

28 – 31 March 2021

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council (SC) NMUN
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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Johanna Barton
Chair	Aleksei Stanonis

Agenda

- I. Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security
- II. The Situation in Libya
- III. The Situation in Yemen
- IV. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
PR/2/1	The Situation in Libya	Adopted by Acclamation
PRST/2/2	The Situation in Libya	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/1/1	Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/1/2	Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted by Acclamation

Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Situation in Yemen
- II. Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security
- III. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the Council adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security". By Monday, the Dais received a total of two working papers covering a wide range of topics: supporting peace-keeping missions affected by COVID-19, implementing a global ceasefire, tackling misinformation to prevent violence against health workers, and measures to ensure equal access to vaccines.

On Tuesday, the Council amended the agenda to consider the crisis in Libya. Representatives from Turkey, Egypt, and Libya addressed the Council and answered the delegate's questions. The work of the committee resulted in the adoption of a Presidential Statement and a Press Statement.

On Wednesday, the two working papers on the impact of COVID-19 on peace and security were accepted as draft resolutions. The committee adopted both draft resolutions by acclamation. The resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including the call for an international ceasefire, multilateralism, cooperation, support for peacekeeping operations. Over the course of the week the body demonstrated a high level of diplomacy and willpower to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on peace and security and to achieve peace in Libya.



Code: PR/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Libya

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Council President:

The Members of the Security Council express concern over the worsening situation in Libya in the city of Sirte as skirmishes between an unverified faction and the Libyan National Army escalated in the last few days. The escalation comes as part of a consequence of the civil war that has ravaged the country since 2011, preventing democratic process and causing widespread human rights violations against civilians. Since the conflict began, more than 20,000 people have been killed, more than 4,000 people have disappeared and more than 8,000 casualties.

The Members of the Security Council emphasize the vital importance of a credible ceasefire agreement as detailed in Security Council resolutions 2532 (2020) and 2565 (2021). It lends to the effectiveness and overall peace and security of Libya and surrounding Member States.

Moreover, the Members of the Security Council fully support the Libyan people and interim government in their quest for peace and reconciliation and requests the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to harness an inclusive perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of National Unity in securing the full, effective, and meaningful participation, as well as leadership, of vulnerable groups, including women and girls, displaced persons, migrants, and youth and children, threatened by the proliferation of conflict in-country in line with resolution 1325 (2000).

The Members of the Security Council believe that the United Nations should act as a facilitator of peace negotiations, but not as an enforcer. It is critical that the integrity of the political process is upheld, and that international actors contribute constructively and in good faith, while emphasizing a Libyan-owned process which respects Libya's sovereignty. They recall the commitment of the participants of the Berlin Conference to refrain from any interference in the armed conflict or in the internal affairs of Libya and their call on international actors to do the same. It is the belief of the Members of the Security Council to assist Libya and ensure sovereignty is not impeded upon or affected by its actions. This is important to all Member States and will be upheld. The Members of the Security Council stress the importance of UNSMIL's focus on national sovereignty and local institutions, as outlined by Security Council resolution 2542 (2020), and emphasize human rights, the safeguarding of uncontrolled arms access and the coordination of assisting international actors and non-governmental organizations.

The Members of the Security Council note the destructive impacts of the COVID-19 and its threat to security and peace within Libya, the Middle East, and across the world and believe that, whilst finding solutions for the crisis, the pandemic must also be kept at the forefront of our minds. They further believe that continuous consideration must be given to Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) to ensure international cooperation to facilitate equitable and affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines. Continuing to provide medical assistance, especially the COVID-19 vaccine, to ensure the health of the Libyan people during this crisis is not further disadvantaged by the pandemic.



Code: PRST/2/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Libya

At the meeting of the Security Council that took place on 31 March 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in Libya", the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on a behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recommends the urgent consideration of intra-governmental peace talks building upon the precedents set out in the Berlin and Geneva peace negotiations, in particular championing the appointment of a consensus candidate to the vacant role of Minister of Defense to remove the root cause of civil disorder both in the government and nationwide.

"The Security Council recognizes the importance of upholding Libya's sovereignty. The United Nations should act as a facilitator of peace negotiations, but not as an enforcer. Peace and political processes should only be run under the auspice of the United Nations."

"The Security Council realizes the need for a response given the disproportionate strain placed on women, children, and other vulnerable groups in Libya and other conflict zones while maintaining respect for state sovereignty.

"The Security Council stresses the importance of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya's (UNISML) focus on national sovereignty and local institutions, as outlined by Security Council resolution 2542 (2020) on extension of the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 September 2021, and emphasizing human rights, safeguarding uncontrolled arms access, and coordinating assistance from international actors and non-governmental organizations.

"The Security Council welcomes coordinated efforts from other branches, including World Health Organization, United Nation's Population Fund, UN-Habitat, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian affairs as well as outside organizations like the World Food Programme and International Organization for Migration.

"The Security Council welcomes the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) in Libya as a key step in upholding accountability mechanisms and International Humanitarian Law. While the FFM cannot conduct criminal investigations or prosecute individuals, the evidence preserved may be used by Libyan judicial authorities and third countries exercising universal jurisdiction. The Security Council therefore encourages Member States to observe the importance of accountability mechanisms and holding perpetrators accountable.

"The Security Council calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign mercenaries, including armed groups and paramilitary forces participating in the Libyan conflict. The presence of any forms of foreign forces in Libya will only contribute to further complicating the Libyan crisis and cause greater humanitarian tragedy.

"The Security Council calls attention to the commitment of states made in the conclusion of the Berlin Conference on Libya to refrain from intervention in the armed conflict and internal affairs of Libya. The Council warns against any formal or informal intervention in Libya by any other State. We emphasize that such acts would lead to the use of all available

tools for the Security Council, including sanctions and bans against violations of the Libyan sovereignty.

“The Security Council underlines the importance of comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all armed groups in Libya, which will support peace and stability, in addition to the democratic process in Libya.

“The Security Council supports 5+5 Joint Military Commission deliberation, which is aiming to maintain a ceasefire between parties of the Libyan conflict. Putting into consideration the urgent need for securing humanitarian access under COVID-19 pandemic.

“The Security Council notes with deep concern the destructive impacts of the COVID-19 and the potential threat this poses to future security and peace within Libya, the Middle East, and across the world, and that consideration must be given to Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) to ensure international cooperation to facilitate equitable and affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines.

“The Security Council is alarmed by the fact that since the start of the Libyan civil war complete truce has not been achieved, and suggests setting up a panel with officials for suggestions to protect civilians and vulnerable populations by training law enforcement officials in dealing with issues of violations of International Humanitarian Law.

“The Security Council calls for UNSMIL to take fully into account a gender perspective throughout its mandate and to assist the Government of National Unity in securing the full, effective, and meaningful participation, as well as leadership, of women in the democratic transition, as well as protecting women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual violence in conflict, in line with resolution 1325 (2000).

“The Security Council reaffirms Article 1, Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, emphasizes its commitment to suppressing acts of aggression against any Member State, and will convene immediately to respond to any act of aggression against Libya.

“The Security Council remains dedicated to strengthening democratic processes and the rule of law in Libya.

“The Security Council encourages the implementation of an effective United Nations’ ceasefire monitoring and verification mechanism fully integrated on the principle of Libya’s national ownership to produce a safe operating environment for the civil society.

“The Security Council reaffirms the need for further cooperation of all nations in the global ceasefire to allow for humanitarian aid related to handling the COVID-19 pandemic, while limiting further socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on the situation in Libya. The Security Council supports the access to COVID-19 Tool Accelerator in its COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access initiative which ensures the delivering of the vaccines to Libyan people.

“The Security Council recognizes the United Nations aid related to COVID-19 by reaffirming the UNOCHA and the Libyan Government plan on preparedness and immediate response to the pandemic. Further endorsing the Socio-Economic framework for the Response to COVID-19 in Libya as it addresses socio-economic support for the most vulnerable groups.

“The Security Council is concerned by violations of International Humanitarian Law, including the mass graves at Tarhouna, a lack of respect for human rights of Libyan migrants that have been displaced, condemns the attacks on leaders, human rights defenders, civilians,

in order to create a safer environment; supports the Fact Finding Mission; emphasizing commitment to gender-equitable solution, as a broad and inclusive political process cannot be successful without the full, equal, meaningful participation of women; implementing a National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security, increasing enforcement and accountability mechanisms to track human rights abusing actors.”



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security

The Security Council,

Troubled by the global threat to international peace and security posed by COVID-19 and its adverse spillover effects on social, economic, and political stability and prosperity,

Reaffirming the need for a multilateral and multilevel global approach to proactively fight the spread of the coronavirus, as underscored by unanimously adopted General Assembly resolution 74/270 on “Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)”,

Fully supporting the global indiscriminate and equitable access to and distribution of medicines and vaccines as set forth by General Assembly resolution 74/274 on “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19”, as a means of mitigating the threat of COVID-19 strains and potential mutations diminishing the effectiveness of developed vaccinations,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women, Peace, and Security”, calls for concrete actions to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on peace and security and ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, youth, and displaced persons in the development and implementation of an adequate and sustainable response to the pandemic,

Noting with concern the regress on reaching the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* as indicated by the *2020 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Report* due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this vein stressing the importance of good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5) and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), taking into account the accentuated vulnerabilities of women and youth,

Affirming resolutions A/RES/64/108 on “Global health and foreign policy”, WHA58/2005/REC/1, and WHA63.1, all of which refer to Member States’ collective responsibility to increase efforts towards vaccine equity and to work towards strengthening health care capacities in developing Member States,

Cognizant of the fact that COVID-19 has led to significant delays and alterations in the functioning of United Nations Peacekeepers, placing on them the responsibility to prevent the spread of the virus to the vulnerable populations they seek to protect, as stated in the *Department of Peace Operations report titled Impact of COVID-19 on Peacekeeping*,

Concerned by the fact that there were more than 1,000 attacks on health care workers and facilities of which more than 400 were related to COVID-19, many of which were caused due to the spreading of misinformation and stigma around the pandemic, as stated in the WHO report titled *Attacks Against Healthcare Workers* (2020),

Deeply alarmed that incidents of violence against women have become as much as 25% more common in conflict zones since the start of the coronavirus pandemic according to Secretary-General policy brief, *Impact of COVID-19 on Women*,

Noting the delay in aid distribution caused by poor infrastructure underscored in UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs policy report *Social Policy and Social Protection Measures to Build Africa Better Post-COVID-19*,

Suggesting adherence to General Assembly resolution 2625 on “Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”, specifically pertaining to the clause of Member States’ freedom of choice in order to respect each Member States’ individual sovereignty,

Acknowledging Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) on “Maintenance of international peace and security”, which emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and collaboration in finding solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic and its threats to peace and security,

Seeking the creation of an economic and infrastructural initiative to allow for equal access to vaccines and the necessary tools to develop global vaccine production, this initiative will prevent the effects of COVID-19 from causing more economic instability across the globe, the focus on economic initiatives provides all Member States with the tools necessary to ensure stability during this pandemic, through the means of licensing schemes, infrastructural input and intellectual cooperation all Member States can be more protected against the threats of COVID-19,

Highlighting the divide between the Global North and the Global South when looking at equitable distribution of vaccines and other medical supplies as it will aid in addressing vaccine hoarding and the possible herd immunity that would result in by vaccinating the majority of the globe thereby adding to the overall peace and security for all Member States,

Recognizing the work done by the World Health Organization (WHO) alongside the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) regarding the creation and implementation of the COVAX program, which aims to provide equitable vaccine access for those in developing nations,

Realizing that intellectual property laws and regulations must be adapted to allow for a safe and fast distribution of COVID-19 vaccinations,

Expressing satisfaction with the development of several safe and effective vaccines at crucial speed,

1. *Urges* Member States to reconcile and amplify cooperation between international organizations, such as the WHO, UN Women, and local governments to better delegate funding and facilitate distribution of vaccines as well as long-term preventative measures focused on public health and disease control;
2. *Reiterates* its calls to expand equal and indiscriminate access to medical resources and equipment in rural areas which do not have the ability to quarantine or lock-down on the same scale as more developed regions in order to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable and disadvantaged people groups, including women, children, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, and displaced persons;
3. *Encourages* Member States to upscale recruitment and training of women peacekeepers and incorporate gender and cultural awareness in their training programs since women and girls face unique challenges in the face of COVID-19, such as increased domestic and sexual violence:
 - a. By collaborating with the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation to enhance training gender focal dialogues amongst vulnerable groups;
 - b. To implement gender-conscious communication with vulnerable groups, especially in terms of victims of domestic and sexual violence;
4. *Requests* Member States to prioritize the roll-out of available vaccination resources in order to facilitate on ground access, mitigate stigmas, protect and support relevant actors including but not limited to:

- a. Frontline healthcare workers;
 - b. Humanitarian personnel;
 - c. Peacekeepers;
 - d. Peacebuilders;
5. *Calls upon* United Nations Peacekeeping missions to coordinate with the United Nations Department of Global Communications in order to:
- a. Raise awareness for the acute impact of COVID-19 on women and children by including in their headquarters' public service broadcasts up-to-date information concerning violence and abuse against women and children;
 - b. Counteract the impact of COVID-19 on women and children by including also in their public service broadcasts messages discouraging such violence and abuse, inviting local and regional moral authorities to speak on these topics when possible;
 - c. Further counteract the impact of COVID-19 on people vulnerable groups, what resources are available in their geographic proximity to gain access to social and medical assistance;
6. *Calls on* Member States to take part in the transnational COVID-19 information dissemination workshops conducted by CCIC-UNESCO that works towards the transmission of trustworthy and verified information about health and COVID-19 throughout the pandemic with the aim of reducing confusion, harm, and exploitation of the masses;
7. *Calls upon* United Nations Peacekeeping Missions across the world to model after the COVID-19 Action Plan of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force which is designed to maintain operational capability and limit the spread of the virus by screening upon entry all UNDOF positions, and restricting movement between positions with a dedicated Crisis Management Team required to meet weekly to discuss new containment measures;
8. *Authorizes* the creation of a functional international initiative, by the WHO, to ensure vaccine sharing, with prominent focus on the creation of economic, intellectual, and infrastructural schemes, this will work in conjunction with the existing WHO COVAX organization to allow for Member State development by:
- a. Creating three priority schemes, within the initiative, that focus on the economic, infrastructural, and intellectual ways in which COVID-19 vaccines can be shared to maintain peace and security;
 - i. Allowing Member States to provide funding designated for the production and the distribution of a vaccine in areas that need additional support:
 1. Including regions directly affected by conflict, regions suffering from political unrest and regions that are impoverished and isolated from major civic centers;
 2. Funding includes, and is not limited to, that of Members States, private companies, and NGOs to ensure global cooperation and keeping in line with individual sovereignty;
 3. Economic funding will provide the foundation for further Member State development and ensure the impacts of COVID-19;

- ii. Encourages the creation of an infrastructural scheme that provides access, for all Member States, to the necessary tools and platforms to develop the COVID-19 vaccines within individual Member States and reduce vaccine inequality:
 - 1. Technological and mechanical infrastructure will be made available to all Member States, the specifics of this equipment is to ensure the production of vaccines can take place in all Member States and they have the foundations in place to begin this process;
 - 2. The individual needs of each Member State can be met by the scheme as it molds to their specific infrastructure;
 - 3. Donors can be for any sphere including Member States, private companies, and NGOs to allow for economic fluidity, Member States also have the option (as part of this opt-in scheme) to decide the amount to contribute, the period of time and the extent;
- iii. *Supporting* the increase of vaccines production via licensing agreements, transfers technologies, technical assistance, and patent information through:
 - 1. Utilizing the existing World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) network of the technology and innovation support centers (TISCs) in all developing countries as support;
 - 2. Building sustainable production and manufacturing of vaccine everywhere, enabling Member States to build domestic manufacturing capacity;
- b. Calls for the creation of a review panel, alongside this initiative, to ensure its successful implementation that it meets the needs of every Member State are being met:
 - i. The panels primary functions focus on reviewing each Member State's uses of the schemes to ensure;
 - ii. This will take place on an annual basis at the beginning to the year;
 - iii. The review panel has the ability of an emergency meeting, following the approval or Member States, to resolve any issues of challenges facing any Member State;
 - iv. The power of the review committee is to advise and suggest changes and adaptations of the initiative, these will be confirmed by the WHO prior to implementation;
- c. Sharing resources and information with the WHO and CEPI, to create an effective and efficient supplement to the COVAX program that is already being implemented worldwide by the WHO:
 - i. While focusing on populations such as young people with underlying health conditions, and workers in the education and hospitality sector not currently covered by the COVAX program;
 - ii. Creating a plan for vaccinating the 80% percent of the population that is not a priority group under COVAX;

9. *Introducing* an opt-in procedure regarding the initiative for all Member States to ensure Member States' sovereignty is not infringed upon regarding all aspects of equitable distribution of vaccines, medical supplies, and fiscal aid while still addressing the COVID-19 pandemic as a global threat to peace and security:
 - a. Recognizing sovereign borders in the sense that once Member States decide to partake in any form of aid that the agreement is binding as reflected in General Assembly resolution 2625 on "Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations":
 - i. Thereby ensuring Member States are held accountable to mitigate the amount of potential peace and security threats and;
 - ii. Bearing in mind that while the restrictions of the agreement are not voluntary, the initial decision by the Member States to enter the agreement is voluntary;
 - b. Acknowledging that Member States are subject to an annual review as a measure of accountability within the Members of the agreement:
 - i. To allow for Member States a forum for collective action to proceed if necessary if signatory Member States are not following the objectives of the agreement;
 - ii. To provide an area for further discussion on the effectiveness of the agreement's initiatives and Member States alike;
 - c. Respecting Member States individual limitations but offering a platform for possible solutions in order for the global community to properly mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and adding a dimension to observe if any Member State may be vaccine hoarding more than what is strictly required:
 - i. As the Security Council recognizes the importance of ensuring equitable distribution and overboard approach of vaccine hoarding is not recommended;
 - ii. In recognition of the fact that herd immunity is best served by the entire globe being vaccinated to avoid the threat of travel related spread of COVID-19;
10. *Encourages* regional organizations, in consideration of delays in aid distribution caused by poor infrastructure in developing States, to prepare for future socio-economic and humanitarian crises by adopting economic development strategies similar to the Commonwealth of Nations *Hub and Spoke Programme* in order to:
 - a. Reduce dependency on foreign aid by developing the economic base necessary to sustainably produce or import:
 - i. Food;
 - ii. Medicine;
 - iii. Other human necessities;
 - b. Develop the infrastructure necessary to distribute humanitarian aid;
11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the purpose of working towards international peace and security in alignment with the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Recalling Geneva Conventions' (1949) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War and the Protection of Health Care Services and Facilities in light of the obstructions to peacekeeping the COVID-19 pandemic has caused, including the targeting of aid workers by terrorist groups and obstructions to humanitarian aid in conflict-ridden areas,

Alarmed by the current coronavirus pandemic causing global instability in peace and security, specifically with the recent rise of xenophobia, hate speech, and extremist ideologies that aim to achieve political goals through violence, as well as proliferated terrorist recruitment amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, hindering international cooperation efforts and making it easier for terrorists to perform successful attacks and gain influence,

Noting the role of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the face of the common threat of pandemics, in particular by enabling equitable global access to effective diagnostics, therapeutics, medicines and provisions of the real number of COVID-19 cases,

Acknowledging the work of Civil Society Organizations, including the United Nations Young (UNOY) Peacebuilders in the propagation of peace,

Referring to the UN Charter Article 41, which authorizes taking sanctions measures and enforcement tools that do not involve the use of armed force,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2532 (2020) on "Cessation of hostilities in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic", demanding for a general and immediate cessation of hostilities to enable safe, unhindered, and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing Security Council resolution 2286 (2016) on the "Protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel in armed conflict" as it strongly condemns attacks and threats against the wounded and the sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 75/26 (2020) on "Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace" and its call for parties to conflict to engage in faith- and culture-based dialogues to promote peace,

Bearing in mind the letter dated 8 March 2021 from the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) on "the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" addressed to the President of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind that the fight against terrorism should not imply broad interpretations of the use of force that leads to violations of international law, specifically human rights law, and *reaffirming* the commitment of Member States to protect and support victims of terrorism, as marked by the annual International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism,

Condemning the proliferation of violent extremism and terrorism online, especially the spread of misogynistic content online, risking the intensification of violence against women and girls,

Recognizing the role of the United Nation's Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) in the anticipation and prevention of the terrorist activities,

Emphasizing the unity, common origin, and solidarity of mankind, and the need for intensified international collaboration in the face of the common threat of pandemics, in particular by enabling equitable global access to quality, safe, and affordable medicines, vaccines, as well as equipment for COVID-19 response,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 75/68 (2020), which notes the importance of verification mechanisms for arms control,

1. *Proclaims* an extended duration for the immediate global ceasefire previously established in Security Council resolution 2532 (2020) to allow for furthering humanitarian assistance relevant to mitigating the coronavirus pandemic for a duration of 120 consecutive days or for a duration following the recommendation of the WHO in stability of COVID-19 and its variant cases for all nations involved, whichever occurs sooner;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to focus peacekeeping operations, within the capacity of their mandate, to facilitate humanitarian access to mitigate COVID-19's impact on the provision of unhindered and sustained delivery of humanitarian aid by:
 - a. Providing regular updates and report to the Security Council on the effects of efforts regarding the mitigation of the COVID-19 pandemic, specific to the provision of sustained humanitarian assistance in conflict-ridden areas;
 - b. Adopting an inclusive approach complying with the principles of UN Women and to respect, promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;
3. *Demands* that all parties to armed conflict fully comply with their obligations under international law, including International Humanitarian Law (IHL), as applicable, in particular obligations under the *Geneva Conventions* of 1949, and the obligations, as applicable, under the additional protocols of 1977 and 2005, to ensure the respect and protection of all medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their mean of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;
4. *Seeking* the inclusion of sanctions and bans against proven violators of ceasefire and IHL, particularly, in cases related to guaranteeing access for humanitarian convoys and humanitarian staff, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Non-state actors, including domestic armed groups and paramilitary forces informally intervening in Member States that are facing armed conflicts, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Wagner Group, which is controlling areas in central and southern Libya, in a clear violation of the Libyan sovereignty and the peacekeeping process supported by the UNSMIL;
 - ii. Any other non-state armed groups that are in control of populations affected by COVID-19 pandemic and do not respect the announced ceasefire, creating a Member State of chaos that threaten the democratic process in any relevant Member State;
 - b. Member State actors who do not respect ceasefire and delay the humanitarian action in areas of armed conflicts, with a consideration that these sanctions should not affect the needs of citizens of relevant Member State-actors; this can be considered in ways such as but not limited to:

- i. Member State-actors informally intervening in conflicts taking place in other sovereign Member States, in a way that participates in the escalation of armed conflicts and the violation of IHL;
 - ii. Other Member State-actors seek the use of force to deal with issues or disagreements with other sovereign Member States, which can contribute to further complicating the existing humanitarian situation under COVID-19 pandemic;
 - c. Authorities excluding civilians other than their citizens from their COVID-19 vaccine program such as but not limited to Palestinians living in occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip;
5. *Requests* Member States to empower the engagement of civil society organizations in order to limit the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic through the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism *Civil-Society Engagement Strategy* by:
- a. Inviting all community leaders to speak in favor of social and humanitarian assistance, encouraging community members less impacted by the virus to help those more impacted;
 - b. Reaching out to relevant indigenous communities to bring further awareness to the severity of the coronavirus pandemic and allow for support where applicable;
 - c. Collaborating with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to lessen the social impact of COVID-19 on children affected by the negative consequences of navigating loss, isolation, and limited resources;
 - d. Supporting the UNOY in the engaging of civil society organizations to its anti-terrorist activities;
6. *Suggests* reconciling international and national measures to ensure effective measures aimed at underlying causes by modeling strategies such as the European Union Counter-Terrorism Agenda, adopted in 2020 and designed to combat terrorism by creating a database of hashes, scanning tools for online terrorism appeals, and other effective counter-terrorism measures;
7. *Recommends* empowering governments by international exchange on crisis management and counterterrorism by enlarging modeling initiatives like the consultation meetings held by UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch;
8. *Emphasizes* the need for the adoption of measures to regulate and prevent the dissemination of xenophobia, hate speech, and violent extremist ideas online by:
- a. Strengthening the official response of the UN and Member States to counter disinformation and conspiracy theories regarding COVID-19;
 - b. Empowering online resilience building initiatives and campaigns;
 - c. Recommending the establishment of third-party agencies which misinformation and extremist websites taking advantage of the pandemic can be reported for monitoring;
9. *Recommends* the General Assembly Sixth Committee to consider the conclusion of an international convention against the criminal use of information technologies;
10. *Calls upon* Member States of origin of arms and combat-related technologies as well as legitimate Member State actors receiving them to counteract the sharp increase in terrorist

activity since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic noted in United Nation's Institute for Training and Research report *Impact of COVID-19 on Violent Extremism and Terrorism* by restricting their access to arms and combat-related technologies by adopting and implement legislation including provisions such as:

- a. Member States of origin assigning government-approved personnel to shipments of arms and combat-related technologies to ensure:
 - i. The shipments are received only by intended legitimate Member State actors;
 - ii. No inventory from the shipments is lost, stolen, or otherwise diverted during shipment;
- b. Member States of origin utilizing domestic intelligence and law enforcement agencies to detect potential plans to illicitly divert or seize legally purchased or transferred arms and combat-related technologies and follow up on any threats discovered by:
 - i. Notifying relevant military offices and law enforcement agencies of any such plan and providing them all known details concerning the plans so they may prepare to counter them;
 - ii. Offering assistance in thwarting the plans when feasible given financial and operational constraints;
- c. Recipient Member States arranging for secure delegations of the Member State to be present at the location at which arms and combat-related technologies arrive in their sovereign jurisdiction which will:
 - i. Verify that all expected weapons and combat-related technologies have arrived as planned;
 - ii. Provide security for transportation of weapons and combat-related technologies to their intended end-use destination;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.