



Documentation of the work of the
Security Council (SC) NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
Conference A
2 – 6 April 2023

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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

Director	Kiki Tamis-Noordman
Chair	Jost Giesing

Agenda

1. Women, Peace, and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict
2. The Situation in Kuwait
3. Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/1/1	Women, Peace, and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict	15 in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report for the Security Council

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

- I. Threats to International Peace and Security: Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism
- II. Women, Peace and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States, including the permanent members of the SC. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I began the discussion on the topic of “Women, Peace and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict”. By Monday, the Dais received one proposal from the body, covering a wide range of sub-topics, including establishing military training camps to prepare female peacekeepers, and the expansion of existing initiatives against conflict-related sexual violence. After in-depth discussions regarding the proposal on Monday and Tuesday, which were collaborative, yet at some points heated, the body got informed that political tensions were rising in Kuwait. After some short informal discussions, the body decided to keep its attention on the topic that was on the table at the moment.

On Wednesday morning, one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, which had one friendly amendment. The committee adopted the resolution following the voting procedure, with 15 votes in favor, 0 objections, and 0 abstentions. The resolution represents a wide range of recommendations and proposals, such as including establishing military training camps to prepare female peacekeepers in order to prevent conflict-related sexual violence, the expansion of existing initiatives against conflict-related sexual violence, and accountability for perpetrators of cycles of conflict-related sexual violence. Meanwhile, the situation in Kuwait escalated and a coup d'état was established. Due to the immediate threat to international peace and security, the body amended the agenda to address the situation in Kuwait. A draft resolution was approved by the Dais, however, the body decided to not vote on the document and the meeting was adjourned.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Women, Peace, and Security: Ending Cycles of Sexual Violence in Conflict

The United Nations Security Council,

Acknowledging conflict-related sexual violence as a tactic of warfare, that is aimed at creating social divide and tension as shown in the 2022 report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2022/272),

Keeping in mind its primary responsibilities established under the principles of the 1945 *Charter of the United Nations* for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing the sovereignty and the independent national judiciaries of Member States, established by Article 2 of the 1945 *Charter of the United Nations*,

Reiterating the 1985 General Assembly resolution 40/34 on the “Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power”, which states judicial systems must be strengthened when necessary to provide fair justice to victims,

Stressing the vitality of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, Good Health and Wellbeing, outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, to help promote medical needs for conflict-related sexual violence victims with critical health issues,

Emphasizing the importance of SDG 5, specifically target 5.2, which calls for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, while understanding that conflict-related sexual violence is not restricted to one gender, although disproportionately affecting women, with women and girls accounting for 97% of UN confirmed cases of sexual violence in conflict, as stated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/6 (2022) on the United Nations system’s support for the African Union’s Agenda 2063, and the September 2020 report of the Secretary-General on the Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (S/2020/898),

Expressing grave concern about the lack of action by the current internal investigative body of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) on “Women and peace and security”, which is used to help national legislature to deal with issues of conflict-related sexual violence,

Having considered the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, and continuous global, regional, sub-regional, national, and societal efforts toward women’s involvement in peace and security,

Reaffirming its work to emphasize the role of women, marginalized populations, and victims of sexual violence in peacekeeping operations,

Acknowledging the work done by the General Assembly in the adoption of the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation as well as the establishment of a system-wide Victims’ Rights Advocate,

Taking into consideration the importance of addressing the lack of educational infrastructure on the topic of conflict-related sexual violence when it comes to dealing with offenders of conflict-related sexual violence,

Paying attention to the work that has been done by SRSG-SVC, as well as the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) established by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 2012, which has created the PSVI Political Declaration on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

in 2022, with support from the UN and 50 Member States, aimed towards ending sexual violence in conflict,

Reaffirming expressions of concern and recommended measures entailed by the PSVI about the power of education to prevent conflict-related sexual violence,

Approving the important step that has been taken by Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) on “Women and peace and security”, alongside all other recent Security Council actions against sexual violence, which recognizes that conflict-related sexual violence is a tactic of war,

Noting with approval the foundational role of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) and the assessment of Member States’ support of women through its unanimous adoption,

Recognizing the advances made by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict in their Strategic Framework 2020-2025,

Affirming the hands-on approach conducted by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) with victims, activists, and decision-makers to emphasize the necessity for more funding, essential services, prevention, and informing data that outlines better responses in reassuring victims in conflict-related sexual violence,

Reaffirming the 1949 *Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of Wars*, which states that women should be protected against any attack on their honor such as rape and prostitution,

Confident that the 1979 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) will encourage least developed Member States to have access to equitable opportunities in helping combat conflict-related sexual violence and promote social security, specifically as part of human rights for women,

Stressing the importance of zero-tolerance policies established by the United Nations, especially in peacekeeping operations,

1. *Encourages* peacekeeper-contributing Member States to consider the establishment of military training camps specifically targeted towards preparing women to lead as peacekeeping officers, as this can help curb the presence of conflict-related sexual violence among peacekeepers;
2. *Urges* the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, as developed by resolution 1888 on “Women and peace and security”, to exert their authority to assist national legislatures in supporting the rule of law by enhancing accountability for conflict-related sexual violence;
3. *Suggests* the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) move towards the suspension of peacekeeping forces of Member States, which demonstrate systemic conflict-related sexual violence crimes and unwillingness to prosecute perpetrators from peace operations, as determined by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, from peacekeeping operations in which systemic conflict-related sexual violence has taken place, but not from all peace operations as a whole, while fully recognizing the sovereignty of states to choose if and how to prosecute their peacekeepers;
4. *Endorses* the frameworks of cooperation between the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) and regional organizations, and suggests enhancing the efforts aiming towards putting an end to the cycle of sexual violence, especially in marginalized communities;
5. *Advises* Member States, in coordination with other UN bodies, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or UN Women, to establish learning sites that can raise awareness and build resilience regarding cycles of conflict-

related sexual violence, while promoting tolerance and understanding for conflict-related sexual violence victims in all layers of society;

6. *Reiterates* the need to improve existing judicial and administrative systems to facilitate reporting and investigative capabilities of Member States in accordance with the *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, which includes the implementation of standardized reporting systems to better document cases of conflict-related sexual violence;
7. *Recommends* that mandates outlining the prevention of the abduction of women and children, who are more likely to become victims of sexual slavery, a form of CRSV, be included in future peacekeeping missions that involve CRSV-afflicted areas in order to put an end to these cycles;
8. *Urges* the DPKO to establish Survivor Support Unions, a grass-root approach that tackles the immediate needs of conflict-related sexual violence victims by creating a network of trust on a local level by providing psychological counseling, legal services, and information on medical assistance, funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women;
9. *Suggests* the DPKO on establishing an office on the African continent, or in Valletta, for the coordination of peacekeeping operations and addressing conflict-related sexual violence in areas of operation;
10. *Encourages* to advance the work of Women Protection Advisors, specifically their mandate on advocating with host-state governments and regional organizations to combat cycles of CRSV and to highlight the invisibility of CRSV victims;
11. *Recommends* Member States to highly consider the implementation of education programs to educate citizens on how to break cycles of conflict-related sexual violence and fight trauma;
12. *Encourages* the expansion of existing UN Women initiatives addressing conflict-related sexual violence through the implementation of Boundless Reparations through International Governance of Human Trafficking (BRIGHT) guidelines, which:
 - a. Promote the adoption and improvement of existing regional infrastructure to transport and transform marginalized communities to support victims transitioning out of conflict-prone areas;
 - b. Protect vulnerable populations through the implementation of vocational opportunities and educational opportunities for victims and families;
 - c. Preserve social mobility and progress within regions where the program is being implemented to further encourage victims to report cases of conflict-related sexual violence without fear of backlash;
13. *Intends* to ensure future UN Peacekeeping Operation mandates implement suggestions provided by Women Protection Assistants on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence by Peacekeepers and other combatants as well as how UN peacekeeping operations can help victims of conflict-related sexual violence;
14. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.