14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council

Conference B
Security Council

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Adam Wolf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Alexis Evans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda

I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
II. Youth, Peace and Security
III. The Situation in Myanmar

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC/1/1</td>
<td>Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/1/2</td>
<td>Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/2/PS</td>
<td>Press Statement on The Situation in Yemen</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Yemen</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/3/1</td>
<td>Youth, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC/3/2</td>
<td>Youth, Peace and Security</td>
<td>Adopted by Acclamation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Report

The Security Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Youth, Peace, and Security
II. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
III. The Situation in Myanmar

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts”.

By Monday, the dais received a total of two proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including information sharing, financing of terrorism, and border control. Member States were exceptionally collaborative and invited their fellow peers into their working groups. On Tuesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the dais, both of which were adopted by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including funding counter terrorism, information & intelligence sharing, and education & training programs. The Security Council then moved on to discussion of “Youth, Peace, and Security.” The body revised the agenda to discuss “the Situation in Yemen.” By Tuesday night, the dais received two proposals covering topics such as a cease fire, safe zones, humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, and peace talks.

On Wednesday, one draft press statement and one draft resolution had been approved by the Dias, neither of which had amendments. The committee adopted the resolution and press statement by acclamation and resumed discussion on “Youth, Peace, and Security.” By the end of the day Wednesday, Member States diligently merged two working papers and the dais approved two draft resolutions. Member States adopted both draft resolutions by acclamation. Overall, Member States worked diligently and collaboratively, all while remaining cordial and collaborative in the face of challenging topics.
The Security Council,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations and the duty of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security,

Highlighting that terrorism is a threat to the fundamental human rights stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” and the legal obligation of all Member States to combat and criminalize terrorist financing,

Viewing with appreciation Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) on “Threats to international peace and security cause by terrorist acts,” which stresses the importance of ensuring that resources are committed, including through international partnerships,

Emphasizing Security Council resolution 2426 (2018) on “The situation in the Middle East” which urges Member States, when designing and applying measures to counter the financing of terrorism, to take into account the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law,

Desiring that all Member States fully fund the United Nations in order to enable this organization to fund all efforts in counter-terrorism,

Acknowledging the successes of the combined effort of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Security Council in combating terrorism outlined in a December 2017 letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee concerning Counter-Terrorism to the President of the Security Council,

Recognizing the 2015 report from the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entitled Tackling the Financing of Terrorism, terrorist networks fund their operations through exploitation of natural resources, money laundering, black market companies, and gathering financial support through the internet,

Noting with deep concern the influx of radicalization, violent extremism, and hate speeches posted on the internet that are used as terrorist propaganda, as stated in the Report of the Secretary-General on the Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2018),

Emphasizing social media which gives terrorist networks the anonymity needed to gather financial support and spread propaganda, as outlined in the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime report on The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes (2012),
Bearing in mind the Report of the Secretary-General on the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2016), which indicates that radicalization is not the sole reason that individuals join terrorist organizations,

Further recognizing the importance of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in each Member State as it provides a platform for the secure exchange of expertise and financial intelligence to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism,

Acknowledging the assistance United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) can provide in terms of training and research, and providing logistical technological support,

Believing that categorizing research by specific aspects of terrorism would be more effective in distributing information as terrorism has many facets which has to be taken into consideration by all Member States,

1. Calls upon the international community to utilize financial resources efficiently by using best practices on resource allocation and fiscal responsibility to increase the effectiveness of long-term preventive solutions such as alleviating situations conducive to terrorism like poverty;

2. Urges Member States to work regionally and multilaterally to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies so they are equipped with the skills and tools needed to conduct counter-terrorism operations;

3. Recommends Member States to revise national legislation to be in line with international counter-terrorism standards and facilitate cooperation between the international community and the UN;

4. Encourages the global community to allocate the necessary resources for counter-terrorism task forces to conduct operations in the realm of financing, and cooperate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to aid Member States that lack financial capacity for such operations;

5. Further Encourages full participation and the promotion of information sharing between all participants in the Financial Action Task Force to effectively identify suspect individuals engaged in money laundering and other illicit forms of financing;

6. Suggests that the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations collaborate and report to this body on an annual basis in order that the Security Council is kept aware of all UN operations regarding fighting terrorism and recovering from terrorist attacks;

7. Requests that the General Assembly Fifth Committee and the United Nations Secretariat establish a standard UN framework for the oversight of financial appropriations, whose purpose is to:

   a. Verify that all humanitarian aid, funding, and emergency relief assistance is awarded to the designated persons or Member States for the sole purpose in which it was intended to further ensure that the aforementioned aid does not fall into the hands of terrorist organizations;

   b. Conduct risk assessments and generate reports, which are given to the Security Council on an annual basis, in order to determine areas of vulnerability;

   c. Designates this framework to be implemented among all UN bodies who are specifically utilizing funds and granting aid to areas of conflict and violent extremism;

8. Affirms the creation of the Secured Finances, Borders, and Persons Sub-Committee, which is a network of cooperating Member States within the CTC and whose mandate is to:
a. Share necessary information and technology to counter terror financing and youth recruitment;

b. Promote state preservation through enhanced border security mechanisms;

c. Coordinate with the World Customs Organization’s program on Coordinated Border Management to facilitate trade security and protect against threats posed by terrorists;

9. Establishes the implementation of a panel of experts hosted by CTC consisting of:

a. Experts appointed with emphasis on proportional gender and regional representation, with the latter shown by the regional groupings used in the 2017 Report and Statistical Annex;

b. The appointment process should prioritize individuals with expertise in the fields of:

i. Terrorist Financing;

ii. Deradicalization;

iii. Online Recruitment (ICT);

iv. Peacekeeping Operations, in accordance with draft report of the Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations on the substantive session of 2018;

c. Physical meetings of two experts per field and Member State at a four-month basis;

d. Minutes for each physical meeting submitted to the Security Council;

e. Biannual report to the Security Council with recommendations for future policies;

10. Urging Member States who have not done so, to establish independent and autonomous FIUs by:

a. Creating their respective FIU to function as a national center to counter money laundering and terrorism financing;

b. Analyzing suspicious transaction reports of individuals and groups suspected of financially supporting or attempting to join terrorist organizations;

c. Collaborating between developing states and UNITAR which provides training and research as well as technologies to increase funding capacities and access to developing countries trying to establish FIU;

11. Encourages information sharing between FIUs and reporting entities such as banks, credit unions, and insurance companies within their respective Member States by:

a. Examining the relationship between IT experts and operational analysts to address information exchange challenges;

b. Promoting access to financial, administrative, and law enforcement information;

c. Sharing financial intelligence information between FIU and the Egmont Group;

12. Requests to Member States to voluntarily pool their resources in order to create a Joint Communications Platform within the United Nations General Assembly to ensure a coherent approach to communications at the international level in collaboration with International Communication Union (ITU) and the Strategic Communications Division to oversee and ensure the effectiveness of the communication platform; the Joint Communication Platform aims to:
a. Monitor current terrorism cases;
b. Analyze threat prognoses;
c. Surveil cyber terrorist activities on the internet;

13. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.
The Security Council,

Aware of the threat that Terrorism poses on international peace and security,

Bearing in mind Human Rights Council resolution 30/15 on “Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism” and that vulnerable groups such as the youth, children, women, refugees, and minorities are recruited by terrorist organizations due to lack of opportunities and are human rights violations,

Highlights the Report of the Secretary-General Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and that the youth are the key to a peaceful future and remain as effective agents of change and must be included in domestic and international peace and security talks,

Convinced that radicalization, extremism, religious intolerance, and discrimination are one of the leading causes of terrorism within the ideological aspects as stated in the United against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance General Assembly resolution 66/3 on “United against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Stressing the principles stated in articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which promote freedom of thought, religion, and consciousness to endorse toleration and the first steps to address and identify extremism particularly within the classroom,

Suggests the establishment and development competence centers to set guidelines and facilitate the monitoring of terrorist activities in various regions within the international community,

Recognizing the potential threat of the cyberspace being an avenue for terrorist organizations to recruit, finance, and trade,

Reiterating the importance of multilateral partnerships with Member States and existing United Nations agencies to effectively address the threat of terrorism,

Respecting the privacy of individuals and groups by utilizing new technologies meant for countering and combating terrorism as declared in Human Rights Council resolution 34/L.7/Rev.1 on “The right to privacy in the digital age,”

Deeply convinced on the principles stressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and more specifically in articles 2 and 4 which declares everyone has the rights explicit in the declaration regardless of sex, race, color, language, religion, or any other identifications,

Recognizing the importance of regional response such as police forces remain a tactical and local response to regional issues of terrorists as highlighted in Security Council Resolution 2447 (2018) on “United Nations peacekeeping operations,”
Recognizing the importance of the reintegration of former terrorists back into society to create long-lasting sustainable peace as highlighted in General Assembly 70/291 on the “United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,”

Emphasizing terrorism is a multifaceted challenge which requires engaging all stakeholders at the local, national and international level as incorporated in Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts – Preventing terrorists form acquiring weapons”,

Aiming to educate these communities on cultural norms and practices within their respective country of residence,

Embracing the cultural norms and practices of the communities’ home country as recognized in General Assembly 61/295 on the “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”,

Understanding the effect terrorism has on local communities and the long-lasting effects that hurt communities and the delicacy that must be pushed along with reintegrating former terrorists back into society as reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Doha Declaration Effects of terrorism: A trauma and victim logical perspective,

Recognizing the UN Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and peace and security” and Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the greater integration by Member States and the United Nations of their agendas on women, peace and security and counter-terrorism,

Recalling the UN system efforts to promote improved implementation, monitoring, and reporting of global commitments on women, peace and security including as set out in the Beijing Platform for Action,

Having noted the report of SecDev Group that recognizes areas most affected by terrorism such as Africa, women are suffering from discrimination and have on average 34 percent less access to the education preventing them from being affected by terrorism through their promises of economic, social stability,

Keeping in mind the UN Women’s strategic 2018-2021 corporate theory of change for Priority Area 1, Output 4, the Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) on “Women, peace and security,” and 2396 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, which emphasized the necessity of promoting the inclusion of women on negotiations and operations and increasing the number of women in leadership roles which aids in resolving the issue of women victims of terrorism and increase their consciousness in their international potential,

1. Suggests the use of international database centers to help execute counter-operations directed towards cyber terrorist activities and apprehend activities showing human rights violations and against Member States in collaboration with international agencies such as INTERPOL with:
   a. A universal guideline that will monitor and detect the nature of the cyberactivity parallel to the Berlin Structured Information Guideline focusing on terrorist activities;
   b. Establishments of training centers for countering cyber terrorism like the European Counter-Terrorism Center and Joint Counter-Terrorism Center to develop the capacity of Member States and civilians towards cyber counter-terrorism measures;

2. Further Suggests the Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implement Task Force (UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task-Force (CTITF)), UNODC, and the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to share intelligence and information for detecting:
   a. Financial accounts associated with terrorism;
b. Money laundering associated with terrorism;
c. Transactions made within the cyber sphere by terrorist organizations;
d. Detect non-financial support to terrorist organizations such as:
   i. Trade;
   ii. Weaponry Small arms; Light weapons; Explosive munitions;

3. Designates a fact-finding mission named “Women and youth affected by terrorism” under the
guidance of the General Assembly with the use of the Committee Executive Directorate’s Database to
collect information on women and youth affected by terrorism by:
   a. Collecting information on the quantity of women and youth that are radicalized;
   b. Tracking the movement of radicalized women and youth;
   c. Quantifying the number of women and youth killed by terrorism per year;
   d. Gaining information from Member States willing to contribute data regarding women and
      youth that are affected by terrorism;
   e. Using this information to locate communities most at risk for victimization or radicalization;

4. Calls for the creation of the working group under the UNODC, hereby known as International
   Counter-Terrorism Cyberactivity Watch, which will:
   a. Detect the different online methods that Terrorist use for recruitment;
   b. Work with the International Telecommunications Union to identify the servers and websites
      that are used for terrorist actions in the cyberspace;
   c. Report to the CTC and the Security Council with their findings and recommendations;
   d. Consist of Information Communication and Cyber Security Experts;
   e. Refer funding to the General Assembly Fifth Committee;
   f. Invite Member States to share relevant information regarding online terrorist recruitment
      efforts;
   g. Identify discrepancies within current monitoring practices;

5. Further Calls for the integration of educational curricula in the elementary, secondary, and tertiary
   levels on topics regarding de-radicalization, anti-extremism, religious tolerance, and non-
discrimination to increase awareness in the young demographic similar to the German Institute on
Radicalization and De-radicalization Studies in coordination with the United Nations Educational,
Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

6. Encourages collaboration with the General Assembly to organize programs such as the Youth Action
   Forum to enable an inclusive environment for youth to provide insight on national security issues and
   the solutions to them in which these forums allow policy makers and youth to collaborate as youth are
disproportionately affected by extremism and terrorism;
7. **Further Encourages** UNESCO to develop teacher training programs which should highlight the characteristics of extremist ideology within the classroom and bring awareness to early warning signs of youth radicalization, to create resilient communities;

8. **Invites** Member States to implement the use of task forces such as the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) designed to strengthen the capacities of national and international law enforcement through:
   - JCLEC training programs, already operating in 70 countries to further address extremism and education surrounding religious intolerance specific to the region the program is operating in;
   - Promoting specialized collaboration with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in order to increase participation on the international level within these training programs;

9. **Calls upon** the Member States to collaborate with the Department on Peacekeeping Operations and the CTC in the creation of regional and local counter-terrorism training facilities modeled after the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ (ASEAN) Council of Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO-RATS), and International Counter-Terrorism Academy (AILCT), which will work to:
   - Improve Security by Provision of Capacity Building of Member States;
   - Train regional and local law enforcement;
   - To utilize local information and strategy in order to properly address the issues at hand within these training facilities;
   - Increase cooperation between regional Member States and training facilities to better address the threat of terrorism;

10. **Promotes** the use of regional programs fostering education and addressing religious intolerance within the youth to combat radicalization such as:
   - Indonesia’s regional Search for Common Grounds which promotes youth led media platforms established within school districts and utilizes media and radio to promote stories and education surrounding local religious intolerance and open conversation about solutions to these issues at the community level;
   - The Lebanon Programme, Rescue Me, which further promotes de-radicalization within schools through youth psychological support, specifically art therapy programs in school districts and aggression replacement therapy to rehabilitate those who were radicalized and prepare them for reintegration into the community;

11. **Further Promotes** the collaboration with UN bodies such as the UNODC to further the implementation of terrorism victim programs modeled after the framework of:
   - The Alliance for a Peaceful Indonesia (AIDA) which:
     - Allows for a platform for victims of terrorism to share personal stories of survival, forgiveness and triumph;
     - With the purpose of educating youth and vulnerable communities about the long-lasting effects of terrorism;
   - The UN Iraq Recovery and Resilience Programme which:
     - Provides support for local communities;
ii. And helps to establish survivor support networks;

c. ReFWorld Child Soldiers International which helps end the military recruitment and the use in
hostilities, in any capacity, of any person under the age of 18 by state armed forces or non-
state armed groups;

12. Also further Encourages local communities engaging in an active reintegration programs such as the
Project ReConnect to address local community grievances through:

a. Civic work projects;

b. Inter-dialogue on reconciliation and psychosocial workshops;

13. Further suggests Member States in coordination with UNESCO provide cultural awareness programs
to further integrate communities that are at high risk of becoming radicalized by:

a. Using the help of UNESCO to aid in subsidizing programs for developing nations;

b. Having the host country implement these awareness programs;

14. Also further Recommends the creation of a working group through the collaboration of the General
Assembly and Human Rights Council to create a terrorism matrix in which key point indicators of
terrorist threats are defined and categorized within the matrix to assess the level of severity and
potential need for intervention:

a. Holding the initial conference in Geneva, Switzerland to begin the facilitation of dialogue
within Member States to create the matrix;

b. Using the resources available from the UN CTC and its Executive Directorate to contribute
evidence-based research;

c. This conference will be held every 5 years to update and assess the effectiveness of the
matrix;

d. The location of the conference will be determined by members of the General Assembly,
choosing one developing nation per region to host the conference;

15. Recommends INTERPOL create a new project, entitled Project Amazon, which will support counter-
terrorism measures in all Member States of the Latin American and Central American regions to
begin in September 2019 and end in September 2023;

16. Invites Members States and Project Amazon cooperate and utilize INTERPOL’s Global Police
Communication System, I-24/7, which offers a prompt and comprehensive communication system
between local police authorities, international authorities, and the international community to:

a. Track terrorist individuals and groups attempting to enter or leave states-based airports,
seaports, and national borders;

b. Gather information about Foreign Terrorist Fighters activities to combat them;

c. Identify and locate foreign terrorist fighters;
17. Further invites Member States collaborate with the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development which provides access to digital technologies and can help combat the spread of foreign terrorist fighters in developing countries by utilizing new technologies, such as:

a. Advanced Passenger Information Systems (APIS);
b. Passenger Name Record (PNR);
c. Biometrics and watch lists;
d. DNA;
e. Fingerprints (AFIS);
f. ICAID Child Abuse Images;

18. Promotes coordination organizations such as UN Women and the Women in International Security (WIIS) and other non-government stakeholders which have extensive knowledge and local access to:

a. Encourage safe interaction between women-led civil-society organizations (CSOs) and security actors;
b. Involve women CSOs from the outset based on their comparative strengths;
c. Build trust through regular round tables among national and local governments, CSOs, youth organizations, religious institutions, traditional leaders, and communities;
d. Request that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations collaborate with WIIS on researching the effects of Peacekeeping missions on female populations;

19. Recommends the CTITF to create a working group on gender equality in fighting terrorism, which will:

a. Focus on issues relating to Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and peace and security” by advising on regional and country programming and overseeing global programming through:

i. Providing programmatic guidance;
ii. Developing training materials for operators to take the gender dimension into consideration;

b. Serve as the primary liaison for CTITF and Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), and promote a stronger partnership between UN Women, CTED, CTITF, and key stakeholders:

i. Advising on gender in relation to policy, and program development and implementation;
ii. Developing UN Women inputs into relevant resolutions, working groups and programmatic activities;
iii. Developing background material if needed, including inputs for the Security Council informal expert group and other relevant groups;
iv. Coordinating with CTED technical assistance efforts;

c. Properly represented at meetings and conferences in efforts to:

i. Fully utilize allocated resources;
ii. Engage with donors and other stakeholders including Member States, national, or regional organizations and civil society;

20. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Yemen

The following Security Council press statement was issued on April 17, 2019 by the Council President:

The members of the Security Council were briefed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen on 16 April 2019 on the current situation in Yemen. Taking into account the recent developments that have only stoked the flames of conflict and suppressed the mechanisms of peace, the United Nations Security Council has been compelled to take action. First, the Security Council condemns the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen and all relevant parties that have not abided by the Stockholm Agreement. Second, we are fully aware that the depth of the crisis is profound considering the different religions, different interests, the country’s sovereignty and long history of civil war. We know that there is not a simple solution to ending the conflict. What we do know is that we are obligated to bring an end to the suffering of the innocent masses in Yemen. Lastly, to address long term solutions to this crisis, moderated peace talks will be considered to adopt a sustainable solution to the conflict in Yemen. Furthermore, the UN will not concede to terrorist organizations who take the civilians in their controlled regions as hostages and disrupt humanitarian efforts.

As it stands today, over 24 million Yemeni people starve while the warring factions continue the conflict. The UN stands ready and poised to deliver immediate humanitarian aid to those who desperately need it. United Nations agencies such as the World Health Organization and World Food Programme are prepared to mobilize and distribute aid to those who are affected. However, the UN realizes that the distribution of aid necessitates a significant effort not only from the actors and agencies who comprise the membership of this organization, but from others as well.

For the people of Yemen, know that your plight for liberation from internal conflict and the humanitarian crisis in Yemen has not fallen upon deaf ears, and that this council and this institution is doing everything in its power to deliver the aid, security, and stability that you so desperately need.

Lastly, this council is deeply saddened by the tragic loss of Ambassador Vladimir Dedushkin and the seven others who were killed or wounded as a result of the bombing at the Russian compound in Yemen. We are further resolved to strive for solutions that will reflect and build upon the efforts made by their diligence and perseverance. The Security Council would like to extend its deepest condolences to their families and the Russian Federation and are with them in this solemn moment.
The Security Council,

Having considered the Letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Members of the United Nations Security Council on 16 April 2019 which requests immediate action,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2452 (2018) on “The situation in the Middle East” which established a special political mission to support ceasefire between Houthi militia and the government of Yemen,

Keeping in mind the Voluntary Humanitarian Return operation targeting local citizens who are willing to be evacuated in Yemen hosted by the International Organization for Migration started since July 12th, 2018,

Recognizing the significance of Hodeidah airport, Aden port, port of Saleef, and Ras Isa marine terminal in the distribution of goods, services, and foreign aid, and its strategic geographical position in the conflict,

Guided by article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which enshrines the right to adequate nutrition,

Noting with appreciation United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) appeal for funding to continue and expand vital programs benefitting the Yemeni youth,

Bearing in mind the existed no-fly zone set by the allied forces of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Sudan, Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain, which protected local citizen, and may also affect the delivery of relief supplies,

Guided by Security Council Resolution 2452 (2018) on “The situation in the Middle East” and its efforts to reach an honored agreement between the government of Yemen and the Houthis,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/182 on “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations” as framework of humanitarian assistance, focused on obtaining the consent of the affected countries,

Alarmed by the up to 500,000 persons attempting to seek refuge in the neighboring states of Yemen as stated in the urgent Report to the Security Council by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief in April of 2019,

Aware of the insufficient provision of funds towards the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA) according to the United Nations Coordinated Support to People Affected by Disaster and Conflict report entitled Global Humanitarian Overview 2019, limiting the capacities of humanitarian aid programs conducted by OCHA,

Reaffirming the Report of the Secretary-General on Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/73/392), regarding the insurance of safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel that are deployed in conflict or war-torn areas,
Acknowledging the situation that national humanitarian aid workers perceive continued inequities in security support compared with their international counterparts which was stated in the Safety and Security for National Humanitarian Workers (2011) report by UN OCHA,

Expressing our deepest condolences with the Russian Federation for the loss of the Russian Ambassador Vladimir Dedushkin, as well as the other seven Russian casualties,

Reaffirming negotiations within the Stockholm agreement between the Yemeni government and Houthi rebels was a stepping stone for long-term peace talks regarding sustainable peace and security in the region,

Cognizant of the desire to maintain the impartiality of UN Peacekeepers given under the United Nations Principles of Peacekeeping,

1. **Condemns** the attack and mourns the death of Russian Ambassador Vladimir Dedushkin as well as the attacks and deaths of the Russian nationals and military personnel;

2. **Strongly Urges** all parties contributing to the crisis in Yemen immediately adopt a 48-hour ceasefire in the city of Hodeida to disengage the violent acts taking place and allow for humanitarian aid to be delivered to those in need;

3. **Implores** all warring parties to pull troops from Hodeida airport, port of Saleef, port of Aden, and Ras Isa marine terminal during this 48-hour ceasefire to allow entry of humanitarian and relief aid and to remain out of the ports indefinitely;

4. **Calls for** the evacuation of civilians and trapped aid workers during the 48-hour ceasefire who are willing to be evacuated during the ceasefire by modeling the verification of refugee’s will in Southeast Asia hosted by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

5. **Instructs** peacekeepers which are on the ground during the 48-hour ceasefire provide an assessment of the situation in Hodeidah and their concerns and present the report to the Security Council;

6. **Authorizes** Member States to implement a strict no-fly zone in Yemen during a 48-hour ceasefire period, in which during this time period:

   a. Both the Houthi militia forces and the government of Yemen agree to simultaneously:

      i. Allow injured Houthi militia forces to be transported to an agreeing third party Member State within the region to receive medical treatment via an agreeing non-governmental organization, in which they will remain in the Member State for the duration of the 48-hour ceasefire;

      ii. Allow Humanitarian aid to be granted through an agreeing non-governmental organization, which would be given unfettered access to enter Yemen via airfields or port cities for the duration of the same 48-hour period as mentioned above and be allowed to distribute the aid to those in which it was intended for;

   b. Following the completion of the 48-hour ceasefire and no-fly zone, the following would occur simultaneously:

      i. Houthi militia forces would be transported from the agreeing third party Member State within the region back to Yemen via the support of an agreeing non-governmental organization;

      ii. Humanitarian aid would depart Yemen and return to where it originated from via the support of an agreeing non-governmental organization;
7. **Further authorizes** the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to initiate United Nations Yemeni Peace (UNYP) operation to the ports of Hodeida, in addition to Aden and Saleef as modeled after the United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor without undermining the unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Yemen thus, the operation is mandated to:

a. Monitor the ceasefire and ensure that both sides abide by it;
b. Protect humanitarian aid posts and personnel;
c. Coordinate the humanitarian aid to ensure the distribution to the Yemeni people;
d. Protect humanitarian aid convoys;
e. Refer to the Military Committee:
   i. The strategy;
   ii. Number of personnel needed;
   iii. Duration of the operation;
f. Will not engage unless there is an immediate and imminent threat to humanitarian personnel or designated safe zones;
g. Lastly, will prevent any actor from destroying foodstuffs that are already on site and ready to be distributed;

8. **Requires** that UNYP engage neutrally in the interests of allowing the distribution of aid and mediation to proceed with minimal interference emphasizing that the UNYP are there simply to maintain the security of the humanitarian efforts and the designated safe zones;

9. **Calls for** mediating talks between the Yemeni government and Houthis to take place in Geneva, Switzerland upon agreement by all parties which will involve:

a. All previous formal participants of the Stockholm meeting, the Yemeni Government, the Houthi Rebel Leaders and the Indonesian representative from the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC);
b. A meeting discussing the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement, the statement of understanding on Ta'iz, and furthering clause one and two of the previous document to include the OIC Mediator from Indonesia within these talks to:
   i. Form a joint committee including representatives from the Civil Society, the mediator from the OIC, the participation of the United Nations;
   ii. Designate representatives in the joint committee, and the names shall be delivered to the United Nations no later than one week after the conclusion date of Sweden consultations;
   iii. In consultation OCHA with the delivery of aid, immediately before the 48-hour ceasefire;

10. **Considers** the establishment of safe zones at the ports of Saleef and Aden, Yemen to grant humanitarian aid to those who are in need, if the blockade on these ports is lifted:

a. Assuming the blockade on these port cities is not lifted then the Security Council will designate operations to continue in the port city of Hodeida, Yemen;
b. Using the frameworks set forth by the UNYP;
11. **Provides** peacekeeping troops for the protection of a small fact-finding group in collaboration with civilians from the OCHA to identify the Yemeni civilians who are Internally Displaced Persons to effectively distribute aid;

12. **Designates** peacekeeping troops to safeguard and protect the entire humanitarian operation specifically the following areas:
   a. Medical and United Nations personnel;
   b. Authorized safe zones;
   c. Internally displaced Yemeni and foreign civilians in cooperation with Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs;

13. **Requests** the help of the General Assembly in designating proper United Nations bodies to distribute aid via predominantly voluntary based funded organizations such as United Nations Development Programme, the UNHCR, UNICEF, and World Food Program (WFP);

14. **Further Requests** the Central Emergency Response Fund to allocate funds for immediate humanitarian operations in Yemen;

15. **Advises** the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allocate funding to future humanitarian aid in Yemen, as we recognize the long-term need of the Yemeni people and basic infrastructural damage caused, which prohibits effective short-term solutions;

16. **Urges** the WFP to reconsider its withdrawal from Yemen once safety standards are met for all aid personnel, and continue to operate according to its mandate, including the opening of the Red Sea Mills and administration of their use;

17. **Calls upon** Member States to collaborate with UNHCR that should be in close coordination with the World Health Organization, as well as the WFP to:
   a. Reallocate funds for humanitarian aid and medical assistance;
   b. Assist in the adequate distribution of aid for displaced people within Yemen;
   c. Provide and safeguard temporary resettlement locations in Oman, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Emirates;

18. **Recommends** the cooperation among Member States and the UNHCR in order to:
   a. Carry out a framework like the Repatriation and Emigration Program for Asylum Seekers (REAG) that will ensure the refugees safe travel and provide financial travel grants to the country of asylum;
   b. Partner the Government Assisted Repatriation Program with the REAG that will assure refugees to find another country of asylum if initial country of asylum cannot accommodate the needs of these refugees;

19. **Strongly urges** the World Health Organization (WHO) to distribute medical assistance within Yemen, providing cholera medication, such as antibiotics, zinc induced medications and water filtration systems as well as educating the population in cholera prevention mechanisms via longwave radio broadcasting and leaflets distributed in affected areas;

20. **Invites** the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF to further assist the efforts made to implement humanitarian aids, such as; access to clean water, malnutrition treatment, and vaccines;
21. **Encourages** the UNICEF to secure and distribute zinc among children as this has proven particularly effective to combat cholera in children, bearing in mind the disproportionate threat born by this vulnerable population sector;

22. **Calls for** the UNHCR to establish official humanitarian camps in Oman, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Emirates, with the agreement of the mentioned Member States, in which there are a high concentration of refugees, while respecting the sovereignty of the affected countries and cooperating with them to alleviate the suffering of the displaced Yemenis;

23. **Advises** collaboration between the Security Council and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Emergency Relief Coordinator to ensure the efficient collaboration among the UN organizations active in the field, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian aid in Yemen;

24. **Calls upon** member states to overcome the underfinancing of OCHA by supplying funds as requested by the body;

25. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Youth and Amman Declaration for Youth, both of which outlined pillars and areas of action for the Member States to develop youth capacities,

Recognizing youth are key to a peaceful future as reflected in General Assembly resolution 70/64 on “Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa”,

Stressing that the global population of youth are disproportionally affected by factors such as conflict, economic inequalities, and corruption,

Recognizing the importance of including youth in national and international programs that foster education and discussion surrounding security as promoted in Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”,

Underscoring the importance of youth in our societies as effective agents of change with the power to shape policy and national actions as highlighted in the United Nations Press Release titled Young People Need ‘Seat at the Table’ as Agents of Change to Help Build Better, More Inclusive World, Speakers Stress as Annual Youth Forum Concludes,

Acknowledging that youth are disproportionally affected by factors such as conflict, economic inequalities, and corruption,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Youth, Peace and Security”, the first resolution on youth, peace, and security, which emphasizes the importance of full integration youth,

Further Recognizing Youth Business China’s (YBC) accreditation as the best practice program by the Youth Employment Network (YEN),

Acknowledging that displaced and migrant youth are particularly vulnerable to radicalization,

Fully aware that armed conflict creates instability and increases the number of stateless and migrant persons,

Recognizing that large stateless youth populations are the product of armed conflict and terrorist activity,

Taking note of the European Regional Consultation on Youth, Peace & Security held in Brussels, Belgium,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women, Peace and Security” which urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and further apply them to our youth,
Welcomes region specific data from Member States on Youth Peace and Security to assist the Secretary-General 2020 report requested in Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”,

Recognizing the importance of tracking of youth progress within countries in order to monitor country progress in youth peace and security,

Noting with profound concern the role that narcotics have in recurring recruitment of child soldiers due to the intensity of the withdrawal symptoms,

1. **Calls upon** Member States, in collaboration with the Secretary-General Special Envoy on Youth, support youth disarmament and reintegration (DR) platforms by disarming child soldiers and radicalized youth and reintegrating these individuals back in society through the use of economic, social, and political methods;

2. **Strongly Advises** Member States affected by radicalized youth groups look to the successful Sierra Leone Disarmament and Reintegration program to create comprehensive DR programs by:
   a. Ensuring the special needs of the child soldiers are met including recognizing the needs of children of different religions, genders, and race;
   b. Including the local communities in the beginning DR process to the very end of the process;
   c. Focusing on the prevention of re-recruitment by partnering with local civil society organizations and fostering cultural and sport activities;
   d. Disarming child soldiers;

3. **Further Recommends** Member States to create programs modeling forums such as the Youth Action Forum in collaboration with United in Diversity Foundation in order to:
   a. Enable an inclusive environment for youth to provide input on sustainable peace and security topics;
   b. Offering the opportunity for youth to interact with policy makers on these forums to discuss future policy and legislation;

4. Encourages Member States to instate regional youth forums to mirror of the framework in the Southeast Asian Youth Leadership Program and the African Union Youth Initiative in order to allow youth to take an educational and active approach to address international issues through:
   a. Specialized development workshops on leadership, security, and cultural diversity in which individuals can engage in an educational approach to these national and international issues;
   b. Categorized forums involving political bodies, such as country specific diplomats and regional governmental organizations in the area of security, in order to foster debate and discussion on security matters that allow youth a seat at the table;

5. Encourages Member States consider establishing programs and institutions in cooperation with United Nation Development Programme and pre-established international programs designed to promote youth entrepreneurship and development like YBC, which will:
   a. Work to create entrepreneurship opportunities;
6. **Recommends** the Member States to include youth in their development strategies and develop their economic capacities to:

   a. Provide vocational training and workshops;
   
   b. Increase Job Opportunities for youth;
   
   c. Include youth in economic conferences;
   
   d. Ensure resilient youth, that is not swayed by terroristic ideas;

7. **Appeals** Member States to cooperate with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)’s Youth Forum on the promotion of a youth international economic forum for discussion that promotes awareness, provides opportunities to increase Youth socioeconomic footprint and political participation;

8. **Recommends** Member States implement the *Amman Declaration for Youth* and the Youth 2030 framework to:

   a. Protect Youth Rights;
   
   b. Achieve Gender Equality;

9. **Calls for** the creation of the Pass the Torch Group of Governmental Experts that will develop programs to:

   a. Educate decision makers on the potential youth hold;
   
   b. Include them in the decision-making discussions;
   
   c. Encourage decision makers to share their knowledge with youth;

10. **Urges** the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), using voluntary donations from Member States earmarked for this purpose, to implement programs in active refugee communities to promote:

   a. The values of international cooperation and international security as exemplified by this body;
   
   b. Education on diplomacy and peacebuilding;
   
   c. Develop practical skills in:

      i. Conflict Mediation;
      
      ii. Leadership skills;
      
      iii. Economic development;
11. **Recommends** states to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to create programs within their nation to educate youth on civic engagement, governance, social and cultural awareness, tolerance, inclusivity, and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR);

12. **Encourages** cooperation between regional organizations such as the European Union, the Association of Southeastern Asian Nations, the Arab League, the African Union, and the Organization of American States, with national youth organizations to facilitate dialogue with the goal of more youth involvement in international peace and security in their respective states, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Youth, Peace and Security”;

13. **Requests** that governments develop processes to include youth in decision-making processes when and where they are appropriate;

14. **Emphasizes** the need to cooperate with UNESCO to create youth programs that allow for solid foundations by:
   a. Promoting online information campaigns that increase youth awareness to the threats of radical propaganda in cyberspace;
   b. Educating youth about the different methods of terrorist and extremist recruitment;

15. **Calls for** Member States to mirror the European’s Youth Forums’ Youth Progress index to:
   a. Measure a formal report with the international communities’ achievements in providing youth with basic needs, economic opportunities and foundations of well-being;
   b. Utilize the index regarding the SDG incorporating the 167 targets and goals within them;

16. **Draws attention** to the drastic effect that narcotics have on the physiology and psyche of child soldiers and how the effects of withdrawal motivate them to return to a life of soldiering;

17. **Strongly encourages** states to develop and institute programs that will:
   a. Provide adequate medical care and attention to children who are undergoing withdrawal;
   b. Implement drug education programs to highlight the adverse effects of narcotics;

18. **Decides** to remain actively seized of this matter.
The Security Council,

Noting with deep concern the future challenges regarding peace and security that today’s generation will face,

Recalling Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) on “Reviewing of United Nations peacebuilding architecture,” which calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations organs to consider ways to enhance youth capacities and skills, and create youth employment to actively contribute to sustaining peace,

Taking into account the Security Council Resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of international peace and security” that underlines the role that the youth could play in security-related issues, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution,

Recognizing the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Youth, peace, and security” emphasizes the importance of young demographic participation in the maintenance of international peace and security, and highlights the lack of global consensus on the definition of youth and defines youth between the age of 18 and 29,

Condemning the promotion of a hostile narrative which further disenfranchises and discourages youth, as has been reported in The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security (2018), thus leading the increased likelihood of youth seeking paths of destruction, rather than enabling them to be fruitful participants of civil society,

Guided by the United Nations 2030 Youth Strategy and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, in which it calls for the strengthening of the foundation for a United Nations that delivers with and for young people,

Keeping in mind the report from the SecDev Group (2017) which emphasized that Internet enabled a new form of empowerment and indicated that 4.2 million people still have no access to this opportunity,

Acknowledging the importance including youth voices into the policymaking and decision-making process and bolstering their leadership development and opportunities in various state institutions and agencies of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of addressing the underlying aspects that leave youth vulnerable to violence, radicalization, and recruitment efforts of terrorist organizations according to the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Bearing in mind the importance of governmental institutions in dealing with future challenges such as climate change and the supply of a fast-growing world population,

Bearing in mind that the United Network of Youth Peacebuilders stated the lack of active and stable participation of the youth in the peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations within the international community,
Deeply concerned with the lack of youth self-determination in conflict torn areas around the international community as addressed by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

1. Recommends Member States to adopt a global definition of youth that entails the inclusion of those between the age of 11 and 35 years to be classified as youth and take effect 6 months from now;

2. Encourages the Member States to build reliable economic partnerships aiming to bring economic growth, stability and new perspectives for young generations by setting up youth exchange platforms that broaden the horizon of participants in terms of global interconnectivity;

3. Implores the international community to implement and promote youth forums so youth are allowed to discuss international issues in an active and enabling environment where their perspectives can be heard;

4. Encourages Member States to establish education campaigns in school utilizing media that encourage students to be more critical when addressing religious intolerance;

5. Calls upon United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to develop educational programs training youth in administrative and political work in preparation for the establishment of United Nations Youth Academies under the patronage of UNESCO, aiming to strengthen state institutions in the future and located at universities within Member States on a voluntary basis;

6. Encourages Member States to bolster the youth’s civic engagement through the formation of these programs:
   a. Capacity-building and skills-based trainings to help with their chosen area of interest;
   b. Engage local schools and offices to execute recreational activities like youth dialogs and community building;
   c. Conduct special seminars and training related to peacekeeping and peacebuilding;

7. Calls upon UNESCO to work with post conflict communities in creating the United Nations Youth League (UNYL) which will:
   a. focus on providing youth with educational activities in relation to:
      i. Local civic processes;
      ii. International citizenship;
      iii. Leadership abilities;
   b. Generate annual reports submitted to UNESCO on the statistics and effectiveness of the program;
   c. Work directly with local communities to tailor the contents to that community’s needs;

8. Strongly recommends incorporating youth in meaningful peace-making processes within the community, on local, national, and international levels among all Member States in order to contribute to sustainable peace in this and the following generations;

9. Urges Member States to promote youth narratives within their respective sectors, ministries, and non-governmental organizations to maximize youth opportunities, and to allow for the voices of young people to be heard by their respective governments;
10. **Suggests** that Member States maximize their youth population to bolster their role in society in matters concerning:

   - The incorporation of youth forums in political processes, particularly regarding political agendas that are directed at, or relate directly or indirectly to young people;

   - Peacebuilding operations such as the **German Structured Dialog Program** and **Peace Mediation Germany** that encourages the significance of youth participation to uphold peace and promote a culture of peace within the international community;

   - Integrating more national policies that will advocate needs and opportunities for the youth not only in the international level but on the national level;

11. **Reaffirms** cooperation among Member States regarding the enhancement of self-determination programs for the young demographic in places torn by political conflict, civil war, terrorism like the Civil Peace Service and the European Intercultural Forum focusing on raising awareness for opportunities for these young people;

12. **Reiterates** the expansion of a dedicated Youth, Peace and Security window under existing funds like Youth Promotion Initiative of the Peacebuilding Fund seeking to expand access for small, grassroots organizations focused on local and national peacebuilding;

13. **Pledges** to implement measurements that counter violent extremism among youth and create sustainable economic prospects to future generations by providing humanitarian, educational and military assistance as proposed in the operatives of Security Council resolution 1/2;

14. **Welcomes** Member States to establish an international United Nations sponsored leadership program with facilities around the world to create opportunities for youth leadership development and education;

15. **Directs** funds from the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund sub fund the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Trust Funds to go towards this new program, UNYL, which will provide guidance for local volunteer leadership;

16. Designates a scholarship fund through UNICEF for students living in at risk communities with the overarching goal to deter them from becoming radicalized while also getting the youth involved in educational programs to further their opportunities and representation in the international community;

17. **Calls upon** relevant United Nations agencies, who have not already done so, to establish youth advisory boards within UN committees, in which the structure of these advisory councils will be as follows:

   - Each Member State will elect one individual per committee in which they are currently representing:

      - Noting that individuals should coincide with the newly adopted global definition of youth;

      - These individuals should serve for a one-year term;

      - Each respective United Nations committee reserves the right to implement additional qualifications as needed based on a two-thirds consensus within that respective committee;

   - The role of these youth advisory councils is to represent the young people in local, national, and international forums; advise the organization on how to engage the
perspective of the young people within the forums; and strengthen youth participation and
advocacy in youth-led initiatives;

18. Encourages the International Telecommunication Union to develop the PeaceTech Initiative
leverage technology to promote peace in alinement to globalization, which will:

a. Develop youth skills in information and communications technology (ICT) through
development programs and workshops;

b. Increase youth access to ICT, through development programs and initiatives;

19. Encourages Member States to streamline the implementation of the UN Department of Economic
and Social Affairs (DESA) Toolkit to Evaluate National Youth Policy to their Domestic Policy
Plans to promote youth participation in conflict prevention, governance and leadership through
partnerships with local youth organizations;

20. Encourages Member States to cooperate with United Nations Development Programme to
enhance the youth economic capacity-building for financial sustainability and impact of work,
including:

a. Guidance and tools for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

b. Specific allocations for capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation;

c. Youth Mentorship opportunities with professionals and collaboration with more
experienced youth-led organizations;

21. Encourages the Member States to cooperate with international non-governmental organizations
(NGOs) like Africa Youth for Peace and Development to enhance the capacity-building for
financial sustainability and impact of work, including:

a. Guidance and tools for project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;

b. Specific allocations for capacity-building, monitoring, and evaluation;

c. Mentorship opportunities with young professionals and collaboration with more
experienced youth-led organizations;

22. Strongly recommends that UNICEF and UNESCO work closely with national education programs
in developing countries to:

a. Promote awareness about the educational opportunities Model United Nations offer;

b. Establish cooperation between local and international Model United Nations conferences;

23. Notes the willingness and collaboration of the Secretariat, UNICEF, and UNESCO to work
alongside the Member States to develop local Model United Nations competitions in developing
countries, giving special attention to the participation of youth originating from poor and
vulnerable areas;

24. Encourages Member States to streamline the implementation of the UN DESA Toolkit to Evaluate
National Youth Policy to their Domestic Policy Plans to promote youth participation in conflict
prevention, governance and leadership through partnerships with local youth organizations;

25. Requests the UNESCO and UNICEF to allocate funds for international model United Nations
conferences such as the National Model United Nations to:
a. Ensure that developing countries can send youth delegations abroad to participate in international model United Nations conferences;

b. Provide a fund for underprivileged youth protégés in the field of diplomacy or political activism regardless of the country of origin, if the country does not offer such financial assistance;

c. Reinforce an international spirit and promote diplomatic conduct among youth, especially in countries that statistically have low participation rates in international diplomatic educational programs;

26. Calls upon the Member States to allocate funding to the Peacebuilding Fund and the Youth Solidarity Fund to ensure:

   a. A significant percentage is allocated to:
      i. Interventions facilitating youth participation;
      ii. Youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations;

   b. Inclusion of a minimum percentage of the funding directly to:
      i. Local youth-led organizations working with young women or in the sector of gender equality promotion;
      ii. Organizations led by women and young girls that empower and advocate equal opportunities;

27. Requests the General Assembly Fifth Committee to work closely with UNESCO and UNICEF to allocate funds for international model United Nations conferences such as the National Model United Nations to:

   a. Ensure that developing countries can send youth delegations abroad to participate in international model United Nations conferences;

   b. Provide a fund for underprivileged youth protégés in the field of diplomacy or political activism regardless of the country of origin, if their country does not offer such financial assistance already;

   c. Reinforce an international spirit and promote diplomatic conduct among youth, especially in countries that statistically have low participation rates in international diplomatic educational programs;

28. Reiterates the expansion of a dedicated Youth, Peace and Security window under existing funds like the Youth Promotion Initiative of the Peacebuilding Fund seeking to expand access for small, grassroots organizations focused on local and national peacebuilding;

29. Calls upon Member States to allocate funding to the Peacebuilding Fund and the Youth Solidarity Fund to ensure:

   a. A significant percentage is allocated to:
      i. Interventions facilitating youth participation;
      ii. Youth-led and youth-focused civil society organizations;

   b. Inclusion of a minimum percentage of the funding directly to:
i. Local youth-led organizations working with young women or in the sector of gender equality promotion;
ii. Organizations led by women and young girls that empower and advocate equal opportunities;

30. **Encourages** Member States to cooperate with regional NGOs like Africa Youth for Peace and Development to enhance the capacity-building for financial sustainability and impact of work, including:
   a. Guidance and tools for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
   b. Specific allocations for capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation;
   c. Mentorship opportunities with young professionals and collaboration with more experienced youth-led organizations;

31. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.