

NMUN • GERMANY 2023 SIMULATION



19 – 24 NOVEMBER 2023

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council*

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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Eileen Austin
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Agenda

1. The Role of Youth in Peace and Security
2. Strengthening Women's Resilience and Leadership as a Path to Peace in Regions Plagued by Armed Groups

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SC/1/1	The Role of Youth in Peace and Security	15 in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions
SC/1/2	The Role of Youth in Peace and Security	15 in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions
SC/2/1	Strengthening Women's Resilience and Leadership as a Path to Peace in Regions Plagued by Armed Groups	12 in favor, 0 against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report for the Security Council

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

1. The Role of Youth in Peace and Security
2. Strengthening Women's Resilience and Leadership as a Path to Peace in Regions Plagued by Armed Groups

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of "The Role of Youth in Peace and Security".

By Thursday, the Dais received a total of three proposals, covering many different topics, including education, reintegration, capacity building, development, and economic opportunities. There were many discussions surrounding the importance of the role of youth within the peace process, and what the Security Council could do when discussing this topic. The delegates were moving between the different working groups to share their ideas and to work together to hopefully come to a consensus.

On Friday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following the voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including increasing access to higher education for youth populations that were affected by conflict and supporting youth civic engagement through various initiatives. Also, the delegates voted to divide out a clause that links education with peace and security. The delegates then began discussions on topic 2, which consisted of collaborating with UN Women to implement Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. One draft resolution was accepted by the dais and that draft resolution was then adopted by the body.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Role of Youth in Peace and Security

The United Nations Security Council,

Ensuring youth is getting hands-on education necessary to create new opportunities to move a nation in a forward direction,

Alarmed by the 264 million children that are not receiving an education globally, according to The Global Education Monitoring,

Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the five pillars of action of participation, which are protection, prevention, partnerships, disengagement, and reintegration,

Stressing the upcoming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) deadline, particularly SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), to strengthen inclusive global education and international institutions,

Concerned by the increased precarity in youth employment as well as education as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recognizing the increased role that hybrid and digital education tools have played in recent years, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Bearing in mind that one billion youths under the age of 18 live in developing nations, increasing their vulnerability to conflict,

Conscious of the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) toward implementing Global Citizenship Education as a means toward strengthening the societal engagement of youth during and after their path of education especially through the Associated Schools Network (ASPnet),

Regretting the significant number of youths who become reinvolved in conflict after extrication,

Alarmed by the lack of foundational support for youth-led research in the Global South,

Noting with deep concern the disproportionate allocation of financial resources away from the Global South,

Mindful of the current estimates, which posit that one in 16 countries will achieve the Universal Secondary School Completion Target under SDG 4,

Deeply concerned that according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reports that persons younger than 30 years represent less than two percent of members of parliament worldwide,

Taking into consideration that the United Nations (UN) has not done the best it can to get the youth involved,

Noting with deep concern that the UN has not prepared our leaders of tomorrow,

Acknowledging that only 2.6% of parliament members worldwide are under the age of 30,

Encouraging the implementation of resolution 2535 to incorporate civil society when reporting on country-specific Security Council matters concerning the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda,

Appreciating the contribution of the UN Inter-Agency Network in advancing multilateral cooperation to support youths within the international community,

1. *Petitions* a National Action Plan (NAP) in order to guarantee access to educational opportunities for advanced roles in society by:
 - a. Implementing subjective programs based on interest, career choice, and grade level;
 - b. Encouraging youth to run for office and represent their community;
 - c. Allocating funds provided by the Youth, Peace, and Security Fund;
 - d. Using necessary and equitable peacekeeping & education centers;
 - e. Recognizing and prioritizing the YPS agenda;
 - f. Revisiting on a semi-annual basis for reassessment of priorities for each individual Member State;
 - g. Strongly advising that the UN establish briefings in all organs of the UN where youth across the world can give their perspective on international or urgent matters;
2. *Establishes* the expansion of local programs such as the Syrian Youth Empowerment Initiative into global ones that focus on youth in conflict zones by:
 - a. Receiving and processing applications from youth who originated from conflict zones with innovative solutions in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM);
 - b. Providing a path to higher education to realize their potential and define their roles in their countries, societies, and the world;
 - c. Wholly supporting those accepted applicants in their endeavors;
 - d. Working with experts of that field to ensure that the applicants receive adequate guidance and support;
3. *Expresses its desire* for further support for region-specific programs that shed light on the bright youth of the Global South, such as Fellowships To Generate Evidence On “Youth Engagement In Agribusiness And Rural Economic Activities In Africa;”
4. *Suggests* Member States create educational frameworks that increase opportunities concerning youth professional development by:

- a. Requesting the creation of fast-track schemes within the UN to ensure the involvement of youth perspectives in international discourse that will:
 - i. Determine the deadline for UN fast-track schemes to be instituted by 2030;
 - ii. Ensure diversity and inclusion within recruitment processes, securing equal opportunities for all potential interns, thus upholding the mandates of the UN declaration within our framework;
 - iii. Recognize the current internship schemes provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) working to encourage youth perspectives within matters related to their demographic;
 - b. Appreciating the significance of developing a variety of perspectives to support the five pillars of the YPS agenda, particularly participation;
5. *Declares* that the UN collaborate with regional institutions within five years that empower and educate youth across the world in communication and partnership by:
- a. Calling upon expert groups, including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), to support initiatives within the Security Council;
 - b. Seeking advice from academics, the Division for Inclusive Social Development, Programme on Youth Unit, and the UN Youth Delegate Programme;
 - c. Ensuring advice given to the Security Council concentrates on the mandates of the organization, namely measures to secure peace and security for youth;
 - d. Emphasizing to Member States the significance of digital communication and intelligence collaboration to multilateralism;
 - e. Highlighting the role of resolution 45/95 in sustaining data security within the United Nations Development Group;
 - f. Calling upon the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Development in the Field of Information and Telecommunication to ensure operations utilizing technology are in the vein of peacebuilding;
6. *Advises* the idea of global citizenship education to be transferred to the national level in order to foster youth engagement in decision-making and societal participation by:
- a. Cooperating with Member States toward an implementation in line with national educational programs and principles;
 - b. Implementing a concept of Citizenship Education into the work of UNESCO as a whole and of the ASPnet specifically;
 - c. Suggesting that Member States make both global and national Citizenship Education a part of their national education programs in order to:
 - i. Have youth engaged as proactive citizens within their respective states of residence;

- ii. Strengthen societal cohesion among young people from within while also nurturing their ability to be part of a peaceful global community;
 - iii. Reduce the potential of youth to fall subject to adverse influence on the part of radical political actors and armed groups;
- 7. *Encourages* the creation of Youth Peacebuilding Centers to provide support for youth in conflict-affected regions through programs aimed at enhancing their peacebuilding and advocacy skills:
 - a. Funded by the 2023 Youth Promotion Initiative under the UN Peacebuilding Fund;
 - b. Established in regions with a need for youth involvement in peace and security in order to enhance youth engagement;
- 8. *Strongly encourages* the creation of the Youth Economic and Social Council to advocate for youth in regions with conflict through:
 - a. Working in connection with the governments of Member States to reintegrate youth following times of unrest by:
 - i. Recommending the reunification of youth with their families after conflict;
 - ii. Suggesting an emphasis on care for the mental wellbeing of youth post-conflict;
 - iii. Realizing the significance of youth social involvement following conflict to found and reconstruct peaceful societies;
 - b. Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in improving economic conditions of youth to support peacekeeping processes, and further:
 - i. Improving the institutional inhibitors to reintegration by advocating for youth employment and economic advancement in troubled regions;
 - ii. Encouraging the creation of employment opportunities to avoid youth participation and continuous involvement in conflict;
- 9. *Recommends* the creation of the Right Direction Initiative (RDI) within two years, a two-branch subsidiary body to disengage youths from conflict and facilitate societal reintegration after conflict by:
 - a. Creating opportunities for youth to participate in peacebuilding decision-making or processes such as peace transition conversations to assist in formulating peace solutions in conflict;
 - b. Being potentially funded by the Youth, Peace, and Security Fund;
 - c. Being potentially implemented by the United Network of Young Peacebuilders;
- 10. *Decides* accordingly the revitalized financial support of student exchanges as a means of removing youth from areas strongly affected by conflict and providing a first step for them to enter into a desired field;

11. *Welcomes* the creation of an annual conference with the goal of increasing youth participation in politics and government:

a. Hosted in regions lacking youth engagement;

b. Funded by the 2023 Youth Promotion Initiative under the UN Peacebuilding Fund;

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



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Role of Youth in Peace and Security

The Security Council,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states its primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Underlining the significance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), and the efforts taken by Member States to complete said goals,

Alarmed by the fact that according to the United Nations Children's Fund between 2005 and 2022, more than 105,000 children globally were verified as recruited and used as parties of conflict,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that young people's formal participation in the political process is extremely low, according to the First Report of the Secretary-General on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS),

Recognizing Security Council resolution 2419 (2018), which recognizes the importance of youth in negotiation and implementing peace agreements,

Cognizant of the SDG 2030 report which projects only 67% of children will gain basic literacy skills by the end of primary education,

Recognizing the achievement of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and International Labor Organization (ILO) framework as well as the Youth in Peace and Security (YPS) agenda as key actors in peacebuilding which are globally active to prevent violence,

Reaffirming, the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) of 1995 that highlights that young populations are often particularly vulnerable and most affected during armed conflict,

Reaffirming the identification of young people as paramount to peace processes in the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (1965),

Recognizing the vital cooperation between civil society actors and the United Nations,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2250 which emphasized that Member States should increase youth participation in decision-making at all levels in local, national, and regional institutions and mechanisms for the prevention of conflict,

Noting the importance of Member States keeping educational institutions free from all forms of violence,

Recognizing that today's generation of youth is the largest the world has ever known, lives mainly in developing countries, and that young people often form the majority of the population of countries affected by armed conflict,

Alarmed by the disparity of schooling infrastructure globally, for example in Sub-Saharan Africa, where only half of schools have access to drinking water, electricity, and internet,

Affirming that youth can thrive most when presented with perspectives in the form of education, development, and economic possibilities,

Noting with concern the lack of training and oversight in regard to emergency responders to armed conflicts that disproportionately harm youth,

Desiring greater involvement in the international judicial system from individuals, especially youth, from Less Economically Developed Countries,

Keeping in mind the important role of equality and inclusivity in peace and security,

Deeply concerned by the effects of local armed groups preventing the education of children and young people,

Noting that a significant part of the youth population is excluded from quality and safe education,

Having in mind the specific vulnerability towards harm and exploitation experienced by children during times of conflict and the importance of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*,

Highlighting the NGO Branch due to its position as a current non-governmental organizations (NGO) database as part of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that creates connections between Member States and NGOs to provide aid,

Recognizing the significant contribution of the United Nations International Youth Conference and the ECOSOC Youth Forum in enhancing and promoting Youth participation in peacebuilding processes,

Reaffirming the publication of the Peacebuilding Commission's Strategic Action Plan on youth and peacebuilding, which is to guide and monitor the Commission's work to support the role of young women and men in peacebuilding,

Taking note further that the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) has published 11 out of 65 Commission's outcome documents, which mentioned information provided by young briefers, reaching a 4% points increase from the previous assessment period, according to the Written Assessment of the Implementation of the Peacebuilding Commission Strategic Action Plan on Youth and Peacebuilding,

Recognizing that there is a need for follow-ups to meetings of the PBC and support for youth organizations and initiatives,

Encouraged by the important work of the Associated Schools Network (ASPnet),
Appreciating the creation of the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFed) in order to provide funding to educational matters,

Considering the crucial work that the United Nations' Population Division has done with demographic trends,

Acting under Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

1. *Decides* the rework of the YPS agenda into the *Security Action Fostering Economic Wellbeing and Opportunities Reinforcing Development (SAFEWORD) Agenda*, focusing on economics and development to tackle root causes of conflict:
 - a. Introduced as a nexus on security and development by the UN inter-agency network on youth development;
 - b. Consisting of the five main pillars economic opportunities, reinforcing development, conflict prevention, youth employment, and international collaboration;
 - c. Reinforcing development in conflict regions to assist with post-conflict reconstruction and poverty alleviation by tackling root causes of violence and extremism through public investment into development and infrastructure;
 - d. Working on conflict prevention by engaging youth in their grassroots communities for societal integration through the Youth4All initiative;
 - e. Fostering economic inclusion through the creation of new jobs by an extension of vocational training with cooperation between private and public sector actors as well as the Youth4All initiative;
 - f. Implemented through international collaboration focusing on diversity, multi-pluralism, and specifically sovereignty;
 - g. Implemented on a local level through bilateral cooperation as well as private and public sector connections;
2. *Decides* the creation of the Youth4All educational initiative, which will utilize educational and vocational training in order to promote the involvement of the youth population in becoming an integral part of a peaceful society by:
 - a. Providing educational training with the help of the SAFEWORD Agenda to facilitate the youth population in enhancing their leadership and employment skills in conjunction with the UNDP and ILO's Joint Framework of Action's target for jobs for youth;
 - b. Issuing educational material for vocational training fostered by the SAFEWORD agenda;
 - c. Providing aid to Member States in an effort to assist them in integrating educational training;

- d. Making use of the Youth Solidarity Fund for its work;
 - e. Implementing Youth4Peace and its work in integrating the international youth population in peace and security transitions;
3. *Decides* the creation of the Erfurt Declaration as a framework preventing youth from participating in conflict, disengaging them from conflict, and effectively reintegrating them into society including:
 - a. More details on the Youth4All initiative encompassing education and vocational training;
 - b. More details on the SAFEWORD Agenda encompassing economic incentives as well as development;
 - c. Extending the Joint Framework of Action and renewing the YPS agenda to be drafted by the Secretariat of the Security Council within one year and discussed at the yearly Programme and Budget for the Biennium for the purpose of funding, implementation, and progression of the SDGs together with the Security Council;
4. *Establishes* the Peacekeepers Growth Initiative, collaborating with Member States' localized training programs including the Program for Global Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding and Development:
 - a. With the goal of training young professionals as peacekeepers and for peacekeepers to be professionally trained as experts in peacebuilding and development;
 - b. Continued to be operated under existing operating metrics with no change;
 - c. Funded by optional donations of Member States, the Peacebuilding Fund, and support from existing government and non-governmental organizations;
5. *Strongly recommends* a quadrilateral partnership led by UNDP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization in focusing on creating comprehensive international recommendations to strengthen the resilience of youth populations by:
 - a. Instituting conflict prevention education programs to assist youth in areas of conflict or prone to conflict;
 - b. Providing outlets to victims of youth affected by the COVID-19 pandemic a haven of support as undertaken by UNDP and its resources;
 - c. Prioritizing youth's role as a negotiator in establishing long-lasting peace and security;
6. *Calls on* the Security Council and PBC during their annual meetings to further implement Youth, Peace, and Security by:
 - a. Increasing the number of youth briefers to their work;
 - b. Institutionalizing the process of assessing the recommendations provided by young briefers;

7. *Expects* UNESCO to dilate the ASPnet not only to global citizenship education but also national citizenship education, leaving political education to the Member States and UN bodies instead of local political groups exacerbating risks to regional peace and security by utilizing funds provided by the IFFed;
8. *Recommends* UNESCO to expand its ASPnet with funds provided by the IFFed in order to provide youth with safe means of education, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Digital homeschooling for youth population in rural areas;
 - b. Analog homeschooling via radio frequencies for areas with no access to the internet;
9. *Recommends* the IFFed to provide the necessary funds to UNESCO and ASPnet;
10. *Instructs* the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to diversify the composition of its staff via:
 - a. The establishment of the International Diversity Committee, to recruit and educate youth from all Member States on international law and offer research positions;
 - b. Opening further research positions offering both independent projects and opportunities to survey youth on issues as interpreted by youth;
 - c. Ensuring youth trained through such programs in international forums;
11. *Recommends* Member States implement open school programs to open schools on weekends to provide spaces where youth, teachers, and communities can interact with each other with a view to increasing social cohesion and building a culture of peace, possibly receiving technical support from UNESCO including:
 - a. Explanation on how to implement ideas behind this program;
 - b. The provision of training and continuing education process on various topics, including general concepts and methodology of the program, youth, culture of peace, and violence prevention;
 - c. Production of publications that support this program's action and document the experience and insights gained during this program;
 - d. Evaluation of experience earned throughout to continuously improve this program and make it easier for people to replicate the program even if the government leadership changes;
12. *Encourages* Member States to propose domestic educational institutions to ensure collaborative, international exchange programs with partner institutions by:
 - a. Recommending said programs to be at the discretion of individual Member States in the interest of domestic security and state sovereignty;
 - b. Promoting such programs to specifically engage in education regarding International Law and reconciliation programs;

- c. Hoping such programs will foster global citizenship via greater integration and understanding among youth, allowing them to gain experience in international forums in line with SDG 17;
 - d. Recognizing that such programs are mutually beneficial to all Member States via increased presence on the global stage, along with the financial benefits of migrant remittances;
13. *Emphasizes* the impacts that demographic change can have on Member States exacerbating risks to the labor market by not providing sufficient workforce as a possible future impact on peace and security to be tackled by organs such as, but not limited to the United Nations Population Division;
14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Strengthening Women's Resilience and Leadership as a Path to Peace in Regions Plagued by Armed Groups

The Security Council,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations Children's Fund's estimates, around the world, 129 million girls are out of school, including 32 million of primary school age, and 97 million of secondary school age,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) of 1978 and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) of 1996 strengthening a legal framework for equal rights and freedoms,

Regretting the lack of process Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which brings recognition to women's participation as key to resolving conflict and maintaining peace,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,

Reaffirming, Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) calling for more reports and briefings on the Women, Peace, and Security agenda,

Acknowledging, Security Council resolutions 1899 (2009) and 2282 (2016) on post-conflict peacebuilding,

Reaffirming, Security Council resolution 2493 (2019) stressing the context-specific approaches for women's participation in conflict resolution,

Applauding the efforts of non-governmental organization (NGO) Woman Worldwide, which is an international organization for women's working rights working towards gender equality, particularly on issues such as preventing violence against women and aiding in providing opportunities for women to lead,

Appreciating the hard work and dedication of the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammad, for being proactive in helping vulnerable groups of women and girls,

Recalling the presidential statement in 2004 encouraging national-level implementation of its resolution 1325,

Disturbed by the fact that while 107 Member States have adopted national action plans, around 30% of them are currently outdated and or expired in 2020,

Welcoming that 44 Women Peace and Security National Action Plans were adopted or finalized with support from UN Women from 2015 to 2020, 26 of which were first-generation National Action Plans,

Encouraging Member States to guarantee the participation of women in peacemaking and peacekeeping,

Alarmed by the fact that women only account for a mere 13% of negotiators, 6% of mediators, and 6% of signatories in major peace initiatives.

Recognizing the mandates of the Security Council, to ensure the body is not replicating the work of complementary councils, notably the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Mandates* the creation of a three-pillar approach of Preventative, Reactionary, and Efficient Action (PRE) to address gender-based violence;
2. *Suggests the creation* of a women-led negotiation team where women are at the forefront of resolving issues with peace and education in conflict zones;
3. *Calls for* a council with experts of specific regions within the UNWCO who will be tasked with reviewing the type of conflict specific to each region and helping tailor responses for peacekeepers and educators accordingly by creating four-tier criteria with geographic markers within the council in order to be eligible to review the types of conflict to efficiently provide aid and support catered to each issue;
4. *Calls upon* the creation of the Women of Tomorrow Pathway Program which would offer young women the opportunity to invest in their future by choosing to either participate in research or an internship in their chosen field which will:
 - a. Create more gender-inclusive approaches, especially in expert meetings;
 - b. Establish cooperation between Member State governments and international research and educational organizations;
 - c. Provide women with the professional experience needed to attain leadership positions, especially in conflict areas where they are underrepresented;
 - d. Be funded by the Fund for Gender Equality;
 - e. Be implemented by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the Commission on the Status of Women;
5. *Encourages* all Member States to ensure the full implementation of its resolution 1325 in collaboration with UN Women to evaluate developing processes by including key elements:
 - a. Strong leadership and effective coordination;
 - b. inclusive design process;
6. *Promotes* a modernized and cumulative academic curriculum for women and girls via a global campaign by:
 - a. Encouraging the accessibility of education globally to ensure that women and girls learn the means to become leaders and secure their future;

- b. Furthering the content being taught through an inclusive lens that paints women as meaningful leaders of society;
 - c. Bringing forth female role models to the forefront to ensure women's place in peacebuilding and leadership roles for young girls;
- 7. *Instructing* increased participation of women on every level of peacebuilding processes including ministries, administration, decision-making discussions, and peacekeeping missions concerned with the matter by:
 - a. Creating awareness programs within Member States' national policy-making institutions on the importance of women's participation for sustaining peace and security around the world;
 - b. Establishing quotas for women in the ministries including directing positions, such as general-consular in the foreign ministries of the Member States;
 - c. Working on the administrative penalty framework regarding gender-based discrimination and violence in the ministries;
- 8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.