

**Code:** Resolution 1-1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Crisis Management in Failed or Fragile Nascent States

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1 *Affirming* Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations stressing national sovereignty,  
2  
3 *Stressing* deference to state sovereignty not only of the nations on crisis but also of the potential aiding  
4 states and aware that there exists in this council no such precedent of policy which compels the  
5 international community to economically support programs to aid failed and fragile nascent states,  
6 Urges member states to adhere to previously agreed-upon funding commitments, as these are integral to  
7 preventing crises from arising,  
8  
9 *Taking into consideration* that there exists a difference between failed states and states which are  
10 temporary unstable,  
11  
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2010), 1960  
13 (2011), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) on women, peace and security, which reaffirms the important role  
14 of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping,  
15 humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction,  
16  
17 *Stresses* the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the  
18 maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,  
19  
20 *Reaffirming* Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations with regards to cooperation between the  
21 Security Council and regional agencies during peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations,  
22  
23 *Reaffirms* its strong commitment to the establishment of the rule of law as a necessary precondition for  
24 the peaceful solution of disputes, and calls on all parties to respect civil rights, especially with reference  
25 to gender equality and female empowerment,  
26  
27 *Notes* the traditional peacekeeping principles of gaining consent of the main parties involved in the  
28 conflict before peacekeepers begin to give aid, as well as the principle of using force as a last resort or for  
29 self-defense,  
30  
31 *Endorses* the renewed interest in funding regional operations in peacekeeping and peacebuilding as viable  
32 investments toward stability and security in failed or fragile nascent states,  
33  
34 *Fully aware* that UN Peacekeeping is currently engaged in 10 peacekeeping operations internationally,  
35  
36 *Affirming* the three basic United Nations Peacekeeping principles of consent of the parties, impartiality,  
37 and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate,  
38  
39 *Recalling* Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, with specific focus directed to the maintenance  
40 of international peace and security through the prevention and removal of threats to peace, and ensuring  
41 international conformity with the principles of justice and international law,  
42  
43 *Bearing* in mind that peacebuilding in conflict situations is a long-term, culturally complex, and  
44 comprehensive task,  
45

46 *Recognizing* that a popularly elected government is crucial for the establishment of a legitimate  
47 government that is able to crystalize public trust in government at all levels, and for it to begin to build an  
48 atmosphere of inclusiveness, which is instrumental in averting crisis,

49  
50 *Acknowledging* that the international community has a responsibility to respond and provide aid to  
51 Member States in crisis upon request,

52  
53 *Recognizing* that humanitarian aid, while necessary to stabilize Member States experiencing humanitarian  
54 crises, must be supplemented with additional aid that is configured and intended to empower the  
55 populations of those Member States,

56  
57 *Approving* of the use of international humanitarian aid in the construction of socioeconomic conditions  
58 that allow for economic, social, and political advancement for the populations impacted,

59  
60 *Taking into consideration* the existence of de facto state governments and the predominance of local and  
61 regional leaders in the absence of capable and autonomous government,

62  
63 *Noting* with deep concern the struggle of providing foreign aid to corrupt political infrastructures of failed  
64 and fragile nascent states, but remaining aware of the deep need of nascent states for economic support,

65  
66 *Emphasizing* the high demand for increased operational capacity in fragile and post-conflict  
67 environments, requiring the issues of infrastructure, training, and equipment to be jointly addressed with  
68 bilateral and regional partners,

69  
70 *Taking into consideration* Millennium Development Goal Number Eight, which urges consideration for  
71 the specific needs of least developed countries and encourages a comprehensive approach to developing  
72 countries' debt issues,

73  
74 *Noting* the efforts by the United Kingdom, along with their domestic Department for International  
75 Development (DFID), on the creation of their *Building Stability Overseas Strategy*, which would set the  
76 structure for a coherent strategic plan based on early warning, rapid crisis prevention and response, and  
77 investing in upstream prevention,

78  
79 *Recognizing* the successful cooperation between regional actors and international organizations in  
80 mitigating the spread of instability and the provision of aid,

81  
82 *Bearing in mind* the role of economic distress in causing and exacerbating national and regional crises,

83  
84 *Taking into account* the presence of active, regional resources for the purpose of crisis management and  
85 the use of regional forces in the provision of relief and development as the best alternative to present  
86 circumstances,

87  
88 *Aware* that prevention and relief from economic collapse or financial distress minimizes the harm brought  
89 by failed states to its inhabitants and those in surrounding regions,

90  
91 *The Security Council,*

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93 1. *Calls* for the United Nations (UN) Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to allocate a  
94 portion of non-combatative troops for a Rapid Response Force (RRF), which is modelled after the  
95 African Union's African Standby Force (ASF) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)'s  
96 NATO Response Force, that will function:

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- a. as a specialized unit of non-combative troops within peacekeeping operations that will have the ability to react efficiently and effectively in response to calls for aid;
  - b. to forestall further deterioration by means of political and diplomatic negotiations led by trained ambassadors and negotiators;
  - c. to send medical personnel to offer assistance to any people who may already be injured from violent outbreaks;
2. *Stresses* the need for regional actors to provide all necessary support to facilitate and guarantee free, fair, and inclusive elections, in accordance with the laws of the individual Member States;
  3. *Declares* the need for Security Sector Reform (SSR) in conflict by promoting awareness of previously established international frameworks, such as *Thematic Review of Security Sector Reform (SSR) to Peacebuilding and the Role of the Peacebuilding Fund* and *Justice and Security Sector Reform*, which offers flexible solutions for Member States to apply where needed by implementing a review process that evaluates the progress that has made in pursuing the aforementioned framework;
  4. *Resolves* to use an individualized approach specific to each crisis as it arises, avoiding blanket strategies which fail to achieve cultural sensitivity, by allowing standardized procedures to impede progress, and instead encouraging Member States to take reform measures that are country-specific, neutralizing security threats by using the most effective and efficient methods for the affected nations;
  5. *Recommends* wider application of global crisis prevention programs, such as those administered by the United Nations Development Programme, that focus on poverty reduction, democratic governance, social development, environment conservation, the protection of human rights, and empowerment of women, all of which are paramount to the success of a self-sustaining country;
  6. *Urges* Member States to adhere to previously agreed-upon funding amounts that are integral in preventing crises from arising and becoming full-scale conflicts;
  7. *Emphasizes* the need for Structural Stability Development, as seen in the United Kingdom, to achieve social, economic, and political stability, through:
    - a. the implementation of the training process contained in the *International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict* for all peacekeeping troops to address violence against women;
    - b. the use of diplomacy as a major tool as it offers an understanding of individual Member States' situations and builds a consensus to act;
    - c. the promotion of trade and open markets to create economic opportunities, and the support of the United Kingdom's DFID to strengthen efforts to support the creation of a reputable private sector in fragile states:
      - i. for the promotion of private sector growth through free trade agreements in order to facilitate and expedite the economic rehabilitation of failed state;
      - ii. to provide support for independent business proprietors in failing economies through microloan programs and regional support;

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149 8. *Emphasizes* the importance of building an integrated approach through regional and international  
150 cooperation to build stability and prevent conflict by:  
151  
152 a. strengthening regional efforts and actively engaging with regional groups;  
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154 b. investing diplomatic efforts in new prevention partnerships with Member States;  
155  
156 c. encouraging the use of international tools such as the *International Dialogue on State*  
157 *Building*;  
158  
159 9. *Encourages* the utilization of preexisting regional resources in order to more effectively address  
160 conflict mitigation and resolution in high-frequency crisis regions through:  
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162 a. cooperation with third parties and UN peacekeeping operations;  
163  
164 b. expansion and efficiency of security forces such as those seen in the African Union and  
165 NATO;  
166  
167 c. aid and financial assistance to failed or fragile states in need while remaining mindful of  
168 the boundaries of state sovereignty;  
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170 10. *Calls* upon the UN Secretary-General to utilize regional forums and bodies in areas of crisis as an  
171 apparatus through which political leaders in those regions can express concerns, seek aid, economic,  
172 military, or otherwise, collaboratively plan effective solutions, and keep the Security Council  
173 informed of new crisis developments so as to facilitate expedient action and decision.

**Code:** Resolution 1-2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Crisis Management in Failed or Fragile Nascent States

1 *Recalling* the primary responsibility of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security while  
 2 acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

3  
 4 *Reaffirming* Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, stating that the Security Council shall at all times be  
 5 kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional bodies and arrangements for the  
 6 maintenance of international peace and security,

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 8 *Deeply concerned* that 50 percent of those who live in poverty are projected to live in failed or fragile states due to  
 9 lack of infrastructure, which in turn puts an immense stress on governments,

10  
 11 *Bearing in mind* Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, which highlights respect for national sovereignty  
 12 while still working towards common ground of understanding and cooperation in making efforts to manage  
 13 situations of crisis, especially in failed or fragile Member States,

14  
 15 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2171 (2014) adopted to establish a coherent and stable international crisis  
 16 management framework,

17  
 18 *Reminding* Member States that the 2000 Report of the Panel on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, also  
 19 known as the Brahimi Report, defined peacekeeping as the efforts to ensure that tools for building a society are  
 20 readily available in areas coming out of conflict, and that the international community is fully utilizing its windows  
 21 of opportunity to provide mechanisms through which areas emerging from conflict are able to prevent strife in the  
 22 future,

23  
 24 *Recognizes* that current global financial issues have led to increased austerity measures,

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 26 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of women in leadership positions in failed states, most notably that of  
 27 governmental, judicial, and other key leadership positions,

28  
 29 *The Security Council,*

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 31 1. *Invites* all regional institutions associated through representation in the United Nations (UN) to coordinate and  
 32 aid in the process of observing state sovereignty while also ensuring that peace and security objectives are  
 33 achieved;  
 34  
 35 2. *Reemphasizes* the importance of coupling any intervention and peacekeeping operations with follow-up activities  
 36 aimed at preventative courses of action such as state-building measures that will limit the risk for additional  
 37 instances of conflict in affected areas;  
 38  
 39 3. *Stresses* that all approaches taken towards addressing crisis management be cognizant of the universal respect for  
 40 sovereignty by:  
 41  
 42 a. insisting that it is the responsibility of Member States to call forth regionally aligned organizations  
 43 in times of crisis and emergency for assistance as outlined in the Responsibility to Protect (R2P)  
 44 goals;  
 45  
 46 b. reminding Member States that the R2P of regional and international organizations does not negate  
 47 the existence of a particular fragile or failed nascent state's sovereignty;  
 48  
 49 c. imploring all Member States to take action in identifying and arbitrating the occurrence of crises  
 50 in failed and fragile nascent states;  
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- 52 4. *Insisting* that actions taken through regional organizations, as requested by the Member State experiencing a  
53 crisis, be approved by the UN Security Council, thereby reaffirming the principle of sovereignty while avoiding  
54 potential issues of corruption and abuse of power;  
55
- 56 5. *Encouraging* increased cooperation between Member States and non-governmental organizations to support  
57 proper and stable governance, as well as coordination with civil society and other private-public partnerships by;  
58
- 59 a. suggesting that respective regional organizations develop a list of possible non-governmental  
60 organizations that could be used to ensure transparency and fair policies in elections;  
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- 62 b. implementing the review of UN-affiliated regional organizations and institutions to ensure fairness  
63 and cooperation and that the UN continues to align itself with organizations that bear in mind  
64 similar goals;  
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- 66 6. *Calls for* strengthening the support for regional organizations capable of providing needed expertise in creating,  
67 advising, and implementing immediate conflict strategies that are conducive to lasting regional stability;  
68
- 69 7. *Proposes* a 1 percent voluntary increase in the current funding to the Peacebuilding Fund from willing and able  
70 Member States for a set period of five years, contingent upon continued cooperation with the goals of the UN  
71 and associated international norms and laws, to be allocated for state-building activities that will invest in  
72 avoiding more costly peacekeeping operations in the future;  
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- 74 8. *Recommends* renewed regional focus on the inclusion of women in reconstruction phases of failed governing  
75 bodies while remaining mindful of state sovereignty.

**Code:** Resolution 1-3

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Crisis Management in Failed or Fragile Nascent States

- 1 *Affirming* Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states the need for nations to take  
 2 effective measures to suppress acts of aggression and attempts to destabilize international and sustainable  
 3 peace and security,  
 4
- 5 *Emphasizing* Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, which stresses the need for international and  
 6 regional organizations to fully inform the Security Council of activities undertaken in order to maintain  
 7 international peace and security,
- 8 *Appreciating* the three basic United Nations Peacekeeping principles of consent of the parties,  
 9 impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate,
- 10 *Recognizing* that the *Future We Want* is dependent upon a cohesive, unified international response, as  
 11 stated by General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2012),  
 12
- 13 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1502 (2003), which protects civilians in armed conflict as well as  
 14 United Nations (UN) personnel associated with humanitarian aid in conflict zones,  
 15
- 16 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolutions 67/123 of 14 January 2013 and 68/223 of 29 July 2013,  
 17 especially its assertions that political issues are the bedrock of conflict and that preventative diplomacy  
 18 plays an important role in addressing them,  
 19
- 20 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 2033 (2012) on the strengthening of ties between the UN and  
 21 regional organizations,  
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- 23 *Deeply conscious* of our commitments to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Security  
 24 Council resolution 1325 (2000) and its call to include gender perspectives, the Declaration of the Rights  
 25 of a Child, Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Convention of the Rights of Persons with  
 26 Disabilities, and the inclusion of all other marginalized groups in peacekeeping and peacebuilding  
 27 measures,  
 28
- 29 *Deeply disturbed* by the 1.5 billion people that now live in fragile and conflict-affected states or in  
 30 countries with high levels of criminal violence, and *cognizant* of the lack of sufficient tools to cope with  
 31 the impact of natural disasters such as droughts or earthquakes,  
 32
- 33 *Acknowledging* the peacebuilding work done by regional groups such as the African Union (AU),  
 34 Organization of American States (OAS), and Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), as well as  
 35 supranational organizations like the European Union (EU),  
 36
- 37 *Encouraging* all Member States to endorse the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for  
 38 Preventive Action for the purpose of mainstreaming ideas into an overarching global framework that  
 39 defines the responsibilities of regional organizations and Member States,  
 40
- 41 *Noting* the necessity for the continued development of a framework that outlines the responsibility of  
 42 regional and international organizations to notify the international community about potential or brewing  
 43 crises,  
 44
- 45 *Emphasizing* the need to improve the infrastructure of afflicted zones in order to provide greater

46 humanitarian aid directly to the parties in need of assistance,

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48 *Recognizing* that each crisis is a unique situation and warrants a solution that is compiled on an  
49 individualized basis, and thus *emphasizing* that national dialogue between government, civil society, and  
50 all involved parties is necessary to build a consensus,

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52 *Reaffirming* the need for all Member States to take part in a global response to the crimes against  
53 humanitarian personnel, and *strongly condemning* recent assaults on UN peacekeepers,

54

55 *Noting* the evolving nature of crisis management,

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57 *The Security Council,*

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59 1. *Calls for* a regional approach to be taken in the process of addressing mounting crises in failed or  
60 fragile nascent states when Security Council assistance is requested;

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62 2. *Acknowledges* that the optimal response to any form of crisis is through a detailed rapid response  
63 capable of being implemented by regional institutions with international assistance as necessary;

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65 3. *Endorses* the implementation of Special Political Missions (SPMs), which deliver diplomacy and  
66 foster mutual collaboration between regional states and conflicting parties as a method to ensure long-  
67 term stability, mutual collaboration, and understanding;

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69 4. *Encourages* civil engagement in nascent states as a way to ensure stability and peaceful resolution of  
70 internal conflicts;

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72 5. *Endorses* the creation of strong legal and criminal justice systems, as a way to ensure legitimacy and  
73 stability within nascent states, promote democracy, human rights, and ensure further sustainable  
74 development;

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76 6. *Reaffirming* the Security Council's strong commitment to the establishment of the rule of law as a  
77 necessary precondition for the peaceful solution of disputes, and calls on all parties to respect civil  
78 rights, especially with reference to gender equality and female empowerment;

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80 7. *Emphasizes* the vital importance of aid and assistance to nascent states for the encouragement of  
81 elections and the further development of democratic institutions;

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83 8. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the International Coalition for the Responsibility to  
84 Protect (R2P), take action in the manner of the pre-established framework, and protect their citizens  
85 against the Four International Crimes, as listed by the Rome Statute and specified in the Secretary-  
86 General's report 63/677 (2009);

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88 9. *Promotes* the use of regional peacekeepers in failed or fragile nascent states with greater interagency  
89 cooperation to fully involve regional actors in the peacekeeping process;

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91 10. *Calls upon* the Peacebuilding Commission and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)  
92 to increase their collaboration when responding to crises, thereby facilitating long-term support  
93 in negotiating peace agreements and building governments, as well as immediate-response support in  
94 quelling combat;

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- 96 11. *Declares* accordingly that the DPKO and other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council shall  
97 organize and coordinate a sustained effort to employ and involve a greater number of female  
98 employees as peacekeepers;  
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- 100 12. *Endorses* an appropriate amount of funds from the International Monetary Fund, International Crisis  
101 Group, World Bank Group, UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund, and the United Nations High  
102 Commissioner for Refugees to assist fragile nascent and failed states in:  
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- 104 a. operation of human rights training designs such as the *Technical Cooperation*  
105 *Program*;
  - 106
  - 107 b. improving infrastructure in order to expedite both peacebuilding and peacekeeping  
108 operations by increasing the maneuverability of said operations in regions of crises;  
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  - 110 c. providing humanitarian care, especially to refugees whose countries of origin are  
111 either fragile or failed states;  
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- 113 13. *Calls upon* all Member States to increase their support and contribution to current peacekeeping  
114 operations and the rebuilding of infrastructure to nations in crisis;  
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- 116 14. *Urges* the adoption of awareness programs to be supported and implemented by Member States in  
117 order to promote understanding among members of civil society regarding information on crisis  
118 situations and their appropriate responses;  
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- 120 15. *Emphasizes* the need to utilize the Interagency Framework Team for Preventative Action to help  
121 empower governments for affirmative and effective action in the managing of a crisis in failed or  
122 fragile nascent states through:  
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- 124 a. cooperation between Member States and non-governmental organizations;
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  - 126 b. increased cooperation among civil society, especially private-public partnerships;  
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  - 128 c. assistance in monitoring of elections;
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  - 130 d. enabling the formation of reconciliation dialogue during conflict periods in order to  
131 ensure the possibility of long-standing stability;  
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  - 133 e. the provision of assistance with humanitarian aid in the post-conflict period;  
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- 135 16. *Strongly suggests* the formation of training programs for domestic security, law enforcement  
136 personnel, and infrastructure in post-crisis zones for the purpose of long-term stability that:  
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- 138 a. utilize already existing regional bodies such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL to guide  
139 and educate those within the training programs;
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  - 141 b. are funded via donations of Member States based on the ability to pay;  
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- 143 17. *Solemnly affirms* taking efficient strides to guarantee humanitarian aid from Member States while  
144 ensuring the safety of humanitarian personnel by:  
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- 146 a. recommending that Member States place stronger emphasis upon sending

- 147 appropriate relief to the civilians at the center of the conflict zones, while also taking  
148 a stronger stance to hold responsible those who would harm personnel;  
149
- 150 b. encouraging the aid of the international community through reassurance that harm to  
151 such personnel is punished as according to domestic and international law;  
152
- 153 c. calling upon all Member States to sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention on  
154 the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, and urging each State to  
155 take steps to safeguard effective execution;  
156
- 157 18. *Calls upon* the UN Secretary-General to utilize regional forums and bodies in areas of crisis as an  
158 apparatus through which political leaders in those regions can express concerns, seek aid, economic,  
159 military, or otherwise, collaboratively plan effective solutions, and keep the Security Council  
160 informed of new crisis developments so as to facilitate expedient action and decision;  
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- 162 19. *Endorses* a systematic incorporation of marginalized groups during and post-conflict by incorporating  
163 the UDHR through:  
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- 165 a. gender perspectives when framing regional and country-specific resolutions;  
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- 167 b. sexual violence issues in peace negotiations;  
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- 169 c. emphasis on the role of indigenous peoples, peoples with disabilities, and other  
170 marginalized groups;  
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- 172 d. condemnation of the use of child soldiers in conflict.  
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- 174 20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.