



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The Security Council,

Recognizing that according to the United Nations Children's Fund, over 90 percent of global conflict deaths have been civilians and over 80 percent of that number of deaths can be attributed to vulnerable groups such as women and children,

Reiterating that national plans should be developed in a multidisciplinary manner in order to counter and prevent violent extremism with an input from a wide range of actors, including law enforcement and social service actors, in order to analyze local and national drivers for violent extremism in accordance with the United Nations (UN) *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*,

Bearing in mind Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), the landmark Resolution on Women, Peace and Security, that urges Member States to include women in decision-making and to increase their role in peacekeeping operations,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 60/1 (2005) World Summit Outcome Document which identifies each member state's Responsibility to Protect (R2P) its population from all forms of injustice and crimes against humanity,

Acknowledging the important role which Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play in facilitating human rights, humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding initiatives,

Having considered Security Council Resolution 2474 (2019), Protection of civilians in armed conflict - Missing persons in armed conflict, as the first resolution recognizing missing persons from armed conflict, and the responsibility Member States have to address the problem,

Cognizant of the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) and their cooperation with governments and facilitation of public involvement on the issue of missing persons,

Recognizing the lack of urgency within the Kigali Principles to maintain the most technologically advanced capabilities for UN peacekeeping missions,

Keeping in mind Security Council Resolution 2272 (2016), Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, which highlights the UNs zero tolerance policy for all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and emphasizes that sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers compromises the UNs mission and credibility, while also undermining the legitimacy of UN peacekeeping mandates,

Stressing that local feedback and accountability are needed for effective reporting of instances of misconduct both within and by UN peacekeeping forces,

Taking into consideration the importance of accountability regarding the implementation of goals and initiatives, as demonstrated by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs 1540 Committee which has helped execute Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) through events each year that center on the exchange

of information and learned lessons from the conversations and policies around the world on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

Observing Resolution 2286 (2016) on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, which identifies the specific obligations of all parties involved, adhering to the rules of war of respecting the protection of humanitarian agencies and healthcare facilities who save civilian lives and providing essential services to civilians in times of conflict while establishing reporting and monitoring mechanisms on vulnerable groups in armed conflict,

1. *Urges* Member States to increase the number of females serving as peacekeepers from 10% to 25% by 2025 by:
 - a. *Making* campaigns in order to make female populations aware that military and peacekeeping is a valid and respectful job to take;
 - b. *Including* UN Peacekeeping training within the basic training of a nation's normal military training;
 - c. *Contributing* additional resources for the development of leadership training in order to promote current female UN Peacekeepers;
2. *Endorses* the establishment of Minimum Standards of Care (MSC) for mental health, which are non-binding policy frameworks for Member States to address the mental health challenges of deradicalizing Foreign Terrorists Fighters (FTFs), in order to deter the adoption of extremist behavior and ideology by:
 - a. *Encouraging* Member States to use World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Psychology Coalition's global standards and procedures in order to promote the reduction of depression and anxiety, along with addressing social adversities of FTFs when re-entering a community and deradicalizing;
 - b. *Encouraging* the development of data-sharing mechanisms to be created, in order to facilitate more robust provisions be developed for the prevention of radicalization of FTFs;
3. *Further recommends* an emphasis be placed on increasing women's participation in decision making through roles for women working in conflict resolution and peace by:
 - a. *Creating* informative campaigns and voter education for women regarding armed conflict solutions;
 - b. *Partnering* with organizations such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to lead community based programs that allow women to work with state lawmakers where women could chair committees focused on post conflict reconstruction by building a better security system within damaged infrastructure, revamping water and sanitation systems, telecommunication and power grids;
 - c. *Increasing* female leadership roles in developing the curriculum for gender-based violence awareness and human rights training with the help of the Women's Refugee Commission, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to acknowledge their R2P through decisive actions and take initiative to shield civilians from crimes against humanity;
5. *Recommends* that regional bodies such as the African Union develop programs which can facilitate the creation for regional networks of CSOs and NGOs that promote the Women, Peace, and Security agenda;
6. *Advises* further collaboration with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) activities and initiatives for increased transparency between Member States on information sharing and capacity building in the fields of science and technology, including forensic sciences, ground penetrating radar, and satellite positioning in order to combine the most efficient and up-to-date methods for locating missing persons and reuniting them with their families;
7. *Encourages* increased communication on information sharing between the ICMP, INTERPOL, and the UN Police to ensure complete transparency and support between all organizations in locating and supporting missing persons;
8. *Decides* to review a protocol that would identify the most technologically advanced resources and give Member States the option to use these resources to assist in peacekeeping operations;
9. *Approves of* the ongoing commitment of the Secretary-General and the repatriation of peacekeeping units with widespread or system exploitation and abuse;
10. *Strongly encourages* that peacekeeping operations be equipped with clearly defined and easily accessible reporting channels for instances of sexual or any other misconduct, so that representatives of local populations can provide feedback on the conduct of UN peacekeepers, and urges that this feedback be given utmost consideration by existing accountability mechanisms, including those related to children and armed conflict, and women, peace and security;
11. *Calls for* the establishment of an annual conference hosted by the UN Department of Peace Operations that aims to address and monitor the progress made on the inclusion and advancement of female peacekeepers and the protection of vulnerable communities present in armed conflict through:
 - a. *Incorporating* data and information from the Policy, Evaluation, and Training Division of the Department of Peace Operations regarding the training and recruitment of female peacekeepers, as well as trauma-informed peacekeepers;
 - b. *Exchanging* information and best practices between representatives from each active peacekeeping deployment on the effective tactics that help decrease harm to civilians, particularly those in vulnerable communities;
 - c. *Producing* an annual report to the Security Council on the effectiveness and progress of the most recent and innovative peacekeeping initiatives;
12. *Encourages* Member States to implement voluntary investigatory and monitoring report frameworks to hold armed groups and other non-government entities accountable to International Humanitarian Law, with an emphasis on the importance of cooperation between reliable partners

by:

- a. *Preventing* the targeting of vulnerable groups by instituting a means of prohibition concerning access to regions and communities and halting further damage by entities/organizations reported by civil society for violations;
 - b. *Enabling* the voice of individuals in conflict-zones to speak out against human rights violations;
 - c. *Striving* to ensure progress in building peace, stability, and justice; internationally, regionally, and nationally;
13. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The Security Council,

Affirming that according to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) there has been a decrease in civilian deaths from state based violence from 104,000 in 2014 to 69,000 in 2017, as a direct result of the decrease of armed conflict worldwide,

Mindful of the definition of protected persons outlined in the *1949 Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War* due to its relevance regarding the objectives of peacekeeping and conflict resolution missions,

Noting with concern the number of annual import and export reports of conventional arms submitted by Member States to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) has decreased from 124 annual reports at its height in 2001 to only 32 reports in 2019,

Appalled that there have been over 2,000 allegations of sexual assault and exploitation by peacekeepers over the past 12 years which can perpetuate cycles of gender-based violence and sexual assault in peacekeeping operations,

Taking into consideration the *Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations*, where it is stated that “the United Nations (UN) bureaucratic systems configured for a headquarters environment limit the speed, mobility and agility of response in the field”, showing the need for a faster response force,

Conscious that the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) discovered that 96% of all countries experience the targeting of civilians by political militias or armed non-state actors and that persons who lack economic and educational opportunities due to conflict are most at risk to radicalize and perpetuate insecurity,

Bearing in mind that according to the United Nations Children's Fund an estimated 90 percent of global conflict-related deaths since 1990 have been civilians, and 80 percent of these have been women and children,

Fully aware of the comfort that a female presence in peacekeeping operations has on the psyche of female and young populations,

Deeply disturbed that armed conflict has killed 2 million children, disabled 4 to 5 million, forced 12 million homeless, and orphaned more than 1 million in the past decade, as determined by Women's Learning Partnership,

Cognizant of the importance in addressing both immediate and long-term threats to international peace and security,

Deeply Concerned that the number of displaced people increased to over 79.5 million people in 2019, the highest number ever recorded, as a result of persecution, violence, and human rights violations according to the UN Human Refugee Agency (UNHCR),

Noting that according to the Institute for Economics and Peace in any given internal armed conflict, a ten percent increase in the number of terrorist attacks per year is associated with a 4.5 percent increase in the number of battle-related deaths per year,

Referring to Security Council resolution 1265 (1999) on Protection of civilians in armed conflicts which defines the role and mandate of peacekeeping operations to “protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence,”

Recognizing the critical nature of political safety as a cornerstone to the sustainability of peace in states with newly resolved conflicts,

Noting with concern the number of missing civilians in war-torn regions was 139,000 according to the Secretary General’s 2019 Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict,

Reiterating the Kigali Principles, which was signed at the High-Level International Conference on the Protection of Civilians in Kigali, Rwanda on May 28-29, 2015, and understanding that the set of pledges within the Kigali Principles does not prioritize people who have been disproportionately affected by armed conflicts,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to continue implementing enhanced safety measures to prevent state sponsored attacks and to protect civilians in these regions;
2. *Insists* regional entities involved in aiding peacekeeping and conflict missions operate under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) even in times of armed conflict to maintain the integrity of each operation;
3. *Urges* Member States to adhere to the recommendation established by the UN General Assembly in 1992 to submit in-depth annual reports of the imports and exports of conventional arms to the UNROCA in order to:
 - a. *Increase* participation of Member States within the UNROCA;
 - b. *Better* track the trade of conventional arms and curb the illicit trafficking of arms;
4. *Encourages* that the UN Department of Peace Operations (UNDPO) make vital updates to the current training programs so that they:
 - a. *Are culturally* sensitive to the various member states that send peacekeepers around the world when discussing issues of gender-based violence and assault in training programs;
 - b. *Address* the issue of gender-based violence and assault perpetrated by peacekeepers on civilians;
 - c. *Establish* a reporting mechanism within peacekeeping operations in order to hold peacekeepers accountable and limit civilians from experiencing gender-based violence and assault;

5. *Decides* to create a new Peacekeeping Operations Unit called “Fast-Response Unit”, with the purpose of employing peacekeepers for events requiring immediate action which will be tasked with maintaining a peacekeeping force that is ready for deployment and will be composed by soldiers from voluntary member states, and will follow the same principles and mandates as any other Peacekeeping Operation approved by the Security Council;
 - a. *Before* deploying the Fast-Response Unit, all member states that sent troops to said unit will need to approve the deployment and any details needed for the effective functioning of the Fast-Response Unit will be managed by the UNDPO;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to address the root problems of insecurity by empowering local governments and peacekeepers through increased efforts of education for support of these local agents by:
 - a. *Expanding* the use of conferences held by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to address the educational alternatives for economically disadvantaged regions;
 - b. *Providing* economic and financial developments towards regional preventions in educational alternatives such as tradework programs and K-12 educational programs;
7. *Recommends* that the UN’s Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) used to report violations committed against children in armed conflict be expanded to also include reports related to sexual violence, gender-based violence, and broader IHL violations where:
 - a. *This expansion* should include increased cooperation between the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict along with the Working Group on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, as well as Member States heavily impacted by armed conflicts in order to track the impacts of conflict on vulnerable groups;
 - b. *Information* collected by the MRM should be reported to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in order to tailor humanitarian responses and resources to these reports;
 - c. *Efforts* should be coordinated between local governments, regional organizations and humanitarian agencies for civilians to gain access to a self reporting system to report IHL violations as well as allow these agencies to respond to these reports;
8. *Encourages* Member States to be more inclusive regarding the implementation of women involved in peacekeeping operations and to expand the training of women to be deployed into more peacekeeping operations such as:
 - a. *The implementation* of quota requirements to raise the number of female peacekeepers to the target range of 15-35% as outlined in the *Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy* by the High-Level meeting on Action for Peacekeeping (2019), bolstering pre-existing UN peacekeeping missions;
 - b. *Actions for Peacekeeping* (A4P), managed by the UNDPO, which has called for;

- i. Strengthening the relationship between local female organizations and the international community;
 - ii. Specialized training proven to decrease the fatality rate of peacekeepers;
 - c. *Creating diversity requirements* within female peacekeeping populations in order to create a sense of trust with local populations;
- 9. *Recommends* Member States create conflict-free zones in densely populated areas to be implemented alongside the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and International Red Cross/Red Crescent to protect civilians in armed conflict by:
 - a. *Having* Member States invite the UNDP to work with local governments and grant the UNDP approval to create a conflict-free zone;
 - b. *Coordinating* UN personnel to assist local law enforcement in the protection of these zones;
 - c. *Creating* safe havens for civilians displaced by conflict to live in peace;
- 10. *Invites* the creation of a Security Council sub-committee which would:
 - a. *Attempt* to accomplish the development and implementation of long-term strategies to address drawn-out conflicts and international security threats;
 - b. *Be composed* of 2 of the permanent and 5 non-permanent Member States, that would be selected through a voting process, with these positions being held on a rotating basis of 1 year;
 - c. *Form* action plans based on these strategies that would be voted upon by the entire Council;
- 11. *Calls for* the UN Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to expand the civilian casualty tracking tool established by the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to be used in all UN peacekeeping missions in order to:
 - a. *Increase* data collecting capabilities on violence perpetrated against civilians;
 - b. *Serve* as a form of data gathering and sharing that provides data on civilian deaths, property damages, and other forms of civilian harm which can be used by parties that are involved in conflict to develop better protection strategies and policies for civilians, leading to a reduction in the loss of lives;
- 12. *Requests* for Member States to take appropriate measures designed by regional and Member State security organizations to increase border security in areas especially at risk of terrorism to limit the spread of dangerous resources and personnel by:
 - a. *Strengthening* entry points between Member States who have been previously designated to be more vulnerable to civilian attacks through improvement of security

- c. *Identify* women, children, and disabled peoples who are disproportionately affected by armed conflict, and prioritize them in further missions;
 - d. *Take* disciplinary action against personnel if and when they fail to act to protect civilians when circumstances warrant such action;
 - e. *Identify* and share key lessons with member states to avoid such failures in the future;
17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Crisis in Ukraine

Statement from the President of the Security Council

The Security Council acknowledges the need of civilians in the Donbass region to have access to basic necessities including food and medical care in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Therefore, the Security Council strongly endorses the creation of safe corridors to evacuate citizens of the Donbass region and provide aid to areas affected by the conflict, since the region is currently in the midst of a humanitarian crisis.

The Security Council acknowledges the need to maintain sovereignty but prioritizes de-escalating the violence in the Donbass region, which includes decreasing troops in the Donbass region and along the border to de-escalate the situation at hand.

The Security Council reiterates that stabilization of the situation in Ukraine requires a fully integrated response, encompassing a collaborative pursuit of progress on security, reconciliation, and accountability, as well as the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis. The Security Council emphasizes the importance of ensuring the safety of civilians by fostering negotiations between Member States to address this crisis. The Security Council acknowledges the importance of ensuring the safety of civilians by fostering negotiations between Member States to address this humanitarian issue. The Security Council, noting the short-lived success of prior Minsk ceasefires, encourages all parties involved in the conflict in eastern Ukraine to pursue similar agreements in order to end the violence.

The Security Council identifies the importance of peacekeeping operations in the progress of de-escalating violent conflicts in the Donbass region of Ukraine to ensure the safety of innocent civilians in these regions. The implementation of confidence building measures (CBMs) through the formation of buffer zones that ensure civilian safe-spaces, therefore preventing an excessive militant presence as a means of saving lives. The Security Council encourages Member States to send peacekeeping forces to the Fast-Response Unit (FRU). Those forces must be exclusively used for protecting civilians in the region, taking peacekeeping measures, and serving as a buffering mechanism from the violence generated by the conflicting parties.