

# NMUN•NY 2021

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5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Security Council  
(SC) NMUN Simulation\*



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## Conference B

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# United Nations Security Council (SC)

## Committee Staff

Director	Silvia Bedessi
Chair	Ahmed Ghuneim

## Agenda

- I. Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security
- II. The Situation in Yemen
- III. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SC/1/PS-1	The Situation in Libya	Adopted without a vote
SC/1/2	The Situation in Libya	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/1	Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted without a vote
SC/2/2	Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted without a vote

## **Summary Report for the United Nations Security Council**

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

- I. The Situation in Yemen;
- II. Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security;
- III. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the lifting of sanctions, establishing a global ceasefire, promoting international humanitarian law, vaccination rollout and funding, protecting women and vulnerable people from the impacts of COVID-19, and addressing travel restrictions on UN Personnel and aid workers. Delegates were eager to address all sub-topics related to the “Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security,” and showed readiness to engage in fruitful debate with all other Member States to find sustainable and long-lasting solutions to the topic at hand. On Wednesday morning, the delegates amended the agenda to discuss “The Situation in Libya,” which they deemed as an urgent matter. The Dais received one draft resolution and one draft press statement pertaining to the crisis. Both documents were adopted unanimously adopted by the body.

On Thursday, with regard to the now second topic on the agenda “Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security,” two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted both resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including a global ceasefire, the lifting of sanctions on trade to facilitate humanitarian aid access, the inclusion of women in decision-making, multilateralism, the distribution of vaccines, and an increased deployment of UN personnel in conflict-affected areas.



**Code:** SC/1/PS-1

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Libya

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## **Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Yemen**

The following Security Council press statement was issued on April 7, 2021 by the Council President:

The members of the Security Council expressed concern over the latest developments in Libya, specifically the seizure of the oil fields by unknown military groups on 6 April. The members of the Security Council further stressed the importance of respecting the principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), specifically the principles of distinction and proportionality. They recognized that, since 2014, there have been thousands of civilian casualties and between 200,000 and 400,000 Libyans have been internally displaced, with this situation disproportionately affecting women and children.

The members of the Security Council expressed alarm at the emergence of an unknown military group in Libya and the increased instability, as well as hindrance to peace talks and ceasefires, that this might cause in the situation. They condemned any actions of aggression that have added to the violence and conflict in Libya, including violations of previous Security Council resolutions and mandates, such as Security Council resolution 2509 (2020) on “The Situation in Libya”, which implemented arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes, and extended previous resolutions, and resolution 2526 (2020) on “The Situation in Libya”, which authorized the inspection of vessels suspected of violating the arms embargo.

The members of the Security Council reminded parties in conflict to respect the principle of territorial integrity and sovereignty of Libya, in accordance with Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The members of the Security Council recalled recent peace talks regarding the Libyan crisis, particularly the agreements reached at the Berlin Conference, such as the UNSMIL Operationalization and the Berlin Summit Communique, which addressed the necessity of de-escalation and the commitment to a ceasefire by all parties involved in the Libyan conflict. Furthermore, they reminded all parties of the importance of engaging in diplomatic solutions within the situation in Libya, such as further peace talks and negotiations, to ensure protection for all parties involved.



**Code:** SC/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Libya

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*The Security Council,*

*Acting* in accordance to its powers under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the arms embargo, travel ban, asset freeze and measures concerning illicit oil exports imposed and modified by Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) on “Peace and Security in Africa” and 2146 (2014) on “Libya”, and the extension of such impositions by resolution 2509 (2020) on “The Situation in Libya”,

*Noting with deep concern* the report of the Panel of Experts on Libya on 8 March 2021, which designated the arms embargo established by Security Council resolution 1970 (2011), and taking into consideration their suggestion of extending the mandate of Member States to inspect vessels on the coast of Libya they believe to be violating the arms embargo and the oil freeze as established by Security Council resolution 2526 (2020) on “The Situation in Libya”,

*Alarmed* by the report of the Panel of Experts on Libya on 8 March 2021 outlining the flagrant violations of both the arms embargo established by Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) and its subsequent modifications, as well as the asset freeze forbidding the illicit transfer of oil in the nation, and the heightened level of human trafficking in Libya already subject to sanctions,

*Deeply alarmed* by the rising tension in Libya and the conflicts continuing to grow, and *acknowledging* the commitment it made in Security Council resolution 2509 (2020) to review the mandate of the Panel of Experts established by Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) on “Libya” and its ensuing modifications by no later than 15 April 2021,

*Alarmed* by the over 20,000 foreign troops currently residing in Libya despite the withdrawal guidelines imposed under the ceasefire established by the United Nations in Geneva on 23 October 2020, and the role foreign troops have in increasing tension in the area, and *recognizing* the declared interest in the protection of civilians by various foreign actors,

*Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the operation of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in its work to find an inclusive peace for all parties in Libya, as established by Security Council resolution 2009 (2011) on “Libya”,

*Noting with deep concern* that approximately 35% of women worldwide have experienced gender-based violence in conflict settings and that 66% of Libyan women feel that security in Libya is the same or worse than in July of 2014, and *emphasizing* the importance of understanding the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection, and full participation in the peace process if the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security are to be achieved in Libya,

*Deeply concerned* with the violations of international humanitarian law resulting in civilian casualties and nearly 400,000 internally displaced Libyans, including the 9 attacks on school buildings and 6 attacks on medical facilities recorded by the UNSMIL just between April and June of 2020,

*Recognizing* the importance of the oil industry in the economic security of the Libyan people and expressing concern about the attacks on the oil fields located in the east of Libya and *reaffirming* its interest in promoting peace and security in Libya and its belief in the efficacy of United Nations Military Observers in achieving these goals, as witnessed in other areas of conflict,

*Expressing concern* over the flow of terrorist fighters into Libya, which threaten peace and security and exacerbate the crisis in Libya, and *affirming* the spirit of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) on “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts” to encourage Member States to collaborate on counter-terrorism measures regionally,

*Recognizing* the importance of local and regional organizations in developing comprehensive, inclusive, and cooperative solutions to the peace process in Libya and surrounding nations,



*Reaffirming* its dedication to a transparent and impartial election in Libya to take place on 24 December 2021, and *acknowledging* the concerns of multiple parties to the validity of that election and the created government,

1. *Decides* to extend until 30 April 2022 the authorizations provided by Security Council resolution 2146 (2014) and to modify the timeframe established in resolution 2146 (2014) by extending it one year further than the expiration established by Security Council resolution 2509 (2020);
2. *Reiterates* that Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the transit of illicit arms and fuel in violation of the arms embargo and asset freeze, and extends the mandate of Security Council resolution 2526 (2020) for another year from the expiration date established in that resolution, to the date of 5 June 2022;
3. *Decides* to refresh the mandate of the Panel of Experts until one year from the date of this resolution, with the Panel's mandated tasks remaining as defined in Security Council resolution 2213 (2015) on "Libya", which also pertain to the measures updated up until resolution 2509 (2020);
4. *Requests* that the Secretary General continues to report on the situation in Libya every 60 days, and expresses its intent to take action upon the mandate's expiration approaching in September 2021 pursuant to resolution 2542 (2020) on "The Situation in Libya", which reaffirmed UNSMIL's goals of peace and representation for all parties in Libya and outlined the role of the Secretary-General and special envoy in managing the mission, no later than October 2021;
5. *Calls upon* all Member States involved in the crisis to develop plans for a complete withdrawal of their forces within the state, following:
  - a. A strict 60-day timeframe from the date of this resolution, with evidence of a commitment to do so being expressed within the first 30 days in the form of either partial troop withdrawal, or established logistical plans for the removal of the full force of troops;
  - b. The deployment of United Nations personnel, under the mandate of UNSMIL, particularly in the form of humanitarian aid workers, observers, and peacekeepers in cities not in active conflict, to cooperate further with existing personnel in the region in order to secure the protection of civilians and establish peace;
6. *Urges* parties to the conflict to facilitate the incorporation of women in peacebuilding efforts by advocating and funding for equal representation:
  - a. Inviting women-led peacebuilding organizations to the peace talks in order to ensure that the rights, needs and priorities of women are safeguarded and included;
  - b. Referencing their National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security when negotiating peace solutions;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the principles of proportionality and necessity established by international humanitarian law under the Geneva Convention, given that the use of force and civilian casualties in conflict are often disproportionate to any military advantage for either party by:
  - a. Recommending that Libya, Turkey and Egypt endorse the Safe Schools Declaration to further safeguard the lives of children in conflict-ridden zones;
  - b. Suggesting international mobilization to fund the International Committee of the Red Cross and International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent towards enhancing the protection of civilians in Libya;
  - c. Calling not only for measures to ensure the physical protection of civilians, but also for measures to protect against social, economic and psychological damage caused by the prolonged conflict in the region;
8. *Condemns* the attacks on the oil fields and decides to deploy UN Military Observers alongside existing personnel that may already be present in this region, through the mandate of UNSMIL, to the city of Sirte and the oil fields in the North-East within 60 days of the present resolution with the consent of the interim government, in full compliance with national and international health mandates including



vaccinations, and *expresses its hope* that the interim government participates in the protection of the observers;

9. *Encourages* Member States to increase cooperation with regional allies in monitoring of borders and known travel roads around Libya, and report on the movement of people and possible armed groups in order to develop transparency and information sharing networks concerning movement going into and coming out of Libya;
10. *Recommends* Member States, with the support of the United Nations, to invite local and regional groups to participate in peace talks and the implementation of any agreements between the warring parties, and encourages the involvement of local and regional organizations in the peace process regarding the situation in Libya;
11. *Strongly reiterates* the existing sanctions enforced by the Security Council Committee established in resolution 1970 (2011) on the unauthorized transport of military equipment, illicit transport of fuel in violation to the oil freeze as established by Security Council resolution 2362 (2017) on “The Situation in Libya”, any organized illegal migration, and other forms of human trafficking reflected by the condemnation of the practice in Security Council resolution 2388 (2017) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”, and calls for sanctions and other deterrents to be utilized according to Security Council resolution 2427 (2018) on “Children and Armed Conflict”;
12. *Emphasizes* its commitment to achieving a peaceful transition of power through a transparent, unhindered election, and expresses its intent to take action upon these goals no later than 15 September 2021;
13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security

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*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2286 (2016) on “Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts” and *expressing* its grave concern at a global increase in violence in conflict-ridden areas, especially noting the importance of safeguarding medical facilities to ensure the peace and security of civilians in need and medical personnel as global vaccine distribution begins,

*Noting* the importance of Security Council resolutions 2520 (2020) on “The Situation in Somalia” and 2525 (2020) on “Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan” in calling upon Member States in Africa to incorporate COVID-19 training and safety practices, such as medical evaluations, into current activities and missions involving United Nations (UN) personnel to facilitate the achievement of their goals of establishing peace and security through increased effectiveness of these missions and heightened collaboration with local and regional bodies,

*Recognizing* General Assembly resolutions 74/270 (2020) on “Global Solidarity to Fight the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)” and 74/274 (2020) on “International Cooperation to Ensure Global Access to Medicines, Vaccines and Medical Equipment in the Face of COVID-19” to emphasize the significance of international and multilateral collaboration, coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO),

*Emphasizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2534 (2020) on “The Situation in the Middle East”, as well as of Security Council resolutions 2525 (2020) and 2520 (2020), which address the consequences of the pandemic in fragile areas and the importance of UN peacekeeping missions being able to continue their work,

*Acknowledging* the role of travel restrictions as an integral tool in preventing the spread of COVID-19, but also the inhibiting effect they have had on the operations of UN personnel in achieving their missions, specifically UN peacekeepers, by limiting their movement abilities, complicating any operations that include such movement, and preventing the efficient completion of their goals,

*Noting with deep concern* the increase in food insecurity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, because of structural challenges to food production, reductions in international trade, and economic pressure hindering the accessibility of food at a local level, especially among vulnerable groups including children, and the role that food insecurity and resource scarcity plays in unrest and the growth of violent actors within Member States, through domestic unrest and violence, as well as recruitment for violent actors, which all threaten the peace and security of nations already struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Noting with satisfaction* the effectiveness of regional bodies, such as the African Union (AU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have had in addressing the concerns of the pandemic and counteracting the harmful effects of COVID-19, and the importance of administering aid through a regional body to reflect the values and norms of the countries receiving aid,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security”, which urges Member States to implement a National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security within their national politics, allowing for an increase in the number of women taking part in the humanitarian and political efforts,

*Having considered* the roughly 11 million detained persons worldwide and the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on this population including the 527,000 who have become infected with the virus and 3,800 fatalities due to illness because of poor living conditions not allowing for adequate social distancing, access to vaccination, or any other application of COVID-19 regulations and recommendations,

*Concerned* over the lack of transparency between Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-government organizations (NGOs), and local representative bodies when it comes to information and technology being used to combat the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Recognizing* that the effects of COVID-19 will be felt long after the pandemic comes to an end and the new threats to peace and security due to the subsequent economic crisis and increasing violations of international humanitarian law around the globe,



*Acknowledging* the importance of a multilateral response in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Emphasizing* the work of the Access to Covid-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in their objectives to more equitably supply vaccines abroad,

*Highlighting* the Security General policy brief “The Impact of COVID-19 on Women”, which emphasizes that, due to Covid-19, 81% of the workforce has experienced a partial or full lockdown and impacts negatively female-lead households as jobs have been disproportionately affected by layoffs and cuts,

*Recognizing* the Spotlight Initiative, a campaign created in collaboration with UN Women, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to name only a few, that responds to many forms of violence against women through advocacy, civil society engagement and including the participation of women in movements,

*Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goal 5, Gender Equality, the achievement of which has been made difficult by the COVID-19 pandemic’s particular impact on girls’ education and women’s employment internationally,

*Further noting* the availability of potential financial resources available to post-conflict Member States to support economic development, particularly for women, such as the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF),

*Further recognizing* the \$27 USD billion funding gap for the ACT Accelerator to achieve its 2021 goals which is inhibiting the effort to effectively combat COVID-19, and the threats it poses to global peace and security,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), emphasizing the importance of prioritizing a gender-transformative perspective in the global pandemic response, and *conscious of* the detrimental impact of COVID-19 on reproductive healthcare and family planning in the most remote areas, due to the redirection of medical services towards COVID-19, inevitably causing disproportionate effects on women, children and disabled people, and further aware of the deployment of mobile health clinics to rural areas of Jordan implemented by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Jordan,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the principles of international humanitarian law in conflict-ridden zones, in which violence has been exacerbated by COVID-19, given the numerous attacks on medical facilities that have occurred throughout the pandemic:
  - a. Reinforcing the principles of distinction and proportionality, especially when military attacks have the potential of affecting medical facilities or personnel, given that equitable vaccine distribution relies on their protection to administer urgent care;
  - b. Equally reinforcing the importance of applying these principles when military attacks have the potential of affecting the life and equitable vaccine distribution for civilians;
2. *Calls upon* the international community to expand upon the integration of safety and training measures facilitated by Member States and include COVID-19 preparation, training, and guidelines for all UN personnel active around the world;
3. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the essential role of the WHO in combating the COVID-19 pandemic, establishing health guidelines for Member States to follow, sharing information relevant to the disease, and the importance of providing resources to the WHO to achieve international cooperation in responding to the pandemic;
4. *Reaffirms* the continued significance of Peacekeeping missions during such a tumultuous time in order to promote peace and security in areas at risk of conflict, and encourages parties within these areas to cooperate with UN Peacekeepers to achieve these goals;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for universal recognition of official UN Personnel as exempt from travel restrictions in an attempt to facilitate the accomplishment of their missions that directly support peace among Member States, drawing attention to the safety practices outlined by the Secretary General in regards to respecting international and local health protocols, safe travel measures, COVID-19 testing and quarantining, and many more methods to achieve safe travel standards;



6. *Encourages* Member States to support the 2021 goals of the World Food Programme (WFP) to not only administer food aid to Member States, but also develop the capacity of their social programs, food production, and trade relations among other aspects of governance, in an effort to reduce social unrest and the development of violent groups responding to shortages of food supplies, as well as to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 for Zero Hunger, in order to mitigate domestic unrest and the possibility of violence stemming from this;
7. *Encourages* the incorporation of the appropriate regional bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) or the African Union (AU) into the international distribution of all forms of aid through UN programs such as COVAX and the ACT Accelerator to foster the support, solidarity, and peace of Member States within these bodies, to support regional recovery, allow adaptation to account for the unique necessities of each region, and encourage cooperation in all manners of disaster response;
8. *Requests* Member States to consciously include detained persons as a priority in their vaccination distribution plans, especially those detainees with pre-existing conditions that make them particularly at risk of contracting severe COVID-19;
9. *Urges* Member States to cooperate with organizations and programs such as the WHO, WFP and COVAX, along with local and regional representatives, in allowing access and funding for resources and equipment needed for combating the COVID-19 pandemic and maintaining peace and security, specifically by facilitating access to and funding for medical and protective equipment needed to stay safe during the COVID-19 pandemic;
10. *Calls for* the update of the existing database which regroups all the existing NAPs and all relevant details regarding their implementation including:
  - a. Holding an international bi-yearly summit to analyze the lacks and possible add ups with various entities such as other UN bodies, NGOs and other Member States, specifically those who have not implemented their NAP;
  - b. Working with UN Women, the United Nation Statistics Division (UNSD) and international universities to develop a research Hub for the various NAPs;
  - c. Planning for the research Hub selected to be under the supervision of UN Women and their partners for funding and realization;
11. *Supports* the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19 (GHRP), and encourages increased aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB), and UN Development Programme (UNDP) to combat the economic and humanitarian crises that have developed as a result of the current pandemic by addressing and providing funding for:
  - a. The availability of medical supplies such as ventilators, masks, and personal protective equipment (PPE) in developing nations;
  - b. Increased numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons contributing to overcrowding and overstretched public service;
  - c. The food shortage disproportionately affecting underserved population such as women, children, and the elderly, impacting their ability to continue a peaceful life;
  - d. Any other relevant secondary effects from COVID-19 in relation to peace and security;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their support for the ACT Accelerator to continue enabling rapid COVID-19 testing and ensuring equitable vaccine access, especially for those disproportionately affected by the pandemic:
  - a. Creating optional guidelines by the WHO and placed on the WHO website, for equitable vaccine distribution that recipient Member States can refer to for focusing on at-risk and vulnerable populations;



- b. Implementing a donation feature within national COVID-19 alert applications that would fund the resources directly to the ACT Accelerator, which would meet the funding goals in months if half of the world's population were to donate \$1 to \$5 USD monthly;
    - c. Suggesting Member States commit to donating extra doses of their vaccines to Member States that are in need on a voluntary basis;
  13. *Requires* the creation of a program by the WHO in economic partnership with UN Women to deploy mobile health clinics tasked with providing family-planning and women's health services to regions designated by the WHO to be in dire need of women's health services, due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in high rates of infant and maternal mortality, and therefore allowing women to hold employment and participate in community decision-making by providing:
    - a. Health-related products such as pregnancy tests, female hygiene kits, and contraceptives;
    - b. Services such as fertility counseling, treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and preventative exams;
    - c. Prioritizing the distribution of vaccinations to women working with the elderly, in childcare, and in other congregate settings;
    - d. Creating and increasing the availability of publicly funded child care programs;
    - e. And who will remain active until a period of 1 year after the World Health Organization declares the COVID-19 pandemic to have come to an end, in order to aid in post-pandemic recovery, particularly enabling women to return to employment and political discussions;
  14. *Recommends* Member States further support social resources for jobs held by women, as job insecurity disproportionately affects women and restrict their ability to participate in social and political forums vital in securing peace and security for themselves and for Member States as a whole, through the means of:
    - a. Further support of informal jobs such as agriculture and domestic work by providing social resources to prevent domestic violence, for example further expanding health coverage and promoting awareness campaigns to social programs in rural areas to prevent workplace discrimination against women;
    - b. Increasing support and resources to prevent violence against women, specifically in the workplace, by partnering with UN Women and other women-focused NGOs to create an initiative similar to the Spotlight Initiative that promotes resources, policy and participation to prevent violence against women;
    - c. Increased access to technology through foreign direct investment in order to improve integration of women, youth and minorities in important decision-making processes, which are predominantly in an online forum, and counteract misinformation regarding COVID-19 and UN peacekeepers;
    - d. Funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) if any Member States struggle to secure assistance in funding necessary to promote such resources;
  15. *Encourages* Member States to continue efforts to support the return of girls to schools globally, such as Ireland's partnership with the Global Partnership for Education that has tripled female enrollment in school in areas it operates within;
  16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SC/2/2

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** Impact of Covid-19 on Peace and Security

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*The Security Council,*

*Guided by* the principles and purposes of the United Nations (UN), including Security Council resolutions 2532 (2020) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security” and 2565 (2021) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”,

*Recalling* the Security Council’s mandate for the maintenance of international peace and security as outlined in Chapter V of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Highlighting* the risk posed by COVID-19 to vulnerable populations, including displaced persons, refugees, and migrants, and *reaffirming* its commitment towards their protection,

*Recognizing* that the COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected women and girls with an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and the gender education gap,

*Taking note* of the need to assist young children, especially girls, with returning to school following the COVID-19 pandemic as school shutdowns have widened the gender education gap and children are less likely to return to school after the shutdowns,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2475 (2019) on “Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict”, which acknowledged the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on persons with disabilities, who are subject to abandonment, violence, and lack of access to basic services,

*Reaffirming* its commitment towards mainstreaming disability across all UN pillars, including peace and security,

*Recognizing* that the risks of domestic and sexual violence in conflict-affected areas, which are often used as part of the broader strategy of conflict and displacement of communities, were further exacerbated by the pandemic,

*Concerned* by the improper implementation of the global ceasefire established by Security Council resolution 2532 (2020) on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”,

*Recognizing* the vast amount of misinformation and prejudice concerning COVID-19 circulating among local communities, negatively affecting COVID-19 relief efforts and countermeasures through distrust towards UN personnel,

*Taking note* of the work accomplished by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the important role of the agency in assisting migrant groups disproportionately affected by COVID-19,

*Alarmed* by the insufficient funding and support of COVAX and the ACT Accelerator by nations with the economic capacity to do so, considering that, as of 12 March 2021, the ACT Accelerator was still in need of \$22.1 billion USD,

*Noting with deep concern* the economic effects of international trade closures in developing nations due to COVID-19,

*Extremely alarmed* by the emergence of multiple, more transmissible variants and mutations of SARS-CoV2,

1. *Urges* Member States to implement information and technology centers in partnership with organizations such as the International Red Cross in order to educate civilians on proper COVID-19 safety precautions and debunk harmful misconceptions and misinformation that have created confusion within local populations, damaged relationships with UN personnel, and have thus made it difficult to mitigate conflict;
2. *Calls for* an information campaign sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in order to combat misinformation and prejudice



concerning COVID-19 that has exacerbated distrust between civilians and peacekeepers, that would include:

- a. Using infrastructure already in existence such as local radio and TV channels or social media to inform civilians on the role of peacekeeping and effectiveness of personal protective equipment, vaccines, etc.;
  - b. Educating civilians concerning quotidian countermeasures (e.g. hand washing, face masks, and social distancing);
  - c. Education on immunology, public health, and especially vaccine safety;
  - d. Cooperation with local authorities and experts in order to determine the medium best suited to implement the information campaign;
3. *Requests* the increased allocation of funding towards the UNHCR be used for medical supplies and distribution of vaccines among migrant groups and displaced people, particularly within conflict zones, as these groups often do not have access to basic healthcare when not in their host country;
4. *Encourages* the international community to grant expedited humanitarian exemptions from movement restrictions so as to allow Member States to collaborate with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Doctors Without Borders, which will:
- a. Increase access to humanitarian aid, such as food and medical services;
  - b. Assist displaced refugees in reconnecting with family and locating housing;
  - c. Work alongside government actors to provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other quality healthcare tools to vulnerable populations in order to ensure that all communities have access to healthcare;
5. *Calls upon* Member States with the economic capacity to assist with vaccine funding and distribution, particularly by funding COVAX and the ACT Accelerator;
6. *Urges* Member States with contracts for surplus vaccines to immediately donate them to COVAX and the ACT Accelerator, to avoid hoarding, to ensure an equitable distribution, and facilitate a return to pre-pandemic economic standards and trade relations;
7. *Strongly urges* Member States to implement or continue policies of efficient contact tracing and quarantine measures, as well as researching and reporting all new variants to the WHO as soon as possible;
8. *Decides* to lift sanctions imposed by the Security Council that inhibit the transfer of ventilators, vaccines, medical personnel, food, drinking water, and other forms of medical supplies and humanitarian aid, with the specifications that:
- a. Arms embargoes will not be lifted;
  - b. The lifting of sanctions will last 100 days and can be reviewed by the Security Council at any point;
  - c. Any sanctions that are lifted and not used appropriately can be reinstated by the Security Council;
9. *Reminds* Member States that the removal of sanctions will not apply to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al Qaeda and Al Nusra Front, and all other individuals and entities associated with the aforementioned, as well as other terrorist groups which have been designated by the Security Council;
10. *Reiterates* the call for a global ceasefire for Member States and actors engaged in conflict in which:
- a. The global ceasefire will span for 100 days;



- b. The Security Council will reconvene prior to the 100 days to evaluate the COVID-19 situation and take appropriate action before the global ceasefire elapses;
11. *Reminds* Member States that this global ceasefire will not apply to military operations against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Al Qaeda and Al Nusra Front, and all other individuals and entities associated with the aforementioned, as well as other terrorist groups which have been designated by the Security Council;
12. *Urges* Member States to focus efforts towards reaching a global ceasefire on a local and regional level by collaborating with local and regional actors;
13. *Encourages* vaccination efforts through COVAX to include displaced persons, refugees, migrants, detained persons, and persons with disabilities in initial stages of distribution;
14. *Affirms* the responsibility of the international community to ensure the vaccination of peacekeepers and *emphasizes* that some Member States do not have the capacity or financial means to vaccinate peacekeepers within their territory;
15. *Designates* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations with distributing vaccines to peacekeepers pre-deployment;
16. *Encourages* the peacekeeping forces to assist, in addition to their primary mandate, the local authorities on strengthening their response mechanisms for crisis and equip them with resources needed to tackle COVID-19 pandemic;
17. *Requests* that peacekeepers and UN Military Observers be prioritized in the vaccination process pre-deployment, taking special consideration to:
  - a. First vaccinate peacekeepers and Observers who have underlying diseases that make them susceptible to contracting more severe cases of COVID-19;
  - b. Next prioritize peacekeepers and Observers going into red zones where COVID-19 cases remain rampant, as designated by the WHO's international guidelines;
  - c. Thirdly, prioritize vaccinating peacekeepers and Observers going into yellow zones;
18. *Recommends* unvaccinated peacekeepers should not be deployed in regions being affected by COVID-19 in accordance with the Immunization Policies set forth in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (1999) to respect the safety and health of peacekeepers and local populations;
19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.