



Documentation of the work of the
Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
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Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

Committee Staff

Director	Mariana G. Marañón Laguna
Chair	Alex Dean

Agenda

1. Improving Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Situations
2. Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
PBC/1/1	Improving Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Situations	16-2-2
PBC/1/2	Improving Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Situations	17-1-2

Summary Report

The Peacebuilding Commission held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Peace and Security
- II. Improving Transitional Justice in Post Conflict Situations

The session was attended by representatives of 27 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic II, followed by topic I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Transitional Justice in Post Conflict Situations.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals with the overall theme of supporting the Security Council and the General Assembly system to create mechanisms to enhance transparency and accountability in post-conflict Member States. Much deliberation occurred regarding the best methods of implementation in a culturally sensitive manner. Cooperation amongst members of the body allowed for the creation of three major coalitions that worked diligently to develop two comprehensive working papers by Wednesday evening.

On Thursday, the Dais approved two draft resolutions, 1 of which had an unfriendly amendment to highlight the involvement of the International Court of Justice to solve matters on the topic at hand, and another in which a delegation suggested a division of the proposal to encourage collaboration with the Security Council for the formation of an ad-hoc committee to further guarantee the protection of civilians living in post-conflict settings.

Overall, delegates engaged in fruitful negotiations that allowed for highly productive working sessions.



Code: PBC/1/1

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Situations

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Contemplating the importance of ensuring transitional justice in post-conflict situations for sustainable peace and development,

Alarmed over the two billion people that are currently living in areas affected by conflict,

Reaffirming the commitment to the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),

Deeply concerned with the alarming rise in isolationism, nationalism, xenophobia, authoritarianism, and other kinds of discrimination, including but not limited to, sexism, colorism, racism, and antisemitism,

Affirming the need for Member States to acknowledge their past human rights violations as the inexcusable shortcomings of the international community in properly addressing and preventing the conditions of genocide in the Republika Srpska and Rwanda,

Deeply conscious of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and SDG 5 target 5.5, which ensures women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life,

Addressing human rights violations that affect 89.3 million people who have been forcibly displaced as a result of conflict situations,

Referencing Human Rights Council resolution 49/39 (2022) on "Human rights and transitional justice," which states that marginalized groups, specifically women, children, and displaced persons have been affected the most by conflict, and Human Rights Council resolution 21/15 (2012), on "Human rights and transitional justice," which expresses the importance of considering human rights when discussing transitional justice,

Stressing the need to ensure the participation and inclusion of underrepresented groups such as women and children in the peacebuilding process,

Appreciating the influence that Member States have in strengthening the judicial systems of vulnerable nations when called upon to do so,

Emphasizing the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict and the promotion of reconciliation, justice, and the rule of law,

Noting the lack of reconciliation and transitional justice based organized meetings on an international level,

Directing attention to General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," and the importance of fulfilling the Sustainable Development

Goals, especially SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), which discusses responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels in an effort to promote inclusivity in peace talks, as well as General Assembly resolution 70/262 (2016) on “Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture,” which states that access to transitional justice is critical for long-lasting peace and security,

Highlighting the effects that terrorism, paramilitary organizations, and illegal trafficking have on transitional justice especially involving marginalized groups, who are more likely to have low trust in their governments,

Taking into account the need for international exchange of best practices in transitional justice matters as transitional justice is vital for Member States in conflict situations,

Reminding Member States of resolutions that have been previously passed regarding transitional justice and the obligations they have to protect their citizens,

Recognizing the need for political stability in post-conflict states to ensure transitional justice,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations (UN) and relevant stakeholders in providing humanitarian support in post-conflict situations,

Cognizant that by 2050 more than two-thirds of the world will be urban dwellers in vulnerable conditions in conflict-affected states, a number which is expected to double over the next 35 years, cited by the *UN Chronicle Report*, which covers information and debate on activities of the UN system,

Fully aware the debt crisis’ effect on vulnerable nations, especially in terms of its impact on transitional justice,

Noting with concern the challenges faced by transitional governments in delivering humanitarian support to most vulnerable groups,

Recalling the UN’s five conditions for reparations, namely cessation/assurance of non-repetition, restitution and repatriation, compensation, satisfaction, and rehabilitation,

1. *Suggests* that a transitional justice summit be developed to address antisemitism, discrimination, and the needs of marginalized communities through:
 - a. Creating an awareness campaign about discrimination of all forms while highlighting the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*;
 - b. Working alongside distinguished grassroots organizations like The Global Initiative for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation (GIJTR);
 - c. Collaborating with nongovernmental organizations such as International Center for Transitional Justice and the Center for Justice;
 - d. Encouraging a creation of a peace tribunal along with the Security Council to address post-conflict situations;
 - e. Working towards making reconciliation more accessible for all citizens who have experienced mass violence or human rights atrocities by:
 - i. Expanding the usage of widespread inclusive dialogue through psychosocial margin support, when discussing matters of mass violence and transitional justice, and the promotion of inclusion of marginalized groups in the

- conversations;
 - ii. Sharing reconciliation strategies between nations from post-conflict situations;
 - iii. Providing vocational training for women;
 - iv. Recognizing truth, justice, reparation, and memorializations that states have already made;
2. *Welcomes* Member States to emphasize representation of marginalized peoples in positions of leadership to better represent the community by:
 - a. Following the “marginalized people” definition provided by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the Human Rights Council (HRC);
 - b. Ensuring the use of specific measures such as quotas used by the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)* to strive towards reaching specific targets such as noted in CEDAW;
 3. *Desiring* action from Member States to establish a legal framework to ensure reparations being paid to victims in post-conflict situations to promote justice by redressing gross violations of international human rights law or serious violations of international humanitarian law;
 4. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge the importance of human rights and the obligations as stated in HRC through:
 - a. Asking Member States to acknowledge the importance that human rights have on the trust between Member States and their people;
 - b. Emphasizing a protocol in response to current human rights violations in conflict areas and encourages the Security Council to declare genocides when they are happening as defined by the HRC;
 - c. Considering the establishment of mechanisms to provide financial reparations to victims of human rights violations, including women and children, in post-conflict situations;
 5. *Advises* all Member States to utilize a victim-centered approach to address the root causes of conflict and abuse including, but not limited to, institutional failure, political instability, and border disputes;
 6. *Draws* the UN’s attention to consider the specific needs of women and children in the design and implementation of peacebuilding strategies and programs;
 7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the combined report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) study titled *Women’s Meaningful Participation in Transitional Justice Advancing Gender Equality and Building Sustainable Peace*;
 8. *Recommends* that the General Assembly oversee the swift creation of the Culturally-Aligned Justice and Reconciliation Initiative (CAJRI), which will reinforce the current efforts by:
 - a. Establishing a joint international task force to send legal scholars to Member States with failing judicial systems upon approval of interested Member States;

- b. Inviting relevant scholars, elected officials, and experts on transitional justice to participate in the inaugural CAJRI program;
 - c. Researching and presenting their findings on the role of region-specific linguistic and cultural mechanisms in implementing peacebuilding initiatives;
 - d. Focusing initially on one “critical region,” drawing both from local and international participants for CAJRI;
 - e. Coordinating directly with region-specific cultural organizations, which report to supranational bodies like the League of Arab States, African Union, and Commonwealth of Nations;
 - f. Considering already-implemented regional efforts toward transitional justice such as the Gacaca courts of post-genocide Rwanda and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of postcolonial South Africa;
 - g. Bidding for funding by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which serves as the World Bank’s largest multi-donor trust fund, including the consideration of the specific budget from the PBF regarding “Implement and Sustain Peace Agreements” considered as an investment priority according to the Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund Strategy for 2020-2024;
 - h. Recommending meeting every 3 years;
9. *Offers* the establishment of the Transitional Justice Planning Commission (TJPC) under the authority of the General Assembly to oversee, manage, and implement the goals of the CAJRI as they relate to finances, regional intelligence, and programming by:
- a. Recommending the TJPC assess and implement a Critical Identification Cycle (CIC), which consists of the following steps:
 - i. Identification of the operational situation;
 - ii. Identification of operational variables and planning for the specific requirements of a response project based on the situational assessment;
 - iii. Oversee the effective execution of the project plan;
 - iv. Reassess the effects of the executed plan;
 - v. Repeat the Cycle until the strategic goals are reached;
 - b. Directing the TJPC to focus its efforts on the following goals, assessing the extent to which they have been achieved within the scope of any given cycle:
 - i. Preservation of peace;
 - ii. Prevention of outbreaks of violence;
 - iii. Promotion of democratic values;
 - iv. Promotion of socioeconomic equity;
 - v. Promotion of the inclusion of women and awareness of marginalized groups with regard to the critical event;

- c. Assigning the TJPC to provide technical and financial assistance to local stakeholders and actors;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to fund the TJPC Transportation Initiative to provide communities at-risk of civil conflict or other refugee crises with free travel to local administrative centers to engage in dialogue with TJPC representatives to:
 - i. Identify an “area of critical need” with regard to sustaining peacebuilding efforts out of conflict for the TJPC Cycle;
 - ii. Coordinate ground transport options for members of rural communities to travel to designated cities which have either temporary or permanent presence from the UN Human Rights Office;
 - iii. Present these ground transportation routes as possible models for regional transportation frameworks in each Critical Area engaged by the TJPC;
 - iv. The first initiative of the TJPC Transportation Initiative shall be funded by the Korea-World Bank Partnership Facility (KWPF);
10. *Further encourages* international cooperating in regard to judicial systems in vulnerable nations by:
- a. Encouraging freedom of legal information in order for Member States to learn and develop stronger legal systems within their nation;
 - b. Further inviting Member States to publish all laws, court decisions, and judicial reports in order to allow transparency between the Member States and their people;
 - c. Appealing to the public to be involved in the judicial system by encouraging Member States to hold town halls when deemed appropriate to ensure the public understands the laws of their nations;
11. *Welcomes* the Security Council to set up a Permanent Investigative Body (PIB) in accordance with Article 34 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in order to streamline all future cases of inquiries and fact-finding missions into post-conflict situations through:
- a. Whenever the Security Council asks the PIB to investigate a certain (post)conflict-situation, it shall provide a report to the Security Council and the General Assembly of its findings;
 - b. Asserting that the report shall objectively describe committed injustices, including aggressors and victims, in a descriptive and non-biased way;
 - c. Ensuring that the report may serve as a foundation for reparation claims by victims before the International Court of Justice (ICJ), subjected to the parties being under the jurisdiction of the ICJ;
12. *Invites* the Security Council to assist in ensuring democratic practices that safeguard against election tampering and illegal actions within conflict-affected states;
13. *Endorses* the General Assembly and Security Council to revise the Uniting for Consensus plan for potential approval;
14. *Proposes* the General Assembly to work with the Peacebuilding Commission in revising Human Rights Council resolution 50/6 (2022), on “Importance of casualty recording for the

promotion and protection of human rights,” for potential approval, as it regards the designing of a system for displaced persons from both conflict affected and post-conflict states;

15. *Suggests* the development of periodic reports of information, research, experiences, and data related to transitional justice in general, coming from both conflict-affected states, as well as those who have been in the past through:
 - a. Engaging a group of experts in transitional justice matters determined by this commission to work through the compilation of information, research, experiences, and data to ensure the accuracy of the information, as related only to the transcription and compilation of information and not to the provision of information, research, experiences and data;
 - b. Proposing the General Assembly to establish a time frame for these periodic reviews;
16. *Trusts* all parties to ensure the accountability of perpetrators of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, and to ensure that justice is served for victims;
17. *Further recommends* the General Assembly Second Committee and relevant stakeholders to provide financial and technical assistance to transitional governments to ensure the effective delivery of humanitarian support to most vulnerable groups, including the provision of education and healthcare services as well as to consider possible funding in order to stabilize the Member State’s post-conflict economic systems;
18. *Requests* the Security Council establishes the Combatting Aggressors in Conflict Situations Committee (CACSC), which will provide advice and information to help Member States combat these issues including the development of knowledgeable and properly trained police forces that have the abilities to protect their citizens by way of:
 - a. Calling upon developed nations to provide advice and support in ensuring that these police forces have the ability and training to ensure that they are helping their people through;
 - i. Inviting Member States to allow funding from the PBF to be allocated to supporting police forces of vulnerable nations;
 - ii. Welcoming the creation of trainings to improve upon the humanitarian aid projects already under way as developed by the Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders such as sensibility training, understanding of the UDHR, and basic first aid training;
 - b. Expressing its hope that Member States allow funding from the PBF to be allocated to provide resources needed to combat drug addiction and abuse, including Narcan, rehabilitation centers, and fentanyl test strips;
 - c. Encouraging accountability for police forces in situations in which they abuse their power and fail to fulfill their duties by asking that all Member States’ police forces are accountable and bring forth violations to the Human Rights Council;
19. *Encourages* the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission to support transitional governments in implementing the above-mentioned recommendations and to provide the necessary resources and technical assistance;
20. *Invites* Member States to understand the importance human rights have in transitional justice.



Code: PBC/1/2

Committee: The Peacebuilding Commission

Topic: Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Situation

The Peacebuilding Commission,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 60/147 on “Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law” (2005) that emphasizes the importance of transitional justice policies and provides guidelines for Member States to ensure that human rights victims have access to proper aid,

Acknowledges the efforts of regional organizations in creating transitional justice plans and policies, such as the Organization of American States’ (OAS) report, *Truth, Justice and Reparation in Transitional Context*, adopted in 2021 and the African Union’s (AU) report, *Transitional Justice Policy*, adopted in 2019,

Affirms the importance of a global economy and recognizes its ability to reduce conflict among Member States,

Stressing the fact that after the beginning of a recent conflict wherein the amount of people in poverty has risen to 700 million in total, being largely gathered in areas of conflict,

Alarmed by the dramatic impacts of war and conflict on infrastructure, technological development, inflation, debt, and poverty,

Recognizing the work and scope of the Peacebuilding Fund and its approved projects to further promote peace within destabilized regions,

Fearful that the lack of a robust judicial system in post-conflict states will allow the cycle of violence to continue indefinitely,

Emphasizes the importance of collaboration between Member States, World Bank, International Court of Justice, and other United Nations (UN) bodies to fulfill and highlight SDG 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development),

Concerned by the disproportionate impact of post-conflict situations on minorities, such as women, children, and unrepresented racial demographics, and prioritize victims of specific forms of abuse in order to prepare them in the case of possible recurrence,

Considering the Peacebuilding Commission’s transitional justice goals aim to ensure the right to understanding, the right to justice, reparations, and prevention of repeated incidents,

Recognizing the need for both an immaterial and material-focused approach to peacebuilding and repair efforts, and a response to the atrocious breakage of fundamental human rights that are listed in the UN's *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

Notes the importance of Member States being responsible for the disarmament of a post-conflict zones to limit the creation of violent non-state actors,

Concerned about the vulnerability of the resurgence of conflict in transitioning post-conflict areas,

Acknowledging that individuals in post-conflict societies have limited to no access to the basic necessities needed to survive on a daily basis, including sufficient amounts of water, food, adequate housing, and safe living conditions,

Aware of the conditions post-conflict societies face including a long history of abuse, lack of accountability, and failure to uphold the rule of law, which is highlighted by the Secretary-General's Guidance Note in regard to transitional justice,

Reaffirming the need for transparency and accountability within and between Member States,

1. *Advocates* for the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Board and the Peacebuilding Support Office to collaborate in administering funds to aid post-conflict societies through UN funds including, but not limited to:
 - a. Requesting funds through the cooperation between the General Assembly, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) for educational reform towards:
 - i. The creation of a special school program that works towards the uplifting of education systems in post-transitional Member States to create new opportunities for the youth and that advance economic development;
 - ii. Providing teachers and professors to teach in isolated institutions;
 - iii. Implementing school supplies programs to ensure the basic functioning of these institutions;
 - b. Requesting funds through the cooperation between the General Assembly, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to invest in housing and infrastructure projects like:
 - i. Supporting UN-Habitat, whose efforts build secure, affordable housing, for displaced persons and refugees;
 - ii. Reinforcing modular 3D-printing construction technology (M3DP), which integrates 3D-printing techniques to address the lack of adequate housing;
 - c. Funds requested from Member States to the UN Secretary-General Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) that works towards peace and security in areas of violent conflict through:
 - i. Investing in various entities, including governments, regional organizations, and multilateral banks;

- ii. Endorsing the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) and Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF), to provide brisk, integrated responses for resources and short-term support;
 - iii. Suggesting a comprehensive review of the current PBF efforts be conducted quinquennially by the Peacebuilding Fund Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Board to:
 - 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of current peacebuilding efforts through:
 - a. Annual reports of peacebuilding projects;
 - b. Interviews with local government units, NGOs, and other relevant partners;
 - c. Other information as deemed necessary by the review committee;
 - 2. Provide need-based recommendations to improve efforts and distribution of funds;
 - 3. Ensure equity in the distribution of funds among conflict-affected Member States;
 - 4. Evaluate the prioritization process of funds through annual agenda-setting by the PBC and relevant offices;
 - d. Funds requested from SDGFunders, specifically those that aim to achieve SDG goals including but not limited to:
 - i. The Oak Foundation, which aims to achieve SDG 16, by providing grants for organizations around the world;
 - ii. The Pfizer Patient Assistance Foundation, Inc, aims to achieve SDG 3;
 - iii. The Ford Foundation aims to achieve SDGs 1 (no poverty), 8 (decent work and economic growth) , and 10 (reduced inequalities);
2. *Welcomes* the General Assembly and Security Council to coordinate with other UN entities and international organizations such as ECOSOC, UNDP, and World Bank (WB) to review current efforts to promote economic growth and stability in post-conflict situations through:
 - a. Offering options including micro-loans and other forms of aid for developing nations;
 - b. Promoting increased aid programs from developed regions and nations;
 - c. Integrating funding programs backed by organizations like the WB to support internally displaced people and refugees;
 3. *Recommends* the creation of a “Transitional Justice Program” (TJP) under PBC in which subcommittees are openly formed based on geographical, cultural, religious, historical, and ethnic similarities to ensure proper representation by:
 - a. Intending to address the needs and concerns of Member States to create collaborative solutions to post-conflict situations during ongoing discussions based on common issues, including but not limited to:

- i. Post-revolution situations;
 - ii. Post-election crises;
 - iii. Terrorism;
 - iv. Civil unrest;
 - b. Setting the agenda by a member of the subcommittee to be elected for a term of 3 years whose duties would involve:
 - i. Facilitating the subcommittee to ensure a more coherent and inclusive discussion to represent the specific needs and insights of all within;
 - c. Conducting an international conference to be attended by the leaders of each subcommittee for the purpose of discussing the diverse nature of transitional justice issues and solutions globally by:
 - i. Meeting once per year of which the date and agenda will be set by a member of the General Assembly who is elected for a term of 1 year;
 - ii. Hosting in the Member State of the elected leader and attended by the president of each subcommittee;
4. *Encourages* collaboration with the Security Council for the formation of an ad-hoc committee called the Transitional Justice Compliance Committee (TJCC), tasked with evaluating the efficacy of proposed peacebuilding agreements to ensure the improvement of civilian conditions through:
- a. Evaluating peace agreement compliance to build a transparent and inclusive foundation for peacebuilding between participating members, following SDG 16.6;
 - b. Relying on funding from Member States to the PBF through:
 - i. Respective donations utilized for the operating cost of the TJCC that is determined annually by the General Assembly formula through its Fifth Committee which accounts for the respective size and national economy of Member States to ensure necessity and available resources are taken into consideration;
 - c. Consisting of relevant member party representatives and neutral UN representatives from the General Assembly Third Committee, identified by the International Inspection and Evaluation Division (IED) of the UN to monitor compliance annually or in the event of conflict through:
 - i. Receiving a copy once a peace treaty is agreed upon by members and will hold discussions examining members' actions since signing compared to the agreed upon treaty;
 - d. Emphasizing agreed-upon terms, and if a member is found to be non-compliant and conflict continues, TJCC can refer the evaluations to the Security Council for review;
 - e. Asserting that TJCC is not responsible for criminal allegations and does not hold the power to recommend criminal investigation;
 - f. Suggesting the formation of a permanent advisory panel within the TJCC called "UN Truth Commissions Advisory Council" composed of members of the PBC elected

every five years by the committee to oversee the implementation and work of UN Truth commissions through:

- i. Acknowledging the experiences of survivors within conflict-affected Member States in coordination with the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
 - ii. Creating a learning program that helps spread awareness of the aftermath of post-conflict situations;
 - iii. Helping establish timelines of implementation and duration of commissions with regional conditions in mind;
5. *Proposes* Member States prioritize the training of judges, prosecutors, and court staff to create sovereign judicial institutions in post-conflict states through:
 - a. Advocating for the creation of a target for all transitional judicial institutions in the Member States to be strong, fair, and accountable;
 - b. Providing post-conflicted states with adequate funding to create stable judicial institutions;
 - c. Monitoring and allowing reparations to take place to ensure that those reparations are both civil and within the guidelines of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
6. *Supports* collaboration with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), General Assembly First Committee, and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to help Member States in disarming harmful weapons in post-conflict areas to prevent the formation of violent non-state actors by:
 - a. Reinforcing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) of the General Assembly;
 - b. Implementing coaching and training to Member States to prevent the possession of illegal armaments by non-state actors;
7. *Suggests* the partnership of the Member States with the different UN bodies to ensure that necessities, such as food, water, and healthcare, could be accessed by areas transitioning through post-conflict by a need-based system by:
 - a. Identifying global, regional, and local needs of the Member States through collaboration between UN bodies and governments, ensuring that data is accurate by utilizing the United Nations University (UNU) Research Program that identifies areas that require necessities, monitored and evaluated by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG);
 - b. Working with the World Food Programme (WFP) to allocate specific personnel and resources that work directly with the local government to ensure that individuals have access to food;
 - c. Collaborating with UNICEF and UNDP as modeled after the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services (WASH) to ensure that individuals in need of water have access to clean and potable water by adopting water desalination methods, thus establishing water desalination plants for clean drinking water and sanitized water for hygiene purposes;

- d. Partnering with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), specifically the Essential Medicine Lists and the Women and Drug Policy, to ensure that individuals have access to their medical needs to ensure safety and security through:
 - i. The establishment of community centers operated by women to ensure that women and children feel safe and confident through:
 - 1. Areas in which access to health facilities is restricted by factors including but not limited to:
 - a. Gender;
 - b. Mental health;
 - c. Health status;
 - d. Sexual violence;
 - 2. The collaboration of Member States with WHO, Red Cross, Mercy Ships, and other health-aligned NGOs to improve access to healthcare in post-conflict areas by:
 - a. Adapting the Organized Program to Encounter Transnational Problems (OPET) to:
 - i. Share hospital resources and medical equipment, online and offline, to expand health solutions and management;
 - ii. Hold discussions on health policy and technology;
 - iii. Aid conflict-affected countries in providing critical supplies throughout world health crisis to work in hand with civil society groups;
 - iv. Create a joint task team to aid in methods of production and distribution of vaccines;
- e. Supporting the efforts of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in preventing anti-semitism and discrimination based on religious or gender identity by:
 - i. Providing awareness and education surrounding the atrocities of the Holocaust and other internationally recognized genocides;
 - ii. Encouraging the making of reparations towards affected groups;
 - iii. Recommending the construction of policies and systems, in collaboration with the Human Rights Council, to ensure the human rights of victims of conflicts, through inclusive political processes and sustainable solutions such as:
 - 1. Incorporating perspectives of women in annual summits and official discussions and into early warning systems of violations of women's rights through the adoption of UN Women's Gender-Responsive Early Warning Guidebook that:

- a. Ensures full involvement of women in data collection, data analysis, and the formulation of appropriate responses to conflict;
 - b. Considers women stakeholders in decision-making processes that involve gender-based discussions;
 - c. Consults and partner with groups of women across ages and socio-economic levels most affected by violent conflict to clarify the distinct needs and capacities of women in relation to addressing tensions and violence in their communities;
 - d. Integrates women's input in the establishment of monitoring indicators that involve an analysis of conflict dynamics and peace capacities in the targeted communities;
 - e. Determines, in consultation with women, how monitoring gender-responsive early warning signs should be conducted with specific gender-related indicators and benchmarks that are included in the system's results management framework or log frame;
- iv. Suggesting further action in protecting the education of children affected by conflict in partnership with:
- 1. Conflict-affected Member States, NGOs, UNESCO, UNICEF, and other Member States and organizations who will pursue initiatives focused on:
 - a. Reconstructing and rehabilitating public school institutions in post-conflict affected areas to provide free education and scholarships for children who are family members of soldiers and victims through:
 - i. Incentivizing teaching and non-teaching personnel through extending opportunities for accelerated career progression and professional development and training;
 - ii. Providing a sustainable plan for school constructions by determining the range of contexts including but not limited to:
 - 1. Local construction during displacement;
 - 2. Local construction upon return;
 - 3. Construction by the national government;
 - 4. Construction funded by international actors and organizations;
 - iii. Increasing system capacity to offer access to education by the adoption of Interim Plan for Education (IPE) guidelines in planning for the

construction of new schools and their maintenance to cater to more students and personnel;

- iv. Publishing annual updates regarding the gradual development of education restoration for transparency from local government units in order to develop timely programs to address arising and impending issues;
 - b. Providing funds from Member States' foreign aid initiatives, for the support of NGOs, to enhance educational programs to help populations in fragile contexts and communities in tackling SDG 4;
 - c. Completing a review on the effectiveness of wellness programs in schools for students and staff in tackling psychological problems and trauma in total transparency and discretion;
 - d. Endorsing the Safe Schools Declaration framework, developed by the Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attacks (GCPEA), which:
 - i. Adopts GCPEA Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict and their updated 2022 Toolkit for Collecting and Analyzing Data on Attacks on Education to deter the military use of educational facilities to reduce the risk of attack and mitigate impacts of attacks;
8. *Recommends* gradually increasing the number of women participating in peacekeeping roles in Security Council-mandated peacekeeping missions and operations by 10% annually until 2026 by:
- a. Ensuring gender analysis peace support responses by safeguarding their rights to:
 - i. Healthcare;
 - ii. Education;
 - iii. Food security;
 - iv. Personal security;
 - b. Promoting existing efforts and initiatives of international and regional organizations to combat sexual violence in conflict-affected countries;
 - c. Upholding the policies and mandate established by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for The Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping in order to protect the rights of peacekeepers, specifically women;
 - d. Providing annual reports of the system's progress to reconciliation and reformation from the perspectives of women;

9. *Encourages* conflict-affected Member States to adopt rural and agricultural farming, most especially in refugee camps, to combat food insecurity in pursuit of creating a self-reliant community capable of growing its crops guided by:
 - a. Implementing the Joint Strategy framework of Enhancing Self-Reliance in Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Refugee Situations by the WFP and the United Nations Refugee Agency;
 - b. Integrating the Climate Smart Agriculture initiative of the WB, which is a holistic approach managing landscapes, including crops, livestock, forests, and fisheries, to solve the interconnected problems of food security by:
 - i. Procuring of genetically modified crops such as Golden Rice for cultivation;
 - ii. Providing resources and machinery required for farming, such as fertilizers and tractors;
 - iii. Providing citizens with affordable loans for obtaining seeds and farming equipment;
 - c. Collaborating with NGOs to make full use of the unused agricultural land in post-conflict regions, to maximize harvest production and profitability, by the means of:
 - i. Educating citizens on methods of growing crops;
 - ii. Training citizens on how to best maximize profits from crops;
 - d. Cooperating and funding through the PBC, PBF, UNICEF, WB, UNDP, and other relevant UN organizations as necessary and deemed relevant;
10. *Supports* the enhancement of globalized trade and recognizes its importance in promoting economic growth and stability, including organizations such as the G7 and G20, and opening trade to further disincentivize conflict by:
 - a. Coordinating meetings with Member States in post-conflict situations and relevant UN agencies;
 - b. Coordinating meetings with local leaders in fragile contexts to better assess their economic needs;
11. *Encourages* regional organizations and groups, such as but not limited to the African Union (AU) and Organization of American States (OAS), to call for annual meetings to create and expand policies on the role of business and trade in the transitional justice process to include sections on:
 - a. Addressing corporate accountability in post-conflict situations including:
 - i. State-owned corporations and organizations;
 - ii. Privately-owned corporations;
 - iii. Community-funded corporations;
 - b. Promoting economic investment locally, regionally, and internationally to lead to economic growth and stability;

- c. Rebuilding and strengthening of affected economic sectors including, but not limited to:
 - i. Agriculture;
 - ii. Technology;
 - iii. Manufacturing;
 - d. Aid distribution methods and mechanisms;
 - e. Analyzing the role of stock markets and exchanges;
 - f. Understanding the impact of central banks;
12. *Recommends* collaborating with UNDP to provide financial and recommendatory assistance in rebuilding safe infrastructure and shelters to countries through:
- a. Reconstructing the temporary safe passages for the victims of conflict to migrate in their borders;
 - b. Reconstructing temporary housing within the borders of conflict-affected countries to provide safe accommodations for refugees;
13. *Calls* for the Peacebuilding Commission to continue holding formal conversations both regionally and internationally every two years to:
- a. Maintain the policies and mandate established by the Department of Peace Operations for The Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping in order to protect and assure the rights of peacekeepers, specifically women and other marginalized groups;
 - b. Provide annual reports from the local government units of conflict-affected regions of progress to reconciliation and reformation from the perspectives of women, specifically:
 - i. Humanitarian needs of women;
 - ii. Post-trauma response for women;
 - iii. Long-term livelihood needs of women;
14. *Suggests* that the PBC partner with the International Sites of Conscience (ISC) to help erect memorials in post-conflict areas by:
- a. Minimizing the chance of future recurrence of conflicts;
 - b. Paying tribute to and honor the victims of conflict;
 - c. Solidifying history, nurturing truth, and accountability;
 - d. Serving as a reminder of the horrors of conflict.