

Forum: United Nations Peacebuilding Committee

Issue #1: Addressing instability in developing countries and its effect on peacebuilding.

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Control Arms "Young boys with guns in Rio, Brazil" Flickr, February 21, 2008
<https://rb.gy/h2ch36>

Introduction:

In many other developing countries, young people are delegated to hold, regulate, and supervise illegal operations, such as arming themselves. Because of this, countries are unstable in many regions and lack peacebuilding. Instability is when a nation experiences something that makes it unstable and has negative effects on the country

in various ways, such as politically, economically, and socially. This mostly happens in developing countries, where there is poor infrastructure in the government and poor decisions in positions of power. Furthermore, unstable colonies raise the frequency of crime, narcotics, killings, and also the frequency of citizens not being able to afford basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education. Also, it's important to note that instability often occurs in patterns such as in many European countries, like the United Kingdom and France, which have many problems with their borders and receive many immigrants from African and Middle Eastern countries. Due to this, legal immigrants get scared because prejudice is raised towards the illegal ones. On the other hand, Latin American countries, like Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico, have many illegal operations such as narcotics trafficking, violence, and human trafficking, which only result in death and frightening among all citizens, making them unable to live a normal life without being worried. In some extreme cases of dictatorship, like North Korea, China, and Venezuela, we see that communism is a faulty economic system that, most of the time, leaves the country in a poor state. Finally, countries typically in the Middle East, such as Iraq and Egypt, often have many problems socially, specifically negatively towards women, due to their religious beliefs.

This issue might seem easy to solve, but that is not the case. Many countries are reluctant to address their problems due to factors such as a lack of awareness or prioritizing larger political issues over the well-being of their citizens.

Nations like North Korea, China, Venezuela, and Russia think that what they are doing is correct, or they just don't care about their citizens enough. Other countries like Colombia, Mexico, and Brazil want to change their country for the better, but just can't due to a lack of financial resources. Other territories that are sometimes considered sovereign, like Puerto Rico, Palestine, and others, depend on the actions taken by the country to which they belong. Other countries like the United States of America prioritize themselves, and oftentimes, by doing this, hinder other countries, such as the new increase in tariffs implemented by President Trump towards small countries. In sum, these reasons show why this issue is much more controversial than it seems, because many countries have different ideas of how to run themselves. But this instability needs to stop, as it is the root of problems that cause a lack of peacebuilding. Some reasons

why we need safety in countries and stability are that more than 13% of homicides are due to gang violence (LEA drugs). Gang violence is something impactful for the country, especially the youth, because many gangs have young members. Another statistic states that 296 million people in 2021 alone were using illegal substances (Statista). This shows how many people are using drugs that are harmful to the citizens and impactful for healthcare, because it leaves more people in the hospital. Furthermore, approximately 526,000 people die each year due to armed conflict and criminality (Our World in Data). These facts alone should serve as reasons why this needs to stop and why tackling instability should be one of the priorities of every country.

Definition of Key Terms

Armed Conflict: Armed conflict is when a problem escalates to a point where both parties start attacking each other with lethal weapons. This often leads to harming individuals, and sometimes killing them (Amnesty International).

Communism: A political ideology where the government aims to eliminate social classes, private property, and abolish capitalism. The goal is to have only one social class in which the goods are divided equally among every citizen, depending on their needs (Victims of Communism).

Burrows/Favelas/Hoods: These structures are places where low-class citizens live, and generally, gangs govern them. Furthermore, these structures experience many types of violence and a decrease in future opportunities. Countries that have many of them are the United States, Brazil, and Colombia.

Instability: Instability is when a system does not function properly due to an error in its management (Dictionary Cambridge).

Authoritarian Regimes: Authoritarian regimes are a form of government where power is given to the hands of a single leader, or a small group, this limits citizens power, since they don't have the power to elect their leaders, this type of regimes don't have institutions and procedures like other governments (Science Direct).

Inflation: Inflation is when the prices of goods and services in a country's economy increase over a specific period (Investopedia).

Institutions: An institution is an established organization, society, or corporation, such as banks, schools, court houses, or a church. Institutions can be used for social or cooperative use, depending on their purpose (Merriam Webster).

General Overview:

The Main Idea

Peacebuilding, in basic terms, is a process of finding ways to tackle instability and repair flaws within a country (Conciliation Resources). This being said, peacebuilding is crucial among all nations, because each country should have as its primary goal to reach a state where peace is found among most of its parts. Furthermore, peacebuilding gives citizens a better and safer life, because citizens will receive necessities such as a good economy, health institutions, and a government that is transparent and acts in the best interest of the people. People would receive rights, have their ideologies understood, and diversity would be respected. Countries that lack peacebuilding have proven not to be safe for citizens and have shown immense casualties. As a result of this, the organization Oxfam has conducted research that concluded that "Up to 21,000 people are dying daily from conflict-fuelled hunger around the world" (Oxfam). This shows that sometimes it isn't the physical aggravation that kills citizens, but the failed attempts to protect their rights as one. This is also impactful for other countries, specifically neighboring countries, because when a country experiences a lack of peacebuilding and has instability, many citizens will migrate to neighboring countries. This causes a rise in population, which affects institutions such as schools and hospitals. It also affects the economy because there will be more people dependent on the government, and could be impactful in the security and social sectors, depending on the actions that the migrants want to take.

Social Instability and Its Implications

Social instability is when a country and its citizens are experiencing problems in their

society, which vary between issues such as inequality, discrimination, migration, and many more. This is important to solve, because by not solving it, the problem can result in mass protests, crime, or overcrowding when talking specifically about migration. In addition, when looking through history, when social instability isn't solved, citizens will find ways to try to solve it. Examples of this could be the Black Lives Matter protests or the Arab Spring uprising in the Middle East. Both of these cases show how civilians struck back to change the current state of their country. This idea is expressed by Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States, who said, "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it... they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it." (Abraham Lincoln). His words exemplify the consequences of governments ignoring social instability and not seeking action.

Economic Instability and Its Implications

Economic instability occurs when the factors that influence an economy are out of balance (Study.com). This could affect the economies in many ways, some examples of this are rapidly increasing inflation, creating massive rates of unemployment, unpredictable market conditions, and many other negative things. Causes of economic instability are due to governmental decisions, citizens' lack of economic actions (in other words, this means a lack of willingness to work or repay their debt), or global shocks such as COVID-19. Moreover, economic instability affects the average day in countless ways, it affects housing and the amount of rent a citizen is charged for, the cost of necessities (such as food, gasoline, and water), the quality of public institutions (hospitals, justice facilities, and schools), and the value of the currency of the country. Throughout history, there have been many events that have shown the importance of tackling economic instability. Some events include the American great depression in the 1930s, Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward, and Maduro's Venezuela, which have all shown the impact that the economy plays in citizens' lives. It caused citizens to have hunger, diseases, and many casualties. It is reported that approximately "55 million people died in mainland China between 1959 and 1961." (Association for Asian Studies). This happened due to Mao Zedong's movement called the Great Leap Forward, which was an ideology created by Mao that brought the Marxist-Leninist ideology of communism. Communism has proven throughout history to be a faulty and

costly economic ideology that has only cost lives and made governments more powerful than the citizens. To this day, communism still occurs in countries such as China, North Korea, Cuba, and many others. This ideology has proven to be unstable and a much worse version than the popular capitalist alternative. Governments should prioritize fixing the economy so that citizens can live safe lives.

Political Instability and Its Implications

Political instability revolves around a government of constant change, weak, corrupted, unpredictable, and a government that doesn't care about the lives of the citizens. Apart from this, it is important to note that there are many different types of governments. Firstly, there are the democracies which emphasize the idea of citizens electing who they want to run and represent the country, which is the most notable government and the one that has proven to be the most effective, because citizens choose who will be in charge and they can choose another one, after their term is over which typically takes about 4 years. Secondly, there are the monarchs, who nowadays mostly don't have power. These are called constitutional monarchies, which have a king and a royal family, but have close to no power in the government and serve only as a symbol, although absolute monarchies aren't common; there are still some, such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar, absolute monarchies have total power in the government and the laws. Lastly, there is the authoritarian regimes which have one leader that is in charge of the whole country and makes all of the decisions. In most cases, the dictator gets in power by force, and stays in power until they want to. This is dangerous because, typically, authoritarian regimes lead to a lack of peacebuilding and many casualties. Some notable authoritarian governments include Joseph Stalin's USSR, Adolf Hitler's Nazist Germany, and Fidel Castro's communist Cuba. All of these governments have led the country and its civilians into negative places. According to ChinaFile, it is believed that under Stalin's regime, deaths are reported to be from a low 10-20 million to as high as 148 million people." (ChinaFile). This is caused due to the gulags, hunger, and diseases. This shows that political instability needs to be resolved, and that authoritarian regimes only lead to negative things in the country.

Security Instability and Its Implications

Instability in the security system occurs when a country is unstable and the country is

unsafe, due to reasons such as armed conflict, terrorism, and organized crime. The effect of instability in the security system on the country is massive; it causes many casualties and puts citizens in a state of constant stress and fear. Many countries in the Middle East and Latin America experience this problem. An example of this is Afghanistan. Afghanistan has a terrorist group in power currently called the Taliban. They have implemented harsh laws that limit civilians and degrade women. They do this by banning the right of education for girls and making them follow strict dress codes that obligate them to cover their bodies. This ideology is dangerous because if it's not followed, there will be consequences, such as death. Another example of this could be the country of Brazil, which has many favelas that are involved in drugs and organized crime, leading to gang violence and death. This makes Brazil unsafe to civilians, and makes the civilians want to flee from their country. Also, it is important to know that the situation in Brazil and Afghanistan has not improved and only gotten worse, highlighting the fact that the approaches were inefficient and need to be fixed. Nevertheless, it is important to note that security should be a top priority for countries to implement in their states, so that citizens feel safe.

Institutional Instability and Its Implications

Institutional instability is when structures of the countries, such as the judiciary, electoral system, faculties, and law enforcement, are not functioning properly or fairly (Springer). This is important to be resolved because citizens of each country deserve to have their rights met and have a fair country, and by having unstable institutions, they are taking that right away from citizens. For example, when the faculties are unstable, that could affect the future and doctrine that the youth receives, affecting the future of the world. Another example is when the judicial system fails to work in the country, which could result in wrong convictions and false accusations. Furthermore, if the electoral system is fraudulent, it could result in corruption and fail to comply with the citizens' right to choose their leader. This damages peacebuilding efforts because it takes rights from citizens and their basic needs. Also, they take advantage of citizens by abusing their power and enabling corruption.

Environmental Instability and Its Implications

Environmental instability is when "changes happen in the natural world that create an

unstable or fluctuating environment, impacting ecosystems and human activities" (Nature). The environment is important and should be watched because if it's not regulated, many bad things will come with it, such as bad weather, global warming, and loss of biodiversity. This not only affects the country but also the whole world. Although environmental instability could be caused naturally, it is still important to remember that burning fossil fuels, emitting greenhouse gases, and deforestation also play a big role in making the environment worse. Countries such as China, the USA, and India are the countries that most greenhouse gas emissions (European Parliament), which affect the whole world, and cause many negative effects on the environment. This should be regulated, and countries should switch to alternative energy sources, such as renewable energy and electric vehicles. Also, countries should aim to lower deforestation rates.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views:

United States of America

The country is one of the richest and also has one of the most powerful militaries. Although the United States has a rich reservoir of resources, it still experiences many types of instability. An example of this is the massive amount of social inequality in the country involving African Americans and members of the LGBTQ+ community, who experience economic problems, harassment, and abuse. Furthermore, the United States in its past term experienced economic issues and had a massive inflation increase. Americans also experienced a lot of problems getting jobs, due to the rise in taxes, which affected them in countless ways. An example of this could be seen when the price of egg was increased by 150-160% in the Biden-Harris term (New York Post). This was harmful to Americans because eggs are crucial for the diet, and along with the egg increase, many other foods also increased with it, making it more expensive to buy food, and harming the health of Americans. Another problem they have experienced over the past years is the amount of violence in burrows or also known as hoods, governed by gangs, where a lot of deaths have happened and assaults as well. The United States experiences many problems in its country, but it also causes problems in other countries. Examples of this are the increase in tariffs in countries like Cuba and now China, where President Trump increased the tariffs on China to a rate of 145%

(China Briefing). The increase in tariffs causes a decrease in the other countries' economies. Since the higher tariffs make the country earn less, then this limits trade with these countries and disrupts their economic stability.

Russia

Russia is currently at war with Ukraine, which happened due to Ukraine's affiliation with NATO, where NATO forces were placed near the border, after Russia said that they didn't want any type of NATO forces near them, creating the conflict. Apart from that, Russia is also a country with many forms of instability, including many forms of retaliation towards resisters of the government or anti-war movements, which result in censorship, jail, or even death. Apart from that, the country also experiences social inequalities and has few minorities. These minorities experience a lot of issues and have been forcibly conscripted into the armed forces. For example, in March 2022, an ethnic group named the Buryats, which accounts for 0.3% of the Russian population, accounted for 3.5% of the Russian military casualties (Meduza), showing how the majority of this groups are sent to war and are in places of high casualties or not trained properly. On the other hand, Russia's economy is also experiencing a decrease in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), from 4% in 2024 to 1.4% in 2025 (Wilson Center). In addition, the inflation rates have also increased and are currently sitting at around 10% in comparison to the target being 4% (News.com.au). Furthermore, the country is also a danger to many countries in the region. This is due to the malicious ideology of Putin and his neo-imperialist ideology named Russkiy Mir (Russian World) that believes that Russia has the right to protect Russian ethnic groups and Russian speakers beyond their borders, and therefore has justified their invasions in the past and recent years. Examples include 2014 and 2022 in Ukraine, 2008 in Georgia, and others (Foreign Policy). This also shows how Putin might have plans in restoring the Soviet Union and has stated famously, "The collapse of the Soviet Union was the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century" (Vladimir Putin).

Mexico

Mexico experiences many types of instability. A type of issue that Mexico experiences is the immense amount of narcotic problems and organized crime in the country, which links back to social and security instability because it is making citizens afraid. This

hinders the future generations and society, as many of the cartels often recruit young people. Their future is affected and could later hinder the economy of the country. This also connects to economic instability because it reflects the country of Mexico's incapacity to offer well-made institutions to educate the youth, and good jobs to motivate the citizens to want to work. Apart from this, Mexico also has a lot of corruption in their government, which factors in the low efforts to stop peacebuilding. Mexico is often referred to as the capital of drug trafficking, due to the massive amount of drugs it transports into the United States and other countries, which is one of the reasons why the United States wants to strengthen their borders with them, so this will stop. Apart from that, the country also experiences many social problems and has problems with sexual violence. According to Reuters, almost 50% of females aged 15 and older have experienced sexual violence, and 70% of them have experienced some sort of violence (Reuters). Both of these statistics are alarming and show that the country has many flaws that need to be fixed. Many of the negative qualities of Mexico could also be seen in other Latin American countries like Brazil and Colombia.

Middle Eastern Theocracies

Middle Eastern theocracies are classified as countries in the Middle Eastern region that also have religious beliefs in the government. Examples of these types of countries are Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq. Many of these countries have issues related to the oppression of other religious views, especially Jewish people and Christians. Because of this, it is often hard to travel and be a tourist in those countries if you are part of these religious groups. Another issue that occurs in those places is the harassment and an oppressive nature towards women because women in Arab cultures have different rights than in the normal society, such as women's obligations are to wear the hijab. When other women travel to countries like this, they are obligated to wear the hijab or face consequences. Countries like this also have a lot of issues with terrorist groups; many negative things happen concerning them, such as violence, harassment, and oppression of power. Countries like Iraq use their military to oppose unjust power, and oftentimes create difficulties for the citizens, like limiting young girls from going to school. An estimate by the United Nations Children's Fund says that "3.2 million school-aged children are out of school in Iraq, with most of them being girls". Also, many of those countries with terrorist groups in charge experience problems in their economy,

because they prioritize weapons and chemicals over the well-being of the citizens and the overall growth of the country. But, all of this information does not apply to all Middle Eastern theocracies because there are exceptions such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, and Saudi Arabia. But it does apply in countries like Syria, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, and Yemen. This could also be seen in territories like Palestine.

China

China is a country located in Asia that currently has a government of a single-party state, with its leader, Xi Jinping. China experiences a lot of internal problems, such as violence towards protesters of the current government. It goes as far as people getting killed or sent to concentration camps for saying negative things about the leader. Furthermore, the country has problems with its legal system. Oftentimes, there are many arbitrary arrests, and a report from 2023 in human rights practices stated that over 1 million arbitrary arrests were made towards a group named Uyghurs in China from 2017 to 2023 (NDTV). These arrests are dangerous to the citizens and create fear. China also has problems with neighboring territories that want to become sovereign, like Taiwan, and a lot of military force has been used to retaliate and weaken the power of Taiwan, which creates fear. China also doesn't allow any mention of Taiwan as a country and censors anyone who does so; this also happens in Hong Kong to some degree because they also consider themselves sovereign. China is nearing an age of low growth, where before they had a rapid Gross Domestic Product (GDP), now they are slowing down, since the working population is aging, and there is more of an increase in debt levels. Another factor that plays in the economic instability is youth unemployment, which has reached over 20% (South China Morning Post). To sum it all up, this happens due to the harsh laws opposed by the presidents and their communist ideologies. This also happens in other countries such as Venezuela and North Korea.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
1754 BC	The Hammurabi Code is one of the oldest writings in the world, and serves as the first code of law ever created. This was used in Babylon in the

	<p>Mesopotamian era. The Hammurabi code also shaped institutions, economies, and politics. It included rules which stated what should happen after something occurred, such as "If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out" (Hammurabi Code)</p>
476 AC	<p>The Fall of the Western Roman Empire was caused by corruption and the decline of the economy. This led to economic breakdowns and the collapse of institutions, as well as demonstrating the failure of the governance of Rome.</p>
1760–1840	<p>The Industrial Revolution began in Britain, and humans transitioned from an agrarian to a machine economy, where machines were created to be used for labor. This had different impacts on the economy and a negative impact on the environment, because fossil fuels were being burned for energy.</p>
1848	<p>The Communist Manifesto and ideology were created by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</p>
1861-1865	<p>The American Civil War was started due to issues of slavery and state rights. Resulted in about 600,00 deaths (Britannica), which caused a lot of instability socially and politically.</p>
1933	<p>Adolf Hitler rose to power in Germany, becoming the chancellor of Germany, and after promoting Nazi ideology, which led to world war 2, which left many countries in instability.</p>
1945	<p>The United Nations was founded due to World War 2</p>
1948-Present	<p>After World War 2, the state of Israel was created by the United Kingdom for the Jewish people, leading to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, and creating conflict in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem, due to different religious views and hatred.</p>
1958-1962	<p>The Great Leap Forward was a movement created by Mao Zedong, in which China was going to rapidly develop its industries. This movement caused a lot of instability, because of the massive amount of deaths, ranging from a low 10-20 million to as high as 148 million people." (ChinaFile).</p>

1959	<p>Fidel Castro seized power in Cuba as the leader of the revolutionary group that overthrew the dictator Fulgencio Batista. This event changed Cuba's social, economic, and political stability and impacted US and USSR relations.</p>
1970s-1980s	<p>Pablo Escobar was a man born on December 1, 1949, in Rionegro, Colombia (Britannica), who was a Colombian drug lord who controlled most of the drug exports in the Americas. Pablo Escobar's cartel also had immense power in Colombia and impacted the country's political instability, damaged the country's economy, hindered the institutions, and decreased the security in the country. To this day, Pablo Escobar's cartels serve as an influence on the crime scene and cartels in Colombia, and also the entire world.</p>
2001	<p>Osama Bin Laden was a man born in Saudi Arabia, who later founded the terrorist group Al-Qaeda (Federal Bureau of Investigation), which was responsible for the attacks of September 11 (9/11). The attacks were made by 4 airplanes that were hijacked and used to crash into American structures, such as the Pentagon and the twin towers. This event caused the United States to pursue a manhunt against Bin Laden and later declare war against Iraq. This caused the stock market to crash, impacting the US economy. It also caused immense prejudice towards Arabs in the US and caused security issues in the Middle East.</p>
2020	<p>COVID-19 was a virus originating from China, which sparked a global pandemic that lasted from late 2019 until early 2023. The virus was believed to cause respiratory and cardiovascular issues (World Health Organization). This triggered instability worldwide, causing economic crisis and health issues.</p>

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

The United Nations has gotten involved in multiple issues throughout the years. This includes treaties about a country's security, environment, rights, and social problems.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development states that by 2030, there should be a massive improvement in peace, institutions, and the environment (United Nations). This goal comes from the idea of the Sustainable Goals from the UN. Some goals include gender equality, quality education, reduced inequality, and more.

Geneva Convention

Another notable involvement from the past that has had a massive impact in today's world is the Geneva Convention from 1949, where the goal was to establish peace and humanitarian laws so that no more world wars would occur (International Committee of the Red Cross). Some other protocols include protecting the wounded and sick soldiers on land during war, protecting civilians occupied in territories from violence, and protecting prisoners of war to ensure their safety. These rules still apply to today's world, when there are wars.

Paris Agreement

Another treaty that emphasizes the issues of the environment is the Paris Agreement in 2015, which states many solutions to decrease the speed of global warming, therefore stopping climate change (United Nations Climate Change Committee). In other words, the main objective is to prevent global warming below 2 degrees Celsius. Some solutions include switching to reusable energy, using electric vehicles, and starting to recycle more often. The agreement also emphasizes transparency from countries and support for developing countries.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Climate Change Agreements

Looking at the climate solutions, it is clear that many countries are applying them, but not to their fullest, and others don't at all. That caused one of the warmest temperatures the Earth has ever seen, including 2024, which has been the warmest year on record (Reuters). The main reasons why the goals aren't being achieved are that countries don't have the resources to see them through. This applies to problems related to climate change, since alternative solutions to fossil fuels are more expensive.

In addition, the environmental instability that is trying to be solved can not be solved if the other instabilities, like the economic ones, aren't fixed, because if a country is experiencing an economic crisis, then it will never be able to afford the solutions being proposed. This is also why the goals being proposed by organizations such as UN and the Paris treaty weren't reached, because developing countries emit greenhouse gases since they are cheaper.

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

When looking at the 2030 sustainable goals, which aim to tackle many of the sub-issues of this issue, such as social, security, environmental, and institutional instability, it is clear that for the most part the goals haven't been applied and most likely won't reach their projection by 2030 (United Nations Development Programme). The reason for this mostly comes down to powerful countries having other priorities on their political agenda or other places they want to invest their money in, such as weapons. The main reason for developing countries not applying the solutions is mostly related to financial troubles, because most solutions proposed will require an investment of money they don't have, or they have limited resources, so they have to prioritize other things before.

Geneva Convention

The Geneva Convention was successful, and many countries signed and ratified it, such as the United States, Russia, and China (Political Exchange). So the Geneva Convention and other treaties have caused some notable changes to war rules, and there hasn't been any global war, which makes the solution seem like it resolved the problem, but it is still important to note that over 120 armed conflicts happen daily (Geneva Academy). So, although the situations in international wars have gotten better, there are still many other armed conflicts that happen daily, which haven't been resolved.

Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:

Goal 16 is the clearest connection with the topic because most of the subissues are related to peace, justice, and strong institutions. For example, institutional instability is a cause of weak institutions, which directly connects with goal 16. Another connection is

security instability with peace, because when peace is achieved, then security instability is tackled. In addition, justice is necessary for a strong nation, and a nation that is just is a country where politically they are doing well, because unjust political countries like Venezuela and North Korea experience a lot of problems. But, just countries like the United Kingdom and Switzerland experience far fewer problems.

Possible Solutions

Limit Trade or Sanction Countries That Don't Comply With Treaties

This will apply pressure to countries that don't want to comply with certain treaties, especially environmental ones such as the 2030 SDG mission and the Geneva Convention. Although this could be a good solution, it is important to remember that if influential countries in power like the USA, China, and Russia don't want to comply with these treaties, then most likely this idea would not work, because developing countries won't be able to apply significant sanctions or limit of trade to this 3 powers. This is why this issue is mostly targeted towards applying pressure to developing nations that depend a lot on the influential countries, and also why, without the help of one of the 3 biggest powers, it would most likely not work. In addition, the sanction does not have to be severe; it could start as small, then if the country does not comply, increase it, until they do. This solution is mostly targeted at environmental instability, so a way to measure if the solution is working and countries are complying with it is by seeing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions per country, with the help of organizations such as the United Nations or the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This solution could also work to tackle other types of instabilities in developing countries, with the same ideas, if approached correctly.

Developed Countries Giving Financial Aid To Developing Countries

The solution of developed countries giving financial aid to developing countries is simple and revolves around the idea of developed countries giving financial aid to those who aren't. Although this seems like a straightforward solution, many developed countries prioritize their growth and often use taxpayers' money to give aid to other countries, which might not serve in favor of their political agenda. Another reason why this solution sometimes doesn't work is that countries often have trust issues with the

ones they are giving financial aid to, because of the fear of corruption and misuse of their money. Also, countries don't want to fund countries they don't align with; for example, it is highly unlikely that the United States will give aid to North Korea. Although this solution has many issues, if it is written well or explained thoroughly, it could be a powerful resolution. First, the country has to be highly transparent when they are receiving aid, this will show that the country is not spending money in places they shouldn't, and also show effort to the countries that they are receiving money for. Second, countries should only spend their money in places where they are being donated to fix. For example, if Japan gives aid to Mexico because they are emitting high amounts of greenhouse gases, then Mexico should not spend the money on nuclear weapons, but rather on renewable energy. Third, the country has to show initiative of change, a country like Venezuela for the most part does not care about their citizens, and even less about the security or lives of them, so no country should feel the need to donate to these types of countries that will only use the money in other places. The solution is effective at its core, but has a lot of flaws, making countries not want to participate. This is why it has to be well written and clear for the countries to understand.

Appendix

This section includes the most relevant sources to support your research and help you succeed.

<https://ourworldindata.org/war-and-peace>

Source A: This website provides numerous statistics and offers the option to view specific statistics for various countries. Therefore, this website becomes a powerful tool for delegates to find statistics to use in the debate and understand the gravity of the issue, as well as their country's involvement.

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/PBC_report_v3.pdf

Source B: This portable document format (PDF) is filled with information about the peace building commission, it includes their research and what they encountered

along the way of following with their mission, although it has a lot of information. It might be a bit hard to digest for certain delegates.

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