

MUN

UNDP BACKGROUND GUIDE

AUSMUN 2021



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH WELCOME LETTER



Dear Delegates and Faculty Advisors,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to the American University of Sharjah Model United Nations (AUSMUN) 2021. As an organization led by the students of AUS, AUSMUN has had the privilege of hosting some of the biggest and most diverse MUN conferences in this region. Our 2020 conference saw over 1000 delegate registrations from more than 45 national and international institutions!

Adapting to a New Normal, Promoting Resilience: given the turbulent year of 2020, there was no other theme which could have fit our present conditions better. A small outbreak in Wuhan exactly a year back has now trickled down into a global catastrophe which has two million dead, leaving a trail of broken lives in its wake. Looking at the severely distorted life that has become our 'new normal', some may question whether it could all have been avoided. Whether we could have been better prepared. And the broader goal of our conference is to do exactly that: teach the upcoming generation to question current policies in the hopes of preventing another similar global catastrophe.

This background guide has been formulated by your chairs along with the research team to provide you with a concise overview of the topics chosen.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH WELCOME LETTER

The guide is initially divided into two sections based on the two topics and is further split into logical components. Firstly, the Summary and History section acts as an introduction to the issue. Secondly, the Discourse on the Issue section establishes a link between the issue, its implications, significance, and the United Nations Charter. Lastly, the Past International Organization (IO) Actions and Latest Developments section elaborates on the previous actions that have been taken, which can be used by delegates as a stepping stone to come up with their own solutions to the issues. At the end of each topic, delegates will find sections of questions and suggestions that aim to guide the process of research.

Delegates are greatly encouraged to expand beyond the guide and research about their country and topics in order to construct well founded arguments during debate. The delegate handbook contains a number of tips on how to research and addresses a vast array of common concerns. Finally, let me use this opportunity to extend my gratitude to all those who have helped create the document you are reading right now: Your wonderful moderators, the AUSMUN Research Team, and not to mention the AUSMUN Media team who have done an incredible job in designing and formatting the Background Guides.

I wish you the very best in preparing for the conference. If you have any queries at all, or need any specific help in researching for your topics, do not hesitate to contact research@ausmun.com

Sincerely,
Julia Jose
Director of Research
AUSMUN 2021

MODERATORS



Hariharan Ramesh

Abdul Rehman Syed

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WELCOME DELEGATES!

We are in unprecedented times, and AUSMUN is something that brings us a sense of normalcy.

Dear Delegates,

It is a pleasure for us to welcome you to the 14th annual AUSMUN, and our prestigious committee to the United Nations Development Program. It is with a lot of excitement that we are looking forward to fulfilling our duties as chairs for you. The background guide is a key for delegates that opens the door towards research. It is through the background guide that delegates grasp the essence of the issues which are to be deliberated. Although a rudimentary amount of information lies in this guide, it is important for delegates to venture out into the sea of information on the internet and research appropriately the policies of the country they are representing. This background guide will discuss the general perspective of every issue and present delegates with a strong outline. After that, delegates can use the questions at the end to walk on the right direction towards solving the issue and eventually drafting resolutions. Moreover, there are also suggestions which can pave the way for further research.

The UNDP operates globally in almost 170 countries and territories for the purpose of eliminating poverty, and converging inequalities. We provide assistance in the form of economic and social policy consultation, institutional aid, and leadership abilities. As we all know, COVID-19 has changed the course of life for everyone on the planet, affected businesses, governments and every institution. The first topic will focus on COVID-19 and its exacerbating global inequalities in human development.

WELCOME DELEGATES!

We are in unprecedented times, and AUSMUN is something that brings us a sense of normalcy.

The second topic will look at a social issue that is disrupting the balance of peace in society and preventing violent extremism through inclusive development, tolerance, and respect for diversity.

With the current pandemic, we can understand that there may be many inconveniences associated with the preparation of this conference.

However, the team responsible for organizing the conference has put in everything to ensure that delegates can have a worthwhile experience. If, however, you have any inquiries, please feel free to email us on abdullrehmansyed@gmail.com.

HARIHARAN, SYED
AUTHORS OF THE BACKGROUND GUIDE

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OVERVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Development Program, UNDP, operates in 170 countries and aims to reduce inequalities. It also aims to eradicate poverty. It was formed in 1965 with those aims and rigorously works to this day to achieve them. It is also the largest UN development assistance program.

The UNDP administers aid through five-year country programmes. It helps companies attract investment, develop labor skills and implement technology. Moreover, the committee is also concerned with other issues such as the spread of HIV/AIDs, environmental conservatism and climate change, technology infrastructure, and socioeconomic issues.

The Sustainable Development Goals, the UN SDGs, are an important feature of this committee. These integrated goals are milestones which help nations achieve eradication of poverty, ensure action to protect the climate and environment, and sustain peace and prosperity by 2030. The UNDP's role here is to review these goals for the member states and support nations toward achieving them. It does this by putting its primary focus on systems, may it be political, economic or social, to tackle problems.

Introduction

The world has had a united front in many parameters, scientific development has been a critical area of interest for many nations. This has ignited diplomacy in scientific expertise. In recent years countries have spent on R&D to enhance their knowledge about different fields under medicine. The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged to become a fire that has been ignited to incinerate the very scaffolding of humanity. Global inequality of opportunity and outcome have rapidly risen over the years. A few aspects of differentials are access to produce, income levels, availability of healthcare and sanitation, access to technology. This issue pertains to households and the economy as a whole. This global crisis started in 2019, but the biological warfare has spread far across nations. The emergency of this issue began with the travel concerns, as a result of migration. The virus spread and grew, covering superpowers, developing and underdeveloped nations. This affected the social structure, causing humanity to dilapidate itself in various fields. With increasing concerns regarding healthcare and the containment of the virus, nations have been worried of finding plausible solutions to tackle issues such as supply chain management, availability of resources, resource efficiency, social and geopolitical harmony. (Nations, 2019)

The pandemic is unleashing a human development crisis. However, the crisis is hitting hard on all of the human development's constitutive elements: income (with the most massive contraction in economic activity since the Great Depression), health (with an increasing death toll of over 300,000 and indirectly leading potentially to additional uncertainties such as 6,000 child deaths every day from preventable causes and the education sector (with effective out-of-school rates – this accounts for the inability to access the internet.

This excludes the potential of other social evils that includes increased domestic violence, yet to be fully documented. The pandemic has imposed unresolved tensions between people, technology and the planet, the haves and have-nots of many nations as a whole. These international tensions were already shaping a new generation of inequalities and creating an abnormal norm — this is pertaining to enhanced capabilities, the 2019 Human Development Report which helped draft out many key evaluative points.

Nevertheless, the response to the crisis can shape how those tensions are addressed. This could show whether inequalities in human development are reduced or otherwise. To assess this crisis, the data from original simulations that are based on an adjusted Human Development Index—with the educational aspect to reflect the effects of school closures, income levels, Gross National Income provide valuable insight. The simulations suggest that the pandemic would lead to unprecedented decline in human development; however, this isn't entirely proven .

Discourse on the issue

The policy response to the COVID-19 pandemic has to balance public health priorities with economic and social activities and cultural interests, this includes accommodating short-term measures to mitigate the spread of the virus and their long-term effects. The human development approach places protection and enhancement of human capabilities as the central anchor to guide the analysis and policy, with a systemic and a long-term approach. The health and economic response systems are to be moulded in a way to protect and expand capabilities during and post-crisis. (Nations, 2019)

The unequal access to technologies and the void of tech-literacy is having a sizable effect on communities' ability to confront the COVID-19 pandemic. Inequality in household activities leads to unequal experience with online learning. This inevitable disruption in education due to COVID-19 has been unprecedented. Schools have closed nationwide, this has resulted in mass protests instigated by local student bodies.

Many have even petitioned for structural changes to facilitate more susceptible changes to accommodate students in educational institutions.

This is a staggering development for school-going children, this could possibly have long-term consequences for their potential in their educational pursuit. The extent to which formal schooling has been substituted with remote learning at the capacity of our home—through parent involvement, own initiative and internet availability—is a function of household means and support. This could help create a culture of fostering acceptable parenting practices and better inter-family skills.

Public education is meant in part to be a vital equalizer in the society to foster a culture that's against discrimination. Quality education, regardless of parent education background or personal status in the society, is meant to provide equal opportunity to everyone, this ensure equality of opportunity and outcome. In many countries, school systems and universities have moved their courses and have transitioned into learning online. As observed in the 2019 Human Development Report, access to technology is unequal across countries. While there is a convergence in essential technologies such as mobile phone subscriptions, technological gaps between countries and within them, the issues are widening in other technologies such as increasing access to computers, internet and broadband.

The COVID-19 pandemic is compounding and analyzing risks to further progress towards a norm of gender equality and social acceptance. The crisis is deepening pre existing inequalities and exposing vulnerabilities which are in turn amplifying the impacts of the pandemic. The impact on women and girls span economic concerns(lesser income and purchasing power and job insecurity), unpaid care work, worker exploitation, bargaining power and gender-based violence like work place harassment.

At the household level, gender inequalities within the women circle are perpetuated through a vicious cycle of powerlessness and silence, often rooted in gender social norms.

Due to non pharmaceutical or governmental interventions, many women are being asked to remain at the behest of their homes and isolate in a space that is supposed to be safe. Women are forced to face the harsh reality of being in a loop of an inevitable unpaid service with unmasked obligations. (UNHDR,2020)

Inequality in human development affects countries capacity to respond to COVID-19 in general. Countries with a lower human development have a small percentage of the resources of developed economies to finance and operate their health systems. The availability of resources is often misinterpreted with the ability to react to a crisis at multiple levels:

1. The ability to monitor the crisis for decision making.
2. The ability to treat those are in dire need for medical attention.
3. It is the ability to develop new products and services to adapt to the changing circumstances in the health system and beyond.

Past Actions by NGOs and IOs

The economic shock is already hitting countries across the globe, communities and families. The cost of health-related measures and the constant propagation of "false news" through channels will affect the level of consumption, investment and production decisions. These evaluative points were used intensively during the 2008 global financial crisis that spurred a major Recession. However, the COVID-19 crisis poses several unique challenges to policymakers in the sense of creating economic balance and reducing the risk of being in a credit crunch. This is because of the preexisting weaknesses of the global economy and the unique characteristics of this crisis. Throwing resources in the economy might not be sufficient. The key objective is to create policies that deal with the current crises and promote inclusive and holistic human development in the coming years and for future generations to come. (UNHDR,2020)

Every individual is coming together now to find the right resources and the creativity to enact policies and to achieve resource efficiency for the unfolding economic crisis—policies that reflect each society's values and embodies the spirit of their union.

People will find space to expand their economies by expanding the horizons of technological capabilities through R&D, health capacity and knowledge to respond to the current crisis. A wave of innovation is already being scaled up to support the response on multiple fronts. (John Scott,2020)

As history teaches, the impact and response of the citizens to pandemics have the potential to reshape the world for generations to come, this is an opportunity for the world to come together and ignite a path of creative thinking and innovative ideation processing. As the consequences of the crisis unfold—including the effects of responses amid great uncertainty—articulating a vision can contribute to frame policies for outcomes aligned with the aspirations of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. (Brake, 2020)

The concern is scurrying towards economic dimension; given the depth of the decline in the overall output and its social impact. This pattern will strengthen as countries and communities go through the COVID19 pandemic wave (or waves) to find themselves under severe financial stress and overcome the obstacles.

In this context, it is essential to preserve the human development lens, to focus on people and the trend followed by them to ascertain the level of response displayed by them. This note highlights three elements for a vision for the policy response:

- Look at the response through an equity lens. Countries, communities and groups already lagging in enhanced capabilities will be significantly affected and leaving them further behind will have long-term impacts in advancing human development.
- Focus on people's long-term capabilities. This could reconcile apparent tradeoffs between public health and economic activity (a means to the end of expanding capabilities) but would also help build resilience for future shocks.

- Follow a coherent multidimensional approach. Since the crisis has multiple interconnected dimensions (health, economic and several social aspects), a systemic approach—rather than a sector-by-sector sequential approach—is essential. The United Nations has already presented a roadmap along these lines in its initial framework for immediate socio-economic responses. (Keogh-Brown, Jensen, Edmunds, & Smith, 2020)

However, there is something in depth within this crisis. It overlaps and intertwines with other ongoing international tensions between people and technology, between people and nature, and between the haves and the have-nots of the world—which were already shaping a new generation of inequalities. Even at a peak in its economic geopolitical development, humanity was already under heavy stress. This was shown by a greater sense of economic insecurity, scientific warnings about the risks of catastrophic disaster coming sooner and more vital than expected as a result of drastic climate change, and waves of protest and civil unrest erupting since 2019. (Brake, 2020) .

The concern is scurrying towards economic dimension; given the depth of the decline in the overall output and its social impact. This pattern will strengthen as countries and communities go through the COVID19 pandemic wave (or waves) to find themselves under severe financial stress and overcome the obstacles.

UN Women, the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women, today launched the Shadow Pandemic public awareness campaign, focusing on the global increase in domestic violence amid the COVID-19 health crisis. Women are at the heart of care and response efforts underway. As front-line responders, health professionals, community volunteers, transport and logistics managers, scientists and more, women are making critical contributions to address the outbreak every day. Call to Action on Human Rights. (UNW,2020)

At country-level, the United Nations, led by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), is working to embed human rights at the heart of the response of states, UN partners, civil society and the private sector, and to ensure that the human rights impacts of COVID-19 are effectively addressed during the recovery phase, with targeted action to support the marginalized and most vulnerable. United Nations along with local corporations and employment agencies are trying to reduce the level of unemployment, they are also making a significant effort in increasing the overall standard of living of both men and women. (United Nations, 2020)

With increasing pressure due to the riots caused as a result of the BLM movement and Elections in US, International tensions between countries and the Economic Stress; United Nations is still trying to come up with solutions to combat this global issue. Local NGOs have been helping in maintaining the basic standard of living of the locals, this involves food, shelter, clothing and basic essentials. However, this isn't necessarily sustainable in the long-run. Governments are trying to come up with a plausible solution to gather up relief funds for those suffering and are also trying to boost up the economy and reverse the situation back to normal.

Resolutions or Important UN Documents

1. UN Charter may be referred to identify key points regarding Intergovernmental Relations
2. Resolution A/74/L.92
3. Resolution A/74/L.74
4. Resolution A/74/L.76
5. Resolution A/74/411/Add.1

Questions to consider

1. Covid 19 has become a part of our lives, how would life differ from now post Covid?
2. What are the possible measures governments could take to foster a spirit of happiness and morale during stressful times such as the Pandemic?
3. Has Covid 19 been helpful in re-structuring the economic models and geographic situation of certain parts of the globe?
4. Measures to tackle the issue of Human Development can be very expensive, what are certain innovative inexpensive strategies that could be implemented by developing countries to help uplift the position held by humans.
5. Inequality of Opportunity and Outcome has evolved to become an existential crisis, what are certain measures that could be taken at macrocosmic level to solve the problem of inequality?
6. How can people adapt to change in a positive way?

Suggestions for further research

1. Impact of gun laws and riots on human sustenance (ref. to BLM Movement)
2. Credit Crunch and the economic impact of pandemic
3. Life after pandemic
4. Possible policies that could be imposed to maintain or increase standard of living
5. Possible ways to increase Gross National Happiness quotient

Introduction

The meaning of extremism, in the context of our agenda, is the advocacy of extreme religious and political beliefs. This term is used to describe a political and religious belief held by individuals that is far different from the conventional beliefs of society. Although extremist political ideologies are a very complex phenomena worth exploring since they hold a vast portion of political philosophy (such as Fascism, Anarchism, Communism, etc.), the aforementioned definition is sufficient as of now. It is also important to establish that we will not be rigorously critiquing whether an extreme political or religious philosophy and movement is correct or incorrect. Rather, we will primarily be focused on the behavior of violent political and religious extremists, how their influence/actions affect society, and what the members of the UN can propose to counter this problem. It is also important to understand that a person who is an extremist is not necessarily a violent threat to society. However, there are those that turn to violence and terror in order to express their ideologies and beliefs and this is the main issue which will be under discourse.

Violent extremism is a social issue which occurs when those who believe in extremist political and religious ideologies project those beliefs (or at least attempt to project those beliefs) on society through violent measures. Acts of violent extremism have great costs which innocent people have paid with their lives, families, and property. The most common occurrence of such violence is through hate crimes. Hate crimes are violence against and ethnic/racial/religious/sexual group based on prejudice. While many have suffered the violence of hate crimes there are also those that have been victims of terrorism. Terrorism is an act of violence against society which is motivated by extreme political or religious ideology.

Moreover, social media websites make it very easy for extremists to incite violence as their online expression can be seen as an inspiration for those inclined towards violence.

A Brief History of Political Extremis

Extreme political paradigms have always been a part of society and many have gone as far as revolutionizing entire nations. The French Revolution of 1789 is one famous historical movement of how the political system of monarchy, which was the conventional governing system of the time in Western Europe, was overthrown by extreme political ideologists that belonged to the 'left-wing' and advocated for a Republic. The system which was the bread and butter of politics in Western Europe for centuries was overthrown by an emerging and 'relatively' extreme political movement. The old system of monarchy which concentrated the power of decision-making to a royal family or a monarch would seem like an extreme political philosophy in today's time when most of the world has adapted to systems of democracy and capitalism. This is the relativity of political ideologies. One type of political philosophy may be seen as extreme during a particular period, but that same movement may be viewed as the norm during another time.

Another example of such relativism lies in the history of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the USSR. Before the formation of the Soviet Union, led by the Bolsheviks and their revolutionary leader Vladimir Lenin, the Russian Empire was governed by the Tsarist autocracy which was a monarchy. During the violent Russian Revolution, the norm of government was also monarchy in that nation and the extreme political movement was the 'leftist' political beliefs of communism held by the Bolsheviks. Although Communism was never instituted, the final system of government for the USSR would be Socialism.

History has taught us one very important thing: political extremism is subject to change and the extremist ideology of one generation can be the norm of another. If this is the case, then why should the United Nations pursue extremists? In fact, if extremism and revolutions have helped the global society and the masses towards liberation then is it even a problem?

The problem is where the violation of liberty and freedom starts. The United Nations believes in the right to life and liberty as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The problem that exists today, which is that of terrorism and hate crimes threatens the integrity of liberty. The revolutions back in autocratic Russia and France were striving for the liberation of the masses from the clutches of tyrannical monarchy. The belief that all human beings have the right to their own property, belief systems, opinions and all other entitlements of freedom is what the United Nations stands for and will always stand for. Therefore, when those extremist ideologies such as ultranationalism in today's day and age seem to threaten the virtues of human rights, it becomes the responsibility of the United Nations to protect liberty.

When we talk of modern-day politics, it is impossible to miss out on what is happening in the melting pot of immigrants: The United States of America. A nation that proudly wears its Declaration of Independence and the rights of man in its constitution has been a victim to hate crimes which have been orchestrated by violent extremism. In the recent years, there has been an emergence of nationalism in the USA, after the Barack Obama administration. Nationalism is a political movement which promotes the interests of one group of people (Nation Formation: Towards a Theory of Abstract Community, Vol. I, 1996). Although nationalism has some contrast to a democracy, it is not entirely considered to be an extreme political system. However, in a large group of believers, there are always those that are inclined towards extremist beliefs. In the mass of those that stand with nationalism, there are those that are inclined towards ultranationalism. Ultranationalism is a very extreme movement. Some ultranationalist organizations have even been classified as terrorist movements by some nations (Humeyra Pamuk, 2020). Ultranationalism is a movement that resembles fascism, has elements of xenophobia, and puts focus on the unity between the nation and a single party (Jonathan P. Stein, 2000).

The New York Times reported that hate crimes hit a 16-year high in 2018 according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Hassan, A., 2020). This number can be higher as daily incidents of discrimination and bullying in schools, workplaces and the public are generally not reported to the FBI since the FBI mainly focuses on major and violent crimes. Therefore, it is difficult to construct a range where the real number of hate crime offenses, major and minor both, may lie. The other side of the coin is also important to consider. Some political pundits and commentators argue that the increase in the number of hate crimes is due to the fact that law enforcement agencies have adapted better systems of reporting gradually throughout the years and that is the real reason hate crime statistics have shown those numbers increase. Regardless of both arguments, the case stands that hate crimes do exist in a very major democracy of the world and that should be enough of a trigger to start asking to right questions and start making corrections.

Violent extremism is also perpetuated through terrorist organizations, the most infamous being the ISIS in the middle east. ISIS, along with other radical Islamic terrorist organizations, have been involved in terror attacks throughout the world such as the 9/11 attacks, the Madrid train bombings, and the Grand Mosque seizure in Mecca, 1979. Islamic scholars and politicians argue that these terrorist organizations should not be branded as Islamic in a strict sense because they fear increase in Islamophobia momentum. Be that as it may, these organizations and groups do exist and continue to carry out terrorist attacks which deteriorate global peace and security.

Discourse on the issue

In 2015 all member states agreed to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to eradicate poverty, establish peace, conserve the safety of the planet, and promote prosperity by 2030. If the issue of violent extremism remains unsolved it potentially threatens the accomplishment of the following SDGs:

- Good Health and Well-being
- Gender Equality

- Reduced Inequalities
- Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The SDGs are integrated, i.e., one goal's outcome will affect the outcome of other goals. This means that if such violence hinders the accomplishment of previously mentioned SDGs, then other SDGs may become relatively more difficult to accomplish if not impossible. The UNDP, being responsible for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, must therefore take the appropriate steps towards correcting this issue.

Although it is evident that a solution will only arise from the collective efforts of member states, it is still worthwhile to explore the concept of inclusive development since the UNDP sees that as a promising driver of human development. The debate on what was the best indicator for evaluating socio-economic growth and human development was mostly dominated by economic growth in the past. Although indicators of economic growth are meritorious in their own right, the paradigms only account for industrialization, productivity, and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The implication has been that most governments around the world, especially capitalist leaning ones, have prioritized working to enhance such factors. The problem here is not in economic growth, which still stands to be an important objective, but the neglect that other areas face such as the Human Development Index. Lack of efforts to involve inclusivity and improve education by governments are reflected in their HDI, which generally stand on lower performance parameters than economic growth parameters.

When we talk about a problem that is violent extremism, education and inclusive development become very important in solving it. Inclusive development is a relatively new concept worth exploring. It evaluates if the progress achieved through economic growth is adequately spread for the benefit of the entire population. This covers marginalized groups in nations which generally have it relatively more difficult to advance their standards of living as compared to the majority.

Indicators of inclusive development give a good picture on the standard of living sometimes as compared to traditional economic growth indicators. For example, an economy's per capita income will be increasing but at the same time the divergence of poverty could be increasing (increase in relative poverty).

The question now stands: how is inclusive development relevant to the eradication of violent extremism? When the marginalization of people (based on their ethnicity, race, gender, and social class) in a nation state increases, they often turn to extremist political ideologies to change the system. As a consequence, the majority group that exists in the nation will further marginalize and diverge from the minorities due to increasing differences in political beliefs. This is a very dangerous situation as different groups now want to institute different systems in the government, which can lead to a lot of social unrest and violence. In the past, we have even seen civil wars as a terrible consequence. Inclusive development attempts to solve this problem by reducing the divergence by mixing together minorities and majorities so that the playing field is almost level for everyone. The aim is to reduce the possibility of extremist insurgence. Still, the effectiveness of such a strategy is important to evaluate.

Past Actions by IOs & NGOs

The UN resolution document A/70/674 is a very elaborate approach for combating this approach and is strongly recommended for delegates to read. It has more than 70 recommendations to UN member states and the system of the organisation to prevent the spread of such violence any further. Moreover, the Government of Switzerland and the UN also hosted the 'Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism - The Way Forward'. This conference was a platform for nations to collectively discourse and work to erase this issue by sharing their own problems regarding it. The conference was also attended by senior experts which helped in shaping possible policy frameworks.

Finally it is also important to pay attention to a very important international organization, Amnesty International. This organization operates on a global scale and works on documenting and whistleblowing hate crimes and other forms of violence. They have very frequently worked alongside the United Nations and produced detailed reports and documents regarding crime, human rights oppression, oppression of freedom and hate crimes.

Questions to Consider

- Does the improvement of Inclusive Development indicators ensure the eradication of violent extremism or prevent insurgence, at the very least?
- Does freedom of speech incite more hate and violence?
- Is social media a good influence for combating hate crimes or a bad influence that has only catalyzed violence?
- Are all types of extremist political ideology and philosophy harmful to society?
- How can people learn to respect diversity?

Suggestions for further research

Research material derived from official United Nations websites, databases and publications are deemed worthy and strong in terms of verifiability. Delegates' research can focus on the following:

- Explore the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and study their feasibility with respect to the problem of violent extremism.
- Historical movements and revolutions inspired by extreme political ideology and their lasting effects on modern society.
- Using the education system to eradicate extremist violence and promote a respect for diversity.
- Reliable indicators of inclusive development.

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