

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council C (SC-C)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

Security Council C (SC-C)

Committee Staff

Director	Julia Bhattacharjee
Chair	Bianca Diaz

Agenda

- I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
- II. The Situation in Kurdistan
- III. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
- IV. The Situation in the Central African Republic.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCC/RES/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	12 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

The Security Council - C held a periodic meeting to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
- II. The Situation in the Central African Republic
- III. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security”. The body came to consensus of this agenda rather quickly. The delegates were eager to begin working and assembled various working groups.

On Monday, information regarding the Situation in Kurdistan was presented to the body. Delegates were eager to discuss the topic and quickly amended the agenda. As they began discuss the topic, working groups were formed to draft a presidential statement. At the end of the session the Dais accepted a Working Presidential Statement. On Tuesday, delegates continued to work on the presidential statement. At the end of Tuesday’s session, the Dias accepted the working presidential statement as draft Presidential Statement 1/1.

On Wednesday, the Dais announced the Draft Presidential Statement. An unfriendly amendment to Draft Presidential Statement 1/1 was submitted, with 13 votes in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention the amendment did not pass. The 1 vote against, came from a Permanent Member. The Draft Presidential Statement did not pass. The body then returned to Topic 3. One working paper was accepted as Draft Resolution 1/1 by the Dias. The body moved into voting procedure, with no amendments. With 15 members present in the body, 12 in favor, 1 against, and 2 abstaining, Draft Resolution 1/1 became Resolution 1/1.



Code: SCC/RES/1/1

Committee: Security Council C

Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the *Charter of the United Nations,*
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5 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2214 (2015), and 2250 (2015), which addresses threats to
6 international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,
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8 *Reaffirming* that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to
9 international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their
10 motivations, whenever and by whomever committed,
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12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) which notes the substantial links between women’s meaningful
13 involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict and those efforts’ effectiveness and long-term
14 sustainability,
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16 *Noting also* that the advance of terrorist groups often involves attacks on the rights of women and girls to education,
17 public life, and decision-making, and that sexual and gender based violence is integrally linked with the strategic
18 objectives, ideologies and funding of these groups,
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20 *Reaffirming* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all their
21 obligations under International Law, in particular International Humanitarian Law, human rights and refugee law,
22
23 *Emphasizing* that at risk populations including youths and women, are particularly susceptible to radicalisation,
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25 *Recognizing* the present disconnect between government officials and institutions, as well as the international
26 community’s need to acquire a means by which to approach and give assistance to these groups,
27
28 *Noting also* that civilian populations have a capacity to play a vital role in countering violent extremism,
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30 *Urging* all nations to address radicalization within their own borders, and collaboratively to ensure reduced rates of
31 extremism,
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33 *Encouraged* Member States to avoid viewing women as only passive actors in terrorism, but rather, understanding
34 the capabilities of women as both perpetrators and effective tools in countering terrorism,
35
36 *Calling attention* to Member States to take greater efforts to incorporate women, peace and security (WPS) agenda
37 into counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism programs,
38
39 *Encouraged* the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to further investigate factors that drive women to commit acts
40 of terrorism, and for the CTC, alongside the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to
41 integrate women’s rights as a cross-cutting issue, as called for in Clause 11 of Security Council resolution 2242
42 (2015),
43
44 *Welcoming also* an increased focus by Member States, the United Nations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
45 and international and regional organizations, on the ways in which women and girls can play a significant role in
46 preventing extremist violence and building resilience against it,
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1. *Recommends* further financing in this regard and for an increased amount, to ensure these bodies can better execute projects which address gender dimensions including women’s empowerment;
 2. *Notes* that mothers, families and community groups are in a unique position to identify early signs of violent extremism among marginalized populations and intervene before they turn to violence;
 3. *Invites* for increased research into initiatives focusing on the role of mothers, families and community groups in preventing violent extremism;
 4. *Expresses its appreciation* for the establishment of preventative capacity building programs, such as the Mothers Opposition to Violent Extremism program, which will better equip mothers to identify early warning signs of radicalization, thereby reducing the risk their children will resort to violent-extremism;
 5. *Encourages* Member States to invest in similar preventative capacity building programs for caretakers and community groups, to assist in de-radicalization and reintegration;
 6. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to increase women’s participation and empowerment in society through a four pillared approach:
 - a. Increasing women’s access to education as a means of facilitating sustainable socio-economic development through financial independence, to prevent women being trapped in environments conducive to extremism;
 - b. Appointing women to roles in which they can engage with local communities, thereby providing disenfranchised women and girls an avenue through which they can voice their frustrations, additionally training mixed police forces to ensure women’s rights are upheld in the public sphere in a manner tailored to local contexts;
 - c. Appointing women to positions of authority within governance policy making, thereby ensuring women’s rights, interests and issues are respected in all counter-terrorism policies;
 - d. Stressing the need to increase women’s participation within United Nations bodies;
 7. *Encourages* the Global CTC to identify and collate common gaps within national counter-terrorism strategies, thereby enabling states to work multilaterally to bridge these gaps;
 8. *Calls upon* Member States to continue implementing efforts to strengthen the security of their borders, through the implementation of border control provisions outlined in Security Council resolution 2187 (2015), to limit the movement of violent-extremism;
 9. *Notes* that Member States may lack the capacity to adequately implement policies to secure their borders against transnational terrorism;
 10. *Calls upon* regional partners to commit available resources, expertise, equipment and all other related measures, to enhance the capacity of at-risk states to counter extremism;
 11. *Recommends* national action plans be implemented under the following four pillar program:
 - a. Pursue: to stop terrorist attacks before they occur, by detecting and investigating threats at the earliest possible stage;
 - b. Prevent: combatting the spread of ideologies that propagate violent-extremism;
 - c. Protect: encourages Member States to share information on counter-terrorism strategies with the Global CTC, to facilitate a uniform, universal response to the threat of terrorism;

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- d. Prepare: ensure multi-agency cooperation and communication to ensure effective and timely responses to terrorist threat;
12. *Recommends* the international community to assist States that lack adequate counter-terrorism strategy implementation capacity in their borders through the following procedure:
- a. The CTC recommends to the General Assembly that a state be considered for assistance;
 - b. Assistance offered, to maximize effectiveness, should include financial and training assistance to NGOs, inter-governmental organizations, and private sector businesses, as well as peacekeeping and other United Nations measures;
 - c. Assistance should be provided to whomever is deemed most effective in responding terrorist threats by the Security Council and the CTC;
 - d. In order to facilitate capacity building any state identified as unable to adequately respond should not be liable for any punitive measures. This liability may be restored if the CTC recommends doing so, and where the Security Council votes in favor of doing so;
 - e. All measures suggested should be implemented with the authorization of the affected state, in adherence with the respect of state sovereignty enshrined in the Charter;
 - f. Measures should also respect existing cultural sensitivities by focusing on supporting regional institutions in developing state capacity where possible;
13. *Urges* that national governments, in order to identify and address terrorist threats, shall, in accordance with their capacities, empower and mobilize civil society;
14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.