

# **National Model United Nations**

## **Week A**

**March 17 – March 21, 2013**



**Alternate Security Council - B**

**Documentation**

## Alternate Security Council - B

## Committee Staff

Director Lauren Shaw  
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## Agenda

1. Resource Scarcity and its Relation to Conflict
  2. Achieving Peace and Stability in Somalia
  3. Women, Peace, and Security: Reviewing SC Resolution 1325
  4. The Situation in Syria

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

Code: SCB/1/1

Committee: Security Council B

Subject: Resource Scarcity and its Relation to Conflict

1     *Cognizant* of Article 24 of the United Nations Charter that tasks the Security Council  
2     with the maintenance of international peace and security,

3  
4     *Recalling* Resolution 1625 regarding resource scarcity in Africa and its capacity as a  
5     threat multiplier for conflict through the prevention of illegal exploitation and trafficking  
6     of natural resources and commodities,

7  
8     *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 64/292, recognizing the right to safe and clean  
9     drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of  
10    life and all human rights,

11  
12    *Recalling* Resolution 2053 describing a resource dispute as a cause of the conflict in the  
13    Democratic Republic of Congo,

14  
15    *Recalling* that the UN definition of resource scarcity refers only to a situation where the  
16    supply of renewable resources is not sufficient to meet demand, as stated in the United  
17    Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Report on Renewable Resources and Conflict,

18  
19    *Keeping in mind* the definition of resource scarcity given by the UNEP Report on  
20    Renewable Resources and Conflict,

21  
22    *Observing* that natural resources are a contributing factor to economic growth and  
23    sustainable development of Member States,

24  
25    *Recalling* Resolution 1625 which reflects the Security Council's determination to  
26    condemn and prevent the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and  
27    commodities, in areas where this contributes to conflict, particularly the clause  
28    highlighting the Secretary-General's responsibility to report on regions of concern,

29  
30    *Noting with deep concern* that resource scarcity resulting from floods, fires, storms,  
31    earthquakes and other devastating forecasted and unforeseen natural disasters can be  
32    detrimental to the short-term supply of resources, which can lead to conflict,

33  
34    *Commending* the work of United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)  
35    Resource Mobilization Plan regarding management, allocation and disbursement of  
36    resources,

37  
38    *Acknowledging* the lack of unity between United Nations programs in addressing  
39    resource scarcity and its relation to conflict,

41     *Recognizing* the support system of the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for  
42     Preventive Action (UNIPTA), and the need to expand their mandate ensuring greater  
43     interagency collaboration on the topic of resource scarcity and its relation to conflict,  
44  
45     *Emphasizing* the relevance of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Regional  
46     Commissions towards managing scarce resources, which may prevent conflict,  
47  
48     *Recognizing* that resource scarcity is affected and compounded by relevant and  
49     contextual cultural, religious and geographical factors,  
50  
51     *Aware* of the outstanding work directed at reducing scarcity and increasing the  
52     availability of resources such as water through multiple measured efforts by the United  
53     Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), particularly the efforts of  
54     the Division for Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme  
55     (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Water, and the United Nations  
56     Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD),  
57  
58     *Encouraged* by the UNDP Department of Political Affairs (UNDP-DPA) Programme on  
59     Building National Capacities and Conflict Prevention, and the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis  
60     Prevention and Recovery (BCPR),  
61  
62     *Reiterating* the letter from the delegation of Belgium to the Security Council in 2007,  
63     particularly emphasizing the importance of preventive measures during the pre-conflict  
64     stage to ameliorate resource scarcity,  
65  
66     *Recalling* the impact and frequency of natural and man-made disasters on resource  
67     accessibility,  
68  
69     *Noting* that there is currently no international legal status for environmentally displaced  
70     persons, and acknowledging the potential threat to peace and stability arising from large-  
71     scale migrations caused by environmental degradation,  
72  
73     *Drawing attention* to the distinction between resource scarcity conflict and resource  
74     abundance conflict,  
75  
76     *The Security Council,*  
77  
78       1) *Recommends* expanding the definition of resource scarcity to define it as a  
79         situation of insufficient availability of resources related to basic human needs in a  
80         certain region such as food supplies, access to clean water including distribution  
81         networks, and infrastructural needs such as energy access and shelter;  
82  
83       2) *Further calls upon* the General Assembly to consider the definition for revision  
84         and recommends the General Assembly distinguish, in order to take appropriate  
85         actions, the following causes of resource scarcity which include: mismanagement,

- 86 excessive harvesting, misallocation, corruption and poisoning of natural  
87 resources, natural disasters, as well as climatological and geographic conditions;  
88
- 89 3) *Further reminds* the General Assembly that the actions necessary to address  
90 resource scarcity and resource abundance respectively are fundamentally  
91 different;
- 92
- 93 4) *Introduces* the term “resource conflict” as a dispute catalyzed by resource  
94 scarcity, as previously defined;
- 95
- 96 5) *Firmly condemns* any illicit action directly catalyzing resource scarcity and illicit  
97 trade of natural resources across the world which can cause instability, and further  
98 recommends all Member States to criminalize these activities;
- 99
- 100 6) *Recommends* Member States to develop or revise a national plan for disaster  
101 preparedness in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk  
102 Reduction (UNISDR), which should include early warning systems and  
103 forecasting, in an effort to prevent resource conflicts;
- 104
- 105 7) *Suggests* the United Nations Legal Committee to develop an update to the *1951  
106 Refugee Convention* establishing a status for environmentally displaced persons;
- 107
- 108 8) *Authorizes* the UNDP BCPR to encourage the creation of Regional Forums to  
109 manage resource scarcity by:
- 110
- 111 a. Drawing membership from voluntary Member States according to the existing  
112 guidelines provided by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD),  
113 Standard Country and Area Codes Classification,
- 114
- 115 b. Including participation from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as  
116 civil society groups and scientific experts,
- 117
- 118 c. Managing the long-term effects of natural and man-made disasters, which  
119 exacerbate resource scarcity,
- 120
- 121 d. Discussing best practices for managing resource scarcity, resource conflict  
122 mitigation, regional progress and setbacks, and identify possible threats to  
123 peace and security;
- 124
- 125 9) *Recommends* the UNIFTPA and the UNDP BCPR to monitor, evaluate, and  
126 report to the Secretary-General regions experiencing resource conflicts, including  
127 regions that are unable to come to consensus on managing resource scarcity  
128 including conflicts internal to Member States;
- 129

- 130        10) *Urges Member States to support the adoption and use of integrated*  
131            *comprehensive and verifiable rubrics with annual increments of strategic forecast*  
132            *expectations while:*
- 133            a. Urging reciprocal sharing of technological advancements of highly advanced  
134            Member States with Least Developed Countries, especially science and  
135            technology advancements related to resource scarcity,
- 136            b. Recommending the UNSD establish an International Rating Index (IRI), as an  
137            early advance warning mechanism to measure developing and developed  
138            countries propensity for resource scarcity related conflicts in order to promote  
139            transparency in all practices related to the extraction and trade of natural  
140            resources;
- 141        11) *Calls upon the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*  
142            *(UNFCCC) to consider issuing a yearly report evaluating climate change in*  
143            *relation to resource scarcity that leads to conflict while:*
- 144            a. Identifying areas of concern before they become volatile, to be reported to the  
145            Secretary-General to be included with the annual report to the Security  
146            Council,
- 147            b. Analyzing the advancement of climate change and how this affects resource  
148            scarcity;
- 149        12) *Recommends the expansion of UNIFTPA in order to strengthen the effectiveness*  
150            *of preventive action, which will:*
- 151            a. Coordinate, collaborate and share all work, information, and support networks  
152            relevant to resource scarcity within relevant UN organs, adding the following  
153            agencies to the twenty-two current UNIFTPA organizations: the UNFPA, UN  
154            Water, and the UNCSD,
- 155            b. Incorporate additional expert personnel from Member States with relevant  
156            successful experience and technology on resource specific scarcity,
- 157            c. Encourage transparency by requesting the Secretary-General to prepare an  
158            annual report to the Security Council in collaboration with the existing  
159            ECOSOC Regional Commissions and the BCPR relating to resource scarcity  
160            as a conflict multiplier, the critical nature of transparency, and to evaluate the  
161            progress of the UNIFTPA,
- 162            d. Create and manage a single objective electronic database, in regards to  
163            conflicts relating to resource scarcity, regions experiencing particular scarcity,  
164            regions currently experiencing disputes over shared resources, stemming from

- 175                   the reports of the Secretary-General and current UN information and past UN  
176                   actions, including the IRI index,  
177
- 178                   e. Provide a platform allowing Member States to access personnel and training  
179                   to regions affected by scarcity such that the affected Member State will gain  
180                   skills and techniques necessary to manage disputes over resource scarcity,  
181                   including adjudication, mediation and technical education,  
182
- 183                   f. Share information on renewable and alternative energy sources;  
184
- 185                   13) *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Code: SCB/4/1

Committee: Security Council B

Subject: The Situation in Syria

1    *Fully aware of Article 24 of the UN Charter that assigns the Security Council with the*  
2    *maintenance of international peace and security,*

3  
4    *Recognizing the potential threat the exacerbated conflict in Syria poses to the maintenance of*  
5    *international peace and security;*

6  
7    *Noting with deep concern the acknowledgement by Human Rights Watch (HRW), that the*  
8    *situation in Syria is growing dire and unmanageable,*

9  
10    *Recalling the existence of already one million refugees present in the region, and at least 2.5*  
11    *million Syrians internally displaced,*

12  
13    *Taking note of more than 50,000 Syrian civilian refugees recently displaced in a twenty-four*  
14    *hour period, due to recent escalations in violence within the region,*

15  
16    *Bearing in mind the HRW report that over a 12-day period in February 2013, more than 160,000*  
17    *Syrian refugees fled the country,*

18  
19    *Aware of a request from UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN HCR) for greater*  
20    *humanitarian assistance;*

21  
22    *The Security Council,*

23  
24    1. *Calls upon the Military Staff Committee to assist and advise the Security Council, as*  
25    *outlined in Chapter VII Article 45 and 47 of UN Charter, in the event conditions warrant*  
26    *military intervention;*

27  
28    2. *Recommends a provisional measure, as outlined in Chapter VII Article 40, 42, for the*  
29    *creation of civilian refugee ceasefire safety zones, combat free fly zones, and arms free*  
30    *neutral zones of up to 30 miles on the borders of Syria, Turkey and Lebanon;*

31  
32    3. *Further authorizes the United Nations High Commission on Refugees to provide needed*  
33    *humanitarian aid and supplies with verifiable delivery which includes:*

34  
35        a). Humanitarian no conflict zones for use as hospitals and health care  
36        facilities;

37  
38        b). Erecting temporary portable housing, and providing medical and sanitation supplies;

39  
40    4. *Condemns attacks to hospitals and civilian targets as acts of aggression and blatant*  
41    *disregard to human life;*

42  
43    5. *Decides to remain seized of this matter.*