

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



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Security Council (SC)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2. Escalating Tensions over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
3. The Role of Children in Armed Conflict

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
SC/1/1	The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Adopted without a recorded vote
SC/1/2	The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Adopted without a recorded vote
SC/PRST/2/1	Escalating Tensions over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam	Adopted without a recorded vote

Summary Report

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

1. The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2. Escalating Tensions over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam
3. The Role of Children in Armed Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 14 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda in the following order: 1 – 2, beginning discussions on the topic of “The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.” By Saturday evening, the Dais received two proposals focusing on arms embargos, humanitarian assistance, conflict-related sexual violence, a complete transition following the withdrawal of MONUSCO, and regional cooperation. By Sunday morning, two draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one of which had one friendly amendment. The council adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, both of which received unanimous support from the committee.

On Saturday afternoon, the Security Council was also informed about a crisis situation developing in Africa, a dispute over the Nile between Egypt and Ethiopia. The council worked diligently to complete discussions on the first topic before amending the agenda to discuss this issue by Sunday morning. By Sunday afternoon, two presidential statements had been drafted; one focused on the topic of peace and security in the region while the other focused on sustainable energy sources. The presidential statement on energy was adopted by the council. However, they could not come to a consensus on the presidential statement focused on the topic of peace and security.

Discussions were very calm and cooperative, leading to an inclusive atmosphere in the Security Council. The fact that the Security Council managed to adopt three documents illustrates the hard work and the collective commitment to compromise that all delegations showed during the discussions.



Code: SC/1/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Security Council,

Reiterating the need to address the increasing challenges in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through the present Special Envoy, including but not limited to a ceasefire between March 23 Movement (M23) and the Alliance Democratic Force (ADF), to alleviate the ongoing humanitarian crisis, advancing women's rights, mitigating economic and social challenges and upholding the rule of law,

Recognizing the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Policy Development and Studies Branch for the implementation of the stay-and-deliver strategy, a step-by-step procedure to ensure good humanitarian practices by communicating with all parties involved,

Bearing in mind the DRC's sovereignty, wishes, and input, in the case of possible future peacekeeping missions within the DRC's borders,

Noting with satisfaction the Management Information System for the North, created by the government of Mozambique, to track humanitarian, social, and economic developments in real-time with the goal of aiding the recovery, rehabilitation, and integration of displaced peoples,

Encourages the amending of resolution 153 of the weapons embargo to include the nation-state of Rwanda,

Reiterating the Security Council's call for the protection of exploited and underprivileged youth groups that have fallen victim to the conflict in the Great Lakes Region as well as neighboring African nations,

Calls on the implementation of the US National Incident-Based Reporting System to be reformatted to track data regarding crime, poverty, and other needed data in the crisis to protect sovereignty and peace in the DRC,

Acknowledging the goal to promote and assist in the protection of human rights with particular attention to women, children, and vulnerable persons by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and the foundational framework that helps dictate how the process of rehabilitation occurs,

Emphasizes the importance of protecting humanitarian aid workers and NGOs operating in high-risk areas, such as Oxfam International and the International Rescue Committee (IRC),

Recalling United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/1279 (1999), which established the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to support peace efforts,

Further recalling United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/1925 (2010), which strengthened and restructured the mission as the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to restore peace and stability,

Recognizing the essential role of OCHA in General Assembly resolution 46/182 (1999) with the goal of coordinating international humanitarian response efforts, providing critical assistance to populations affected by conflict and disaster, and ensuring efficient delivery of aid,

Recognizing the importance of a smooth transition from MONUSCO to the African Union-led Southern African Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) to prevent any operational gaps,

ensuring continuous protection for civilians and the safe delivery of humanitarian aid during this critical period,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Charter, especially Chapters VII and VIII, in guiding Member States' roles in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and collaboration with regional organizations,

Emphasizing the responsibility of the international community to protect human rights and ensure the safety of civilians, in accordance with the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting with deep concern the vulnerable conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the risk faced by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing essential humanitarian aid in conflict zones within the DRC,

Deeply disturbed by the prevalence of gender-based violence in the DRC, with UNICEF reporting almost 30% of women and young girls having been sexually abused and nearly 50% of the female population having experienced one or more forms of domestic violence,

Acknowledging the successes of the Republic of Korea's community-driven economic development program, Saemaul Undong, which gave rural women leadership roles, increased access to education, and the ability to generate small-income,

Aware of the gender-based consequences that repeated displacement, economic hardship, and post-traumatic stress have on women in post-conflict zones,

Viewing with appreciation the effective work of the NGO Cooperative Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) which was created for the distribution of post-conflict humanitarian aid,

Respecting the sovereignty and wishes of the DRC to disengage MONUSCO forces in the region and address the crises by involving all impacted States in facilitating solutions, specifically with regard to relief efforts in the Great Lakes Region,

Acknowledging the importance of the Luanda Process spearheaded by the Republic of Angola in facilitating a peace process between the DRC and the Republic of Rwanda,

Understanding the importance of economic development in uplifting the people of the Great Lakes Region and the Congolese people, as well as the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) towards this objective,

Emphasizing the role of the International Council of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in the implementation of various peace pacts, such as the Pact on Security, Stability, and Development,

Recognizing the role of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in providing regional peace and security to partied African States,

Acknowledging the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in economically empowering Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Noting with approval the work of the SAMIDRC in making progress towards a peaceful and sustainable solution to the conflict in the DRC that is reflective of the needs of the Congolese people and the state sovereignty of the DRC,

Recognizing that a Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Program would be necessary for members of the M23 rebel group operating in the DRC in order to disarm and disband the M23 rebel group,

Declaring the efficacy of the Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réinsertion (UE-PNDDR) which is an existing Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Program run by MONUSCO in order to disarm and disband M23 members and also reintegrate the members back into society,

Acknowledging that the UE-PNDDR while being effective, does not acknowledge the severity of the situation as it does not consider local leaders in the Great Lakes region,

Reiterates the Security Council's support for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Rome Statute Article 13(b) which states that the Security Council can call upon the ICC to restore international peace,

Deeply concerned by the economic disparities within the DRC and the violence attributed to widespread economic and infrastructural needs within the region,

Recognizing the success of economic initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in bringing economic prosperity to underdeveloped regions,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General further fund and expand operations of the current Special Envoy of Mozambique led by Xia Huang to include ongoing peace operations in the Great Lakes Regions with an emphasis on a ceasefire between M23 and the ADF;
2. *Calls for* humanitarian organizations to work with the Security Council to implement the stay-and-deliver strategy, with the goal of reevaluating peacekeeping and humanitarian aid operations by:
 - a. Including input and consent from the DRC, noting the humanitarian needs within their borders;
 - b. Creating a Working Group using the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), OCHA, and NGOs such as the IRC to gather live on-the-ground information about the situation in Sake and its effects on the IDPs in Goma, using the Joint Inspection Unit to oversee cross-agency information sharing and the sustainability of Security Council's civilian safety initiatives;
 - c. Including the creation of a collection of frequent reports from the Security Council's working groups on children and armed conflict, peacekeeping operations, and the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which will be sent to and analyzed by the Security Council's Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa;
 - d. Encouraging the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to make the DRC aware of any alarming information and requests for adjusting humanitarian efforts and peacekeeping missions;
3. *Calls for* the Great Lakes Region to follow the FREEDOM approach that Facilitates Peace, Restores Stability, Engages Communities, Empower Youth, Develops Infrastructure, Optimizes Resources, and Maintains Human Rights by:
 - a. Calling Members States to adopt an updated weapons embargo act to Security Council resolution S/RES/1533 (2004) to use preventative measures to prevent the

direct or indirect supply to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Rwanda (not the Government of the Rwanda);

- b. Engaging communities within the DRC through the adaptation of data analysis features like the further development and reformation of the United States Federal Bureau of Information National Incident-Based Reporting System to fit within the needs of the Great Lakes Region in order to track the poverty rate, violent crimes, as well as the mortality rate regarding armed conflicts;
 - c. Further inviting USAID and buildOn Global to aid education sectors within the DRC in order to protect the risk of youth falling victim to armed conflicts by building schools in highly impoverished areas;
 4. *Suggests* the implementation of a humanitarian response training program for humanitarian workers under OCHA and its Coordinating Humanitarian Responses mandate to equip regional forces in the DRC with the skills needed to support and protect NGO workers effectively while respecting international humanitarian law;
 5. *Requests* the government of the DRC to collaborate with NGOs such as CARE in order to increase:
 - a. Focus on agricultural and vocational skills for women to promote women's security to ensure the persistence of culture and expertise for future generations;
 - b. Distribution of housing shelters and hygiene kits in IDP shelters in accordance with the existing framework already created by CARE;
 6. *Encourages* all Member States to implement strict regulations to prevent the trade of conflict minerals from the DRC, particularly minerals illegally exploited by armed groups by:
 - a. Integrating an International Trade Centre-led certification program for Congolese minerals, ensuring only legally sourced and conflict-free minerals enter the international market;
 - b. Endorsing the creation of a resource-monitoring system through the UNEP to track the flow of minerals from high-conflict areas and ensure compliance with international standards;
 7. *Requests* that the United Nations Human Rights Special Procedures Council revive the position of the Special Rapporteur on the Commission of Human Rights for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who will report human rights developments and other notable situations to the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) and the Security Council;
 8. *Recommends* the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to create a Gender Accountability Task Force specific to the DRC in order to gather information about the socioeconomic needs of local women by:
 - a. Using Saemaul Undong's economic development program as a framework to increase the financial independence of local women in rural areas, which in turn will decrease instances of gender-based violence in the region;
 - b. Collaborating with the African Union and other relevant regional bodies in order to maintain cultural sensitivity and geographical awareness;

9. *Instructs* MONUSCO to adopt a new oversight mechanism to the UE-PNDDR in order to ensure that the DRC gets an effective and efficient program to ensure the Disarmament and Demobilization of the M23 rebel group and ensure that their members get reintegrated back into society; this oversight board would entail a council of local leaders from the Great Lakes Region along with UN leaders in order to review the program and amend it to make sure it keeps being effective and tailored to the needs of the DRC;
10. *Urges* Member States to provide further investment to SADC in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to achieve sustainable and mutually beneficial peace by:
 - a. Requesting the enhancement of the SAMIDRC for the specific purpose of facilitating the peaceful execution of humanitarian aid and in-state negotiations;
 - b. Enhancing SADC's long-term goal for promoting self-resilience of the DRC;
11. *Encourages* Member States affected by the crisis to refer human rights violations under Article 15 of the Rome Statute to the ICC in order to investigate rebel groups who are involved in the DRC crisis;
12. *Urges* the ICJ to execute Article 96 to severe cases against those who are responsible for perpetuating violence in the DRC, with actions including:
 - a. Regional collaboration to gather evidence and support cases against assertive Member States found accountable for acts of aggression;
 - b. Imposing legal sanctions on foreign actors found complicit in fueling the conflict through illegal arms trades or resource exploitation, with support from Member States in enforcing these sanctions;
13. *Recommends* China, Russia, and the other Member States who have contributed to the implementation of the BRI, expand the BRI and its infrastructure to bring inclusive economic development to the African region via positive infrastructure initiatives that can then be used as an incentive for fellow Member States to provide humanitarian aid or economic support to African States and global LDCs by:
 - a. Utilizing the frameworks of the ICGLR's Economic Development and Regional Integration, specifically the Regional Action Program that focuses on poverty reduction and multilateral development efforts in lieu of achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), to advise the globalization of the BRI;
 - b. Incentivizing Member States to contribute humanitarian aid or economic support to African States facing extreme crises as a result of the conflicts in the DRC and the Great Lakes Region by allowing contributing Member States to have unfettered access to the expanded BRI;
 - c. Recommending the BRI work collaboratively with economically developed Member States to fulfill a multilateral need, and provide additional oversight as needed via the UNDP, which could serve to monitor and inspect the flow of commerce to continental Africa through the BRI;
 - d. Recommending the BRI aims to meet the humanitarian and infrastructural needs of continental Africa through the frameworks and agendas highlighted by the Economic,

Social and Cultural Council, which would be invited to serve in an advisory capacity to oversee economic development;

- e. Increasing resource allocation allows for more self-sustainability for the DRC government in further pushing for humanitarian aid;

14. *Encourages* the use of specialized data from UNHCR's Operational Data Portal and OCHA's DRC: Protection Monitoring Dashboard to advise the Security Council on how to best ensure civilian and aid worker safety in the DRC by:

- a. Expanding these databases to include real-time updates on humanitarian and peacekeeping developments in order to increase transparency and combat misinformation;
- b. Limiting accessibility to involved actors working in conjunction with the Security Council in order to prevent targeting of civilians and humanitarians;

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



Code: SC/1/2

Committee: Security Council

Topic: The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the overwhelming instability within the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and urged to action by a need to bring stability to the region,

Looking forward to the work completed by the Southern African Development Community Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) as they take responsibility over the Great Lakes Region following the withdrawal of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) by December 2024,

Understanding the essentiality of establishing educational frameworks as laid out in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) *Recommendation for Peace, Human Rights, and Sustainable Development* (2024) to support the development of long-term peace, economic stability, and infrastructure,

Further deploring the poor humanitarian conditions exhibited in internal displacement camps (IDCs) as detailed in the World Food Programme's *Humanitarian Emergency in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu Report, 2024*,

Alarmed by the ongoing monkeypox epidemic declared by the DRC in 2022 and motivated by a desire to prioritize healthy living conditions within the DRC which reaffirms the council's commitment to achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being),

Recognizing the urgent need to ensure the protection of high-density population areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially for the city of Goma, from encroaching March 23rd Movement (M23) forces,

Acknowledging the ongoing conflict, rebel military groups, and the growing tensions within the Great Lakes Region,

Emphasizing the importance of working with the African Union (AU) in order to help relieve growing tensions between the DRC and Rwanda,

Highlighting Angola's efforts in mediating a ceasefire agreement in the DRC through the renewed Luanda Process, leading to successful iterative discussions between Angola, the DRC, and Rwanda for the better future of peace and security in the region,

Noting that the fifth tripartite meeting held on October 12, 2024 in Luanda, Angola continued to lead the Luanda process in resolving the recurring conflict that has gripped the DRC,

Noting that the Nairobi Processes approach is fully owned by the DRC,

Underlining the success in restorative justice as a result of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission which was established by the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act 34 of 1995 and had positive effects on the domestic and international human rights environment of South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Global Coalition for Reintegration of Child Soldiers on report "Reframing Child Reintegration: From humanitarian action to development, prevention, peacebuilding and beyond" (2020),

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to create a cohesive and prosperous means of international trade throughout the Global South,

Deeply concerned by the economic disparities within the Great Lakes Region that necessitate advancements in infrastructural development through a facilitation of enhanced trade utilizing pre-existing infrastructural developments formed through the BRI,

1. *Calls for* remaining MONUSCO troops and the SAMIDRC to jointly prepare for the transition of peacekeeping efforts by establishing a comprehensive training programme; sharing information, peacekeeping intelligence, and strategies; as well as transferring remaining logistical assets and military assets between the two missions;
2. *Encourages* coordination between the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and municipal institutions within the DRC to improve community policing capabilities in handling non-state actors;
3. *Establishes* the Auxiliary Technical Observation Mission for Support in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (ATOMS-DRC) to oversee a one-year transitional period that will end with the implementation of a regional security framework, with the option to renew for a second year;
4. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Special Representative of the Secretary-General) to serve as the head of the presence of ATOMS-DRC in the subregion relating to the monitoring of progress made with regional security operations and the development of regional peacekeeping forces;
5. *Decides* that specialized personnel, including a multidisciplinary staff in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs, and administrative support, will assist the Special Representative, in addition to military observers, police, and mission security personnel, which shall all constitute ATOMS-DRC;
6. *Decides also* that ATOMS-DRC, led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, shall carry out tasks such as:
 - a. Partnering with community leaders, organizations, and human rights advocates to collect information on ongoing violence, human rights abuses, and the situation in the region, which will be shared with SAMIDRC through SADC and the AU;
 - b. Strengthening community relationships and empowering communities that have been at risk of, or affected by, violence; as well as leverage these relationships to rebuild trust and consistent, reliable lines of communication;
 - c. Assuming responsibility of any remaining United Nations non-military assets, materials, and other resources that can help with ATOMS-DRC's operational and logistical capacities;
 - d. Monitoring and assessing agreements through military observation, such as ceasefires or other agreements of non-hostility, and the status of withdrawal of military forces from the region;
7. *Emphasizes* that ATOMS-DRC will ensure direct and regular connection with local leaders and communities, as well as with the SADC, AU, and East African Community (EAC), with plans to strengthen their capacities to secure the region;

8. *Underscores* that ATOMS-DRC shall seek additional guidance from the AU and SADC on any other capacities in which support can be provided to SAMIDRC; such as information sharing, knowledge transfer, or other assistive services, in order to better establish a foundation for their cooperation;
9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the newly established ATOMS-DRC to oversee aid distribution centers and their safe transportation within the DRC's most affected regions, with special regard to North Kivu, East Kivu, and the Ituri province;
10. *Requests* that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Cybersecurity and New Technologies Division donate independently-operated surveillance technology machines to be under the joint control of SADC and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to strictly monitor the movements of non-state actors in DRC, especially M23, Allied Democratic Forces, Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, and others that are active in the DRC;
11. *Calls upon* the 2026 AU's Mid Year Coordination Meeting to focus on the progress of the humanitarian crisis in the DRC, particularly highlighting personal stories from citizens who have lived in conflict-affected areas in the Great Lakes region, as well as bringing a focus to panel discussions on sustainable economic, social, and cultural development for the affected regions that should be recorded by the Department of Political and Peace Building Affairs of the United Nations;
12. *Supports* the EAC-led Nairobi Processes and the principles therein of inclusivity, dialogue, ownership, regional leadership, and international support, which aim to facilitate a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the DRC through political intervention and security enforcement;
13. *Insists* that the sixth tripartite meeting be held before MONUSCO withdraws to allow open communication regarding the formal procedure on how to proceed with ceasefire agreements within the short period of time before ATOMS-DRC is implemented;
14. *Urgently requests* that the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-government organizations (NGOs) already present in the Member State disburse monkeypox and smallpox vaccines to provide, providing crucial medical care in the region;
15. *Recommends* that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, with the voluntary support of other Member States, directs the Lisungi Experience to focus on IDCs in eastern regions of the DRC, particularly on developing a special humanitarian response plan in collaboration with experts from ATOMS-DRC to better provide protection and safety for women and girls who are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence (GBV) in these camps;
16. *Requests* that the United Nations Children's Fund build temporary schools in the eastern DRC's IDCs, modeled after the successful temporary schools built in Kasai, in order to protect the right to education of internally displaced children as well as to empower them to prevent the continuation of the cycle of violence, as observed by UNESCO;
17. *Directs* the UNDP to investigate the expansion of BRI programs in the DRC following regularly reassessed, stringent guidelines ensuring the oversight of incoming fair-use trade while expanding key trade routes to facilitate economic incentives for the peaceful cooperation of the DRC and Rwanda with:

- a. Oversight of the BRI expansions by the council, ATOMS-DRC, AU, and annual reports by the UNDP on the flow of aid and infrastructural resources into the participating African Member States;
 - b. Guidelines for potentially increasing the functional capabilities of the BRI through multilateral funding and delegation of infrastructural enhancements to local NGOs to further improve the functional capacity within the DRC's existing economy;
18. *Urgently* requests for the International Medical Corps to set up rehabilitation centers in the DRC dedicated to providing counseling for victims of GBV;
19. *Suggests* the creation of rehabilitation centers to be operated by Plan International that will provide treatment to child soldiers as they seek to re-enter civil society in the DRC;
20. *Makes an urgent appeal* to Member States and NGOs to provide funding to the development of these rehabilitation centers and vocational training programs to aid citizens in the DRC suffering from the ongoing crisis;
21. *Invites* the cultivation of economic cooperatives with businesses within the DRC to implement vocational training programs for women who are victims of GBV and child soldiers so they can be equipped with skills for employment;
22. *Calls for* the establishment, upon the completion of peace negotiations, of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission for the purpose of supporting victims of human rights violations between the period of October 24, 1996 to a cut-off date to be determined upon the successful completion of peace negotiations, detailing that:
 - a. The seat of the Commission will be selected by the president of Angola in recognition of their proven dedication to mediating the conflict;
 - b. The Commission will have a constitution and powers to be determined upon the fulfillment of peace negotiations;
 - c. The gathering of information will be facilitated through victim testimony and volunteered evidence, to be recorded in a comprehensive report that will be used to guide recommendations given from the Commission to the President of the DRC for preventing future protracted social conflicts;
23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Escalating Tensions over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

At the meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 November 2024, the Council was informed of a crisis emerging between the Member States of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, namely along the Nile River, involving an escalation of tensions and a possible armed conflict in the area. The Council, therefore, is in consideration of the item entitled “Escalating Tensions over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD),” and the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council acknowledges the effects that climate change is having on ecosystems worldwide and the depletion of vital resources that pose a direct threat to SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation for All), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Limit and Adapt to Climate Change), 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life on Land). The Security Council is alarmed that climate change will exacerbate and worsen the current and future scarcity of natural resources,

“The Security Council expresses deep concern regarding the situation in the Nile Basin, including the economic and resource-based repercussions. The Security Council stresses the possibility, upon review, to adopt measures to maintain stability within the global economy,

“The Security Council recognizes the extreme economic impacts caused by unlawful foreign interference, specifically in regards to the blockage of the Suez Canal. The Security Council recognizes the economic implications of this action, including the long-term strain on the African Union’s economic bodies and inter-state relations within the African continent,

“The Security Council affirms the importance of respecting the developmental capabilities and economic proceedings of all Member States involved,

“The Security Council expresses the importance of sustainable energy that the GERD provides for Ethiopia through the access of hydroelectric power,

“The Security Council strongly condemns any acts of violence that damages critical energy infrastructures and urges all Member States to maintain regional and international peace and security,

“The Security Council recommends the establishment of a GERD-focused Working Group overseen by United Nations Water (UN-Water) in collaboration with the International Renewable Energy Agency aimed at researching the available energy infrastructure in Ethiopia in order to understand future needs when planning the implementation of alternative renewable energy in the region,

“The Security Council reiterates its support of the Arab Republic of Egypt’s right to water in accordance with Social Development Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and General Comment 15 in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which outlines the human right to water,

“The Security Council encourages UN-Water to work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Water For People to provide immediate water relief and energy resources to the people of Egypt,

“The Security Council calls for the establishment of a renewable energy program “bilits’igina” (translating to prosperity in English) within Ethiopia in order to diversify their sources of energy to avoid reliance on hydroelectric power from the GERD,

“The Security Council envisages this renewable energy program to be run by the United Nations Environmental Programme so as to pinpoint areas where installations of solar panels, wind turbines, and other renewable energy sources will be the most effective,

“The Security Council decides that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sustainable energy hub will coordinate with the Ethiopian government in the installation of these renewable energy sources,

“The Security Council affirms its commitment to this renewable energy program by encouraging the UNDP to supply technical experts that can guide the installation of solar panels, wind turbines, and other renewable energy infrastructure,

“The Security Council requests that the Secretary-General provide regular updates on the situation in the Nile region to the Security Council as far as the impact on the global economy and energy infrastructure is concerned.”