

1 Code: SC/RES/1/1  
2 Committee: Security Council – B  
3 Subject: Women, Peace, and Security: Revisiting and Reviewing Security Council Resolution  
4 1325



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6 *Reaffirming* the importance of Resolution 1325 (2000) and its major contribution in reducing  
7 violence against women in the realm of peace and security, and to fully implement the  
8 aforementioned resolution in order to see true progress on this, the 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary of such an  
9 important resolution,

10  
11 *Recognizing* that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace, and Security (IATF)  
12 continually advises the policy and operational working agenda of headquarters and field-based  
13 actors including the senior-level management executive committees, Special Representatives of  
14 the Secretary-General and peacekeeping teams, UN system entities and civil society for the  
15 United Nations including Women for Women,

16  
17 *Reaffirming* its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United  
18 Nations, including its commitment and respect to the principles of political independence,  
19 sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and  
20 peacebuilding activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under  
21 international law,

22  
23 *Commending* the critical role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of  
24 international peace and security, preventing and containing conflicts, promoting compliance with  
25 international norms and Security Council decisions and building peace in post-conflict situations,

26  
27 *Recalling* all its previous relevant resolutions and statements of its President which underscore  
28 the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional  
29 organizations, in particular the Association of East Asian Nations Plus Six (ASEAN+6), the  
30 European Union (EU), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Caribbean  
31 Community (CARICOM), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Arab League (AL),  
32 the African Union (AU), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Commonwealth of Independent  
33 States (CIS), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of  
34 regional and sub-regional organizations,

35  
36 *Recalling* its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1894 (2009) and  
37 1960 (2010) and its commitment to their full and effective implementation and reaffirming the  
38 important role that women play in mediation, conflict prevention, as well as in the peaceful  
39 resolution of conflict and peacebuilding as expressed in its Presidential Statement 2011/20 of 28  
40 October 2011 and also reaffirming the importance of the prevention of and protection from  
41 sexual violence,

42  
43 *Recognizing* the importance of strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional  
44 organizations in conflict prevention and crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization,

45

46 *Reaffirming* its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the  
47 maintenance of international peace and security and its readiness to strive for sustainable peace  
48 in all situations under its consideration,

49  
50 *Recognizing* that the IATF continually advises the policy and operational working agenda of  
51 Headquarters and field-based actors including senior-level management executive committees,  
52 Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and peacekeeping teams, UN system entities  
53 and civil society for the United Nations,

54  
55 *Recognizing* that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of  
56 their citizens,

57  
58 *Calling on* the cooperation of regional actors within the UN framework to promote the protection  
59 of the rights of women and girls,

60  
61 *Recalling* its condemnation in the strongest terms of all forms of violence against women based  
62 on gender or sex,

63  
64 *Noting* that civilians account for a vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict;  
65 that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, often as a tactic of  
66 war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a  
67 community or ethnic group and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some  
68 instance persist after the cessation of hostilities,

69  
70 *Affirms* the Secretary-General's concern regarding the lack of priority placed on issues involving  
71 women peace and security by Security Council mission briefings as addressed by the Secretary-  
72 General in the report on Women and Peace (S/2012/732),

73  
74 *Recognizes* the need for women in United Nations peacekeeping forces,

75  
76 *Notes* the importance of precise, accurate data in the formation of effective policy,

77  
78 *Reminding* Member States of the importance of the Millennium Development Goals especially  
79 those promoting gender equality and empowering women,

80  
81 *Reiterating* the importance of resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960  
82 (2010),

83  
84 *Welcoming* the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the  
85 inter-agency initiative "United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict", to create  
86 awareness about sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and ultimately put  
87 an end to it,

88  
89 *Reaffirming* the obligations of states parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms  
90 of Discrimination (CEDAW), the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the  
91 Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,

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*The Security Council,*



- 1) *Emphasizes* the need for both the Office of the Special Advisor to the United Nations on Gender Issues (OSAGI) and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace, and Security (IATF) to consolidate executive procedure and work in tandem to implement order and authority as directed;
- 2) *Urges* the implementation of a system for continual development and awareness for the OSAGI and IATF;
- 3) *Directs* the IATF to advise all pertinent United Nations Agencies and Peacekeeping Operations on the importance of protecting and rehabilitating women in conflict zones in line with SC Resolution 1325 (2000);
- 4) *Compels* the IATF to address the need for increased female participation in United Nations sponsored peacekeeping operations;
- 5) *Further expresses* the need for the IATF to emphasize the construction and development of recommendations regarding conflict zones concerning non-state actors who engage in activities detrimental to the health and safety of women;
- 6) *Calls Upon* the IATF to relegate an increased emphasis as to the advisement of peacekeeping forces regarding the task of rehabilitating women in post conflict zones;
- 7) *Appoints* targeted regional envoys with female leadership, who visit regional bodies including but not limited to the ASEAN+6, EU, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), CARICOM, the OAS, AL, the AU, the PIF, the CIS, in the attempt to integrate national action plans into a regional action plan;
- 8) *Requests* envoys as mentioned are at least 75% women;
- 9) *Requests* the General Assembly to establish a biennial conference bringing together all established regional bodies as mentioned and representatives of Member States to develop, exchange, and create action plans, with the ultimate goal of developing a lasting all-encompassing treaty regarding women’s rights in relation to peace and security commencing June 2024, the conference will begin as the centerfold for the Beijing Update of SC Resolution 1325 (2000);
- 10) *Encourages* Member States to continue to integrate women into existing military, police, and peacekeeping forces;
- 11) *Endorses* the creation of the United Nations Training and Response Group for Women (UNTRGW) from the existing infrastructure of the Office of Military Affairs under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to:

- 138 a) Assist in the training of women in Member States in order to be integrated into those  
 139 states' existing systems;  
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- 141 b) Include training for dealing with situations of sexual and/ or physical assault for  
 142 response to conflict;  
 143
- 144 c) Support personnel who tend to women who are victims of sexual and/ or physical  
 145 assault in conflict;  
 146
- 147 12) *Recommends* all Member States establish exclusive female-constituted security task  
 148 forces within existing domestic police forces;  
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- 150 13) *Requests* the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division of the DPKO to:  
 151
- 152 a) Create guidelines to assist Member States in the creation of UNTRGW;  
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- 154 b) Assist when requested in the creation of UNTRGW for Member States;  
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- 156 c) Design a robust, thorough evaluation method to ascertain the efficacy of UNTRGW;  
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- 158 14) *Provides* that Member States may request the presence of UNTRGW;  
 159
- 160 15) *Suggests* that these task forces be trained in partnership with the DPKO in order to:  
 161
- 162 a) Prevent attacks on women particularly in regards to crimes such as assault and rape in  
 163 conflict;  
 164
- 165 b) Understand the psychological impact of these crimes and to act as a support group for  
 166 women in the immediate aftermath of an assault through conflict;  
 167
- 168 16) *Calls upon* DPKO to increase the amount of women participating in peacekeeping  
 169 operation under the Office of Military Affairs;  
 170
- 171 17) *Endorses* the goal of increasing the percentage of women in peacekeeping missions to ten  
 172 percent by 2024 and continued growth thereafter;  
 173
- 174 18) *Calls upon* the United Nations International Training and Research Institute for the  
 175 Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) to conduct studies and give annual reports to  
 176 the Security Council on the progress of reaching the ten percent goal;  
 177
- 178 19) *Urges* a renewed effort by pertinent UN bodies such as UN Women, NGOs, and  
 179 universities or private research foundations pertaining to research similar to research  
 180 conducted by UN-INSTRAW to:  
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- 182 a) Significantly increase the empirical evidence collected regarding violence against  
 183 and/or violations of women rights regarding women in conflict;

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- b) Help Member States in the process of data collection through the advancement of empirical evidence gathering and technological analyses/storage;
- 20) *Stresses* the need to increase the amount of Gender Advisors utilized by the pertinent UN bodies tasked with women, peace and security issues such as UN Women;
- 21) *Requests* the Secretary-General under the auspice of the DPKO create all-female peacekeeping units, as appropriate and when deemed necessary, duly fulfilled by Chapter 5 of the United Nations Charter, respecting police action, protection of civilians, educational practices, and post conflict reconstruction;
- 22) *Calls upon* Member States to provide officers for the all-female peacekeeping units, as volunteered;
- 23) *Suggests* peacekeepers may be prohibited, subject to the discretion of Member States, who want to engage in any peacekeeping operation if said operation contradicts with member-states' national military policies;
- 24) *Requires* the Secretary-General at the conclusion of 2016 to review the provisions of this document as outlined and determine if the Security Council should revisit the topic to address concerns of their implementation;
- 25) *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

1 Code: SC/RES/2/1  
2 Committee: Security Council B  
3 Subject: Resource Scarcity and its Relation to Conflict  
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5 *Recognizing* the adverse impacts of natural disasters on Member States' abilities to maintain and  
6 provide sufficient amounts of food and water resources,  
7

8 *Taking note* of the undeniable relation of resource scarcity to creating and perpetuating conflict  
9 as seen in various situations including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Senegal,  
10

11 *Deploing* the actions of states which perpetuate the problem of resource scarcity through the  
12 misuse, commercialization, and abuse of resources, especially water, which the United Nations  
13 has recognized as a basic human right,  
14

15 *Reminds* Member States of the potential threat of climate change and of our commitment to  
16 addressing this situation,  
17

18 *Taking note* of the potential dangers associated with certain alternative energy sources,  
19

20 *Emphasizing* the peaceful and safe implementation of renewable and alternative energy sources,  
21

22 *Affirming* the efforts of the unique committees and task forces which have been actively involved  
23 in combating the problems aforementioned,  
24

25 *Emphasizing* the necessity of addressing the resource scarcity issue before, during, and post  
26 conflict,  
27

28 *Recognizing* the world's resources are finite, and the demand for resources such as water and  
29 energy has potential to lead to conflict,  
30

31 *Keeping in mind* that the United Nations Environmental Program report titled "From Conflict to  
32 Peace building, the Role of Natural Resources and the Environment" suggests that in the last 60  
33 years 40% of intrastate conflicts are related to resources,  
34

35 Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council president entitled "Peace and  
36 Security" (PRST/2011/15),  
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38 *The Security Council,*  
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40 1. *Recognizes* the existence of the Global Water Partnership and the solutions to management of  
41 water in the form of regional and sub-regional water partnerships with a special function to  
42 ensure sharing across borders;  
43

44 2. *Calls for* member states, particularly those who share water bodies, to create bilateral or  
45 multilateral water partnerships in order to

46 a) Obtain and share information on the annual consumption of water based on individual  
47 country needs;

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49 b) Share practices and experiences in sustainably utilizing present water resources;

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51 c) Create a framework for equitably sharing water resources with respect to countries  
52 sovereign right to access water resources within its own territorial borders;

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54 3. *Recommends* that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in conjunction with  
55 the Department of Field Support, continue the Greening the Blue Helmets program and to  
56 expand the program's training capacity to include more training on the importance of resource  
57 scarcity in relation to conflict;

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59 4. *Recommends* all Member States to incorporate food, water and energy security within national  
60 action plans, taking into account bilateral and multilateral agreements with regional and global  
61 partners to diffuse tensions between state and non-state actors;

62  
63 5. *Encourages* the DPKO to coordinate the early warning systems of various United Nations and  
64 Non-Governmental Organization bodies into one cohesive early warning system to predict  
65 conflict related to resource scarcity before it occurs;

66  
67 6. *Recommends* that all nations continue to faithfully implement alternative energy research  
68 programs in order to diminish the likelihood of energy crises that could cause conflicts;

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70 7. *Resolves* to remain actively seized of this matter.

1 Code: SC/RES/2/2  
2 Committee: Security Council B  
3 Subject: Resource Scarcity and Its Relation to Conflict



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5 *Recognizing* the close connection between the need for continual economic and social  
6 development and the impact such development has on the stability of regions,  
7

8 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations  
9 including Chapter V and Chapter VII,  
10

11 *Bearing in mind* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and  
12 security,  
13

14 *Deeply concerned* by the high human cost and material losses caused by armed conflicts and  
15 recognizing that peace, security and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the  
16 prevention of armed conflict,  
17

18 *Noting* that inequalities regarding resource distribution and unattainable access to resources is a  
19 direct cause of numerous domestic and international disputes,  
20

21 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 1625 (2005) and SC Resolution 2053 (2013) and General  
22 Assembly Resolutions 63/281 (2009) and 65/289 (2010),  
23

24 *Reaffirming* SC Presidential Statement dated July 11, 2011,  
25

26 *Remembering* the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United  
27 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),  
28

29 *Referencing* multiple UN bodies, already created to deal with the issue of resource scarcity and  
30 conflict that arises from it, such as, but not limited to, the UN-Water Task Force on  
31 Transboundary Waters (UNWTFT), Food and Agriculture Association (FAO),  
32

33 *The Security Council,*  
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- 35 1) *Expands* the mandate of the Department of Peacekeeping Forces (DPKO) to include post  
36 conflict resource reconstruction and resource distribution to:  
37
- 38 a. Develop a concrete resource distribution action plan to help prevent possible  
39 returns to conflict, the proposed plan will be developed in conjunction with the  
40 Member State in conflict and to be implemented by the Member State in conflict;  
41
  - 42 b. Include and develop resource recommendations for Member States during conflict  
43 and during peace keeping operations;  
44



- 45 2) *Encourages* dialogue in the realm of international, bilateral, and multilateral relationships  
46 on the linkages among natural resources, ecosystems, climate change, and human  
47 national and international security;  
48
- 49 3) *Recommends* the Secretary-General integrate the efforts from UNEP regarding  
50 environment into post-conflict assessment, disaster management, and peace;  
51
- 52 4) *Suggests* the Secretary-General provides protected and reasonable opportunities for  
53 substantial dialogue on the issue of resource scarcity and its relation to conflict among  
54 Member State, bilateral, multilateral, private sector, and NGO actors;  
55
- 56 5) *Requests* the Secretary-General research, develop, and submit a report on the actions of  
57 this resolution;  
58
- 59 6) *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.

Code: SCB/4/3  
Committee: Security Council B  
Subject: The Situation in Syria

1 *Fully aware* of Article 24 of the UN Charter that assigns the Security Council with the  
2 maintenance of international peace and security,  
3

4 *Recognizing* the potential threat the exacerbated conflict in Syria poses to the maintenance of  
5 international peace and security;  
6

7 *Noting with deep concern* the acknowledgement by Human Rights Watch (HRW), that the  
8 situation in Syria is growing dire and unmanageable,  
9

10 *Recalling* the existence of already one million refugees present in the region, and at least 2.5  
11 million Syrians internally displaced,  
12

13 *Taking note* of more than 50,000 Syrian civilian refugees recently displaced in a twenty-four  
14 hour period, due to recent escalations in violence within the region,  
15

16 *Bearing in mind* the HRW report that over a 12-day period in February 2013, more than 160,000  
17 Syrian refugees fled the country,  
18

19 *Aware of* a request from UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN HCR) for greater  
20 humanitarian assistance;  
21

22 *The Security Council,*  
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- 24 1. *Calls upon* the Military Staff Committee to assist and advise the Security Council, as  
25 outlined in Chapter VII Article 45 and 47 of UN Charter, in the event conditions warrant  
26 military intervention;  
27
- 28 2. *Recommends* a provisional measure, as outlined in Chapter VII Article 40, 42, for the  
29 creation of civilian refugee ceasefire safety zones, combat free fly zones, and arms free  
30 neutral zones of up to 30 miles on the borders of Syria, Turkey and Lebanon;  
31
- 32 3. *Further authorizes* the United Nations High Commission on Refugees to provide needed  
33 humanitarian aid and supplies with verifiable delivery which includes:  
34
  - 35 a). Humanitarian no conflict zones for use as hospitals and health care  
36 facilities;  
37
  - 38 b). Erecting temporary portable housing, and providing medical and sanitation supplies;  
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- 40 4. *Condemns* attacks to hospitals and civilian targets as acts of aggression and blatant  
41 disregard to human life;  
42
- 43 5. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.