



Development Committee on Foreign Aid

**Draft Resolution for Committee Consideration and Recommendation
Submitted for Revision by the Delegations to the Model United Nations
College of Charleston, 2016**

Sponsors:
Signatories:
Topic:

The General Assembly;

Having examined life-threatening conditions that millions of people within states of crisis face, and the pressing need to improve their lives through the instruments of international security and cooperation,

Guided by the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the United Nations charter, Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 5, according to which, “All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action,”

Fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals, established in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 on 25 September 2015, including but not limited to goals to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, and ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,

Noting with deep concern the failure of some member states, in particular, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Central African Republic, North Korea, and Yemen, to provide essential goods and services necessary to preserve the lives of their citizens,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of states-recipients of foreign aid, in particular, Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and South Sudan, where foreign aid funds have been used for the purchase of weapons, monuments, and luxury items,

Further noting that food insecurities are attributed towards a number of factors, including but not limited to growing refugee populations, civil unrest and conflict, natural disasters, drought and disease,

Having received a recent report given by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which specifies 36 countries in need of external food assistance, including Central African Republic, Burundi, Congo, Madagascar, Iraq, Afghanistan, Niger, and Chad,

Having defined foreign aid or official development assistance (ODA) for the purposes of this committee, as monetary or material goods which are aimed to provide humanitarian assistance through improving the safety, security, and access to essential goods such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare, to a given civilian population within the territory of a member state, specifically referring to populations within a state of crisis, including internally displaced persons and refugees, as they generally cannot obtain these defined attributes by normal means,

Affirming that international community faces many difficulties related to the security, logistics, and allocation of funds and assets given and received as foreign aid,

Recalling the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness adopted in 2005, which addressed the concern that international development assistance has often been compromised due to unintended side effects caused by the way aid had traditionally been provided,

Noting with appreciation the effectiveness of providing ODA through support of microfinance institutions, such as the Grameen Bank, which successfully operates in countries including but not limited to Bangladesh, China, Philippines, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria,

Fully aware of the weaknesses and failures of the Oil-For-Food Programme (OIFP), established by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 of 14 April 1995 to provide Iraq with an opportunity to sell oil to finance the purchase of humanitarian goods,

Taking into account the challenges related to the distribution of ODA by bypassing national governmental institutions and directly implementing foreign aid onto the receiving state's civilian population, namely challenges concerning logistics and national sovereignty,

Having considered the benefits of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) mechanism, that proved to be efficient in cases of China and India,

Expressing concern by the fact that international financial institutions, such the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, have been tying disbursement of their aid to market-oriented policy reforms in recipient countries which led to harm domestic industries and increased unemployment within receiving states,

Having received a recent report on the ongoing Syrian conflict, that truckloads of supplies provided by the United Nations meant to be received by the people of Aleppo, were trapped along the Turkish border

due to Syria's unwillingness to guarantee safe passage for the aid workers, and the proper reception of their supplies,

Noting with deep concern that the use of ODA for illegal purposes potentially undermines the institutions and values instilled within a free society, its ethical values and principles of justice, as it compromises citizens' trust of their governments due to the lack of their officials' accountability,

Having observed how corruption has jeopardized sustainable development through diminishing a nation's ability to enforce internal sovereignty and preserve its rule of law, which is necessary for a nation's well-being and progress,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,

Taking into account the steps taken by the United Nations Development Programme, in particular, in establishing the Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) and Global Anti-Corruption Initiative (GAIN), which have been successful in providing anti-corruption technical and advisory support to over one hundred member states,

Expressing its appreciation for the member states which made a strong effort to improve their people's access to foreign assistance and lower corruption, in particular, Senegal and Namibia,

Therefore, this committee:

1. Cautions the ODA donors, such as international financial institutions and other member states, from direct involvement in the internal affairs of receiving states by establishing conditions which receiving governments must undertake in order to obtain, or retain, access to the donor's financial support;
2. Calls upon the member states to explore the innovative means of providing official development assistance such as resources-for-infrastructure deals, microfinancing, diaspora bonds and general budget support in order to increase the effectiveness of ODA distribution and allocation;
3. Urges member states to develop domestic policies aimed at improving the ODA allocation and logistics mechanisms;
4. Condemns the actions of all individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in misappropriation of ODA funds and assets;
5. Calls to protect United Nations member states from embezzlement, theft and fraud related to the dispersion of foreign aid;
6. Encourages the member states to provide monetary ODA to the states solely in the form of interest-based loans for the purpose of increasing accountability and decreasing potential illicit activity related to

the use of the ODA funds;

7. Establishes that a portion of a ODA loans shall be given towards its civilian population through local businesses and institutions, with assistance given by local leaders and experts, at the expense of the receiving state;

8. Designates that initial loans given to member states will accrue an interest rate of 20% annually of the total ODA amount;

9. Declares that in case of ODA funds and assets misappropriation was established by the United Nations Security Council, the interest rates may be raised up to 50% annually;

10. Affirms that in case if a permanent or elected Security Council member state receives ODA loans, this decision will instead fall into the hands of the United Nations General Assembly;

11. Authorizes to increase the interest rate for foreign aid loans even higher, depending on the severity of the offenses undertaken and the total amount of the funds misappropriated;

12. Authorizes the United Nations InterAgency Task Force on Financing for Development to transfer ODA funds and assets directly towards a civilian population within a receiving member state in case the receiving government defaults on ODA loans,

13. Authorizes the United Nations InterAgency Task Force on Financing for Development to conduct regular unannounced audits of the ODA funds and assets allocation with the further consideration of the results by the United Nations Security Council;

14. Calls upon the imposition of sanctions on individuals suspected in crimes related to misappropriation of ODA funds or any other fraudulent activities associated with their performance as governmental officials in the form of restrictions on traveling to other United Nations countries, arrest of all bank accounts and confiscation of assets received by illegal means;

15. Authorizes the United Nations Security Council to deploy the United Nations peacekeeping troops to detain and interrogate individuals suspected of misappropriation of ODA funds according to the norms of international law, with the use of enhanced interrogation techniques in order to retrieve information out of persons deemed in malfeasance of their possession of ODA;

16. Encourages INTERPOL to work closely with the United Nations Security Council to implement the decisions of the Security Council regarding the sanctions imposed on individuals suspected in crimes involving misappropriation of ODA funds namely through alerting law enforcement worldwide that a given individual or entity is subject to UN sanctions through issuing the INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notices and sharing information;

17. Requests that all public officials found guilty in crimes concerning misappropriation and misallocation of ODA funds and assets by the International Criminal Court are to be prosecuted according to the national legislation of the countries of their origin;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.