



CONFERENCE B

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)**



**Documentation of the Work of the Security Council – C (SCC)**

# Security Council - C

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Kasey Erb
<b>Chair</b>	Rana Shafik

## Agenda

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

## Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
SCC/1/2	The Situation in Iraq	14 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
SCC/1/4	The Situation in Iraq	Adopted without a vote
SCC/1/5	The Situation in Iraq	12 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions
SCC/1/6	The Situation in Iraq	13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
SCC/2/1	The Situation in South Sudan	Adopted without a vote
SCC/2/2	The Situation in South Sudan	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The United Nations Security Council C (SC-C) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Situation in Iraq
- II. Measures to Combat Terrorism in Africa
- III. Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Security Sector Reform

The session was attended by representatives of fifteen Member States of the United Nations.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of the Situation in Iraq. By Tuesday afternoon, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics: adding to the mandate for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, assuring humanitarian assistance to refugees, referring the situation to the International Criminal Court, aiding the economic reform of Iraq, and improving the training of the Iraqi Security Forces. The body passionately sought a diverse range of topics so as to comprehensively resolve the conflict.

On Tuesday evening, the body immediately amended the agenda to move into addressing a crisis in South Sudan. Member States began drafting a Presidential Statement and several working papers to take action on the Situation in South Sudan. The body continued to receive updates on the crisis and negotiations led to developing both a long-term and short-term approach to addressing the conflict. Wednesday morning, three draft resolutions were approved by the Dais after the withdrawal of a draft Press Statement. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues including calling for a ceasefire and supporting the UN Mission in South Sudan.

After voting, the committee moved back into the Situation in Iraq and continued working diligently on working papers. During the final session, six draft resolutions were approved by the Dais. Four resolutions were adopted by the body, one of which was adopted by consensus. The work of the Council was formed through extensive multilateral negotiations and resulted in exemplary actions by the committee.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*

2

3 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Security Council's mandate to maintain international peace and security,

4

5 *Recalling* the affirmation made in Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) that terrorism in all its forms and  
6 manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of  
7 terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, wherever and whenever and by whomsoever  
8 committed,

9

10 *Acknowledging* the Islamic state in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) as an imminent threat to international peace and  
11 security,

12

13 *Taking note of* Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) and Security Council resolution 2170 (2014), which regard  
14 the acts committed by ISIL as gross, systematic widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international  
15 humanitarian law,

16

17 *Fully believing* in Presidential Statement of 20 February 2007 that stresses that a professional, effective and  
18 accountable security sector, and accessible and impartial law enforcement and justice sectors are necessary to laying  
19 the foundations for peace and sustainable development,

20

21 *Keeping in mind* the vital role the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has played in consolidating  
22 peace on the ground and creating for lasting peace in a country torn by conflict,

23

24 *Recognizing* that the mandate of DPKO operations differs in response to shifting patterns of conflict and to best  
25 address threats to international peace and security,

26

27 *Guided by* the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission Afghanistan (NTM-A), which  
28 generated and helped sustain the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), develop leaders and an enduring  
29 institutional capacity,

30

31 *Deeply disturbed* by the failure of the Iraq Security Forces (ISF) to protect Iraq's territorial integrity,

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33 *Alarmed by* reports that four of Iraq's fourteen army division left their post in Mosul and Tikrit in the wake of  
34 attacks by insurgents affiliated with ISIL,

35

36 *Convinced* that a well trained, effective, responsive, inclusive and efficient security force is essential for ensuring  
37 Iraq's territorial integrity and a stable and integrated society in Iraq,

38

39 1. *Approves* the creation of a training program for the ISF, called the Iraq Security Force Training Program  
40 (ISFTP), with such program being modeled off of the NTM-A, structurally and operationally;

41

42 2. *Authorizes* the DPKO to:

43

44 a. Execute the ISFTP;

45

46 b. Carry out an assessment of the number of troops required for the ISFTP;

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48 c. Deploy these troops for the ISFTP;

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50 3. *Recommends* that the ISFTP conduct its training through:

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- a. Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (OMLTs), with each team being stationed with one unit of the Iraqi military;
  - b. Police Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams (POMLTs), with each team being stationed with one unit of the Iraq Police Force;
4. *Further Recommends* that the ISFTP:
- a. Emphasizes the importance of proportional inclusion of the sectarian groups in Iraq within the security forces, including by encouraging the ISF to integrate Iraqi volunteers and tribal fighters irrespective of religious or ethnic backgrounds;
  - b. Train the leaders and high ranking officers of the ISF to increase professionalism with the ISF and ensure that promotions within the force are based on individual merit;
  - c. Train the ISF personnel with the technical knowledge to operate modern weaponry and weapon systems;
  - d. Help ISF personnel so as to limit civilian casualties by:
    - i. Differentiating between combatants and civilians;
    - ii. Conducting effective, non-lethal disarmament of illicit arms in the possession of civilians;
  - e. Aid the ISF in developing first response strategies to acts of aggression or terrorism so as to increase ISF's capacity to protect Iraq's territorial integrity;
5. *Encourages* the DPKO to take into consideration the information on best-practices and intelligence provided by:
- a. The League of Arab States;
  - b. Member States in the region;
  - c. Non-Government Organization Coordination Committee for Iraq (NCCI);
6. *Endorses* the creation of a new fund, the United Nations Developmental Group Iraq Security Force Training Fund (UNDGISFTF), with such fund:
- a. Being part of the network of the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI);
  - b. Modeled off of the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG ITF) while incorporating suggestions from the UNDG ITF *Lessons Learnt Exercise*, conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers in 2011;
  - c. Having the sole purpose of the training the ISF;
7. *Calls upon* the DPKO to submit a report biannually to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on the ISFTP, especially outlining:
- a. Its achievements in training the ISF in securing the Iraqi population, improving their capacity and furthering sectarian inclusion within the ISF;
  - b. Additional resources that are required to further fulfill its mandate;
  - c. Statistical and other information pertaining the ISFTP outreach;
  - d. Other information deemed appropriate by DPKO;

- 107  
108 8. *Resolves* to conduct a review of the ISFTP after a period of three years and consider whether to extend it for  
109 another period of three years;  
110  
111 9. *Accepts* that if this program has had effective development in Iraq and if it has been deemed necessary in other  
112 areas of conflict within the region as decided the UNSC, it be expanded to those areas;  
113  
114 10. *Urges* Member States to:  
115  
116 a. Provide personnel and financial contributions towards the ISFTP;  
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118 b. Maintain the level of personnel contribution and financing that meets the needs of the ISFTP;  
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120 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

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4 *Recognizing* that the situation in Iraq has escalated into a global issue and is now a matter of international peace and  
5 security,

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8 *Recognizing* that the manifestation of these appalling crimes should not be associated with any religion, nationality,  
9 or culture,

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11

12 *Deeply concerned* with the connection between terrorist actions by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also  
13 known as Daesh, and the ensuing displacement of surrounding populations,

14

15

16 *Expressing concern* with the targeting of minority and vulnerable populations for violent crimes within these camps,

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18

19 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) that ensures peace and security adopted by the UN  
20 General Assembly in 1948,

21

22

23 *Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), the Millennium Declaration (2000), and the  
24 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (2008) and their purposes to  
25 eliminate all forms of violence against women, with particular emphasis to women and girls in armed conflicts,

26

27

28 *Invoking* Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations, which determines that actions will be taken against any  
29 threat to peace, breach of peace, or acts of aggression, thus leading to the reinstatement of peace in the region,

30

31

32 *Reaffirming* its support for Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, which deals with the measures taken to  
33 deter violence by partial, or complete interruption of economic relations, and other means of communications,

34

35

36 *Emphasizing* the maintenance for Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014),  
37 2199 (2015), 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1820 (2009), and its Presidential Statements of 28 July 2014  
38 and 19 November 2014, including its stated intention to consider additional measures to disrupt oil trade by ISIL and  
39 other groups that pose a threat to the peace and security in the region,

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42 *Concerned* with the current conditions of refugees in the Middle East with specific focus to the financial burden of  
43 host countries, effecting education, food, water, and security sectors,

44

45

46 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1500 (2003), and 1700 (2009) which are resolutions relevant to the United  
47 Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) and stressing the importance of furthering its mandate,

48

49

50 *Emphasizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) in dealing with the financial sanctions  
placed on the oil trade in the region,

*Affirming* the implementation of effective protection for refugee camps that have been formed in direct correlation  
with terrorist actions that would rely on national actors with a burden-sharing aspect accomplished through regional  
cooperation,

*Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and applaud their  
actions in the region,

*Condemning* the abductions of women and children and expressing its deepest concern for the exploitation and  
abuse of women and children especially of the minority groups in the region,



- 51 1. *Condemns* the heinous acts of ISIL, also known as Daesh, that have led to violence and instability in the region;  
52
- 53 2. *Decides* that United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) must address the acts of violence and abuse  
54 conducted by ISIL in the region including:  
55
- 56 a. The Internally Displaced Persons that form the majority of the refugee population in the distressed  
57 region;  
58
- 59 b. The Refugees that have received support from Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and any other nation that have  
60 accepted refugees that have been affected by this conflict;  
61
- 62 c. Those affected by the unfortunate acts of human trafficking especially the regional minorities in the  
63 State of Iraq;  
64
- 65 3. *Designates* funds will be allocated by willing and able Member States in order to finance the safe-keeping of  
66 refugees, civilians, ethnic minorities, and displaced groups in the region;  
67
- 68 4. *Recommends* Member States engage in best practice sharing through bilateral or multilateral agreements and  
69 utilizing pre-existing resources given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),  
70 specifically with regards to the policing and security inside refugee camps, so as to be able to recognize  
71 attempts to recruitment refugees with extremist ideologies;  
72
- 73 5. *Further recommends* Member States to establish programs within the refugee camps to collect information  
74 regarding the correlation between crimes and demographics for the purpose of analyzing threats to minority and  
75 vulnerable populations and taking preemptive action to prevent this targeting in the future;  
76
- 77 6. *Encourages* member states to facilitate the rehabilitation and restoration of displaced Iraqi refugees and further  
78 take vulnerable populations away from conflict areas through relocation programs or regional migration  
79 frameworks such as the Quality Assurance Initiative in Latin America;  
80
- 81 7. *Stresses* the responsibility of all Member States with geographic proximity to the volatile regions of Iraq in  
82 treating refugees and ensures full respect for their human rights and dignity, irrespective of the status of the  
83 persons concerned;  
84
- 85 8. *Emphasizes* the importance of setting up training programs to empower the weaker parts of society, especially  
86 the children, youth, and minorities, in order to create a stronger national force within the area by:  
87
- 88 a. Supporting the Iraqi government in their efforts to establish educational forums;  
89
- 90 b. Requesting Inter-governmental organizations, such as UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to help qualify  
91 the youth in the region to help create a civil society platform to promote the empowerment on the  
92 youth in the region, and foster the creation of educational programs for the same;  
93
- 94 c. Encouraging informational sessions and awareness seminars for refugee personnel concerning gender-  
95 based violence and sexual harassment;  
96
- 97 d. Advocating women’s protection sponsored by UN-Women which will serve as advisors and counselors  
98 to women within the camps and the personnel of the training program;  
99
- 100 e. Fostering advocacy and educational campaigns amongst refugees, such as to meet the cultural norms  
101 and values of the population;  
102
- 103 9. *Invites* relevant subsidiary organs to offer assistance according to their capacity to countries with a refugee  
104 population, such as:  
105
- 106 b. Specialized training for security sector forces stationed at refugee camps;

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- c. Offering and maintaining a level of financial support that meets the needs on the ground;
  - d. Engaging in best practice sharing operations in regards to training;
10. *Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.*



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/1/3

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

2

3 *Applauding* the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) dedication to providing  
4 necessary policy support and the spread of in-depth knowledge of strategy in the spirit of Security Council  
5 Resolution 2170 (2014),

6

7 *Reflecting* on the condemnation of illicit oil sales from non-state terrorist groups in Security Council resolution 2146  
8 (2014),

9

10 *Emphasizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2199 (2015) in dealing with the financial sanctions  
11 placed on the oil trade in the region,

12

13 *Emphasizing* the importance of ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to expand the counter-terrorism efforts,

14

15 *Bearing in mind* the creation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy established in General  
16 Assembly resolution 288 (2006),

17

18 *Recalling* the efforts to prevent the exploitation of technology, communication, and resources of foreign terrorist  
19 fighters outlined in Security Council resolution 2178 (2014),

20

21 Reaffirming the work of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) to prevent, suppress, and criminalize the willful  
22 provision of financing, fund creating, and providing of economic resources to terrorist groups or persons in  
23 facilitation of such acts,

24

25 1. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and other  
26 international agencies to coordinate anti-radicalization efforts, implement best practice sharing, and engage in  
27 intelligence exchanges with the goal of:

28

29 a. Reducing cyber recruitment on social media;

30

31 b. Curbing the radicalization of individuals in jails and prisons;

32

33 c. Monitoring retired soldiers to prevent recruitment and protecting veterans from being targeted by  
34 terrorist attacks;

35

36 d. Informing at-risk individuals of the dangers associated with joining the Islamic State of Iraq and the  
37 Levant (ISIL);

38

39 2. *Establishes* the Oil Trade Cooperation Committee (OTCC), that will act in an advisory role to provide resources  
40 and information to empower States to monitor, track, and reduce illicit transnational oil trade from areas  
41 suspected of being controlled by non-state actors or terrorist groups as recommended by the Security Council,  
42 with such committee:

43

44 a. Consisting of a rotating membership of ten Member States appointed by the Security Council;

45

46 b. Operating through:

47

48 i. A budget that will be proposed by the General Assembly 5<sup>th</sup> Committee regarding funding for  
49 the OTCC;

- 50                   ii.     Optional cooperation and best practice sharing with expert commodity and energy committees  
51                   such as OPEC and the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers;  
52
- 53                   c.     Working towards creating an informal, non-binding forum of States which will harmonize import and  
54                   export controls and facilitate information sharing between these States within their respective region;  
55
- 56                   d.     Following Security Council recommendations notifying oil producing Member States within areas of  
57                   conflict or have a prevalence of terrorist activity that they will be required to provide quarterly reports  
58                   on the import and exports of their oil resources;  
59
- 60                   e.     Having headquarters within the Greater MENA Region;  
61
- 62                   f.     Working with Member States to strengthen the sanctions against illegal trade in oil, particularly by  
63                   recommending a qualified tribunal investigate this illicit trade and propose to Member States the  
64                   freezing of assets acquired from such illicit trade;  
65
- 66                   g.     Issuing quarterly reports of their findings and recommendations;  
67
- 68     3.   *Calls upon* the following bodies to address the financing of ISIL and lead to its fiscal depletion by:  
69
- 70                   a.     Cooperating with the World Bank and Member State’s financial institutions to freeze assets of any  
71                   establishment in the form of a state or corporation that actively or passively is connected to the funding  
72                   in the distressed areas upon recommendation of the Security Council;  
73
- 74                   b.     Urging all member states to increase their capacity to seize assets that are found to be in support of  
75                   ISIL;  
76
- 77     4.   *Invites* Member States who have not already done so to sign and ratify the ATT;  
78
- 79     5.   *Encourages* Member States to harmonize the production and sale of small arms and light weapons with the UN  
80     Global Counter Terrorism Strategy to reduce the ability of ISIL and other non-state actors to become equipped  
81     with weapons as patterned after the East African Community’s successes with reduction of illicit arms;  
82
- 83     6.   *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/1/4

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in Iraq

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1 *The Security Council,*

2

3 *Emphasizing* the importance and unique expertise that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) has  
4 in assisting and supporting the Iraqi government and people based on Security Council Resolution 1500 (2003) as  
5 well as its extension by Security Council Resolution 1770 (2007) and Security Council Resolution 2110 (2014),

6

7 *Expressing grave concern* over the acute and growing threat posed by ISIL, which knows no borders, and their  
8 perpetration, planning, preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, the providing or receiving of terrorist  
9 training, including in connection with armed conflict, and resolving to address this threat,

10

11 *Recognizing* the importance of Security Council Resolution 1546 in defining the United Nation's (UN) role in the  
12 support of the country of Iraq,

13

14 *Deeply alarmed* over Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) recruitment capabilities, being especially mindful  
15 that their operations are not concurrent with the true nature of Islam,

16

17 *Deeply conscious* of the strengthening of terrorist groups such as ISIL through recruitment of lower income  
18 populations and acknowledging the unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 2178 on preventing the  
19 recruitment of individuals participating or prepared to participate in terrorist actions,

20

21 *Recognizes* the connection between poor socioeconomic standards and recruitment into terrorist organizations such  
22 as ISIL that exploit these hardships in order to entice at risk individuals to join these organizations while keeping in  
23 mind that this is in concurrence with Millennium Development Goal 1 and Millennium Development Goal 8,

24

25 *Mindful* of the current state of the Iraqi National Government and its lack of capacity to promote an environment of  
26 sustained development and crisis and humanitarian response,

27

28 *Fully aware* of corruption being a factor in wasteful spending and its burden on the local populous,

29

30 *Acknowledging* the link between a legitimate economy with free trade as being one of the most effective and  
31 prosperous avenues of creating an environment for stable development,

32

33 *Recognizing* that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures, and intelligence  
34 operations alone, and also addressing the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as  
35 outlined in the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF),

36

- 37 1. *Condemns* ISIL's global push of an ideology that operates under a false banner of religion while using radical  
38 recruitment methods to gain a larger following;
- 39
- 40 2. *Strongly urges* Member States to implement efforts that seek to counter and eradicate the relative effectiveness  
41 of ISIL's current recruitment campaigns, as well as implementing educational campaigns and sites that show  
42 that ISIL is a movement operating under extreme ideologies;
- 43
- 44 3. *Affirms* the need for a stable economy which can be achieved through the support of Iraqi small businesses with  
45 the use of micro-loans, with special attention giving to areas with high rates of poverty;
- 46
- 47 4. *Approves of* measures to be taken by UNAMI to work with schools in Iraq to promote vocational training which  
48 targets civilians in lower socioeconomic sectors in order to allow them to strengthen their economy through  
49 internal means while also diverting them from taking up the ideals of radical ideologies such as ISIL;

50

- 51 5. *Designates* the strategies of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) document  
52 Work Proposal for A National Investment Strategy: The Way Ahead for Investment Promotion in Iraq *to* be  
53 supported by Member States in order to strengthen the economic capacity of the Iraqi government;  
54
- 55 6. *Recommends* Member States work together with various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which  
56 promote transparency in the government and defense sector in order to reduce corruption that causes wasteful  
57 spending and increase the relationship and accountability of Iraq to its civilians;  
58
- 59 7. *Approves* of increasing funding towards the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI) in order  
60 to improve civics education and promote national pride in the state of Iraq, thus encouraging complete  
61 participation in the country's political process of, and inspiring pride in, the Iraqi government;  
62
- 63 8. *Calls upon* regional Member States to strengthen cooperation among themselves, through processes such as  
64 sharing of information that will aid in the dismantlement of black markets and their illicit trade channels which  
65 siphon funds from the Iraqi economy and through this promoting unrest in the population;  
66
- 67 9. *Endorses* the utilization of NGOs in order to prevent conflict and create a stable environment that is conducive  
68 to increasing international trade and economic development in Iraq;  
69
- 70 10. *Invites* Member States to increase investment in Iraq through the Iraqi National Investment Commission in  
71 order to rebuild Iraq through attracting foreign, Arab, and Iraqi capital while also in conjuncture with the  
72 updated Iraqi Investment Map.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/2/1

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in South Sudan

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Referring to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Common Article 3*  
4 *to the four Geneva Conventions,*

5  
6 *Recalling the previous Security Council resolutions 1996 (2011), 2155 (2014), 2162 (2014) and 2167 (2014),*

7  
8 *Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the national unity of*  
9 *the Republic of South Sudan,*

10  
11 *Recalling also Security Council resolution 2155 (2014) and its grave alarm concerning the rapidly deteriorating*  
12 *political, security and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation*  
13 *Movement (SPLM) and its army political dispute and subsequent violence caused by the country's political and*  
14 *military leaders,*

15  
16 *Deeply concerned with the deteriorating situation and the failure of all parties in maintaining a lasting peace in*  
17 *South Sudan and adhering to the 2014 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoH),*

18  
19 *Reflecting upon the measures outlined in Security Council Resolution 2206 (2015) and the consequences associated*  
20 *with breaking the South Sudanese peace agreement,*

21  
22 *Recalling Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) which gives the United Nations Mission in South Sudan*  
23 *(UNMISS) the right and authority to operate fully under its mandate,*

24  
25 *Recognizing that the continued noncompliance of said agreement by South Sudan has resulted in harassment,*  
26 *physical assault, arrest, detention and abductions of UNMISS independent contractors and staff, as detailed by*  
27 *clauses 70 and 71 of the Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan of 16 February 2015,*

28  
29 *Acknowledging the importance of funding towards maximizing the efficiency and peacekeeping ability for United*  
30 *Nations special missions,*

31  
32 *Recognizing the importance of addressing the conflict in South Sudan in order to protect and uphold human rights*  
33 *and the rule of law within the State,*

34  
35 *Recalling Security Council resolution 2086 (2013) and reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping including*  
36 *impartiality and non-use of force except in the cases of self-defense,*

37  
38 *Reaffirms the crucial role of the African Union (AU) in addressing regional issues and ensuring peace and security,*

39  
40 *Recalling the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) as a model for the current situation in the Republic of*  
41 *South Sudan,*

42  
43 *Recognizing the need for the involvement of AU for a sustainable solution to the crisis in South Sudan,*

44  
45 *Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,*

46  
47 1. *Condemns all acts of aggression and human rights violations taking place in South Sudan, including attacks*  
48 *targeting civilians with regards to abductions, forced recruitment, theft, and sexual and gender-based violence;*

49  
50 2. *Demands the immediate ceasefire of all involved entities in accordance with the CoH;*

51

- 52 3. *Authorizes* UN peacekeeping forces in places of conflict in South Sudan to use force acting in self-defense and  
53 the defense of its mandate in accordance with the Principles of UN Peacekeeping;  
54
- 55 4. *Designates* an AU peacekeeping operation to be deployed to the at-risk South Sudanese refugee camps,  
56 specifically in Bentiu and the Unity State, and also to the endangered oil infrastructure locations in the Upper  
57 Nile State with a mandate to engage only in an instance of self-defense or the protection of vulnerable refugee  
58 or civilian populations and are also to assist in strengthening humanitarian aid delivery and protection in at-risk  
59 areas;  
60
- 61 5. *Implores* South Sudan to comply with status-of-forces agreement or past actions that have hindered UNMISS  
62 independent contractors or humanitarian workers;  
63
- 64 6. *Decides* to impose the travel ban and asset freezing sanctions outlined in Security Council Resolution 2206  
65 (2015) as determined by the designated Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts, with these sanctions being  
66 lifted on any party when that party comes to the negotiating table in order to reinstate peace in the area;  
67
- 68 7. *Further implores* the General Assembly to allocate back pay for the unpaid asset contributions to the UNMISS  
69 Special Account;  
70
- 71 8. *Encourages* the General Assembly to ensure funding for the operation to properly compensate troops and  
72 personnel;  
73
- 74 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.





## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SCC/2/2

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** The Situation in South Sudan

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1 *The United Nations Security Council,*

2

3 *Recalling* its previous resolutions 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014),  
4 and 2206 (2015),

5

6 *Recognizing* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation of South Sudan,

7

8 *Reflecting* upon the efforts to combat recruitment and training of child soldiers as discussed in the 2007 Paris  
9 Conference,

10

11 *Emphasizing* the need to ensure timely provision of humanitarian assistance by groups like UN Office of  
12 Coordination Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA),

13

14 *Stressing* the need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes,

15

16 *Stressing* the importance of extensively expanding the mandate of the Peace Keeping Operations in South Sudan  
17 known as the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS),

18

19 *Recalling* the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 38 that urges governments to prevent the recruitment of  
20 child soldiers,

21

22 *Expressing* concern that corruption will derail international support through strictly monetary means,

23

24 *Reaffirming* the link between a states food security, their safety and well-being,

25

26 *Deploring* the conflict that has persisted in the South Sudan and has led to the killing and displacement of a  
27 significant number of civilians,

28

29 1. *Strongly condemns* the use of child soldiers, and further calls for the universal ratification of the Convention on  
30 the Rights of the Child;

31

32 2. *Requests* UNMISS to take additional measures to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan and  
33 report thereon to the Council;

34

35 3. *Expands* the mandate of the UNMISS to further include:

36

37 a. Rehabilitation of refugees;

38

39 b. Improved humanitarian efforts directed toward at-risk individuals, especially women, and children by:

40

41 i. Provision of humanitarian aid;

42 ii. Increasing patrolling in the areas of high-risk of conflict and high concentrations of Internally  
43 Displaced Peoples (IDP);

44

44 iii. Provide safe routes for the movement of the people;

45

46 c. The protection of infrastructure vital to the economy of South Sudan, including rail-roads, highway,  
47 oil-refineries, and oil-wells;

48

49 4. *Encourages* the Government of South Sudan to facilitate access to education, materials on the protection of  
50 women and children in order to alleviate sexual gender-based violence, and stresses the importance of involving

- 51 women in peace keeping measures with the help of inter-governmental agencies like United Nations Education,  
52 Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
53
- 54 5. *Requests* the safe transfer of all political prisoners in South Sudan held by the government and provide  
55 transportation to safer, conflict-free areas within the African Union that accept asylum-seekers;  
56
- 57 6. *Calls for* multilateral peace talks to continue between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan  
58 People's Liberation Army in Opposition as mediated and facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on  
59 Development, the African Union, and the United Nations;  
60
- 61 7. *Recommends* the well established NGO-Military Contact Group work in coordination with the South Sudanese  
62 government and local populations to improve relations, and communication between NGO's, the military, and  
63 relevant government departments to eliminate corruption and foster trust-building within the State;  
64
- 65 8. *Endorses* the South Sudan Health Pooled Fund, Red Cross, and other NGO's that seeks to improve the delivery  
66 of essential health services, and the achievement of the three main objectives of the national health sector  
67 development plan that are:  
68
- 69 a. Health Service Delivery to enable long-term sustainability of the health systems;  
70
- 71 b. Health Systems Strengthening in the area to increase access, quality and coverage of health services;  
72
- 73 c. Monitoring and Evaluation of the health services that are already being provided;  
74
- 75 9. *Requests* that the violators of human rights and international humanitarian law be referred to the International  
76 Court of Justice (ICJ) to face prosecution for these crimes;  
77
- 78 10. *Encourages* the World Food Programme in accordance with their mission statement to become involved in  
79 South Sudan and help:  
80
- 81 a. Support and restore food security, and nutrition, and establish, or re-build livelihoods in fragile  
82 settings, and following emergencies;  
83
- 84 b. Reduce risks, and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition  
85 needs;  
86
- 87 c. Reduce malnutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger, and;  
88
- 89 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.