

Code: SC/R/1/1
Committee: The Security Council
Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1674 of 2006 and 1894 of 2009 on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Fulfilling its resolution 1325 of 2000 on the specific need to address women in armed conflict while promoting peace and security,

Bearing in mind the vital role of the Rome Statute and the need of countries to enforce the obligations stated by the establishment of the International Criminal Court,

Deeply conscious the Rome Statute is a vital tool for governments to establish efficient protection for civilians with respect to domestic law,

Noting the UK's Protection of Civilians strategy launched in 2010 was a successful framework for streamlining domestic policy into four key areas: Political Engagement, Protection by Peace Support Operations, Humanitarian Action, and State Capacity,

Further noting the domestic strategy of Azerbaijan's International Development Agency, an organ responsible for the provision of international humanitarian and development assistance by the Republic of Azerbaijan and coordination of activities of relevant state agencies, as an efficient development assistance program,

Recognizing the People's Decade for Human Rights Education of 1988 and affiliated in Latin America, Africa, Eastern and Western Europe, North America, and Asia which played a pivotal role in proliferation of the "Human Rights City" as an effort that directly involved citizens with their governments and raised awareness of protecting civilians through education,

Reaffirming the obligation of every Member State to adhere to international humanitarian law as outlined in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to the humane treatment of "persons taking no active part in the hostilities" by refraining from carrying out "prohibited actions" as defined by the Convention,

Recognizing the valiant and crucial role that the Intervention Brigade peacekeeping forces played in the liberation of the city of Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as an example of how a peacekeeping force equipped with a mandate coupled with consent can bring about effective results in upholding and maintaining peace,

Stressing the role of the Security Council in establishing and equipping peacekeeping missions with clear and concise mandates to avoid the pitfalls of the past,

1. *Notes* the importance of Member States to follow customary International Humanitarian Law(IHL) including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR) and to protect

civilians in times of conflict by increasing transparency and voluntarily reporting violations of the UDHR;

2. *Urges* Member States to enforcing sanctions on other Member States who clearly violate the protection of their citizens and international agreements;
3. *Urges* Member States to also refer such individuals to the International Criminal Court when needed, specifically in cases where mass bodies of civilians are being killed during conflict;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to ratify the Rome Statute and implement it into domestic law;
5. *Endorses* comprehensive approaches to solving conflicts and protecting civilians that include specific peace-building strategies such as local security enforcements and their important role and obligation to citizens of their country;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to continue working with and financially supporting humanitarian agencies with international protection mandates for civilians in armed conflict, such as but not limited to the United Nations Children's Fund's Legal Protection of Children in Armed Conflict;
7. *Emphasizes also* UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) to comply with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) through incorporating international law into training courses for peacekeeping forces and also within domestic school systems;
8. *Further recommends* the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and other relevant international organizations to cooperate with the UN Office of the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect and the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (IHFCC) with the permission of local governments in order to:
 - a. Raise public awareness the areas where armed conflict occurs frequently,
 - b. Enhance the capacity of the UN to prevent any forms of violation of international humanitarian law and protection of civilians,
 - c. Investigate allegations of serious violations of IHRL;
 - d. Enhance the capacity of local judicial systems;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that delivery of humanitarian assistance to the places of ongoing conflicts where it is needed is being implemented properly by increasing the awareness of customs officers and providing the descent protection;
10. *Further resolves* the Security Council as the authority by right of the United Nations Charter and endowed with a mandate to recommend instances of International Humanitarian Law violations to the International Criminal Court, designating the Security Council as being the final authority in determining a proper course of action through establishing means, channels, and conventions in protecting civilians in armed conflict.

Code: SC/R/1/2
Committee: Security Council
Subject: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligation of every Member State to adhere to international humanitarian law as outlined in the Fourth Geneva Convention pertaining to the humane treatment of “[p]ersons taking no active part in the hostilities” by refraining from carrying out “prohibited actions as defined by the Convention,

Firmly declaring that it is the responsibility of the Security Council as outlined in Article 39 of the UN Charter to be watchful for any “threat to the peace” and that the Council is charged with the task of determining appropriate measures that shall be taken to “maintain or restore international peace and security” in accordance to Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter,

Recognizing the valiant and crucial role that Intervention Brigade peacekeeping forces played in the liberation of the city of Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as exemplary of how a peacekeeping force equipped with a mandate in the form a multilateral, mutually agreed upon Peace, Security, and Cooperation Framework ensures the consent of the parties of conflict effectively while upholding and maintaining peace,

Bearing in mind past failures in peacekeeping, most recently in Rwanda, the Nagorno-Karabakh region, and Srebrenica, due to a lack of a clear mandate,

Stressing the role of the Security Council in establishing and equipping peacekeeping missions with clear and concise mandates to avoid the pitfalls of the past,

Guided by a conviction that the cause of peacekeeping and the role of peacekeepers are essential in establishing meaningful and lasting peace,

Reaffirming the need for all Peacekeeping personnel to operate within the limits of their mandate, namely that the Peacekeeping Operation must be multilateral in nature, fulfilling the requirements of impartiality by adopting the official flags, uniforms, symbols, and all other identifiers so as to reflect this,

Emphasizing that Member States bear the primary responsibility to exercise proper stewardship over their population, specifically to those persons most vulnerable during times of conflict,

Noting the express functions of peacekeepers as outlined in the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations’ Principles and Guidelines,

Determines to create a secure and stable environment while strengthening Member States’ ability to provide security, as determined by the Security Council in conjunction with local and regional authorities with full respect for the rule of law and human rights as stated in the Geneva Conventions and the UN Charter,

1. *Urges* Member States to facilitate the political process within individual states by promoting dialogue and reconciliation and supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance;
2. *Endorses* framework for ensuring that all Member States pursue their activities at the domestic level in a cooperative manner;
3. *Calls for* the cooperation of all Member States beholden to the established International Humanitarian Law and Conventions such as humanitarian laws grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions and its Protocols to abide by the precepts contained in the respective statutes pertaining to the conduct of state actors party to conflict by recognizing that the primary duty of care for civilians rests firmly on the Member State;
4. *Urges* Member States to recognize that the role of peacekeepers and the vital function peacekeepers perform is critical in creating an environment in areas of conflict that is ultimately aimed at impartiality and being conducive to peacemaking;
5. *Endorses* the International Human Fact-Finding Commission and the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to report on the status of civilians in areas of conflict to the Security Council with the mandate that:
 - a) Reports should investigate actors involved in the conflict and their actions against civilians;
 - b) Reports should include an assessment of the host nation's capacity to protect civilians and preparatory actions taken by the state;
 - c) An annual report be submitted to the Security Council concerning events transpiring in areas deemed volatile, currently engaged in conflict, or recently transiting to a state of post-conflict;
6. *Confirms* that the express consent of the sovereign state playing host to the established United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, be it the national government of the party in conflict or an impartial neighboring state, is mandatory.
7. *Resolves* that consent is to be expressed through agreement to this resolution and conclusion of a Peace, Security, and Cooperation (PSC) Framework document for each individual situation;
8. *Calls upon* Member States suffering from ongoing armed conflicts that PSCs be drafted after the model of the PSC for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region with the express aim to:
 - a) Define with clarity the governing bodies involved and the chain of command, recognizing the Security Council as the highest International Authority in carrying out of operations;

- b) Provide clear and concise mandate to both domestic and multilateral forces, including the parameters of time, goals, methods, and scope of any peacekeeping operations;
- c) Clearly define roles of all parties involved with respect to jurisdiction, responsibility, and stewardship with respect to communities, resources, and personnel both civilian and military;
- d) Affirm the signed parties to the framework a commitment to abide by international standards with regards to conduct and the carrying out of operations;
- e) Set out, define, and recognize the mutually agreed upon role of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the State, and Regional bodies such as the African and European Unions;
- f) Clearly and unequivocally state that the consent of the States involved is given in favour of the outline provided in the Framework and the subsequent plans for action that shall be drawn up and carried out in accordance to the guidelines provided therein;

9. *Recommends* the establishment of regional oversight mechanisms in regions suffering from conflict involving neighboring states and the afflicted state, empowered with a clear mandate, which shall meet regularly and review progress in the implementation of the regional commitments as outlined in future PSC frameworks emphasizing that being party to the PSC is not obligatory:

- i) Not interfere in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries;
- ii) Neither tolerate nor provide assistance or support of any kind to armed groups;
- iii) Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring countries;
- iv) Respect the legitimate concerns and interests of the neighbouring countries, in particular regarding security matters ;
- v) Neither harbour nor provide protection of any kind to persons accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide, or persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime;
- vi) Facilitate the administration of justice through judicial cooperation within the region;

10. *Resolves* that in these instances whereupon the Security Council has conclusive evidence of such crimes and violations by a State against a population, it is the duty of the Security Council to draft PSC frameworks as stated in the aforementioned clauses and mobilize efforts to secure the safety of civilians in cooperation with multilateral efforts, both at the domestic and regional levels, and at the exclusion of the offending party;

11. *Endorses* the review of existing peacekeeping operations' mandates to be broadened to include the right to use necessary self-defense measures UN peacekeeping units involved in the peacekeeping operations under the mandate of the Security Council to protect the civilians to have a right to use necessary self-defense measures in emergency situations such as the usage of defense munitions to carry out successful preventive actions against armed military and terrorist groups that menace the safety of humanitarian aid escorts and refugee camps in highly volatile areas;
12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Code: SC/DR/1/3
Committee: Security Council
Agenda: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Guided* by the Charter of the United Nations (UN) whose mission is to save succeeding
4 generations from the scourge of war and establish conditions under which justice and respect for
5 the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,

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7 *Alarmed* by the continuous casualties and deaths of innocent civilians in the armed conflicts
8 around the world,

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10 *Expressing* gratitude to the sacrifice and contribution of various Member States in previously
11 successful cases in which civilian protection was ensured,

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13 *Determined* to provide effective security mechanisms that are applicable both universally and
14 comprehensively to all UN Member States, in particular to the states that are currently suffering
15 from conflicts of concern,

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17 *Believing in* the Member States' independent and sovereign efforts and eagerness to bring up
18 effective civilian protection measures,

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20 *Recalling* the commitments of the Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict in G8
21 Summit on 11 April 2013,

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23 *Further recalling* its resolution 1888 of 30 September 2009,

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25 *Deeply convinced* that mutual cooperation between the UN and regional organizations would
26 help significantly the protection of civilians in armed conflicts,

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28 *Reiterating* the concerns presented in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Protection of
29 Civilians in Armed Conflict (S/2012/376) on regarding humanitarian access to areas of ongoing
30 conflict,

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32 *Recognizing* the associated obstacles of bureaucratic restrictions on personnel and lack of
33 infrastructure, geography and natural disasters, as identified by the Office for the Coordination of
34 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the report *OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Access*,

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36 *Acknowledging* the establishment of community-based early warning systems as necessary to
37 serve as a tool to deter potential conflicts and focus the systematic collection and analysis of
38 preventative action,

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40 *Noting* the Paris Principles of Aid Effectiveness of 2005 and 2008 that promote the alignment
41 and ownership of development policies on harmonization of humanitarian relief and aid,

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43 *Affirming* the structural and constructive changes to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
44 (UNPKOs) and their functions in the regions of conflict,
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46 *Affirming* Article 24 of the UN Charter which gives the primary responsibility for the
47 maintenance of international peace and security to the Security Council,
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49 *Noting* the fact that primary responsibility of protecting civilians belongs to Member States with
50 respect to state sovereignty, as enshrined in Article 2 (1) of the UN Charter,
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52 *Noting* the goals within the Secretary General (SG)'s report on Responsibility to Protect: State
53 responsibility and prevention (A/67/929-S/2013/399) that addresses the SG's five-year action
54 agenda, which supports national capacities for facilitation and dialogue,
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56 *Reiterating* with regret the lack of efficiency noted in its resolution 2033 of 2012 on coordination
57 between UN Organs and Regional and Sub-regional organizations;
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59 *Considering* the voluntary submission to the International Criminal Court, the International
60 Humanitarian Fact - Finding Commission, and the establishment of International Commissions
61 on Inquiry to be essential to pillar III of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), noted in Secretary
62 General Ban Ki-Moon's report of 2009 (A/63/677), as necessary to implement International
63 Humanitarian Laws (IHLs),
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65 *Recognizing* the necessity of expanding minesweeping to post-war areas where armed conflicts
66 are no longer consistent under the supervision of UN Mine Action Gateway;
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68 1. *Encourages* Member States to develop subsidiary offices within relevant Peacekeeping
69 Operations (PKOs) with the consent of the sovereign states and in cooperation with the
70 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), to concretize and shape cooperation
71 between the UN and regional organizations which will:
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73 a. Allow PKOs to add their military and logistical know-how of the political
74 environment through the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
75 (UNITAR);
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77 b. Emphasize cooperation between regional organizations, local governments, and
78 civil society in future PKOs through financially supporting humanitarian agencies
79 with an international protection mandate for civilians of armed conflict, such as
80 the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Legal Protection of Children in
81 Armed Conflict and Doctors Without Borders;
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83 2. *Firmly notes* that if a party to an armed conflict attempts to bend, disregard, or disrupt the
84 aforementioned missions of the DPKO in the regions of conflict to protect civilians, such
85 actions shall be deemed as war crimes under IHL by the Security Council, and a
86 challenge to the UN system as a whole and the situation shall be referred to the
87 International Criminal Court;
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3. *Recommends* that the relevant actors consider the establishment of shelter zones that are out of bounds to any military interventions ensure safe zones in ongoing and future conflict situations;
 4. *Reinforces* existing peacekeeping missions by:
 - a. Providing safe transportation to the civilians in the region of ongoing battle out of their residence to refugee camps outside of the region of conflict directed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
 - c. Supporting multilateral cooperation among the UN, regional organizations, and Member States to establish early warning systems for civilians with the consent of the respective domestic authority;
 - d. Utilizing the Security Council’s Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to supervise the parties to conflict, with accordance with customary IHL, towards the protection of civilians;with the above measures dependent on sufficient financial means;
 5. *Calls upon* the Better World Campaign as well as Member States to contribute funding to the aforementioned measures;
 6. *Further calls upon* the General Assembly to allocate resources through the Peacekeeping reserve fund to the aforementioned measures;
 7. *Emphasizes* the need for collaboration among the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor of the Responsibility to Protect and the European Union, the African Union, and all other relevant regional organizations to strengthen systems that alert relevant actors to respond to the risk of armed conflict and ensure the implementation of pillar II of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in which the international community has a responsibility to assist the state to fulfill its primary responsibility;
 8. *Urges* all Member States that currently hold ceasefire terms with one or more opposing parties without having concluded a peace agreement, regardless of the period in which the parties of interest have decided to ceasefire, to comply with the following supervisions such as but not limited to:
 - a. Holding periodic summits between the parties of conflict to negotiate and make peace terms under the superintendence of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC);
 - b. Developing trust agreements between warring parties with the aim to withdraw hostile armed forces from civil and humanitarian structures toward a durable ceasefire;

- 135 c. Supporting, with respect to sovereignty, the deployment of PKOs, in collaboration
136 with the national authority, along the borders of armed conflict to ensure the least
137 military clashes;
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- 139 d. Deploying the PKO and its units in respect of the conflicts of interest inside the
140 necessary areas of the region to:
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- 142 i. Rebuild and facilitate minimal social amenities such as schools and
143 security in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
144 (UDHR) funded by UNICEF;
145 ii. Provide basic medical facilities, medical personnel, and the safe
146 transportation of medical care to the areas;
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- 148 9. *Calls upon* Member States to work towards the improvement of humanitarian access
149 within national boundaries in periods of conflict with the intention of:
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- 151 a. Achieving effective and efficient processes for permitting humanitarian access to the
152 affected population;
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- 154 b. Specifically improving accessibility and safety for medical practitioners to conflict
155 zones by taking efforts to ensure the efficient passage of medical supplies;
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- 157 10. *Further emphasizes* the role of Member States to support the conditions for Internally
158 Displaced Persons (IDPS) to rebuild and be incorporated in peacebuilding measures by:
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- 160 a. Working with international, regional and national humanitarian relief agencies
161 including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and
162 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and its Emergency Relief Coordinator
163 (ERC);
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- 165 b. Ensuring IDP's universal rights are protected and receive satisfactory conditions
166 of health, safety, and nutrition, as defined and guided by the Office for the
167 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA's) Guiding Principles on Internal
168 Displacement through the direct aid of Member States;
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- 170 c. Ensuring that psychological and social support, such as counseling and family
171 reunification, is provided to victims who are traumatized from armed conflict;
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- 173 10. *Urges* Member States to take measures to protect marginalized groups in armed conflict,
174 such as children, women, and indigenous populations by:
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- 176 a. Involving them in the peacebuilding process with the cooperation of UN Women,
177 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Peacebuilding Commission and
178 all relevant UN bodies;
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- 180 b. Continuing the support of post-conflict states in reconciliation and reparation
181 programs of action into peace agreements.
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- 183 11. *Solemnly notes* the importance for the international community to give humanitarian aid
184 and relief on a case-by-case basis by acting in accordance to the Paris Principles of Aid
185 Effectiveness and other relevant standards, including the UN Integrated Disarmament,
186 Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) for children, youth, and gender;
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- 188 12. *Encourages* Member States to view the United Kingdom’s (UK) Protection of Civilians
189 strategy of 2010 as a successful approach and framework for streamlining domestic
190 policy into four key areas: Political Engagement, Protection by Peace Support Operations,
191 Humanitarian Action, and State Capacity, noting this strategy as non-binding and an
192 advisory approach that supports national ownership of development policies with respect
193 towards the interethnic and interreligious needs of civilian populations by:
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- 195 a. Including poverty reduction measures at a grassroots level with collaboration of
196 Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local communities;
197 b. Including the protection of the cultural heritage and historical structures of
198 Member States as classified by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
199 Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
200 c. Supporting reconciliatory measures between warring parties by promoting
201 peacebuilding measures including local community members;
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- 203 13. *Urges* all Member States to cooperate with the Special Representative on Sexual
204 Violence in Conflict by building judicial capacities, reinforcing accountability, and
205 ensuring all perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict are brought to justice;
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- 207 14. *Condemns*, in the strongest of terms, all attacks in situations of armed conflict on
208 humanitarian personnel, and intense hostilities in civil areas and expresses its intention to
209 demand all warring parties to present ceasefire agreements and uphold customary
210 international humanitarian law;
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- 212 15. *Condemns heavily* any armed group who uses and deploys child soldiers into battlefields;
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- 214 16. *Resolves to* regard usage of child soldiers as a severe violation of Article 38 of the United
215 Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);
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- 217 17. *Demands* Member States to comply with their obligations under the Customary IHL on
218 the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, including with the Fourth Geneva
219 Convention and its Additional Protocols I and II;
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- 221 18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
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226 At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 1 December 2013, in connection with the
227 Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Democratic People's Republic
228 of Korea", the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the
229 Council:
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231 "The Security Council calls upon the parties involved to fulfill their obligations under the
232 Council's previous relevant resolutions 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and
233 2097 (2013).
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235 The Security Council also reiterates that all parties involved in the situation on the Korean
236 Peninsula are under an obligation to adhere with resolution 1540 (2004) on the establishment of
237 obligations for all Member States to develop and enforce appropriate legal and regulatory
238 measures against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of
239 delivery, and to prevent the spread of WMD to non-state actors, and resolution 1887 (2009) on
240 non-proliferation.
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242 The Security Council also recalls its Presidential statements of 6 October 2006
243 (S/PRST/2006/41), 13 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/7), 9 July 2010 (S/PRST/2010/13) and 16 April
244 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13).
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246 The Security Council deplores actions of states and other entities that gravely disrupt regional
247 peace and security on the Korean peninsula.
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249 The Security Council calls for a new approach that should be concrete, feasible, and effective to
250 reach a peaceful yet decisive conclusion on the matter at hand which should encourage direct
251 dialogue and should also address the concerns of all parties involved
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253 The Security Council encourages Member States to take domestic actions to strengthen
254 international non-proliferation
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256 The Security Council calls upon the sides of the conflict to conduct further dialogue and
257 negotiation through appropriate channels as early as possible, with a view to avoiding conflicts
258 and averting escalation.
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260 The Security Council calls for full adherence to the Korean Armistice Agreement (1953) and
261 encourages the settlement of outstanding issues on the Korean Peninsula by peaceful diplomatic
262 means.
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264 The Security Council welcomes the restraint shown by all parties involved, especially regional
265 states that are socially and economically affected.
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267 "The Security Council encourages important policy changes to allow free flow of Humanitarian
268 aid to the DPRK,
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270 The Security Council stresses the importance of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean
271 peninsula and in North East Asia as a whole.

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273 The Security Council encourages Member States to assume or resume diplomatic ties with all
274 parties involved in the situation.

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276 The Security Council reaffirms the importance that all Member States uphold the purposes and
277 principles of the Charter of the United Nations.”

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