



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



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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Pauline Bischoff
Chair	Romina Trujillo Agostini

Agenda

1. The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan
2. The Essequibo Region
3. Conflict and Food Security
4. The Essequibo Region

Resolutions and Presidential Statements adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/1/1	The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstention
SC/1/2	The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan	14 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstention
SC/PRST/2/1	The Essequibo Region	Adopted without a recorded vote
SC/PRST/3/1	Conflict and Food Security	Adopted without a recorded vote
SC/3/2	Conflict and Food Security	11 in favor, 0 against, 4 abstentions
SC/PRST/3/3	Conflict and Food Security	Adopted without a recorded vote
SC/3/4	Conflict and Food Security	12 in favor, 0 against, 3 abstentions
SC/PRST/4/1	The Essequibo Region	Adopted without a recorded vote

Summary Report

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

1. The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan
2. The Essequibo Region
3. Conflict and Food Security
4. The Essequibo Region

The meeting was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Monday, the committee adopted its initial agenda and began the discussion on “The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan.” On Tuesday morning, the Council was briefed by the representatives of Sudan and South Sudan with their perspectives on the situation. Shortly after, two proposals were submitted to the dais.

On Wednesday, the Council was briefed on the latest events in the Essequibo region, where tensions between Venezuela and Guyana were high. Returning to the agenda as adopted, the Dais accepted both proposals as draft resolutions and they were subsequently adopted, each receiving 14 votes in favor, 0 against, and 1 abstention.

Delegates were eager to move forward to their next agenda topic "Conflict and Food Security" and held their first speeches. During the afternoon session, delegates received information that Guyana was affected by a significant cyberattack. After intensive discussions, the Council deemed the topic “The Essequibo Region” as urgent and decided to amend its agenda to consider the topic and then adopted a presidential statement to address it. The Council then returned to the topic of “Conflict and Food Security.” That evening, the Council asked for speakers from the Republic of Türkiye, as well as from Ukraine, to discuss the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

On Thursday, both requested representatives gave their statement on the discussed topic. After intense working sessions, the Council submitted four proposals to the Dais, two presidential statements and two resolutions, which were accepted as draft documents by the Dais. All four documents were adopted by the Council. Following this, the Council, amended the agenda once again and placed the agenda item “The Essequibo Region” on its agenda again to address new and emerging issues. The Council prepared one draft Presidential Statement, which was adopted shortly afterwards without a recorded vote.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan

The Security Council,

Recognizing the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of the Committee,

Underscoring the agreements signed by both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) as explained in the Jeddah Declaration (2023), ensuring the commitment of both parties to respect international humanitarian and human rights laws,

Recalling resolution 2677 (2023) on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 March 2024,

Recognizing the positive impact of the UNMISS contribution to the peacekeeping of the conflict in Sudan and South Sudan,

Acknowledging all previous resolutions and statements regarding the ongoing conflict in Sudan and South Sudan, and reaffirming its commitment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sudan and South Sudan,

Highly alarmed by the numbers of internally displaced people and refugees from Sudan and South Sudan, totaling to over 7.5 million and 2.4 million civilians respectively,

Deeply concerned by the Combating Violence Against Women Unit within Sudan's Ministry of Social Development receiving and verifying reports of 97 conflict-related sexual violence cases, four times higher than the official number recorded and verified by the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sudan,

Deploring the usage of Combat-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) as a weapon of warfare,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in their role in combating CRSV,

Acknowledging the need for increased humanitarian assistance to South Sudan and the increased difficulty of ensuring that aid is being delivered effectively due to the treacherous terrain of existing infrastructures such as roads in South Sudan,

Noting the struggle of South Sudanese farmers with cattle-related communal violence due to cattle being a form of currency that has resulting in killings over disputes in ownership,

Reassuring its commitment to the goals set in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as decided on by all Member States in 2015, in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of achieving zero hunger, SDG 3 of good health and well-being, SDG 5 of achieving gender equality, SDG 8 of promoting sustainable economic growth, and SDG 16 of promoting peace, justice and strong institutions,

Recognizing existing economic and humanitarian partnerships between regional and international actors facilitating the effective and efficient distribution of aid and the restoration of infrastructure,

Realizing the positive impact of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) contribution to the refugee crisis in Sudan and South Sudan,

Affirming the positive impact of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) contribution to the refugees in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular through the Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund,

Noting the contributions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in facilitating international cooperation to work towards peacebuilding, Economic Capacity Building,

Calling attention to the Committee on the Status of Women 65 (CSW65) agreed conclusion emphasizing the topics of women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life, as well as the elimination of violence, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at hand,

Emphasizing the success of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) that includes 35% female participation in the Executive, suggesting the post-conflict participation of women in Sudan & South Sudan be of paramount priority,

Affirming the historic contributions of the World Health Organization (WHO) in their work for the people of Sudan and South Sudan,

Encouraging the creation and use of blockchain technology, in helping with the efficiency and fairness of distributing humanitarian aid and the process of democratic elections,

1. *Kindly requests* ECOSOC implement initiatives aimed at economic capacity building, including rebuilding infrastructure, establishing aid distribution centers, and strengthening existing economic partnerships and frameworks to:
 - a. Ensure the appropriate distribution and longevity of aid;
 - b. Revitalize Sudanese social and economic institutions such as hospitals, schools and other community centers through investment to facilitate aid distribution and voting infrastructure;
 - c. Facilitate technological and energy research and development;
2. *Encourages* the international community to work alongside and support the goals of international forums in implementing the necessary humanitarian assistance to both the Sudanese and South Sudanese people, while:
 - a. Kindly requesting UNHCR to establish the Humanitarian Efforts for Livelihood Protection (HELP) program, focusing on the delivery of the humanitarian aid to internal refugees and people displaced across borders through:
 - i. Assembling a special HELP Envoy with an additional Special Secretary appointed by the Security Council to facilitate, coordinate, monitor and verify the delivery of humanitarian aid throughout the program and to report back on its

findings three months after this conference and every six months thereafter upon the request of the SC;

- ii. Requesting representation by members of United Nations organizations such as UNOCHA, the UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO) and by the International Committee of the Red Cross and local governments in the envoy;
 - iii. Ensuring safe and direct access to provided aids with protection provided by African Union Peacekeepers, prohibiting aids falling to corruption;
 - iv. Strategic allocation of aid regarding locational needs to ensure wise use of goods supplied and to reduce misplacement of valuable resources;
 - v. Humanitarian aid that includes providing resources in the form of water, food, shelter and medicine;
 - b. Increasing financial support of United Nation bodies, including the World Food Program and United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, to provide necessary aid within separate provisions focused on regions most impacted during the conflict, especially in Darfur;
3. *Decides* to extend and revise the mandate of the UNMISS, as set out in resolution 2677 (2023), until 20 April 2025, with the inclusion of African Union peacekeepers, and authorizes UNMISS to use all accessible means to carry out its tasks and therefore:
 - a. *Requests* the revision to pay specific attention to the Protection of Civilians in an effort to uphold sovereignty for all parties involved;
 - b. *Mandates* the deployment of peacekeeping units composed of personnel from the African Union, under the United Nations banner, to provide armed escort protection for humanitarian aid convoys throughout Sudan and South Sudan;
 - c. *Requests* the revision to pay specific attention to protection and safety of CRSV victims within the UNMISS mandate by:
 - i. Building on the work of UN Women in Africa's program on rehabilitation of victims of CRSV and ensuring the persistence and further financial support by state actors, alongside NGO's;
 - ii. Designating further work such as support networks, already accessible within the existing framework, on this topic to UN Women;
4. *Mandates* the deployment of peacekeeping units comprised of personnel from African Unions, under the United Nations banner, to provide armed escort protection for humanitarian aid convoys throughout Sudan and South Sudan by establishing protections under peacekeeping units for those most at risk in regions such as Darfur where some groups have been targeted for ethnic cleansing;
5. *Calls upon* UNHCR and other relevant United Nation bodies to implement the Rapid Gender Assessments (RGA) and the United Nations Field Missions: Preventing and responding to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence by:

- a. Using the RGAs to collect sex and age-disaggregated data to protect gender-specific needs, providing accurate reporting of CRSV to locate areas of focus as a foundation for necessary gender-sensitive humanitarian aid;
 - b. Ensuring reports of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) by governmental bodies are subject to UNHCR oversight and allowing for UN bodies to collaborate with the government;
6. *Establishes* a United Nations task force that will encourage the development of South Sudan's agricultural sector via training South Sudan local tribe leaders and farmers/herders in more effective ways of increasing crop yield and agricultural production as cattle has been a source of currency, and has led to the rise of cattle-related communal violence;
7. *Proposes* the creation of a joint partnership between the United Nations Mission to the Republic of Uganda and local Ugandan business partners operating on the Nile River to ship food, medicine, and humanitarian aid from Lake Victoria, Uganda to major ports throughout the Nile Delta in South Sudan as a means of circumventing the underdeveloped road system in South Sudan ensuring more effective delivery of aid;
8. *Calls upon* the reaffirmation and further implementation of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan and Regional Refugee Response Plan to emphasize the humanitarian response highlighted in the documents;
9. *Kindly requests* CSW to use their best efforts for the implementation of Sudanese and South Sudanese women in all major branches of the government to give voice to women addressing the issues of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, further promoting inclusivity and gender balance by further drawing attention to programs done by UN Women in women's leadership and participation in gender responsive governance;
10. *Endorses* the implementation of blockchain technology (a shared ledger of data) among existing organizations to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights through providing basic human needs in a more effective way and fair democratic elections to Sudan and South Sudan and therefore:
 - a. *Invites* already existing organizations such as UNHCR and OCHA to create a public blockchain to make claims in a transparent and immutable way to increase transparency, traceability, reduce costs, faster transaction, greater accountability, reduce corruption, and provide direct access to humanitarian aid for beneficiaries;
 - b. *Encourages* the development of blockchain infrastructure to facilitate free and fair elections within Sudan and South Sudan;
11. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside international forums in implementing necessary humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people by specifically focusing on regions most directly impacted such as Darfur with a tailored focus on addressing the root causes of the conflict;
12. *Suggests* Member States to focus on bolstering the economy and infrastructure to revitalize society;
13. *Decides* to establish a dedicated mechanism for the purpose of funding, developing and supporting voting infrastructure in the Republic of South Sudan;
14. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in Sudan and South Sudan

The Security Council,

Acknowledging the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of the Security Council, including the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 2724 (2024), wherein it calls for a cessation of hostilities in Sudan during the month of Ramadan,

Alarmed by the current humanitarian crisis in Sudan and South Sudan and by the appalling extent of death of civilians and the destruction of communities, families, and social units,

Affirming its commitment to the goals set in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as decided on by all Member States in 2015, in particular Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10 on “Reduced inequalities,” 16 on “Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,” and 17 on “Partnerships for the Goals,”

Further affirming the need for international coordination and collaboration to stop the conflict, protect civilians, and ensure unhindered humanitarian access in Sudan,

Acknowledging the need to work towards methods of ensuring accountability among those responsible for attacks against civilians, including members of the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF), as well as individuals who have already been condemned by legitimate United Nations bodies for perpetrating violations of international humanitarian law and other crimes against humanity,

Further acknowledging that there is a clear and direct connection between impunity for human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law and the perpetuation of conflict in affected regions, and therefore *advocating* the continued condemnation and due process adjudication of persons suspected of perpetrating violations of international humanitarian law and other crimes against humanity,

Recognizing the *Jeddah Declaration of Commitment to Protect the Civilians of Sudan* to protect the well-being of the Sudanese,

Acknowledging its resolution 1556 (2004), which condemns human rights abuses,

Recalling its resolution 1325 (2000) which focuses primarily on Women, Peace, and Security,

Noting that the legitimate governing bodies of Sudan lack the support of the majority of the civilian population of Sudan following the dissolution of the transitional government and that this population’s primary desire is to achieve democratic sovereignty and rightfully govern themselves through free and fair elections,

Further noting the need for a resumption of a civilian-owned political process to form a civilian government and restore Sudan’s democratic transition, and that the international community has previously shown little imagination for anchoring its efforts to institute democracy in Sudan and South Sudan in civic actors (including women and youth associations) and the enormous resources they avail,

Expressing the interests of resolution 2428 (2018), and its dedication to disrupting funding to the primary belligerents of the ongoing conflict in Sudan, and the international community's abhorrence of international law violations,

Further expressing its concern with the humanitarian situation as a result of the conflict, especially in Darfur, where human rights violations remain frequent and international humanitarian law has not been maintained has left to conflict-related sexual violence on women and the recruitment of children in armed forces,

Believing that the goal of sanctions is not to punish, but to bring about a positive change in behavior and that all sanctions should therefore include provision for their being lifted concurrent with such behavioral changes and increased willingness to engage in goodwill diplomatic negotiations to find solutions other than war,

Encouraging Member States with uniquely close or strong ties to the parties to the conflict in Sudan to recognize that they hold to the decisive political and economic clout to change the generals' calculations and ensure the effectiveness originally intended and include regional inclusivity,

Appreciating the commendable work conducted and the humanitarian relief provided by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) which established the UNMISS, and its resolution 2726 (2024), which extended the mandate of UNMISS until 30 April 2024,

Lamenting the delay of the South Sudanese election that was originally scheduled for 2015, meaning that the people of South Sudan have been deprived of their right of suffrage for 9 years, with no democratic government having been elected in the country since it achieved independence in 2011,

Recognizing the positive effects of post-conflict nation-building through the promotion of agricultural recovery programs in line with the World Bank's purview, that target agricultural developers that are vulnerable to conflict and crucial to sustaining the local economy,

Approving the 2024 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) Humanitarian Need and Response Plan through which the citizens of South Sudan may receive humanitarian aid,

Acknowledges the eminent importance of international collaboration to investigate and prosecute suspected violations of international human rights violations and crimes against humanity in Sudan and South Sudan,

Reiterating its resolution 2677 (2023), which references the foregoing resolutions that define a list of condemned actions that constitute adequate grounds for sanctions against any Member State, and which also forebode the potential implementation of targeted sanctions against perpetrators of actions that threaten peace and stability in Sudan and South Sudan,

Referencing resolution 1591 (2001), which highlights the lack of acceptable progress towards the creation of a peaceful body in conflict zones including Sudan and South Sudan, which debates the topic of analyzing the actions taken in the subject state(s),

1. *Reaffirms* its call for the cessation of hostilities during the month of Ramadan as per resolution 2724 (2024), and calls for the temporary extension of this ceasefire until the next discussion;
2. *Affirms* that the current levels of death, destruction, and human suffering in Sudan cannot be maintained and that it is incumbent upon the international community to resolve these issues with great rapidity;

3. *Expresses its intention* to advise on the creation of democratic civilian governments in Sudan and South Sudan, where examples from other Member States may be looked upon for the civilians to emulate and create their independent government by:
 - a. *Proposing* the need for a transitional government council, composed of advisors from Member States selected by the Committee deliberation and voting;
 - b. *Advising* on proper procedures and protocols to repair democratic institutions, being limited to providing advice and counsel, and prevented from serving in any capacity in any government role;
4. *Recommends* adopting the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in Sudan (ARCS), based on the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (RARCSS) agreement in South Sudan, establishing channels of effective communication between the SAF and the RSF in the view of respecting the sovereignty of the people of Sudan and their desire for a civilian government;
5. *Urges* that all Member States be fully compliant with the OCHA Humanitarian Plan for capacity building by ensuring opportunities for equal participation in all processes by focusing on three main pillars by:
 - a. Providing adequate access to humanitarian assistance;
 - b. Protecting and mitigating risks by including minorities and Sudanese and South Sudanese women within the government;
 - c. Enhancing community resilience and nexus opportunities;
6. *Highlights* the importance of dispatching an independent fact-finding task force to Sudan with the mandate to investigate potential war crimes and provide the General Assembly with a thorough report about this by 1 September 2024, following the success of a similar fact-finding mission as submitted in Human Rights Council resolution S-35/1 in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and therefore shall be:
 - a. Looking for evidence of potential ethnic cleansing;
 - b. Looking for evidence of potential sexual violence;
 - c. Looking for evidence of potential misuse of food and drinking water for war purposes;
 - d. Overseen by the Human Rights Council, which is invited to suggest constituent representatives of the aforementioned task force, with the final composition of the task force remaining subject to the ruling of the Committee;
7. *Extends* the mandate of UNMISS to 14 March 2025 as necessitated by the conditions on the ground, and *directs* UNMISS to:
 - a. Involve independent election observers and the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD), with these observers coming solely from the African Union States, to monitor South Sudan's election, ensuring that the process is free and fair, and to provide continued support for the UNMISS Peace Fellows Program to encourage youth involvement;

- b. Work specifically with the Forces for Freedom and Change organization;
8. *Establishes* a mediation committee comprised of representatives from three African States to serve on a rotating basis of one year as elected by the committee, with the mediators for the first year consisting of representatives from the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Mozambique, and the Republic of Tunisia; with the Republic of Sierra Leone as a special Observer State to the mediation committee;
9. *Invites* the General Assembly, in partnership with the World Bank, to reimplement the Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project in Sudan, to provide farmers with equipment, training, and resources to increase agricultural production;
10. *Further invites* increased funding from Member States to support the South Sudan Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (SSRALP), which strengthens the capacity and income of farmers;
11. *Encourages* the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to collaborate with the International Rescue Committee to address the issues of structural and communal conflict recovery, social services, and individual security;
12. *Expresses its intention* to consider having Member States ensure that no funds, financial assets, or other economic resources shall be made available by their nationals or by any persons within their territories to or for the benefit of various parties of the conflict pending the following:
 - a. A quarterly reconvening of the committee regarding the subject body, or an emergency convention of the committee following the reception of the aforementioned report from the fact-finding task force to Sudan, whichever is sooner;
 - b. The agreement of the Committee, following deliberation and voting, that the offenses committed by the various parties of the conflict warrant sanctions;
 - c. Paying attention and special consideration to the non-binding decisions given by organizations like the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
13. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



Code: SC/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Essequibo Region

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 3 April 2024, in connection with the Security Council's consideration of the item "The Essequibo Region," the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with alarm the escalating situation in the Essequibo region, and is monitoring the situation with the utmost attentiveness.

"The Security Council recognizes with gratitude Brazil's input on this situation, and agrees with Brazil's call for all parties involved to engage in immediate and sincere diplomatic dialogue.

"The Security Council acknowledges Brazil's success in mediating prior negotiations on this topic, and therefore indicates its approval of having Brazil continue to function as an impartial mediator and promoter of diplomatic dialogue between the sovereign states of Guyana and Venezuela.

"The Security Council strongly admonishes all involved States and parties to seek peaceful and diplomatic solutions through the mediation of Brazil.

"The Security Council acknowledges the different territorial claims between Guyana and Venezuela.

"The Security Council calls on all involved parties to reassert their dedication to promote regional stability.

"The Security Council believes that Guyana and Venezuela must be present at any mediation sessions or agreements made by mediators and third parties."



Code: SC/PRST/3/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Conflict and Food Security

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 April 2024, in connection with the Security Council's consideration of the item "Conflict and Food Security," the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council notes with alarm the abhorrent rising food insecurity globally, with interest in the African continent.

"The Security Council acknowledges the crucial importance of the unimpeded export of grain from the Black Sea States in providing indispensable food supplies to many States, including, but not limited to the Sahel region.

"The Security Council recognizes with gratitude Türkiye's input on this situation, and agrees with Türkiye's call for all parties involved to engage in immediate and sincere diplomatic dialogue.

"The Security Council acknowledges Türkiye's success in mediating prior negotiations on this topic, and therefore indicates its approval of having Türkiye continue to function as an impartial mediator and promoter of diplomatic dialogue between Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

"The Security Council strongly admonishes all involved States and parties to seek peaceful and diplomatic solutions through the mediation of Türkiye.

"The Security Council calls on all involved parties to reassert their dedication to promote regional stability, and protect global food security.

"The Security Council calls on all previously involved parties in the Black Sea Grain initiative to open up lines of dialogue to possibly create a new initiative, pending the discussion of lifting of agricultural trade barriers and considering enabling financial sector participation.

"The Security Council believes that Ukraine and Russia must be present at any mediation sessions or agreements made by mediators and third parties."



Code: SC/3/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Conflict and Food Security

The Security Council,

Recognizing the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of this committee,

Recalling Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being and that of their family, including food,

Remembering General Assembly resolution 76/166 (2021), which reaffirmed that the starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited under international humanitarian law, and states that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity,

Keeping in mind this committee's resolution 1296 (2000), which strongly condemned the deliberate targeting of and all incitements to violence against civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, and its resolution 2286 (2016), which recalled the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, as well as the obligation to do everything feasible to verify that any objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects,

Keeping also in mind its resolutions 2417 (2018) and 2473 (2021) which recognized the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare as a war crime, and as prohibited by international law, and which acknowledge the need for all parties to armed conflicts to respect principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Reaffirming the Human Rights Council's resolution 46/19 (2021), which states that the right to food has been recognized as the right of every individual, alone or in community with others,

Noting that starvation crime inevitably hurts civilians as well as enemy combatants, although current International Humanitarian Law (IHL) distinguishes between civilians and civilian infrastructure and combatants and military objectives, and *believing* that it is impermissible to starve enemy civilian populations even when one is at war with their government, or even when enemy combatants will also starve in the process,

Emphasizing that the weaponization of food is an indiscriminate form of killing in the sense that it is effectively impossible to separate the starvation of combatants from that of civilians,

Further acknowledging the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' (CESCR) General Comment number 12 on "the right to adequate food" in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 11), wherein CESCR stated that Member States have an obligation to respect the right to food in other countries and to avoid implementation of mechanisms and measures that jeopardize access to and the availability of food in other countries,

Acknowledging international customary law, which also affirms that starvation of individuals used as methods of warfare is prohibited,

Recognizing that the right to food for prisoners of war and other detainees is protected under Article 25 of the *Geneva Convention (III)* (1949),

Aware of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention (1977), which does not recognize the intentional starvation of combatants as a means of warfare as a human rights violation like the intentional starvation of civilians, but believing that this is insufficient and inconsistent,

Acknowledging that heavily import-dependent countries are affected the most by disruptions to supply chains or to trade as a result of conflict, even when they are not themselves party to these conflicts,

Noting with concern that several countries and the World Food Programme (WFP) rely on just one or two countries for major food stores such as wheat,

Considering the General Assembly's Seventy-eighth Session to be a good starting basis for further agricultural investment within developing nations,

Seeking cooperation with external bodies such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to implement investment clauses,

Recognizing the achievements of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure and investment,

Further recognizing that climate change can be a primary cause of both armed conflict and food insecurity and that addressing climate change issues will therefore contribute to the reduction and elimination of both of these issues,

Recognizing the importance of prioritizing increasing technological investments for more efficient agricultural production and food distribution,

Lamenting that up to 783 million people live in hunger while a third of the world's food goes to waste,

Noting that food production must more than double in the next three decades to feed the world's growing population,

Believing that due to the intricate, mutually reinforcing relationship between conflict and food insecurity, any resolution strengthening the global right to food will contribute to the reduction and prevention of future conflicts,

Recognizing the need for humanitarian aid worldwide, the efforts that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have made to ease the pains resulting from a plethora of conflicts, and the promising opportunity for partnership between NGOs and international bodies,

Guided by The Institute for NGO Research of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and its NGO Monitor project which monitors all subject NGOs as a means to secure the validity and international support of actions taken,

1. *Emphatically invites* the international community to consider redefining the intentional use of starvation as a means of warfare, or the intentional weaponization of food, as always being a human rights violation, regardless of whether affected persons are combatants or civilians by:
 - a. Encouraging all Member States to convene within two years from the date of passage of this resolution for the purpose of amending international conventions by necessary means to implement this change, including reviewing and considering revision to Article 54 of the *Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention (1949)*;

- b. Strongly underscoring that where the foregoing is impossible, such as when combating terrorist organizations and other belligerent actors that do not recognize international humanitarian law, the weaponization of food and the intentional causing of starvation should be used only as a last resort, and that Member States must take greater care to distinguish between civilian and combatant populations to remain in compliance with prior resolutions and international conventions;
2. *Recommends* the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to monitor and report on instances of the use of starvation as a method of war more extensively through:
 - a. Working closer with neighboring Member States to the conflict as opposed to the existing self-reported data;
 - b. Functioning as a databank for the United Nations, while requesting reports by a panel of experts to determine the relationship between conflict and food insecurity at the request and approval of the SC;
 - c. Funding its Global Strategic Programme 2023-2026, focussing on targeting food insecurity and malnutrition within complex contexts;
3. *Further urges* all Member States to strengthen enforcement and implementation of international frameworks, and to work towards:
 - a. A better framework to prosecute individuals for the use of starvation as a weapon of war;
 - b. More effective implementation of *de facto* international customary humanitarian law;
4. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to maintain strict adherence to international law, especially Article 70 of the *Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention*, to allow food and agricultural supplies through maritime and land blockades, and thereby to distinguish between food provisions and other types of aid;
5. *Calls for* an expansion of the WFP's Immediate Response Account, and the United Nations Central Emergency Relief Fund to better respond to the seizure of agricultural goods via piracy or other illegal means, including during armed conflict, with the goal of finding alternate routes to get supplies into affected areas;
6. *Calls attention to* the importance of waterways, such as rivers and estuaries, in delivering humanitarian and food provisions without impediment;
7. *Urges* the implementation of partnerships with local entities among Member States in conflict areas within Africa that operate on waterways where food may be transported via barges, boats and other water vehicles as an alternative means of transporting food assistance;
8. *Encourages* the implementation of advisors from the UNDP to States whose food supplies are or have been interrupted by various conflicts, especially on the African continent, to facilitate trainings and support for farmers in achieving agricultural self-sufficiency, including through the use of drought- and heat-tolerant crops and disease-resistant livestock in order to mitigate land and livestock based conflicts, and who shall be deployed for a period of six months for the purpose of training farming personnel and to provide advice, are limited by the mandate by the provided by the UNDP and United Nations Peacekeepers, and whose time period could be extended at the behest of the UNDP and respective member states involved;

9. *Recommends* an initiative to the General Assembly, which focuses on increasing farming output in developing nations, especially those that are largely import dependent, specifically for the use of domestic populations whose supplies have been interrupted by conflict, and to consult with NGOs on:
 - a. Focusing on investment by Member States, the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Regional Industrial Leaders:
 - i. Regional Industrial leaders especially will be given priority as it helps distribute wealth to the developing nations;
 - ii. International partners could include the People's Republic of China, using as a model China's National High-Standard Farmland Construction Plan and South-North Water Diversion project; however, this must be agreed upon by the members of the General Assembly;
 - b. Emphasizing the usage of finance given to also purchase and build infrastructure that supports sustainable electrical farming equipment:
 - i. Infrastructure would include the building of electrical plants and transfer hubs;
 - ii. The training of personnel and Agricultural leaders in the usage and maintenance of this equipment is also recommended;
 - c. Its intention to revisit and potentially revise this policy at least once annually in order to ensure that the intended consequences are arising and that this policy is not unduly contributing to fluctuations in global agricultural prices nor placing undue power in the hands of investors;
10. *Kindly invites* individual Member States and appropriate UN organizations, such as the WFP and FAO, to consider extending pandemic-era policies that have been successful in strengthening the right to food, as per General Assembly resolution A/77/177 (2022), including programs that provide:
 - a. Direct cash transfers;
 - b. Universal school meals;
 - c. Support for territorial markets;
 - d. Support for peasants, pastoralists, fishers, and other small food producers, especially their access to inputs and territorial markets;
 - e. Protection of the right of workers to associate, enforcement of labor laws and enhancement of worker protection;
 - f. Social protection to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility;
 - g. Recognition of and support for the role of local and regional governments in meeting needs related to the right to food;

11. *Advocates for the creation of a direct partnership between the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and any willing NGO, after deliberation and acceptance from OCHA, where:*

- a. The NGO Monitor will monitor the amount of resources that the subject NGO(s) have and their success rate at successfully delivering those resources to those in need;
- b. The Institute for NGO Research will publicly announce these findings and measurements bi-annually;

12. *Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.*



Code: SC/PRST/3/3

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Conflict and Food Security

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 April 2024, in connection with the Security Council's consideration of the item "Conflict and Food Security," the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council condemns the use of food insecurity as a war tactic utilized upon any civilian non-combatants.

"The Security Council expresses concern for the humanitarian crisis occurring from a lack of food within Gaza due to the absence of supply-chain distribution infrastructure.

"The Security Council condemns any blockade of food to civilian non-combatants actively experiencing conflict-induced food insecurity at any time and by any party, irrespective of the prevailing ceasefire status and the parties involved.

"Emphasizes that the State of Israel must ensure the unimpeded passage of food to all civilian non-combatants within Gaza while deploying military personnel within Gaza.

"The Security Council underscores the utmost importance of ensuring the safety and immunity of peacekeeping personnel deployed by United Nations entities in the region.

"The Security Council reminds the international community of the ceasefire that has previously been passed by the majority, stressing the importance of ensuring the flow of food to civilian non-combatants, at full supply-chain operational capacity.

"The Security Council urges all Member States to volunteer humanitarian aid services and resources towards the civilian non-combatants suffering from the conflict zone in Gaza and including the surrounding areas.

"The Security Council pledges to closely monitor the situation in the Gaza Strip and endeavors to facilitate the restoration of peace and prosperity for the civilian population of Gaza."



Code: SC/3/4

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Conflict and Food Security

The Security Council,

Recognizing the importance and the effectiveness of S/RES/2417 which drew attention to the link between conflict and food security, as well as condemning the usage of starvation or deliberately withholding food as a weapon,

Acknowledging its resolution 2573 (2021) that declares the usage of starvation as a method of warfare against combatants is an unlawful denial of humanitarian access,

Recognizing the responsibility of the Security Council under the Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to call for peacekeeping forces in regions where it has determined “the existence of any threat to peace,”

Strongly restating Chapter V of the *Charter of the United Nations* in reference to the Security Council to emphasize the need for relevant member-states to participate in solutions regarding regional problems,

Recognizing the success of past peacekeeping efforts, including the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) in addressing regional issues,

Recognizing the significance of addressing the connections between resource security and conflict prevention, highlighting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions),

Reaffirming the work of non-governmental organizations such as the Water, Peace, and Security Initiative to reduce the possibility of conflicts and tensions arising from water scarcity and condemn the use of starvation against civilians as a method of warfare,

Recalling its 9547th meeting, during which certain Member States stressed climate change as an aggravator of conflict, worsening the global food insecurity crisis,

Acknowledging the exemplary work of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in identifying and implementing aid programmes in areas most impacted by food insecurity and the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment (UNFSS+2) in their discussions on resilient agrifood systems in rapid pursuance of 2030 SDG Agenda,

Reaffirming the standards set by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on Official Development Assistance (ODA),

Alarmed by the disproportionate effect of conflict and food insecurity on women, due to the inequitable distribution of resources and rights,

Realizing the devastating effect conflict has on small-scale farmers that leads to displacement, destruction of land, increased communal violence, and often leaves farmers with little government support in their recovery,

Conscious of Member States contributing to existing sustainable humanitarian projects in developing countries,

Noting with deep concern that climate change is one of the leading causes of widespread food insecurity and that through technology, this can be combated,

Fully believing the intrinsic link between food insecurity and acts of anti-commercial maritime warfare,

Deeply concerned about recent violations of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which have seen non-state actors seize control of cargo containing foodstuffs in important maritime routes,

1. *Adopts* the Global Grain Initiative, providing a basis for an agreement proposed by the Council to belligerent parties in cases where food security is threatened by ongoing hostilities, containing provisions regarding:
 - a. Mitigating any negative impact on food production capacities and the functioning of chains of supply;
 - b. Ensuring appropriate protection of farmers, food producers and infrastructures;
 - c. Recalling the already existing commitments made by the belligerent parties;
2. *Recommends* the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) to monitor and report on instances of the use of starvation as a method of war more extensively through:
 - a. Working closer with neighboring Member States to the conflict as opposed to the existing self-reported data;
 - b. Functioning as a databank for the United Nations, while requesting reports by a panel of experts to determine the relationship between conflict and food insecurity at the request and the approval of the Security Council;
 - c. Funding its Global Strategic Programme 2023-2026, targeting food insecurity and malnutrition within complex contexts;
3. *Encourages* Member States to provide financial support to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) to ensure the provision of humanitarian aid during crises;
4. *Further requests* Member States to distribute their humanitarian and development assistance funding to make best efforts to meet the target set by the ODA of 0.7% of gross national income, to increase the efforts aimed at tackling food insecurity caused by conflicts;
5. *Further recommends* Member States expand on their existing humanitarian projects or establish new ones in developing countries that assist communities in adjusting to climate change by engaging in ecosystem restoration efforts;
6. *Advises* Member States to support initiatives that build resilience to climate-related shocks and stresses in vulnerable regions, including investments in climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land management, and disaster risk reduction;

- a. Invest in programs that focus on drought and heat-tolerant crops, disease, and resistant livestock;
 - b. Encourage the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices and technology;
 - c. Develop early warning systems for extreme weather events to enable food production adaptation by leveraging technologies that embrace data analytics and insights;
7. *Calls on* the international community to affirm their commitment to the proliferation of efficient agricultural technology in support of existing and potential food-insecure communities, while:
 - a. Paying special attention to the economic and agricultural marginalization of women, who make up most of the world's food insecure, as well as small farming operations;
 - b. Emphasizing the importance of agricultural education programs, with emphasis on their continuity during conflict;
 - c. Working closely with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to develop a worldwide recommendation of food storage minimum standards for safe storage of food and water;
 - d. Encouraging agricultural sustainability and self-sufficiency through global scaling of China's National High-Standard Farmland Construction Plan;
 - i. Contains farmland restoration measures, crop rotation practices, and water-saving technology aimed at reducing inefficiencies in current agricultural practices;
8. *Suggests* beekeeping projects as a holistic approach that is sustainable and beneficial for the communities in conflict, as pollinators are essential to the further development of food production in all regions, and furthermore pollinators are unaffected by ongoing conflict and therefore ensure continuous food production during conflict;
9. *Calls on* Member States to acknowledge, according to High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), that one of the leading causes of conflict is food insecurity:
 - a. While focusing on areas experiencing instability, ensuring the stability of food trade routes to ensure food supply and economic stability;
 - b. Promoting the establishment of food and peace centers by member states in conflict and post-conflict;
 - c. Recommending the individual, case-by-case review of potential peacekeeping missions to safeguard humanitarian aid missions in regions of conflict, which may be enacted pending approval from the body;
10. *Affirms* UNCLOS article 101, condemning the arbitrary detention of maritime personnel and seeking to establish an anti-piracy taskforce, which would operate within conflict zones, and allowing food shipments to get to their destination, while:
 - a. Ensuring the definition of 'conflict' within the context of this taskforce is subject to a vote of the Security Council;

- b. Deploring, to the highest extent, the use of political aims to deprive civilian populations from essential goods, in the context of maritime blockades;
 - i. Emphasizing the importance of this taskforce in relation to international maritime law, prioritizing the protection of food and consumer goods;
 - ii. Recommending the sharing of military information regarding terrorist organizations that conduct anti-commercial maritime warfare;
11. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.



Code: SC/PRST/4/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Essequibo Region

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 April 2024, in connection with the Security Council's consideration of the item "The Essequibo Region," the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council continues to be alarmed by the escalating situation in the Essequibo region, and is monitoring the situation with the utmost attentiveness.

"The Security Council admonishes all parties involved to refrain from escalating the situation until peaceful, diplomatic discussions between Guyana and Venezuela have begun through the mediation of Brazil, and requests that the timeline of this mediation be accelerated to begin within one week of this statement's release.

"The Security Council reaffirms its strong admonition for all involved States and parties to seek peaceful and diplomatic solutions through the mediation of Brazil."