Reaffirming the importance of Resolution 1325 (2000) and its major contribution in reducing violence against women in the realm of peace and security, and to fully implement the aforementioned resolution in order to see true progress on this, the 13th anniversary of such an important resolution,

Recognizing that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace, and Security (IATF) continually advises the policy and operational working agenda of headquarters and field-based actors including the senior-level management executive committees, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and peacekeeping teams, UN system entities and civil society for the United Nations including Women for Women,

Reaffirming its commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including its commitment and respect to the principles of political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States in conducting all peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities and the need for States to comply with their obligations under international law,

Commending the critical role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security, preventing and containing conflicts, promoting compliance with international norms and Security Council decisions and building peace in post-conflict situations,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions and statements of its President which underscore the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the Association of East Asian Nations Plus Six (ASEAN+6), the European Union (EU), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Arab League (AL), the African Union (AU), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant statutes of regional and sub-regional organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1894 (2009) and 1960 (2010) and its commitment to their full and effective implementation and reaffirming the important role that women play in mediation, conflict prevention, as well as in the peaceful resolution of conflict and peacebuilding as expressed in its Presidential Statement 2011/20 of 28 October 2011 and also reaffirming the importance of the prevention of and protection from sexual violence,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening the capacity of regional and subregional organizations in conflict prevention and crisis management, and in post-conflict stabilization,
Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the
maintenance of international peace and security and its readiness to strive for sustainable peace
in all situations under its consideration,

Recognizing that the IATF continually advises the policy and operational working agenda of
Headquarters and field-based actors including senior-level management executive committees,
Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and peacekeeping teams, UN system entities
and civil society for the United Nations,

Recognizing that States bear primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of
their citizens,

Calling on the cooperation of regional actors within the UN framework to promote the protection
of the rights of women and girls,

Recalling its condemnation in the strongest terms of all forms of violence against women based
on gender or sex,

Noting that civilians account for a vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict;
that women and girls are particularly targeted by the use of sexual violence, often as a tactic of
war to humiliate, dominate, instill fear in, disperse and/or forcibly relocate civilian members of a
community or ethnic group and that sexual violence perpetrated in this manner may in some
instance persist after the cessation of hostilities,

Affirms the Secretary-General’s concern regarding the lack of priority placed on issues involving
women peace and security by Security Council mission briefings as addressed by the Secretary-
General in the report on Women and Peace (S/2012/732),

Recognizes the need for women in United Nations peacekeeping forces,

Notes the importance of precise, accurate data in the formation of effective policy,

Reminding Member States of the importance of the Millennium Development Goals especially
those promoting gender equality and empowering women,

Reiterating the importance of resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960
(2010),

Welcoming the ongoing coordination of efforts within the United Nations system, marked by the
inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict”, to create
awareness about sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and ultimately put
an end to it,

Reaffirming the obligations of states parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms
of Discrimination (CEDAW), the Optional Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Rights of the
Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,
The Security Council,

1) Emphasizes the need for both the Office of the Special Advisor to the United Nations on Gender Issues (OSAGI) and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace, and Security (IATF) to consolidate executive procedure and work in tandem to implement order and authority as directed;

2) Urges the implementation of a system for continual development and awareness for the OSAGI and IATF;

3) Directs the IATF to advise all pertinent United Nations Agencies and Peacekeeping Operations on the importance of protecting and rehabilitating women in conflict zones in line with SC Resolution 1325 (2000);

4) Compels the IATF to address the need for increased female participation in United Nations sponsored peacekeeping operations;

5) Further expresses the need for the IATF to emphasize the construction and development of recommendations regarding conflict zones concerning non-state actors who engage in activities detrimental to the health and safety of women;

6) Calls Upon the IATF to relegate an increased emphasis as to the advisement of peacekeeping forces regarding the task of rehabilitating women in post conflict zones;

7) Appoints targeted regional envoys with female leadership, who visit regional bodies including but not limited to the ASEAN+6, EU, the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), CARICOM, the OAS, AL, the AU, the PIF, the CIS, in the attempt to integrate national action plans into a regional action plan;

8) Requests envoys as mentioned are at least 75% women;

9) Requests the General Assembly to establish a biennial conference bringing together all established regional bodies as mentioned and representatives of Member States to develop, exchange, and create action plans, with the ultimate goal of developing a lasting all-encompassing treaty regarding women’s rights in relation to peace and security commencing June 2024, the conference will begin as the centerfold for the Beijing Update of SC Resolution 1325 (2000);

10) Encourages Member States to continue to integrate women into existing military, police, and peacekeeping forces;

11) Endorses the creation of the United Nations Training and Response Group for Women (UNTRGW) from the existing infrastructure of the Office of Military Affairs under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to:
a) Assist in the training of women in Member States in order to be integrated into those states’ existing systems;

b) Include training for dealing with situations of sexual and/or physical assault for response to conflict;

c) Support personnel who tend to women who are victims of sexual and/or physical assault in conflict;

12) **Recommends** all Member States establish exclusive female-constituted security task forces within existing domestic police forces;

13) **Requests** the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division of the DPKO to:

   a) Create guidelines to assist Member States in the creation of UNTRGW;

   b) Assist when requested in the creation of UNTRGW for Member States;

   c) Design a robust, thorough evaluation method to ascertain the efficacy of UNTRGW;

14) **Provides** that Member States may request the presence of UNTRGW;

15) **Suggests** that these task forces be trained in partnership with the DPKO in order to:

   a) Prevent attacks on women particularly in regards to crimes such as assault and rape in conflict;

   b) Understand the psychological impact of these crimes and to act as a support group for women in the immediate aftermath of an assault through conflict;

16) **Calls upon** DPKO to increase the amount of women participating in peacekeeping operation under the Office of Military Affairs;

17) **Endorses** the goal of increasing the percentage of women in peacekeeping missions to ten percent by 2024 and continued growth thereafter;

18) **Calls upon** the United Nations International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) to conduct studies and give annual reports to the Security Council on the progress of reaching the ten percent goal;

19) **Urges** a renewed effort by pertinent UN bodies such as UN Women, NGOs, and universities or private research foundations pertaining to research similar to research conducted by UN-INSTRAW to:

   a) Significantly increase the empirical evidence collected regarding violence against and/or violations of women rights regarding women in conflict;
b) Help Member States in the process of data collection through the advancement of empirical evidence gathering and technological analyses/storage;

20) **Stresses** the need to increase the amount of Gender Advisors utilized by the pertinent UN bodies tasked with women, peace and security issues such as UN Women;

21) **Requests** the Secretary-General under the auspice of the DPKO create all-female peacekeeping units, as appropriate and when deemed necessary, duly fulfilled by Chapter 5 of the United Nations Charter, respecting police action, protection of civilians, educational practices, and post conflict reconstruction;

22) **Calls upon** Member States to provide officers for the all-female peacekeeping units, as volunteered;

23) **Suggests** peacekeepers may be prohibited, subject to the discretion of Member States, who want to engage in any peacekeeping operation if said operation contradicts with member-states’ national military policies;

24) **Requires** the Secretary-General at the conclusion of 2016 to review the provisions of this document as outlined and determine if the Security Council should revisit the topic to address concerns of their implementation;

25) **Decides** to remain actively seized of this matter.
Recognizing the adverse impacts of natural disasters on Member States’ abilities to maintain and provide sufficient amounts of food and water resources,

Taking note of the undeniable relation of resource scarcity to creating and perpetuating conflict as seen in various situations including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Senegal,

Deploring the actions of states which perpetuate the problem of resource scarcity through the misuse, commercialization, and abuse of resources, especially water, which the United Nations has recognized as a basic human right,

Reminds Member States of the potential threat of climate change and of our commitment to addressing this situation,

Taking note of the potential dangers associated with certain alternative energy sources,

Emphasizing the peaceful and safe implementation of renewable and alternative energy sources,

Affirming the efforts of the unique committees and task forces which have been actively involved in combating the problems aforementioned,

Emphasizing the necessity of addressing the resource scarcity issue before, during, and post conflict,

Recognizing the world’s resources are finite, and the demand for resources such as water and energy has potential to lead to conflict,

Keeping in mind that the United Nations Environmental Program report titled “From Conflict to Peace building, the Role of Natural Resources and the Environment” suggests that in the last 60 years 40% of intrastate conflicts are related to resources,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council president entitled “Peace and Security” (PRST/2011/15),

The Security Council,

1. Recognizes the existence of the Global Water Partnership and the solutions to management of water in the form of regional and sub-regional water partnerships with a special function to ensure sharing across borders;

2. Calls for member states, particularly those who share water bodies, to create bilateral or multilateral water partnerships in order to
a) Obtain and share information on the annual consumption of water based on individual country needs;

b) Share practices and experiences in sustainably utilizing present water resources;

c) Create a framework for equitably sharing water resources with respect to countries sovereign right to access water resources within its own territorial borders;

3. Recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in conjunction with the Department of Field Support, continue the Greening the Blue Helmets program and to expand the program’s training capacity to include more training on the importance of resource scarcity in relation to conflict;

4. Recommends all Member States to incorporate food, water and energy security within national action plans, taking into account bilateral and multilateral agreements with regional and global partners to diffuse tensions between state and non-state actors;

5. Encourages the DPKO to coordinate the early warning systems of various United Nations and Non-Governmental Organization bodies into one cohesive early warning system to predict conflict related to resource scarcity before it occurs;

6. Recommends that all nations continue to faithfully implement alternative energy research programs in order to diminish the likelihood of energy crises that could cause conflicts;

7. Resolves to remain actively seized of this matter.
Recognizing the close connection between the need for continual economic and social development and the impact such development has on the stability of regions,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations including Chapter V and Chapter VII,

Bearing in mind its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned by the high human cost and material losses caused by armed conflicts and recognizing that peace, security and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,

Noting that inequalities regarding resource distribution and unattainable access to resources is a direct cause of numerous domestic and international disputes,


Reaffirming SC Presidential Statement dated July 11, 2011,

Remembering the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCC) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),

Referencing multiple UN bodies, already created to deal with the issue of resource scarcity and conflict that arises from it, such as, but not limited to, the UN-Water Task Force on Transboundary Waters (UNWTFT), Food and Agriculture Association (FAO),

The Security Council,

1) Expands the mandate of the Department of Peacekeeping Forces (DPKO) to include post-conflict resource reconstruction and resource distribution to:

   a. Develop a concrete resource distribution action plan to help prevent possible returns to conflict, the proposed plan will be developed in conjunction with the Member State in conflict and to be implemented by the Member State in conflict;

   b. Include and develop resource recommendations for Member States during conflict and during peace keeping operations;
2) Encourages dialogue in the realm of international, bilateral, and multilateral relationships on the linkages among natural resources, ecosystems, climate change, and human national and international security;

3) Recommends the Secretary-General integrate the efforts from UNEP regarding environment into post-conflict assessment, disaster management, and peace;

4) Suggests the Secretary-General provides protected and reasonable opportunities for substantial dialogue on the issue of resource scarcity and its relation to conflict among Member State, bilateral, multilateral, private sector, and NGO actors;

5) Requests the Secretary-General research, develop, and submit a report on the actions of this resolution;

6) Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.
Fully aware of Article 24 of the UN Charter that assigns the Security Council with the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Decides to remain seized of this matter.