

The Resilience Committee



Study Guide

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Chapter 1

Honorable delegates,

Facing an increasingly turbulent present and an increasingly uncertain future, we are reminded of the power of proactivity, the importance of using one's voice, the essentiality that lies within solidarity. The unprecedented accessibility of reliable information seems to constantly reaffirm that we have the resources we need to shape the world and change it for the better. It is with enthusiasm and hope that we address this letter to you, with the sincerest conviction that what we will gather to partake in will push us all to become more informed, more outspoken, and more confident in our own abilities.

With esteem and gratitude,
Your Resilience Committee Chairpersons

Chapter 2

The Resilience Committee (RC) is one of the Alliance's advisory bodies with the purpose of maintaining and pushing resilience initiatives. The committee reports to the NAC with a detailed and well thought out list of priorities for the resilience agenda.

In this sense, the definition of resilience within the context of NATO is “the individual and collective capacity to prepare for, resist, respond to and quickly recover from shocks and disruptions, and to ensure the continuity of the Alliance’s activities.”

One of its main responsibilities is overseeing the activities of the six main civil planning groups.

- ❖ The Civil Communications Planning Group (CCPG) provides advice on building resilience in the communications sector;
- ❖ The Civil Protection Group (CPG) addresses ways to ensure continuity of government as well as the ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movements of people;
- ❖ The Energy Planning Group (EPG) is responsible for the oversight of resilient energy supplies;
- ❖ The Food and Agriculture Planning Group (FAPG) addresses resilience matters in the food and water sector;
- ❖ The Joint Health Group (JHG) covers Allies’ ability to deal with mass casualties and disruptive health crises;
- ❖ The Transport Group (TG), subdivided across inland surface, maritime and aviation, supports resilient civil transport systems.

Chapter 3

A.

Topic 1 - Initiating frameworks for uncontrolled movements of people

The term “uncontrolled movements of people” refers to the migration of a population on a large scale, due to threats such as scarcity of resources, conflicts, etc.

One of the most recent examples of this phenomenon were the war refugees from Ukraine that entered NATO countries on the Eastern Front such as: Poland, Romania and Hungary. During this period, it was made evident that the Alliance hadn’t expected such a large migration, as soon the refugee settlements reached their maximum capacity.

The idea behind initializing frameworks for uncontrolled movements of people is to ensure that in the unprecedented event of a new migration, NATO members are able to quickly mobilize an established “infrastructure” (or framework) for the incoming immigrants.

Such an infrastructure would need to address a few key aspects that closely align with the six groups under the Resilience committee’s oversight:

- ❖ Food, shelter and other essential accommodations
- ❖ Health Care

❖ Transportation

B.

1950: The founding of Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC), the predecessor of the Resilience Committee

1991: Ukraine joins the North Atlantic Cooperation Council

1994: Ukraine was one of the first post-soviet states to join NATO's "Partnership for Peace Program"

2015: The civil war in Syria produced a massive migrant move towards European countries.

2016: NATO members agreed on the seven Baseline Requirements of National Resilience, against which Allies can measure their level of preparedness.

2021: The established 2030 agenda for resilience initiatives.

2022: The founding of the Resilience Committee

C.

1. How did NATO's policies in this area improve the situation and what can be added to ameliorate the impediment?
2. How to efficiently use the resources of the six civil planning groups?
3. What can be used to determine members' preparedness?

Chapter 4

Topic 2 - Enhancing the Mediterranean Dialogue Programme

The Mediterranean Dialogue stands as a prosperous partnership with the sub-Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) aimed at securing and establishing stability by promoting collaboration and unity. It combats issues such as terrorism and drug and weapon trafficking, due to the fact that for a long time, the inexistence of well defined international laws and regulation, there existed several loopholes that could allow such acts to be committed.

As such, counterterrorism is one of the partnership's main objective, which can be split into:

❖ Cybersecurity

- ❖ Counterinsurgency (1)
- ❖ Border Security

The core of the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) is composed of two values: political dialogue and practical cooperation. Decisions must be passed unanimously, ensuring that, going forward, collaboration remains as the Alliance's true strength.

B.

February 1995: Egypt, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco joined the Partnership in February, followed by Jordan in November.

March 2000: Algeria joins the Mediterranean Dialogue.

May 2012: Following the 2012 Chicago Summit, NATO declared Libya "Welcome to join", but they have yet to respond.

C.

1. How can NATO improve their activity with the help of the Mediterranean Dialogue
2. Is the interest of the Northern African countries to adhere to the Alliance to be considered?
3. What are the best ways to counterterrorism initiatives against terrorist organizations and cyber security threats?

Chapter 5

Insurgency = A rebellion aimed at overthrowing the government

MD = Short for Mediterranean Dialogue

NAC = North Atlantic Council

Preparedness = In the context of NATO, a nation's ability to quickly adapt to an unprecedented scenario, such as a large uncontrolled movement of people.

Chapter 6

[Information on Resilience Committee](#)

[The Mediterranean Dialogue](#)

[Ukrainian Refugees](#)

[The East Mediterranean:Open for Relations](#)

[Immigrant Problem in the Aegean Sea](#)

Note: Feel free to consult other websites but make sure they are a reliable source.