



**CALMUN'24**



**UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
-FIRST COMMITTEE-  
DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL  
SECURITY COMMITTEE  
(DISEC)  
STUDY GUIDE**

**Agenda Item: Establishing Peace and  
Disarmament in Asia-Pacific**

**Academic Assistants:  
Mehmet Eren Mumcuk**

**Table of Contents**

1. Glossary
2. Introduction
3. History of Establishing Peace and Disarmament in Asia-Pacific
4. Stakeholders and Major Parties Involved
5. Previous Attempts to Solve This Issue
6. Possible Solutions
7. Current Situation
8. Points to Cover
9. Resources and Links for Further Information

## 1. Glossary

**Asia-Pacific Region:** the large region that includes all of the nations and territories that are situated in and around the Pacific Ocean is known as the Asia-Pacific Region. Being one of the most dynamic and strategically significant regions in the world, it has a great impact on geopolitics, global trade, and security due to its diversified economies, cultures, and political systems.

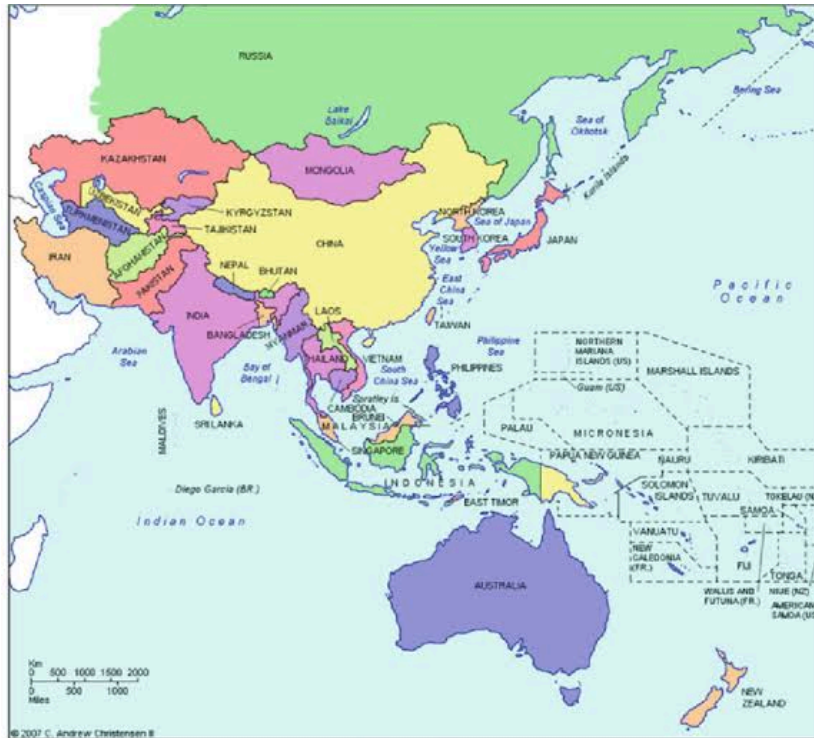
**The Allied Forces:** during World War II, a coalition of nations known as the Allied Forces, or simply the Allies, fought against the Axis forces. The Allied Forces, which included nations like the US, the UK, the USSR, and others, were instrumental in the defeat of Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, and Fascist Italy, which finally brought an end to the war and brought about the creation of a new global order.

**Capitalism:** an economic system characterized by private ownership of the means of production, market competition, and the pursuit of profit. With little interference from the government, the production and distribution of goods and services in capitalist economies are mostly determined by supply and demand in the market. While socialism promotes investment, entrepreneurship, and innovation, it also leads to unequal wealth distribution and income inequality

**Communism:** a political and economic philosophy that supports the creation of a classless society and the collective ownership of the means of production. In communist countries, the economy is run entirely by the state, and resources are allocated based on necessity. The goals of communist ideology are social equality and the abolition of exploitation, yet historically, they have frequently resulted in authoritarian government and limitations on individual liberties.

**Midway Island:** a small, remote atoll located in the central Pacific Ocean, approximately halfway between North America and Asia.

**Solomon Islands:** a sovereign country consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea.



*Map of Asia-Pacific Region*

**National Income:** the entire revenue received by a nation's citizens over a given time frame, usually a year, is referred to as national income. It encompasses a range of revenue streams, including salaries, wages, profits, and rent from both home and outside businesses.

**Manchuria:** also known as Northeast China, is a historical and geographical region located in northeastern China and parts of Russia and North Korea.

## 2. Introduction

The Asia-Pacific region is a region that consists of the western parts of the Pacific Ocean or its surroundings, which mostly includes East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania and makes up 43 states in total. China, Japan, South and North Korea, and India can be given as an example of countries located in this region. The area is approximately 2.8 billion hectares, which is equal to 22 percent of the global land area. Stretching from the borders of China-Mongolia on the north to the southern tip of Australia and New Zealand on the south, this region covers the spectrum of conditions from northern temperate and boreal through the range of tropical and subtropical zones and back to temperate. From the high plateaus and

mountains of Pakistan to the west and extending to the island countries of North Asia and the South Pacific, the Asia Pacific region incorporates conditions of moist tropical to arid and semiarid desert. As would be expected by this geography, the human and social dimensions of the Asia Pacific Region are equally diverse.

The population of the Asia-Pacific Region is large and consistently growing day by day. The region's total population was estimated at 3.08 billion in 1990. Annual growth of region rates exceeds 2.0 percent per year in most of the countries that are located in this region . As a consequence of these growing rates, the Asia-Pacific Region has always been a substantial district for the world population. For the rest of the years, this growth measurably resumed and now, The Asia-Pacific Region is one of the biggest and most crowded zones in the world.

Despite challenges from shifting global demand for products and services as well as tighter monetary policy, the Asia-Pacific region continues to be a major contributor to global growth in 2023. However, the [conflict between China and the USA in Asia-Pacific](#) directly affects this economic power. According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) data about this problem, China is expecting an economic decline in the forthcoming years. The economic growth of the People's Republic of China (PRC), which is normally 4.9 percent, is expected to drop 4.2 percent in 2024 and also expected to drop 3.9 percent in the mid-term. It is a fact that the Asia-Pacific Region is going to be highly influenced by this conflict economically.

### **3. History of Establishing Peace and Disarmament in Asia-Pacific**

The countries in the Asia-Pacific Region have always been a cultural source for Europe and the world. Asia-Pacific nations have created a great deal of useful and beneficial inventions from ancient times. For example, European nations profited from China's inventions of gunpowder, paper, the printing press, and the compass. However, this "capitalizing" was not reciprocal. This circumstance led to several disputes and wars between the two factions throughout history.

#### **a. The Second World War**

A significant amount of countries located in the Asia-Pacific Region contributed to the Second World War,, such as the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Japan. The front

lasted from 7 July 1937 to 14 August 1945. The Reason for the opening of the Pacific Front was the Sino-Japanese War.

### **i. Sino-Japanese War**

In the early 1930s, China began to invade Japan. This invasion greatly affected both countries and other countries of the world both economically and politically. The [invasion of Manchuria \(1931\)](#) and the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War were noteworthy parts of this process. China's full-scale resistance to the expansion of Japanese influence in its territory caused the Sino-Japanese War. (which had begun in 1931). This war caused some serious and devastating conclusions. The Japanese carried out invasions and attacks that led to painful events such as the [Nanking Massacre](#). China resisted these invasions and attacks and cooperated with other allied powers throughout the war and these spurts became advantageous for China, Japan lost its control of Chinese territory. As a consequence of this, China won the war. However, after this victory against victory, inner conflicts in China resumed and the "[Chinese Civil War](#)" started. The Sino-Japanese War caused political, economic, and social changes in Asia and around the world in general. In addition, Japan's loss of military power and responsibility for war crimes after the war also had an impact on international relations. This course of action had left long-term effects on the future political and economic development of China and Japan. The Chinese front has played an important role in the Pacific Theater since the beginning of the war.

### **ii. Pearl Harbor Attack**

On December 7, 1941, Japan launched an unexpected assault against the United States (USA) at the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. The Pacific Theater was significantly impacted by this attack.

Within the framework of Japan's expansionist ambitions, the strike sought to undermine US military might in the Pacific. Japanese aircraft carriers suddenly launched warplanes at Pearl Harbor, severely damaging the US Pacific Fleet. Dozens of soldiers and civilians were killed, and numerous warships and aircraft were destroyed. The attack prompted the United States to enter the war, and on December 8, 1941, the U.S. Congress declared war on Japan. The attack on Pearl Harbor determined America's active role in World War II.



*Pearl Harbor Attack*

### **iii. The Occupation of the Philippines and Southeast Asia**

The Philippines had strategic importance as part of Japan's expansion policies in Southeast Asia. To achieve its strategic goals, Japan launched an invasion of the Philippines on December 8, 1941, with the awareness of this tactical information. They aimed to force US and Philippines forces to withdraw. In 1942, [Manila](#) was captured by Japan, and the Philippines came under Japanese occupation.

Japan's expansion in Southeast Asia included Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and several other countries. In 1941-1942, Japanese forces rapidly continued their advance towards the Malaya Peninsula and Singapore and captured them. Singapore was an important base of the British Empire at that time, and Japan's success created a great shock. After this extension, Japan shifted its attention to Indonesia, which attracted Japanese attention by its tactically critical resources. In 1942, Indonesia's Java Island was also captured by the Japanese.

During these occupations, Japanese forces took various harsh measures against local resistance in the region and committed atrocities against civilians. These invasions were part of Japan's expansion policies, to seize the strategic importance and resources in the region. However, in the later stages of the war, Allied forces began operations to retake these areas, and the occupation ended with Japan's surrender.

#### **iv. Midway Combat of 1942**

The Midway Combat was an influential sea battle between the USA and Japan, who were planning to capture Midway Island to continue their expansion policies and to weaken the American Power. However, Americans gained early information on Japan's aggressive attack plans and their attack layouts with the [cryptology method](#). With this strategic move, the USA prepared their Midway Base for this attack and with this strategic preparation, the American pilots and fleet were ready for a potential war. During the battle, American pilots gained the upper hand by effectively targeting the Japanese air fleet. This success allowed American and Allied forces to gain naval superiority in the Pacific. The Battle of Midway caused Japan to begin to lose strategic superiority in the later stages of the war. The American victory allowed Allied forces in the Pacific Theater to gain momentum and stop the Japanese offensive.

*Midway Combat*



#### **v. Guadalcanal Wars**

Guadalcanal Island is a part of the Solomon Islands and had a strategic location in the Second World War. Controlled airfields, control of surrounding sea lanes, and the island itself were of critical importance for naval and air superiority in the region. The UA Army tried to take control of these islands by making a deduction. This was the United States' first assault against Japan's Pacific extension. Guadalcanal has been the scene of a series of conflicts in

the surrounding sea waters and airspace. The Island's control changed many times between these two sides. After so many intensive conflicts and the resistance that was on the island, the control of the island was ultimately on the USA and Allied Forces. This was an essential gain against the Japanese extension.

## **vi. Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki**

The US was planning to finish off the Second World War and to execute their goals, they designed two [atomic bombs](#). On 6 August 1945, the USA bombed the Japanese city "Hiroshima" with the atomic bomb, which is called "Little Boy". This bombing destroyed the city on a vast scale and killed thousands of people right at the moment. The explosion, fires, and radiation destroyed a huge part of Hiroshima, and its effects are still visible in Japanese nature and society.

On 9 August 1945, the USA also bombed another city in Japan. The city "Nagasaki" was destroyed by the bomb "Fat Guy" in seconds. Like in Hiroshima, this bomb also destroyed the whole city and killed an incredible amount of people. This attack further contributed to Japan's surrender. With the effects of atomic bombings and the attacks of the [Soviet Union](#), Japan decided to surrender on 15 August 1945. Furthermore, this date represents the end of the Second World War. These events led to ongoing debates about the use of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament around the world.

### **a. The Cold War**

The Cold War between the Communist Side and the Capitalist Side deeply affected the Asia-Pacific Region countries too. Vietnam, Korea, and Afghanistan were pretty impacted by ideological conflicts, military interventions, regional conflicts, and long-term political changes.

#### **i. Vietnam**

Due to the impact of the Cold War, Vietnam was divided between two ideological blocks. North Vietnam adopted a communist regime with close relations with the Soviet Union and



China, while South Vietnam hosted an anti-communist government supported by the United States. The US intervention in South Vietnam caused increasing ideological conflicts and anti-war protests. The war ended in 1975 with the occupation of South Vietnam by North Vietnam.

## ii. Korea



When Korea was liberated from Japanese occupation after World War 2, it was divided into two regions, the north supported by the Soviet Union and the south by the United States. In 1950, North Korean forces initiated aggression against South Korea for ideological and political reasons, which was the beginning of the Korean War. United Nations detected this situation as an aggressive attack and its decision was in the interest of South Korea. When the UN forces, which were successful in defending South Korea, crossed the border and approached Chinese territory, the People's Republic of China intervened in the war to aid North Korea. The war on the Korean Peninsula saw frontlines changing hands many times and intense fighting. Both sides signed a ceasefire agreement which was called the "Panmunjom Armistice Agreement" in 1953 and the war officially ended. In the end, Korea remained two separate states: communist North Korea in the north and capitalist South Korea in the south of the peninsula.

## iii. Afghanistan

The Soviet Union carried out an occupation in Afghanistan in 1979 and put a [pro-Soviet government to power](#). As a consequence of this situation, the USA, and the other European powers came up with a decision to promote anti-soviet resistance in trying to weaken the Soviet intervention. However, the Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan, and civil war and instability continued in the country.

#### **4. Current Situation**

Many intricate geopolitical issues are presently plaguing the Asia-Pacific area, escalating tensions and instability on multiple fronts. The military dictatorship in Myanmar is still suppressing dissent and using brutality against people, but the ethnic cleansing that is still taking place there against minority populations has drawn worldwide attention and condemnation.

The Taliban's comeback poses a threat to regional security and stability, and the fallout of the Afghanistan war has left the nation in a state of chaos. Afghanistan's uncertain future has forced its neighbors to review their plans and get ready for any unintended consequences.

With periodic clashes and increased military presence, the long-running conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed region in Kashmir continues to be an unstable flashpoint and a source of ongoing violence and insecurity.

A potential war between the two nuclear-armed neighbors is a worry as diplomatic tensions between China and India are rising over territory disputes along their shared border. Moreover, provocations and military actions consistently become diplomatic attempts, and the tense relations between North and South Korea continue to obstruct efforts toward peace and reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States and its regional allies have strongly resisted China's forceful posture towards Taiwan's sovereignty, making the Taiwan Strait a controversial subject. There is a serious risk to regional stability and ramifications for international security should China and Taiwan engage in military conflict.

Furthermore, with multiple entities fighting for control over vital resources and transit routes, the Central Asian region is seeing an increase in tensions driven by geopolitical rivalries and rivalry for influence. To address the underlying causes of instability and promote long-lasting peace in the Asia-Pacific area, diplomatic engagement, conflict resolution procedures, and multilateral collaboration are essential. This is highlighted by the intricate web of conflicts and disputes in the region.

Russia and Japan both claim the Kuril Islands, and neither country is prepared to give ground on their claims, which has caused tension and diplomatic conflict for decades. The dynamics of regional security and economic cooperation have been impacted by the obstruction of efforts to fully repair relations between Russia and Japan due to this territorial issue. The core disagreements about the sovereignty of the Kuril Islands still stand in the way of a resolution, notwithstanding the occasional attempts to hold talks and negotiations. The Kuril Islands' unsettled status serves as a reminder of the Asia-Pacific region's complicated geopolitical environment, where conflicting territorial claims and long-standing grievances continue to pose serious barriers to peace and stability. The lack of success in resolving these conflicts through diplomatic channels emphasizes the necessity of ongoing communication and multilateral involvement to reduce tensions and promote positive collaboration in the area.

## **5. Stakeholders and Major Parties Involved**

### **a. The People's Republic of China**



The People's Republic of China, which is one of the most prominent states not just for the Asian-Pacific region but also the whole world, constitutes one-fifth of the world's economy with 17.73 trillion USD of national income. Furthermore, they comprise 17% of the world's population, which adds up to 1,412 billion people. As for their views on the issue, they are minding keeping the state of peace and achieving the goal of disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region. However, they don't want to fall back on any state in the region in military terms. Their relationships with other Parties should be cared for since a possible peaceful environment can only be imaginable when they want. Currently, they don't have any significant mutual aggression between them and another Asia-Pacific country. However, they won't hesitate to confront a state to achieve their goals.

### **b. The Russian Federation**



The Russian Federation is another state that has a major influence in the region. Russia, which ranks 2nd in the world in terms of military, plans to make a major increase in defense expenditures, which means %6 of the national income. This percentage was %3,9 in 2023 and %2,7 in 2021. The reason behind this increase is the active Ukrainian-Russian conflicts. In a possible

scenario where the conflicts in Ukraine spread to the Asia-Pacific region, the state of peace will fatefully be harmed. The Russian Federation is excessively determined to take over the regions which they consider as their own claim. It should not be forgotten that this aim concerns the Asia-Pacific region closely.

### **c. Japan**



After the mass destruction of WW2, Japan adopted peace-loving politics not just in their perimeter but also in the whole world. Japan's security policy maintained peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region substantially. On the disarmament page, Japan is taking major steps to reach the disarmament goal in the Asia-Pacific region. They have spearheaded the

Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), submitted draft resolutions on nuclear disarmament to the UN General Assembly, and lobbied for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). However, they were forsoothly concerned about the lack of their nuclear weapons, especially against China. Another ground that can be discussed is Japan-Russia Relations. These two superpowers have some divergence of opinion on the governance of certain islands in the Asia-Pacific Region.

### **d. The United States of America**



After the Japan factor in WW2, the US strategists realized that any unrest in the Asia Pacific region could easily affect them directly. On the other hand, they also have a vested interest economically. The Asia-Pacific region has more than \$374 billion

in trade with the US and 2.8 million Americans are employed in this region. Considering all these facts, the USA aims to pursue positive improvements in its relations with Asia-Pacific states like the People's Republic of China. However, just like any other great power, the USA's first concern is the armament race and this concern ends up with lots of confusion in ensuring their security between the terms of peaceful relations or communications with armament. The USA has been criticized for undermining global stability by not controlling its arms enough studiously. As an example of these criticisms, in the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) of the United Nations General Assembly concerns upon the US deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region and its impacts on global strategic stability have been expressed.

**e. Republic of Korea**



The hazardous environment in the Asia-Pacific region has increased over time, partly due to China's increasingly assertive stance and North Korea's rapidly advancing nuclear and missile programs. South Korea's views on disarmament for peace should be evaluated in the context of their current position on nuclear proliferation in the world. South Korea has played an important role in the international nuclear order between liberal and non-liberal countries. In particular, as a functioning state that entered into intricate negotiations with other states under the rubric of the NPT regime, it used this more developed framework to mitigate against North Korean dangers while maintaining security policy based on treaties. But the South Korean people and strategic thinking elite want more leeway in their national security, or at least think that nuclear weapons will bring it.

**f. Nonviolence International Southeast Asia (NISEA)**



A non-governmental organization in the Asian region, Nonviolent International Southeast Asia (NISEA) has no financial motive. Their areas of expertise include conflict transformation throughout the region and peacebuilding. Since their formation in 1992 at Bangkok's Keesey Street Church of Christ, they have worked to advance a culture of peace while taking into account Christian church

movements. NISEA is involved in various campaigns and treaty talks. These include the worldwide Control Arms Campaign and the International Network on Explosive Weapons, which was started by non-governmental organizations advocating for alternatives to weapons.

**g. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is an organization that maintains a peaceful environment in the region. They have objectives like accelerating the economic growth and cultural development in the region in the spirit of equality and partnership to strengthen the foundation for a peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations. They promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

**h. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**



The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an intergovernmental forum composed of 21 member economies in the Pacific Rim. APEC promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Established in 1989 to take advantage of the increasing interdependence between Asia-Pacific and make sure that goods, services, investments, and people pass freely across borders. APEC is a cooperative, multilateral economic and trade forum. Within which all economies have an equal voice with decisions made by consensus. There are no legal obligations; commitments are undertaken voluntarily. Over time, APEC has helped reduce or remove tariffs and other barriers to trade in the region. This step expands economic growth as well as international imports and exports.

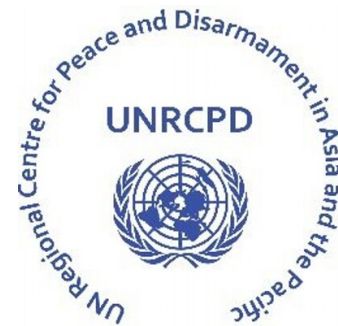
## 6. Previous Attempts to Solve This Issue

### a. UNRCPD(United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific )

#### i. Phase of Establishment

Twenty-five years ago, the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament established by a UN conference recommended that there was enormous and unexploited room for progress at the level of interregional weapons following. The Group further felt that if progress could be made in regional disarmament, an equitable solution to problems of disparity and a just settlement of disputes between countries through cooperation at the regional level. Confidence-building measures like this also will lead to confidence within each nation. All this would promote global disarmament and ease tension around the world. According to the UNDC, regional and global approaches toward disarmament and arms limitation need not be incompatible.

UNRCPD and the other Regional Centers in Latin America (UNLIREC) and Africa (UNREC), which are also addressed Each year, several resolutions on regional disarmament adopted by the General Assembly appear below. The Secretary-General also sends an annual report on each of the three Regional Centers.



#### ii. Purpose

The UNRCPD seeks to support member states in strengthening their ability to guarantee full oversight over their national stockpiles, in collaboration with partners such as ASEAN, PIF, and SAARC. The UNRCPD places a high priority on lowering the use of armed force, bolstering campaigning and outreach for disarmament, and addressing the issues raised by illegal lightweight and small weapons. Up until now, the UNRCPD's primary goals in the field of conventional weapons have been to establish and implement the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). UNRCPD works to advance and support disarmament, capacity building, and

non-proliferation in Asia and the Pacific. Global efforts to remove weapons of mass destruction (WMD) are supported by UNRCPD through cooperation with other UN agencies, civil society organizations, and local and sub-regional organizations. UNRCPD's goal is to promote the full and universal implementation of all relevant WMD disarmament measures, including the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

## **b. Bangkok Treaty**

### **i. Phase of Establishment**

The Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty holds the purpose of keeping peaceful relations, especially on the aspects of nuclear weapons between 10 member nations. The treaty was signed in Bangkok, and because of this it is also known as the Bangkok Treaty, on December 15, 1995, and since that day it has been in force to make its purposes come to reality. If it is needed to enucleate these purposes more, the 10



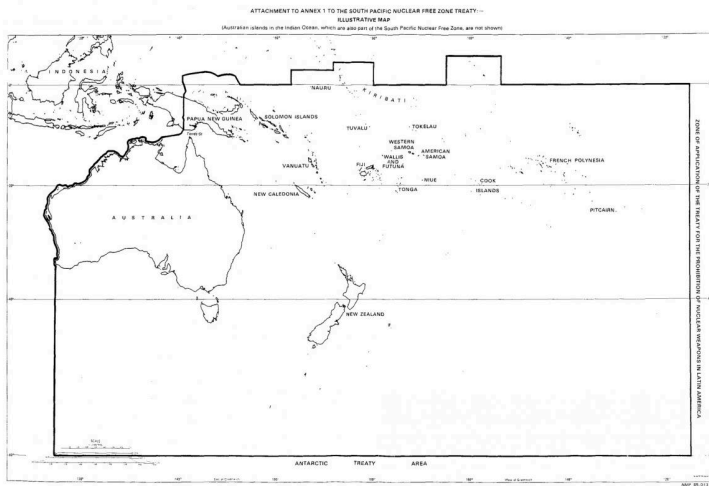
Members of the treaty, who are also members of ASEAN, are bound not to manufacture, acquire, possess, or have control over nuclear weapons. The treaty's coverage area contains the territories of its 10 member states Exclusive Economic Zones.

### **ii . Purpose**

The Bangkok Treaty, formally *the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* on formal grounds, aims to maintain Southeast Asia free of nuclear and other WMDs. As per the terms of this pact, every member agrees not to develop, produce, obtain, own, or control nuclear weapons in any way. It also aims to shield the region from radioactive radiation and environmental contamination. Furthermore, nuclear-weapon States are required to provide legally enforceable guarantees that they would not employ or threaten to use such arms against any State Party under the *SEANWFZ Treaty Protocol*.



### c. The Treaty Rarotonga



The Treaty of Rarotonga had been a crucial measure that was taken to stabilize the peace environment in the Asia Pacific region since 11 December 1986. The particular reason behind this was to ensure peace after the South Pacific's first-hand experience with nuclear weapons

testing following the Treaty of Tlatelolco in Latin America. The South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone (SPNFZ) Treaty of Rarotonga aims to prohibit nuclear explosive devices in the region in a political way.

## 7. Possible Solutions

- Mediation: such as political dialogue and negotiation support, short-term arrangements, deals, and ceasefires between parties, and drafting peace agreements. For example, the UN-Commonwealth joint mediation and political dialogue support in Fiji before the suspension of efforts last year; and the work of NGOs the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC) and Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) in Aceh.
- Broader peace process support: including electoral process assistance, constitution drafting, justice, power-sharing, economic arrangements, wealth/resource sharing, and technical advice in support of political objectives. For example, the UN's electoral support in Timor-Leste; and the work of the UN and the Peace Monitoring Group in Bougainville.

- Confidence and relationship-building: including facilitating communication between relevant parties, such as state and non-state actors. For example, HDC's work in Mindanao; and sideline meetings between states at various forums such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Shangri-La Dialogue.

COUNTRIES WITH HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

**AF** (AFGHANISTAN) (RRP)

Despite the end of active conflict, Afghanistan experienced seismic political change, sharp economic decline and underlying and longstanding vulnerabilities such as natural disasters in 2022. As 2023 commences, around 25 million people live in poverty and three quarters of people's incomes is being spent on food. Six million people are on the brink of famine and one million children face severe malnourishment. Humanitarian partners are targeting 23.7 million people with humanitarian assistance out of 28.3 million people in need.

**MM** (MYANMAR) (RRP)

The people of Myanmar continue to face an unprecedented political, human rights and humanitarian crisis that is posing grave protection risks for civilians, limiting access to vital services including health and education, and driving deep food insecurity. Humanitarian needs have worsened across the country as conflict persists, with continued high levels of displacement, destruction of property and landmine contamination especially in the country's northwest and southeast. Destruction of civilian properties combined with protracted fighting is also prolonging displacements and further degrading people's fragile living conditions. Humanitarian partners are targeting 4.5 million people with humanitarian assistance out of 17.6 million people in need.

**AF** (AFGHANISTAN) (HCRP)

More than 2 million registered Afghan refugees and a further 5 million Afghans of varying statuses are hosted by Afghanistan's neighboring countries, especially Iran and Pakistan. To mitigate the impact on national systems and support the inclusive policies of the host governments, area based investments are needed in health, education, clean and renewable energy, vocational skills development and social protection. Interventions under this RRP also aim to build Afghans' human capacity and resilience and eventually enable sustainable return and reintegration when conditions permit. Humanitarian partners are targeting 7.9 million people with humanitarian assistance – 100 per cent of the identified people in need.

**BD** (BANGLADESH) (RRP)

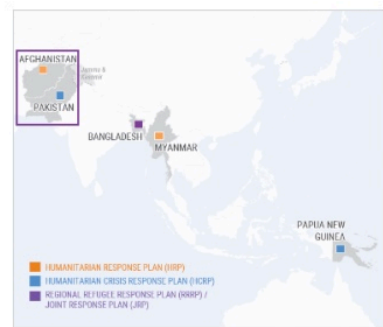
Over 980,000 Rohingya refugees and forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals (FDMN) are being temporarily sheltered in Bangladesh and rely entirely on humanitarian aid. International support is also being provided to mitigate the economic, social and environmental impacts on host communities, and to prepare Rohingya refugees and FDMN for their eventual reintegration in Myanmar. Humanitarian partners are targeting 1.5 million people with humanitarian assistance – 100 per cent of the identified Rohingya refugees, FDMN and host community members in need.

**PK** (PAKISTAN) (RRP)

Heavy rains and a combination of riverine, urban and flash flooding in 2022 caused widespread fatalities, and damaged and destroyed public infrastructure as well as nearly 2.3 million houses – mainly in Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces. The floods exacerbated already high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition for millions of people in the country, and heightened public health concerns. Humanitarian partners are targeting 9.5 million people with humanitarian assistance out of 20.6 million people in need.

**PG** (PAPUA NEW GUINEA) (RRP)

Violence escalated in parts of the Highlands region between May and July 2022, primarily in connection with the national general election in addition to longstanding underlying issues. Around 265,000 people have been affected, with people in Enga, Hela and Southern Highland provinces experiencing the greatest humanitarian need. Humanitarian partners are targeting 70,000 people with humanitarian assistance out of 105,000 people in need.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN DETAILS

				LOCATION	PLAN LINK	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	FUNDING REQUIRED (USD)	% FUNDED
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS	Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) are 18-year or multi-year plans for major and ongoing crises based on IASC guidance. They are accompanied with a Humanitarian Needs Overview.	45.9M PEOPLE IN NEED	28.2M PEOPLE TARGETED	\$5.4B REQUESTED	AFGHANISTAN (RRP)	28.3M	23.7M	\$4.6B	
						MYANMAR (RRP)	17.6M	4.5M	\$764M
HUMANITARIAN CRISIS RESPONSE PLANS	Humanitarian Crisis Response Plans (HCRP) are plans developed in countries without HRPs to provide a coordinated planning and appeal document for sudden-onset and new emergencies, for periods of less than a year.	20.7M PEOPLE IN NEED	9.6M PEOPLE TARGETED	\$832.9M REQUESTED	PAKISTAN (FLOOD RESPONSE)	20.6M	9.5M	\$816.3M <sup>1</sup>	28.7%
					PAPUA NEW GUINEA (CONFLICT)	105K	78K	\$16.6M <sup>2</sup>	28.3%
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS		9.4M PEOPLE IN NEED	9.4M PEOPLE TARGETED	\$1.5B REQUESTED	AFGHANISTAN REGION (RRP covering Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan)	7.9M	7.9M	\$619M	
					BANGLADESH (RRP - COC'S BAZAAR)	1.5M	1.47M	\$883M	

<sup>1</sup>Funding requirement for the entire response plan duration from Sep 2022 to May 2023. <sup>2</sup>Funding requirement for the entire response plan duration from Aug 2022 to May 2023. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source: Humanitarian Action and FTS Feedback: ocha.rva@un.org | unocha.org | reliefweb.int

Asia-Pacific Region Humanitarian Response Overview Infographics

8. Points to Cover

- What measures should be taken to keep the peace environment in the Asia-Pacific region?
- Is full disarmament possible and logical, how?
- What limitations of disarmament for keeping the peace environment in the region?

- What punishments should be sentenced when the limitations are broken by a member state?
- Which common ground or organization can be formed to establish borders for conflicting countries to make sure border conflicts don't happen in the region?
- How should the usage of unaccepted arms be inspected?

## 9. Resources and Links for Further Information

<https://dkiapcss.edu/about/ap-countries/>

<https://www.unrcpd.org/about/>

<https://www.apec.org/about-us/about-apec#:~:text=APEC%27s%2021%20members%20aim%20to,by%20accelerating%20regional%20economic%20integration.>

<https://www.fao.org/3/W4388E/w4388e03.htm#:~:text=The%20Asia%20Pacific%20Region%2C%20as,of%20the%20global%20land%20area.>

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