessed racism. Finding further pronunciation during the late 14th century,<sup>8</sup> the origins of the western Slave trade began to transpire between the various european powers, the African Continent, and the new world.<sup>9</sup> During this period, the suffering and torture of over 30 million people is made apparent.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Development Programme, What are the Sustainable Development Goals?, Prgh 1-2, United Nations Development Programme, <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions Why the matter, Prgh 1, United Nations, 2016, [http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/16-00055p\\_Why\\_it\\_Matters\\_Goal16\\_Peace\\_new\\_text\\_Oct26.pdf](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/16-00055p_Why_it_Matters_Goal16_Peace_new_text_Oct26.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development, UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 - importance of participatory institutions & policy making, Prgh 6-7, Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development, 2017, <http://www.fdsd.org/ideas/sustainable-development-goal-sdg-16-democratic-institutions/>

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, Prgh 2, 2016

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Academic Impact, Global Citizenship, Prgh 1, United Nations Academic Impact, <https://academicimpact.un.org/content/global-citizenship>

<sup>7</sup> Oxford Dictionary, Racism, Line 1, Oxford Dictionary, 2017, <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/racism>

<sup>8</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, A Brief History, Prgh 1-2, Show Racism the Red Card, 2010, <http://theredcard.ie/racism-a-brief-history/>

<sup>9</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, Prgh 3, 2010

<sup>10</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, Prgh 4, 2010

Since then, many events and events throughout history have defined racism such as the Holocaust,<sup>11</sup> Apartheid,<sup>12</sup> Jim Crow,<sup>13</sup> the Congolese Civil War,<sup>14</sup> the numerous conflicts in the former Yugoslavia,<sup>15</sup> and many more, can be considered racist as they serve as clear exhibits of human suffering. Statistically, many of these conflicts may possibly be rooted in racism as the deaths of millions are perceived as a result of the aforementioned encounters. Furthermore, racism has existed in various continents around the world,<sup>16</sup> clearly manifesting a global need pertaining to further providing a decent access to education. Thus, as a product of deliberation over the issue of racism, the United Nations has mentioned the importance of equality and tolerance in both the Charter of the UN,<sup>17</sup> and the Universal Declaration for Human Rights.<sup>18</sup>

### ***Current Issue:***

Statistically, there are 65.6 million forcibly displaced citizens around the world.<sup>19</sup> From the aforementioned index, 22.5 million are refugees and 10 million are stateless persons.<sup>20</sup> Those who have been forcibly displaced, are currently living in different countries. Many who have been forced to migrate, have been victims of racism.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, it becomes more difficult for FDC's to integrate into society and finding an honest means through which they may obtain a living wage.

Xenophobia and Racism has led to the start of a diverse number of conflicts and has led to the death of millions. In fact, 28,300 are forced to flee their homes daily, as a result of conflict and persecution.<sup>22</sup> Racism is still affecting the lives of millions globally, therefore, education over the dangers of racism must be further enhanced in order to create a more enlightened society. The purpose behind enlightening individuals in accordance with education, is to create a global society in league with the SDG's where racism has less of an effect in order to provide for sustainable development.

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<sup>11</sup> Holocaust Encyclopedia, Introduction to the Holocaust, Prgh 1, Holocaust Encyclopedia, 2017, <https://www.ushmm.org/learn/introduction-to-the-holocaust>

<sup>12</sup> Michael Gallagher, The birth and death of apartheid, Prgh 1-4, BBC, 2002, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/575204.stm>

<sup>13</sup> Virginia Commonwealth University, Jim Crow Laws and Racial Segregation, Prgh 1-4, Virginia Commonwealth University, 2011, <http://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/eras/civil-war-reconstruction/jim-crow-laws-andracial-segregation/>

<sup>14</sup> Priscilla Cheung, Congolese Pygmies say they are being hunted by cannibals, Prgh 1-7, Independent, 2003, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/congolese-pygmy-say-they-are-being-hunted-by-cannibals-105781.html>

<sup>15</sup> Holocaust Museum Houston, Genocide in Bosnia, Prgh 1-4, Holocaust Museum Houston, [https://www.hmh.org/la\\_Genocide\\_Bosnia.shtml](https://www.hmh.org/la_Genocide_Bosnia.shtml)

<sup>16</sup> New World Encyclopedia, Racial Segregation, Prgh 8-20, New World Encyclopedia, 2015, [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Racial\\_seggregation#Rhodesia](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Racial_seggregation#Rhodesia)

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, United Nations, Page 3, 1945, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations, Prgh 1, <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR, Figures at a glance, UNHCR, 2017, <http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html>

<sup>20</sup> UNHCR, 2017

<sup>21</sup> European Network against racism, Racism plays a key role in migrants exclusion and violations of rights in the European Union, Prpg 1, European Network against racism, 2017, <http://www.enar-eu.org/Racism-plays-a-key-role-in-migrants-exclusion-and-violations-of-rights-in-the>

<sup>22</sup> UNHCR, 2017

**Committee Introduction:**

The General Assembly was established at the end of the Second World war, and the creation of the United Nations in 1945.<sup>23</sup> The Charter of the United Nations, establishes fundamental international laws which are still considered both, international laws, and human rights.<sup>24</sup> It includes all member states of the United Nations and works as the primary deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the UN. It focuses on addressing all issues under the UN charter and international law.<sup>25</sup> Though it cannot enforce resolution created in the assembly, The General Assembly can make recommendations to the other remaining organs of the UN.<sup>26</sup> The assembly cannot create or adapt any changes made by other organs of the UN, despite its recommendations, and convenes on an annual basis, or, when necessary.<sup>27</sup> Academic initiatives can be organized to promote and suggest the realization of human rights, and development of international law. Initiatives of this nature, may possibly entice further international cooperation in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, and medical fields by the GA. <sup>28</sup>

The General Assembly, can make recommendations for peaceful settlements than can lead to peaceful and friendly relations between nations.<sup>29</sup> It can also receive and observe reports from other UN organs and can manage and review the financial budget of the United Nations.<sup>30</sup> Moreover, the assembly can elect the non-permanent seats at the Security Council and other members at the ECOSOC, the trusteeship council, secretariat, and the ICJ, and appoint the Secretary General Upon the suggestion of the Security Council.<sup>31</sup> In the case the Security Council may choose not take action when necessary, the General Assembly is allowed to take action when regarding threats to peace.<sup>32</sup> However, the recommendations created by the assembly are not binding on other member states. With no doubt, the General Assembly has helped in solving numerous crises throughout its existence, and has saved the lives of millions. <sup>33</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> History of the United Nations, United Nations, Accessed: August/2017, From: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/history/history-United-nations/>

<sup>24</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, Functions and powers of the General Assembly, General Assembly of the United Nations, Prgh 1, 2016, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>

<sup>25</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 1, 2016

<sup>26</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 2, 2016

<sup>27</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 2, 2016

<sup>28</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 4-6, 2016

<sup>29</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 4-6, 2016

<sup>30</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 4-6, 2016

<sup>31</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 4-6, 2016

<sup>32</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 4-6, 2016

<sup>33</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, United Nations, Prgh 3-4, 2016

### **Past International Action:**

#### ***Charter of the United Nations.***

The Charter of the United Nations, is signed and enters force in 1945.<sup>34</sup> This charter formed the foundations of the United Nations, and described the role of the UN and the roles of all its committees.<sup>35</sup> Presently, almost all countries have ratified the UN Charter and it is considered legally binding to all the nations who ratified the charter.<sup>36</sup> Being the first document created by the United Nations, it emphasized on the importance of Human Rights and equality. Article 1, line 3, of the Charter states, one of the main purposes of the United Nations is in *'promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.'*<sup>37</sup>

Link to the Charter: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>

#### ***Universal Declaration of Human Rights:***

The Declaration was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948.<sup>38</sup> It is a product of the two world wars and is not considered legally binding, but is considered by some members of the international community customary law.<sup>39</sup> The UDHR, is also related to other binding conventions and treaties which use the rights outlined in the declaration as a guide.<sup>40</sup> **Article 1** of the declaration states that *'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.'*<sup>41</sup> However, all the other articles focus on the importance of equality between humans.

Link to Declaration: [http://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr\\_booklet\\_en\\_web.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf)

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<sup>34</sup> UN Documentation, Overview of the UN Charter, UN Documentation, Prgh 1-2, 2017, <http://research.un.org/en/docs/charter>

<sup>35</sup> UN Documentation, Prgh 1-2, 2017

<sup>36</sup> UN Documentation, Prgh 1-2, 2017

<sup>37</sup> United Nations, Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, United Nations, Page 3, 1945, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations, Prgh 1, <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>

<sup>39</sup> UNHRC, Digital record of the UNHRC, Prgh 3, 2009, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NEWSEVENTS/Pages/DigitalrecordoftheUDHR.aspx>

<sup>40</sup> United Nations, The Foundations of International Human Rights Law, United Nations, Prgh 1-2, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/universal-declaration/foundation-international-human-rights-law/>

<sup>41</sup> United Nations, Article 1

### ***International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)***

The ICERD is historically significant, as it represents a shift taken by the international community to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. With negotiations opening in 1965, the convention entered force in 1969.<sup>42</sup> The convention is host to 85 signatories and is predicated on encouraging member states to cease racial segregation.<sup>43</sup> Moreover, the convention encourages support on behalf of the international community for the purposes of enhancing the understanding between diverse races and cultures and, therefore, contribute to the elimination of racism.<sup>44</sup> The convention is organized by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Segregation (CERD).<sup>45</sup> The committee monitors the implementation of the convention by member states.<sup>46</sup> It also works on reviewing the reports submitted by the member states on their progress in regards to facing racial discrimination.<sup>47</sup> Having almost half of the world's member states signing onto the convention shows that it is considered effective from their perspective.<sup>48</sup> The convention has also affected the National Legislation of various nation states in regards to racial discrimination. Countries such as United States, New Zealand, Australia, UK, Canada and France have outlawed racial discrimination.<sup>49</sup> One of the significant issues the committee pertaining to the convention was subjected to, was receiving incomplete reports from member states making it difficult for the committee to review and analyse.

<sup>50</sup>

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx>

### ***World Conference against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance***

The world Conference against racism was organized by the UNESCO to promote the struggle against racism globally. The conference was held for several times. Out of all four events, the most significant event was the 2001 conference held in Durban South Africa.<sup>51</sup> Several reports were to measure the successes and failures of the gathering<sup>52</sup>. However, the conference faced many challenges and issues in the form of stagnation. The first issue was the debate between the African Countries and the Western

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<sup>42</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection, International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, United Nations Treaty Collection, 2011, [https://web.archive.org/web/20110211223019/http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en](https://web.archive.org/web/20110211223019/http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-2&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>43</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection, 2011

<sup>44</sup> UNHCR, International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, UNHCR, Preambles, 2017, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx>

<sup>45</sup> UNHCR, Committee on the Elimination of all forms of racial segregation, UNHCR, Prgh 1-5, 2017, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIntro.aspx>

<sup>46</sup> UNHCR, Prgh 1-5, 2017

<sup>47</sup> UNHCR, Prgh 1-5, 2017

<sup>48</sup> United Nations Treaty Collection, 2011

<sup>49</sup> Harvey Morris, France Fights Racism by Outlawing "Race", Prgh 1-3, The New York Times, 2013, <https://rendezvous.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/05/17/france-fights-racism-by-outlawing-race/>

<sup>50</sup> Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, General Recommendations, UNHCR, 2001, <https://web.archive.org/web/20090912001044/http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/%28Symbol%29/9aea5ab9c02d7132c12563ee003e44a4?Opendocument>

<sup>51</sup> United Nations, The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, United Nations, Prgh 1-5, 2001, <http://www.un.org/WCAR/e-kit/background1.htm>

<sup>52</sup> United Nations, World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, United Nations, 2001, <http://www.un.org/WCAR/durban.pdf>

countries on deciding the theme of the conference.<sup>53</sup> The western countries wanted the conference to focus on the issues mentioned in the resolution of the General Assembly, while the African Nations wanted to discuss more issues beyond what was mentioned in the resolution.<sup>54</sup> Another issue making itself apparent during the conference, was the withdrawal of several member states due to their recalcitrance regarding the subject matter of the event.<sup>55</sup> Moreover, the fundamental challenge the convention found itself subjected to was the withdrawal of member states observe in 2009 and 2011<sup>56</sup>.

### **Calendar Days by the United Nations:**

#### ***The International Year***

The General Assembly decided to make 2001 the International Year against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. The goal of linking the year 2001 to this cause, was to allocate the attention of the international community to the conference held in Durban, South Africa. The purposes behind this initiative, was to politically motivate cooperation within the international community for the future.<sup>57</sup>

#### ***International Day for the Elimination of Racism***

The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the day (March 21) in 1966 as the day for the elimination of racism.<sup>58</sup> On this day in 1960, 69 people were killed in Sharpeville, South Africa because they protested against racist laws.<sup>59</sup> Each year this day takes a different theme as a way to promote the elimination of racism through different methods. For this year the theme is: “Racial Profiling and incitement to hatred, including in the context of migration”.<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> Chris McGreal, Africans back down at UN race talks, The Guardian, Prgh 1-3, 2001, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2001/sep/09/race.chrismcgreal>

<sup>54</sup> Chris McGreal, Prgh 1-3, 2001

<sup>55</sup> Julian Borger. Un racism conference boycotted by more countries, Prgh 1-2, The Guardian, 2009, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/apr/20/un-race-conference>

<sup>56</sup> Huffington Post, Germany to Boycott Durban II Anti-Racism Conference, Huffington Post, Prgh 1, 2011, [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2009/04/16/germany-to-boycott-durban\\_n\\_187677.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2009/04/16/germany-to-boycott-durban_n_187677.html)

<sup>57</sup> United Nations, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly A/RES/53/132, United Nations, Page 6, 1999, [http://www.un.org/WCAR/ares\\_53\\_132.pdf](http://www.un.org/WCAR/ares_53_132.pdf)

<sup>58</sup> United Nations, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 21 March, United Nations, Background Prgh 1, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/events/racialdiscriminationday/background.shtml>

<sup>59</sup> United Nations, Background Prgh 1, 2017

<sup>60</sup> United Nations, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 21 March, United Nations, 2017 Theme Prgh 1, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/events/racialdiscriminationday/index.shtml>

### ***International Refugee Day***

June 20, became the International Refugee Day starting in 2001 by the GA/RES/55/76.<sup>61</sup> Moreover, in 2001 the United Nations celebrated the 50th anniversary of the convention created in 1951 relating to the status of refugees.<sup>62</sup> On this day each year the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) creates events in cooperation with other notable organizations in order to raise awareness about the millions of refugees who have been forced from their homes, and those internally displaced persons who continue to suffer from racism and other human rights abuses.<sup>63</sup>

### ***International Day for Tolerance***

November 16, is celebrated by UNESCO for the purpose of creating public awareness on the dangers of intolerance. November 16 is annually used a means through which conferences and festivals are organized for the continued support of tolerance and inclusive societies.<sup>64</sup>

### ***Other UN Documents related to the issue:***

- *Economic Social and Cultural Rights*
- *Civil and Political Rights*
- *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*
- *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*
- *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*
- *Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*
- *Convention of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*
- *Declaration on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination*
- *International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid*

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<sup>61</sup> United Nations, Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations, Clause 8, 2000, [http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/76](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/76)

<sup>62</sup> United Nations, Clause 8, 2000

<sup>63</sup> UNHCR, Cooperation with Others, UNHCR, Working in Partnership with others, Prgh 1, 2004, <http://www.unhcr.org/42ad4db40.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> United Nations, International Day for Tolerance, 16 November, United Nations, Prgh 1, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/events/toleranceday/background.shtml>

**Terms Defined:**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Global Citizenship</b>	An umbrella term for the social, political, environmental, or economic actions of globally-minded individuals and communities on a worldwide scale. <sup>65</sup>
<b>Xenophobia</b>	Fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign <sup>66</sup>
<b>Racial Discrimination</b>	any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. <sup>67</sup>

***“Let’s Fight Racism”***

The **United Nations** released a social media campaign in late 2011 in association with the department of public information and the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The campaign is called “Let’s fight racism” and aims at engaging with the public on issues related to racism, xenophobia, and intolerance.<sup>68</sup> The campaign was made up of different elements. Videos were shared to raise awareness, real life stories and information about the groups facing racism were posted on the campaign’s website to create awareness of discriminatory practices used against groups throughout the world. Furthermore, ideas were posted on the website, Facebook Page, and Twitter account on how to contribute to the issue within the confines of an average citizen’s daily life. For example, on the website there is a link named “In the Classroom”. It’s main use is to post ideas on how students can stop racist acts from occurring in their classes.<sup>69</sup>

<http://www.unric.org/en/latest-un-buzz/27042-new-campaign-lets-fight-racism>

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<sup>65</sup> United Nations Impact, Prgh 1

<sup>66</sup> Merriam-Webster, Xenophobia, Merriam-Webster, 2017, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/xenophobia>

<sup>67</sup> United Nations, International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of racism, United Nations, Article 1, 2017, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx>

<sup>68</sup> United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe, New Campaign Let’s Fight Racism, United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe, Prgh 1-4, 2011, <http://www.unric.org/en/latest-un-buzz/27042-new-campaign-lets-fight-racism>

<sup>69</sup> United Nations, Let’s Fight Racism, United Nations, 2017, <http://www.un.org/en/letsfightracism/>

### ***“Show Racism the Red Card”***

Show racism the red card, is an anti discriminatory charity program seeking to end racial atrocities through education. The program is established in 1996 and is founded in the United Kingdom<sup>70</sup>. It works on producing resources; magazines, videos, and flyers to better provide education surrounding the subject matter in order to further raise awareness against racism. The charity focuses mainly on seeking the goodwill of using famous football players to support their cause and spread the word against intolerance. Popular players such as Thierry Henry and Ryan Giggs are among some one of the football players who created videos for the charity<sup>71</sup>. They also use soccer matches and other sports to spread awareness about their cause. Nonetheless they host activities that encourage young people to challenge racism in their daily life. <sup>72</sup>

<http://www.theredcard.org>

### ***Political Groups:***

#### ***European Union***

The European Union is an economic and political union between 28 countries.<sup>73</sup> The Union has been a long supporter for Human Rights and Equality. The EU adopted a binding legislation against racial discrimination in the Treaty of Amsterdam.<sup>74</sup> Since then, any form of discrimination is considered illegal.<sup>75</sup> The European Commission of Justice under the EU has used broad measures to fight racism, xenophobia, and intolerance. Many legislations were created to prohibit discrimination publically, at border controls, on media services, or in employment.<sup>76</sup> The commission has also provided financial support to help in implementing legislation against racism in employment, on the internet, to facilitate integration of migrants and refugees, and provide lectures to promote cultural diversity and global citizenship.<sup>77</sup> Moreover, the commission has supported the exchange of information and data with other nations in order to contribute to updating the global statistics over the point of discussion.

<sup>78</sup>

#### ***G77 and China***

The G77 group is established in 1964.<sup>79</sup> It is considered the largest intergovernmental organizations of developing countries in the United Nations.<sup>80</sup> The G77 aims to promote the common economic,

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<sup>70</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, About US, Show Racism The Red Card, Prgh 1-2,

<http://www.theredcard.org/about/>

<sup>71</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, Prgh 1-2

<sup>72</sup> Show Racism the Red Card, Prgh 1-2

<sup>73</sup> European Union, The EU in brief, Prgh 1, European Union, 2017, [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/eu-in-brief\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/eu-in-brief_en)

<sup>74</sup> Equal Rights Trust, European Union Anti Discrimination Policy, Prgh 3-4, Equal Rights Trust, <http://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/EU%20Anti-Disc%20Policy%20Working%20Paper.pdf>

<sup>75</sup> Equal Rights Trust, European Union Anti Discrimination Policy, Prgh 3-4

<sup>76</sup> European Commission, Racism and Xenophobia, Prgh 1, European Commission, 2017, [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/racism-xenophobia/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/racism-xenophobia/index_en.htm)

<sup>77</sup> European Commission, Prgh 2, 2017

<sup>78</sup> European Commission, Prgh 3, 2017

<sup>79</sup> The group of 77 at United Nations, About the group of 77, Prgh 1, The group of 77 at United Nations, <http://www.g77.org/doc/#activity>

<sup>80</sup> The group of 77 at United Nations, Prgh 2

social, and political interests of its members.<sup>81</sup> The groups has been in continuous support of the elimination regarding racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance.<sup>82</sup> In November 2016, the group submitted a statement to the United Nations expressing their full concern in contributing to the eradication of racism.<sup>83</sup> Moreover, during their meetings in September of 2016, the G77 submitted a Ministerial Declaration confirming their commitment to help welcome migrants and refugees globally and attempt to offer them opportunities for education and work.<sup>84</sup> The group also expressed their commitment to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance.<sup>85</sup> They also noted their implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent and the adoption of the policies and regulations to eliminate racism. In addition to the establishment of a forum that acts as a consultant on how to implement those policies.<sup>86</sup>

## **Possible Solutions**

### ***Previous Solutions***

- Conventions and Resolutions
- World Conferences
- Campaigns, Festivals and Calendar Days
- Recommend Changes in Local Laws
- Creation of NGO'S

### ***Solution Not Discussed in the past***

- The issue of racism, xenophobia, and intolerance is hard to eliminate through legalities and convention because they are only considered alphas of change. It mainly depends on the awareness and contribution of the citizens in society and the member states. Therefore, the most effective solutions could take place by continuing to increase the campaigns and events that support global citizenship and inclusive societies. Thus, along with finding new creative ways to tackle the issue and spread the concept of global citizenship, the scope of previous solutions should be expanded because they were successful in partially solving the issue. Considering this notion, consensual agreement is the only means through which any solution may possibly be implemented. Thus, the assembly must convene in order to better find new methods through which racism can be combatted through MUN by promoting global citizenship and youth leadership.

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<sup>81</sup> The group of 77 at United Nations, Prgh 2

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<sup>83</sup> G77, Statement on the Elimination of racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance, Clause 2-14, G77, 2016, <http://www.g77.org/statement/getstatement.php?id=161101b>

<sup>84</sup> G77, Ministerial Declaration, Clause 84, G77, 2016, <http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2016.htm>

<sup>85</sup> G77, Clause 92, 2016

<sup>86</sup> G77, Clause 93, 2016

**Key Questions:**

1. Can MUN Conferences organize international conferences to raise awareness about Xenophobia, Racism, and Intolerance ?
2. Can MUN Conferences hold Workshops to teach about racism and how our societies can become more inclusive?
3. How Can MUN Conferences raise money for causes related to Global Citizenship?
4. How can MUN Conferences organize festivals with specific themes to raise awareness on refugees and migrants?
5. To what extent can MUN conference cooperate locally and regionally to support specific issues such as: racism, Xenophobia, and intolerance?
6. How can the Media teams in MUN conferences be used to create posters, commercials, etc. to raise awareness on the abovementioned issues?
7. How can MUN Conferences trigger public attention to pressure local governments to support anti-racism?
8. Can MUN Conferences set an example of diverse community free of discrimination?
9. How Can MUN Conferences take part on the international days relating to racism, refugees, and intolerance?
10. On what basis can MUN Conferences cooperate with other NGO's or Launched Campaigns to support anti discrimination and call for inclusive societies?
11. How can MUN Conferences use intercultural dialogue to promote global citizenship?
12. How can we use other extracurricular activities and sport to raise awareness about racism?
13. How can we use other forms of entertainment to combat intolerance?

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