

2017-2018 Model Arab League Agenda

PLEASE NOTE: **Not all Models will have all Councils.** Contact the Local Coordinator or the National Council Representative of your model to find out which Councils will be represented.

Joint Defense Council

1. Reassessing inter-Arab defense and security relationships as outlined in the Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation Treaty, particularly as it relates to regional instability and external interference.
2. Reviewing Arab League military capabilities to increase independent operational capacity, and promoting interoperability within the League and through frameworks such as the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, Mediterranean Dialogue, and Counter-ISIL Coalition.
3. Outlining goals for Arab military modernization, with particular consideration for the requirements of modern and asymmetric warfare.
4. Examining League emergency preparedness and natural disaster response protocols, with a focus on defense sector contributions and national security implications.

Council on Palestinian Affairs

1. Devising contingency plans and increasing resiliency to protect Palestinian civilians and infrastructure from military actions and offensives.
2. Facilitating cooperation between Fatah and Hamas as a means of delivering humanitarian aid and assistance to the Gaza Strip.
3. Securing increased water access and sanitation for Palestinians via League channels and negotiation with international bodies.
4. Examining the impact of the blockade of the Gaza Strip and negotiating its removal, particularly on the Egypt-Gaza border.

Council on Political Affairs

1. Formulating strategies to empower youth movements and increasing political engagement from younger generations.
2. Establishing a framework for resolving regional instability that incorporates, updates, or is otherwise not addressed by Articles V, VI, or VIII of the Charter of the League of Arab States.

3. Assessing the state of separatist movements and political minorities within the League, and prescribing solutions to disunity.
4. Identifying states that promote laws or policies contributing to Islamophobia or anti-Arab sentiments, and providing support to Arab diasporas in combatting these and other barriers.

Council of Arab Social Affairs Ministers

1. Formulating methods to relieve increased strain on public infrastructure as a result of urban overpopulation.
2. Examining methods to address rising public health concerns in the Arab world, with a focus on enhancing mental health care and awareness, curbing infectious diseases such as HIV, and improving chronic disease care.
3. Addressing the rising cost of food in the Arab world, with an emphasis on reducing waste in the import, transportation, and production of food, as well as inefficiencies in government subsidies.
4. Proposing reforms to Arab higher education systems, including investment incentives, vocational training, and curricular developments to promote international recognition and employment prospects.

Council of Arab Environmental Affairs Ministers

1. Exploring individual and pan-Arab paths to meet climate goals set out by member states in the 2015 Paris Agreement.
2. Designing a framework to protect, preserve, and rehabilitate natural environments of historical, biological, or cultural importance, with consideration for the social benefits and economic potential of doing so.
3. Evaluating and mitigating the negative environmental impacts of water-related infrastructure and resource use, e.g., the construction of dams and canals, the overuse of aquifers, as well as the desalination industry.
4. Assessing the feasibility and benefits of recycling and waste disposal programs to increase materials and water recovery, and decrease energy use.

Council of Arab Economic Affairs Ministers

1. Considering the potential impacts of high levels of youth unemployment in the region, and devising strategies to encourage and facilitate increased youth involvement and employment in Arab economies.

2. Countering the negative influence that economic factors have on social stability and security, with a particular focus on a population's receptivity to non-state actors or extremists.
3. Proposing reforms to Arab financial institutions and banking laws to increase economic opportunity for lower- and middle-class populations, and also to attract foreign investment to Arab economies.
4. Contending with the rapid expansion of virtual currencies, and assessing the opportunities they present, as well as the dangers they pose.

Summit of Arab Heads of State

1. Revisiting and updating the 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism to reflect and adapt to the challenges faced by the contemporary counterterrorism environment.
2. Establishing a Charter-compliant framework and protocol for the resolution of inter-Arab conflicts, particularly in light of recent diplomatic disputes.
3. Evaluating the potential need for Charter reform as it pertains to continued Arab League security, cohesion, effectiveness, and relevance.
4. Countering Iranian interference in Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Yemen, and formulating methods to combat its destabilizing role in those areas.

Special Council on Post-Conflict Recovery

1. Analyzing the possibility of post-conflict fragmentation and division of states in member nations such as Iraq, Libya, and Syria.
2. Establishing a system to ensure the availability of victuals, goods, building materials, and other humanitarian aid to post-conflict zones.
3. Exploring methods to reintegrate returning refugees, internally displaced persons, and youth into the educational system and the post-conflict economy.
4. Reestablishing rule of law within post-conflict countries in order to ensure a fair and efficient judicial process, prevent corruption, reconcile human rights violations and other war crimes, and guarantee personal security and property rights.