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Global Classrooms:
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General Assembly 1
Research Guide



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Table of Contents

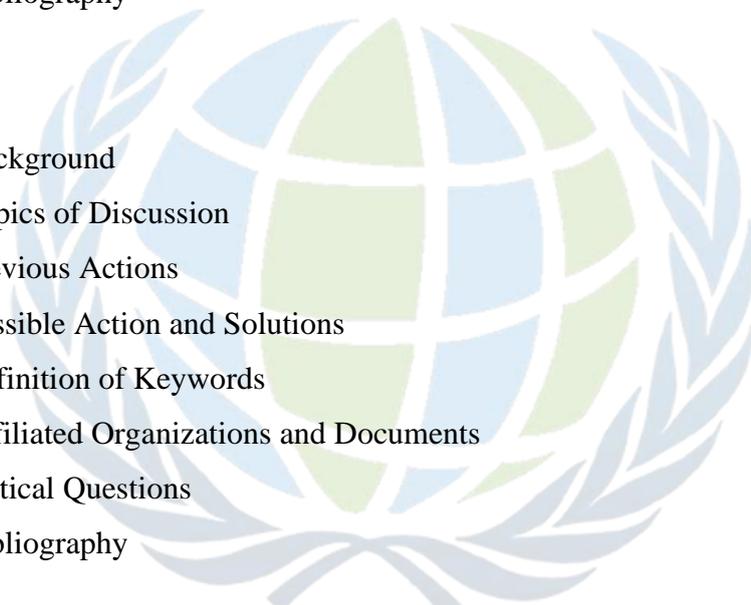
I. Committee Introduction

Agenda 1

- II. Background
- III. Topics of Discussion
- IV. Previous Actions
- V. Possible Action and Solutions
- VI. Definition of Keywords
- VII. Affiliated Organizations and Documents
- VIII. Critical Questions
- IX. Bibliography

Agenda 2

- II. Background
- III. Topics of Discussion
- IV. Previous Actions
- V. Possible Action and Solutions
- VI. Definition of Keywords
- VII. Affiliated Organizations and Documents
- VIII. Critical Questions
- IX. Bibliography



I. Committee Introduction

The General Assembly first committee (GA1) also known as DISEC (Disarmament and International Security Committee) mainly deals with all disarmament problems of the international society. As stated in Article 11 of Chapter IV of the UN Charter, “The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armament.” The common issues that GA1 has dealt with are first, national, regional and global security, second, biological, chemical, technological, and nuclear weapons, and lastly arms trade. While mostly managing formerly mentioned issues, the GA1 works to maintain and promote the non-proliferation of dangerous weapons. The increase of weapon usage and the development of weapon technology that leads to security threat issues, has raised the importance of the GA1’s role. Although the committee does not have any legal power and is not allowed to impose sanctions or authorize particular weapons intervention, the committee can make recommendations for the UN Security Council to discuss. Still, delegates should recognize the significant role of GA1 to solve international crises within the disarmament problem of the weapons.

Being a main committee of the General Assembly, DISEC meets annually for a duration of up to 35 days, currently headed by Sacha Llorenty, the head ambassador of Bolivia. DISEC itself is subdivided into two bodies, the Disarmament Commission (UNDC), which held debates on disarmament, and the Conference on Disarmament (CD), a forum devoted towards drafting binding resolutions and amendments. Historically, this sector of the General Assembly has focused on the promotion of regulation of international peace, especially that concerning weapons proliferation. As of recent years, the discussion has expanded to more than just nuclear weapons, taking into account weapon expansion into space and the development of dangerous biochemicals.



Agenda 1: Protection of the Security of the Palestinian Civilian Population in Israel Occupied Palestinian Territory (East Jerusalem)

II. Background

The Israeli-Palestinian territorial dispute dates back to 1948 when Israel established its own government without a mutual agreement with other Arab nations. However, the tensions date back further than that, due to longtime hostility between the religions of Islam and Judaism. The region was historically governed by Great Britain throughout the 1920s and 1930s under the League of Nations' mandate. There has been conflicting disagreements whether the promises to the land made in the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence, which is a series of letters that state United Kingdom agreeing the Arab independence, should include Palestine. Although, originally, Palestine was claimed to be part of this agreement, in 1939, Great Britain denied this fact and clarified that Palestine is not included. However, after World War II, Britain had to maintain a military regime to ensure the safety of civilians due to land occupation issues between Israel and Palestine.

There has been several armed conflicts until nowadays as there has not been any mutual agreements where numerous threats rely on the Palestinian population due to massive armament usage of Israel. The State of Israel has been continuously employing measures to weaken Palestine's impact on Jerusalem, the capital city for both Palestine and Israel. One of measures imposed by Israel is the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) which are areas that are ruled by Israel. Historically, Jerusalem was considered an important city to all three religions, Jewish, Muslim, and Christian, because the city is found with the burial site of their believed one. Therefore, with the support from the victory of the Six-Day War in 1967 between the Arab States and Israel, East Jerusalem was included in OPT. To officially claim the right of the annexation of East Jerusalem and other Palestinian areas to Israel's property, Israel has passed a law called "Maale Adumim Annexation Law" in 1980. This act, being illegal under international law, has allowed Israel to continue to exert its power over the area.

Since East Jerusalem and other areas in West Bank have been included in the OPT, there have been several clashes between police and civilians. From January 1st, 2008 to November 11th, 2019, there were 5,523 Palestinian casualties in West Bank, Israel, and Gaza Strip. Most of the civilian fatalities were caused by air-launched and surface-launched explosive weapons and live ammunition. When mentioning the explosive weapons, air-launched explosive weapons include aircraft bombs, missiles, or even drone attacks. Meanwhile, surface-launched weapons focus more on mortar bombs. The number of casualties is increasing not only due to continuous clashes but also due to Israel's blockade of aids, which created a shortage of



medicine to cure the injured civilians.

Civilians' lives do not only get threatened by armament usage but also by a lack of essential needs. Since Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem, Israel restricted access to medical care and economic opportunities where in October 31, 2018, 44% of the most essential medicines were depleted, and Gaza's unemployment was recorded as 55% according to Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Additionally, Israel tends to discriminate against Palestinians who support Israel to the ones who do not by not permitting services such as housing and restricting the movement within the area. Currently, 17,700 Palestinians remain displaced after the destruction undertaken by Israeli forces.

III. Topics of Discussion

A. Disenfranchisement of basic human rights

The term 'Basic Human Rights' usually encompasses the right to live and the right to safety. Cases of mass killings, bombings, and sexual abuses against Palestinian civilians have been reported, which were mainly done by Israeli forces. On 14 May 2018, the mass killing of Palestinian civilians took place in Gaza Strip, by the Israeli police force. Furthermore, Human Rights Watch (HRW) has accused Israel of the usage of live ammunition directly toward Palestinian protesters with its 2018 annual report. As protection of non-combatants are one of the major tasks that the committee is responsible for, issues regarding disenfranchisement of basic human rights of the Palestinian civilians should be the major focus.

B. Blockade of Humanitarian Aid

Today 80% of Gaza's population - approximately 2 million - relies on foreign aid and humanitarian aid (foreign medicines, food supplies, or construction materials) to survive. However currently, Israel places its military near the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel and blocks the delivery of humanitarian aid. Blockade of Gaza Strip also includes the closure of roads and naval blockade on the Mediterranean sea. Israel's blockade of aid is responsible for shortages of food supplies, fuels, electricity, and medical supplies. Without such aids provided to the Palestinians in the first hand, no further decisions made for the population would pose great benefits in improving Palestinians' health conditions. For such a case, specific discussions and solutions on overcoming the blockade of humanitarian aid are required.



C. Chemical Weapons

The chemical weapons are currently classified as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). Accordingly to Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), possession, utilization, and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their parts are illegal. During the Israeli military campaign in Gaza Strip of 2009, 116 cases of White Phosphorus usage - chemical weapons - were reported. In 2018, Israeli police force tested chemical weapons against Palestinian protesters, resulting in the serious injury of 13 years old child. Regarding such matter of chemical weapons, pro - Israeli nations including US ignores the chemical weapons usage of Israel while others strongly condemns it. Therefore, the controversy over chemical weapons issues must be discussed.

D. Refugees

About 1.5 million Palestinian refugees live in 58 official camps mainly located in Jordan, Lebanon, or Syria. The housing conditions in Palestinian refugee camps are abysmal. Conditions are overcrowded, and the camps frequently lack basic infrastructures such as roads or sanitation. Hence, Palestinian refugees face many health challenges because of the conditions caused by overcrowding and poor infrastructure, limited access to medicines and medications, lack of proper nutrition and poor hygiene. Recently, the situation was made worse as the United States has cut \$300 million from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA)'s budget in 2018. Hence, the topic regarding Palestinian refugees and the methods to protect them should be considered.

E. Religious Conflict

Conflicts between the Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews have created a religious armed conflict in the Gaza region, leading to many instances of warfare and casualties drawn. Such instances include the Six-Day War violence from 1950 to 1967 and the Intifada, which have spread to citizens via acts of religious hate crimes, which have caught the attention of the UN, creating a greater focus on restoring peace in the Gaza region. By dealing with these religious attacks from radical militant groups illegitimately funded by both parties initiating conflict, there will be greater opportunities for peace in this region. As resolution for religious conflict requires deep understanding on nations' religion and history, matter regarding religious conflict should be primarily focused during the debate.



IV. Previous Actions

A. 1993 Oslo Agreement

The Oslo negotiations tried to tackle the missing element of all previous talks - a direct agreement between Israelis and Palestinians. The Oslo Agreement stated that Israeli troops would withdraw in stages from the "Palestinian Interim Self-Governing Authority" would be set up for a five-year transitional period, leading to a permanent settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 of 22 November 1967 (S/RES/242). Both Palestinians and Israelis did not approve this agreement as the Oslo Agreement did not take into consideration their wills. In the case of Palestine, they requested seizing the Israeli construction and expansion of the West Bank and increasing economic development for Palestine; however, as these requirements were not completely taken into action, Hamas and other Palestinian groups launched suicide bomb attacks on Israelis. Meanwhile, Israel's settler-led groups who claimed security to protect themselves from Palestinian attacks doubted the effectiveness of the agreement as there have only been minimal changes. Oslo Agreement, originally intended to fight against terrorism and to allow Palestine in having its own authority over the territory, was only partially implemented.

B. 2008 Israel-Hamas Ceasefire

The 2008 Israel-Hamas ceasefire sets an exemplary cause towards the establishment of peace within the Gaza Strip. The air rocket launched by the Hamas eventually provoked the Israeli officials to launch attacks as well for the means of defending their population. Therefore, the terms were stated so that air attacks would be seized by both parties. This, in fact, allowed for greater political and economic development in the six-months in which the treaty took place as blockades of Gaza greatly constraining product importation were relieved. However, this ceasefire was renewed the Hamas where they launched air strikes in the Israeli towns , beginning conflict once again in this turbulent region.

C. 2007 Annapolis Conference

The Annapolis Conference took place on 27 November 2007, with the participation of an Israeli delegation, a Palestinian delegation headed by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), American representatives, and representatives from



several other countries, the European Union (EU) and the Arab League. Its goal was to resume Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, stalled since the failure of the Oslo Agreement and to implement the 2003 Road Map for Peace. Additionally, this conference not only focused on resuming the discussion, but also on the establishment of the State of Palestine. However, both representatives failed to get into a conclusion since Palestine wanted definite frontlines of the territory, while Israel looked forward to discussing general issues rather redesigning the borderlines.

D. United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Palestine

UNCT in Palestine is an action taken by Resident Coordinator (RC), the chief UN diplomatic mission which is in charge of coordinating all UN operations and activities, for inter-agency coordination and decision making on issues ranging from development assistance to issues pertaining to common or shared facilities and services. The Team is made of 22 agencies and funds including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The main purpose of the UNCT is for individual agencies to plan and work together for the delivery of effective results that enhance the development prospects for the people of Palestine.

V. Possible Actions and Solutions

A. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Considering the complicated political climate over Israel and Palestine, one of the effective solutions to the situation in Palestine can be utilizing non political organizations including Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) or Medical Aid for Palestine (MAP) so as to solve the issues of blockade of humanitarian aid and relevant consequences including health issues and malnutrition issues. These organizations have fundamental basis as to how to effectively address this problem which makes them reliable and efficient short-term solution. Additionally, revitalizing past conventions and accords which called for ceasefire and peace between Palestine and Israel, also they will be effective and feasible in providing sustainable regional peace, rather than establishing a new peace treaty as only the last alteration should be made to come into a consensus.



B. Promote Discussions between Israel and Palestine

However, these are all band-aid solutions and do not do much for the conflict in the Gaza Strip region in the long-term. Action must be taken to promote dialogue from both the Israelis and Arabs, with the proper representation given through bilateral talks hosted by a third party such as the United Nations or an NGO. Continued discussions and negotiations regarding land distribution and armament usage would help relieve historical tensions between the two parties through the creation of peace treaties and resolutions, along with aiding in the division of this landmass that has created so much conflict. The dependence of this state to current United Nations legislation regarding the conduct of armed conflict and implementing consequences towards both parties in the failure to comply would also give incentives to both parties to cooperate and achieve peace.

VI. Definition of Keywords

- A. Hamas:** Hamas is a Palestinian Islamist political organization and terrorist group that has started the war on Israel since the group's 1987 founding, most notably through suicide bombings and rocket attacks. It also governs Gaza independently of the Palestinian Authority, after Hamas won a majority of the seats in the Palestinian elections in 2006. Israel justifies the blockade of aid in Gaza, claiming that blockade of aid is a necessary sanction against Hamas, the terrorist group.
- B. Iron Dome:** The Israeli air missile defense system developed by Israeli Aerospace Industries has led to greater tension created in the Gaza Strip, designed to detect and destroy short-range artillery systems from Palestine. Utilization of the Iron Dome has been a matter of tension, similar to the usage of THAAD between conflicts in South Korea and the DPRK.
- C. Israel Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT):** According to International Court of Justice (ICJ)'s legal definition, made in 2004, the term 'Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)' refers to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza [Strip](#).
- D. Palestinian Legislative Council:** This elected body of Palestine has been dominated by Hamas in recent years, strongly supporting the actions of the Palestine Liberation



Organization (PLO) and supporting the movement against Israel and its residing citizens in the Gaza Strip.

- E. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** The term ‘Refugees’ refers to a group of people who fled their home country due to violence, persecution, or conflict. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 14 on the right to seek asylum, refugees are legally worthy of protection from other states. IDPs are defined as a group of people who are displaced within their own country. Because of national sovereignty, it is the country in which a person is displaced that is responsible for their assistance and protection, unlike refugees.

VII. Affiliated Organizations, and Documents

- A. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)**

OCHA is the part of the United Nations’ acting body, responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a response to emergencies. This organization coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance they need. It works to overcome barriers that delay humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, including humanitarian aid blockade.

- B. Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)**

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the acting body for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force on 29 April 1997. The OPCW, with its 113 Member States, works to destroy, monitor any and all forms of chemical weapons. OPCW is also an assisting tool for the victimized state of the chemical weapon.

- C. General Assembly Resolution 59/124 of 10 December 2004**

This was the resolution on ‘Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.’ The main content of this resolution was to uphold the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in combat zones. With 149 nations voted for the resolution (7 against, 22 abstained, 13 non-voted), Resolution 59/124 successfully passed.



D. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 66/225

This resolution was made on December 22, 2011, was greatly focused around the securing of rights of Israeli and Palestinian citizens and the natural resources within the Gaza Strip region. This resolution further emphasizes the need to comply with international terms set by the General Assembly, threatening the state of Israel with economic sanctions for its past actions in destroying the environment of Gaza through the exploitation of terrain, leading to harm to civilians residing in the region.

E. Human Rights Council Resolution 21/1 of 16 October 2014

The resolution deals with the matter of 'Ensuring respect for international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.' This resolution focuses on cessation of Israeli military attacks throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory while supporting regional efforts including League of Arab States (LAS) on immediate ceasefire.

VIII. Critical Questions

- A.** What can be the most effective and peaceful way to withdraw Israeli forces, blocking the Gaza borders to prevent humanitarian aid from going into the Gaza Strip?
- B.** How can the problem of constant failure of peace treaties between Israel and Palestine be solved?
- C.** What can be the long term solution and mechanism for sustainable regional peace that can be applied to the situation in Palestine and Israel?
- D.** How can religious tensions be eased between Israel and Palestine within the Gaza region?
- E.** How can the influence of radical military organizations in the Gaza Strip be minimized to best represent the interests of the region?



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Agenda 2: Preventing Rapid Deforestation and Develop Sustainable Solutions of the Massive Forest Fire in South America Amazonian Countries

II. Background

The Amazonian Rainforest, which is located in South America along the borderlines of Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and many other nations, is facing massive deforestation. The Amazon Rainforest is largely considered by biologists as the center of primary productivity and biodiversity, due to the vast variety of animal and plant species along with the indigenous groups living in the region. This has allowed the discovery of many substances and chemicals that have been used in the development of both medicine and manufacturing. Housing at least 10% of all global diversity, its river accounts for 15% of the world's total river discharge, providing nutrients to southern deltas and soil. However, declines have been noted in natural capital and primary productivity because of deforestation and climate change.

The Amazonian ecosystem serves as a great carbon sink due to the amount of biomass from its species and trees, greatly overseeing the distribution of the carbon cycle, therefore being a key factor in reversing climate change as of recent years. Its extreme temperatures and humidity also greatly affect the flow of water, playing a large role in affecting the climate of neighboring states as well.

Among the nations who share this area, Brazil is considered as the major cause of this situation, being responsible for over half of the deforestation in the Amazon. There are several factors that ultimately impact the deforestation rate. First, the deforestation rate has a high positive correlation with the development of road infrastructure; in other words, an increase in the number of roadways increases the deforested area. Second, the agricultural activities, especially soy production and cattle ranching, harm the environment as the area needs to be cleared in order to be utilized.

The development of road infrastructure within this region has started since the early 1960s where it connected the capital of Brazil to the mouth of the basin. However, the rate of deforestation increased in the 1970s when Trans-Amazon Highway was built. Due to this construction, several loggers, farm settlers, and land speculation were introduced. Currently, 95% of deforestation takes place within 50km of roads located in the Brazilian Amazon.

In addition, the types of agricultural activities practiced in this region greatly affect the deforestation rate. Rainforest is not considered to be highly suitable for agriculture due to nutrient-deficiency. Therefore, in order to address this problem, farmers use slash-and-burn techniques where thousands of acres are burnt and left dried. This process is taken in order to produce the nutrients necessary for crop production. One of the major activities in the Amazon



Rainforest is soy production. Along with the newly developed soybean that is suitable for the region, this type of production was exploded since the 1990s. This practice resulted in higher land prices which accelerated the development of road infrastructure and forest clearing.

The effects aforementioned are one of the superficial issues. A recent wildfire that has been observed in the Amazon was proved to be caused by deforestation where the majority of the fires were observed in the regions where there were human interferences. In order to maximize agricultural productivity, some areas are open land where there are dried plants which eventually provoked the wildfire to grow even larger. Due to this activity, there were 7,600 wildfires observed in the region in 2019.

III. Topics of Discussion

A. Finding the balance between economic development and environmental preservation

Jair Messias Bolsonaro, the president of Brazil, was elected with his pledge that he will decrease the environmental preservation zones (Indigenous territories) in the Amazon, for Brazil's economic growth. Similarly in Indonesia, the government prioritize economic growth over environmental preservation since the Indonesian government declared a moratorium in 2011. The ignorance of some developing countries' government exacerbates the deforestation. There must be a discussion over finding the balance between economy and environment so as to enable the international collaboration against Amazonian forest fires and deforestation.

B. Environmental importance of maintaining the Amazonian

The Amazon rainforest is a global center of biodiversity and natural capital, which has great applications towards affecting the general capital and survival of distinct animal species around the world. The allowance of forest fires and further damage within the Amazon rainforest could not only have damaging effects on this flora and fauna but also in affecting the ecosystem structures in neighboring forests and biomes where species migrate, causing great imbalances.

C. Lack of domestic political capacity

Lots of developing countries and underdeveloped countries suffer from a lack of national capacity in terms of politics to deal with environmental issues. For instance, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), lacks the political capacity to implement



laws against illegal logging and trade of it since they lack a proper monitoring system and budget. Meanwhile, politics and law establishments in Brazil are influenced by agriculture and ranching sectors and contamination by political disputes. Due to this reason, the original Forest Code in 1965 which was intended to protect sensitive areas in the Amazon has been reformed to open some areas for businesses in 2011. According to the research conducted by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the expected damaged area due to this new reform is estimated to be 79 million hectares. Since building the domestic capacity is closely related to solvency and prevention of forest fires and deforestations, the issues over lack of domestic political capacity should be deeply debated.

D. Brazil's refusal of Intervention

On 26 August 2019, G7 - Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in France. French President Emmanuel Macron announced that the G7 would pledge at least \$22 million in aid to help fight the fires in the Amazon. However, the president of Brazil, Bolsonaro, refused to take the aid package since the probability of political purpose of aid. Ignoring the role and efforts of NGOs in issues such as World Wildlife (WWF)'s establishment of Emergency Relief Funds (ERF) which aims to provide critical resources to the frontlines of the forest fire based on international donation, Brazilian government is also denying the aid from Non governmental Organizations, including The Nature Conservancy (NC), World Wildlife (WWF), or OMPE (World Organization for the Protection of the Environment). As Brazil's refusal to intervention is one of the main barriers that prevents the solvency to the agenda, negotiating and persuading the nation like Brazil through discussion is also integral.

IV. Previous Actions

A. Increasing the number of protected areas

Along with yielding 20% of the Amazon Rainforest to the indigenous population to be managed under their control, the Brazilian government has increased the number of protected areas where more than half of the forest was conserved with the support of the federal laws. These two achievements slowed down the process of deforestation as the primary aim has now shifted to the conservation of the environment



rather than economic development.

B. Zero Deforestation Campaign

This campaign was initiated in 2008 amongst Brazilian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). This project which is directed towards companies evaluates whether the degree of deforestation is acceptable. The companies need to be monitored by the NGOs for their activities in the region. There has been active participation due to high pressure from the government, and since companies were trying to reduce the criticism from any environmental activists and NGOs.

C. Amazon Surveillance System

The Amazon surveillance system was developed in 1995 by the military U.S. contractor Raytheon. With headquarters stationed within Brazil, this system surveys all regions of the Amazon rainforest for purposes of curbing the distribution of narcotics and illegal logging or poaching of flora and fauna in this region. This is especially important as despite the implementation of this surveillance system the Amazon rainforest fires were able to continue for a sustained two-week period.

V. Possible Actions and Solutions

A. Increasing the Indigenous Property

One of the primary actions taken by the Brazilian government to preserve the Amazon Rainforest was yielding some land to the indigenous group who helped decrease the deforestation rate under the protection of laws. As the habitats of the region, they partake in the role of environmental activists in order to save the environment. However, with the introduction of the new government, the land property has now been given to the industrial sector for economic development. Devising methods such as expanding the indigenous property can preserve a larger area of the rainforest. One of those methods could be funding the indigenous tribes to further preserve their ecosystem.

B. Imposing Excise Taxes

Because of the economic opportunities companies have received from their



exploitation of the Amazonian rainforests, an option that can be implemented could be excise taxes placed on products manufactured with substances from the Amazon rainforests. This can be first addressed in the committee, and later suggested to the nations to follow. This would greatly incentivize corporations to find their product needs elsewhere, protecting the natural resource reserves within the Amazonian region. Another means that can be used is the implementation of tariffs on raw goods being exported from the Amazon region. These tariffs would ultimately make the Amazon a desirable location for resource farming, shifting corporate policies to other corners of the world or towards synthetic material creation.

C. Renegotiating the Preexisting International Guidelines

The next step to be taken by the international community is the greater regulation of natural parks and nature reserves such as the Amazon rainforests. With greater guidelines on how to maintain these nature reserves, nations can have greater comprehensive protocols on how to deal with disasters such as forest fires and other acts of exploitation. There are several pre existing protocols such as “Wildfire Prevention Guide” from the United States. Nevertheless, when considering the different conditions such as climate, updating those guidelines would help in preserving the Amazon. These regulations could also incorporate rangers into the Amazon, who could oversee the regions of the rainforest and immediately report to state governments such instances of disaster, providing immediate reaction and relief in such cases. These rangers can be hired with the help of the non-governmental organizations.

VI. Definition of Keywords

- A. **Deforestation:** The term ‘deforestation’ refers to a significant loss of forest cover. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in 2007 explains deforestation as "a form of a forest degradation with the change of forest with depletion of tree crown cover to less than 10%.”
- B. **Amazonian countries:** World WildLife (WWF) defines the South American Amazonian Countries are eight rapidly developing nations: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname. More than 1.4 billion acres of dense forest area located in Amazonian countries.



- C. Amazonian forest fire:** The Amazonian Forest fire refers to a series of forest fires happened from August 2019. In August of 2019, 30901 individual fires were reported in the Amazon forest. The statistics suggest that at least 7747 square kilometers of Brazilian Amazon Forest has already been cleared so far in 2019. Moreover, there were 18200 individual fires reported in the Amazon forest in Paraguay.
- D. Biodiversity:** Biodiversity refers to the number of diverse species and their concentration within a specific region. The biodiversity of the Amazonian ecosystem can have absolute effects on ecosystems as a whole and is one of the key reasons why preserving the Amazon rainforests is so important towards reversing climate change.

VII. Affiliated Organizations, and Documents

- A. United Nations Programme in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD)**

UN-REDD is the joint programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), created in 2008 "to reduce forest emissions and enhance carbon stocks in forests while contributing to national sustainable development." The main role of UN-REDD is to support nationally led forest conservation process while providing capacity-building assistance to developing nations to combat deforestation.

- B. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC)**

DAC of OECD is the committee, responsible for establishing and monitoring Official Development Assistance (ODA). ODA is a government aid that promotes and specifically targets the sustainable development and welfare of developing countries. ODA remains the main source of funds for development aid in the current society.

- C. UN Strategic Plan for Forests for 2017-2030 (UNSPF)**

UNSPF was made at a special session of the United Nations Forum on Forest (UNFF) in 2017, adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2015/33 in 2017. This plan features to increase forest area by 3% by 2030 and calls for collective action, within and beyond the United Nations system.



D. General Assembly Resolution 58/211 of 23 December 2003

This resolution was drafted in the 78th meeting so as to invite all member states for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought or desertification, particularly in Africa. The resolution also sets the agenda of desertification and land degradation as the focal point of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) with several relevant bodies.

E. Amazonian Protection System (SIPAM)

The Amazonian Protection System was developed in response to heightened criminal activity within the Amazon. Developed by Brazilian tech firm ATECH, Brazil's government retains full control over this system and maintains this body in Brasilia, Brazil. This body can prove especially useful in the future prevention of such cases such as the rainforest fires.

VIII. Critical Questions

- A.** What can be the solutions to enhance Amazonian countries' national resilience to future forest fires and deforestation?
- B.** How can Brazil and neighboring South American nations be held accountable for not intervening in the prevention of forest fires and maintenance in the Amazon?
- C.** How can the effects of lobbying between corporations and state governments be minimized for the best interest of a nation's national resources and political institutions?
- D.** Through what measures, can the Brazilian government limit the entrance of companies and individuals who intend to gain economic profit?



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