

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council



Conference B

# Security Council

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Adam Wolf
<b>Chair</b>	Alexis Evans

## 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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
SC/1/1	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/1/2	Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/2/PS-1	Press Statement on The Situation in Yemen	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/2/1	The Situation in Yemen	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/3/1	Youth, Peace and Security	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/3/2	Youth, Peace and Security	Adopted by Acclamation

## 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.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

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1 *The Security Council,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

25

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

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

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

38

39 *Emphasizing* social media which gives terrorist networks the anonymity needed to gather financial  
40 support and spread propaganda, as outlined in the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime report on  
41 *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes (2012),*

42

43 *Bearing in mind the Report of the Secretary-General on the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*  
44 *(2016)*, which indicates that radicalization is not the sole reason that individuals join terrorist  
45 organizations,

46  
47 *Further recognizing* the importance of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in each Member State as it  
48 provides a platform for the secure exchange of expertise and financial intelligence to counter money  
49 laundering and financing of terrorism,

50  
51 *Acknowledging* the assistance United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) can provide  
52 in terms of training and research, and providing logistical technological support,

53  
54 *Believing* that categorizing research by specific aspects of terrorism would be more effective in  
55 distributing information as terrorism has many facets which has to be taken into consideration by all  
56 Member States,

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58 1. *Calls upon* the international community to utilize financial resources efficiently by using best practices  
59 on resource allocation and fiscal responsibility to increase the effectiveness of long-term preventive  
60 solutions such as alleviating situations conducive to terrorism like poverty;  
61  
62 2. *Urges* Member States to work regionally and multilaterally to build the capacity of law enforcement  
63 agencies so they are equipped with the skills and tools needed to conduct counter-terrorism  
64 operations;  
65  
66 3. *Recommends* Member States to revise national legislation to be in line with international counter-  
67 terrorism standards and facilitate cooperation between the international community and the UN;  
68  
69 4. *Encourages* the global community to allocate the necessary resources for counter-terrorism task  
70 forces to conduct operations in the realm of financing, and cooperate with the United Nations  
71 Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) to aid  
72 Member States that lack financial capacity for such operations;  
73  
74 5. *Further Encourages* full participation and the promotion of information sharing between all  
75 participants in the Financial Action Task Force to effectively identify suspect individuals engaged in  
76 money laundering and other illicit forms of financing;  
77  
78 6. *Suggests* that the World Food Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and  
79 the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations collaborate and report to this body on an annual  
80 basis in order that the Security Council is kept aware of all UN operations regarding fighting terrorism  
81 and recovering from terrorist attacks;  
82  
83 7. *Requests* that the General Assembly Fifth Committee and the United Nations Secretariat establish a  
84 standard UN framework for the oversight of financial appropriations, whose purpose is to:  
85  
86 a. Verify that all humanitarian aid, funding, and emergency relief assistance is awarded to the  
87 designated persons or Member States for the sole purpose in which it was intended to further  
88 ensure that the aforementioned aid does not fall into the hands of terrorist organizations;  
89  
90 b. Conduct risk assessments and generate reports, which are given to the Security Council on  
91 an annual basis, in order to determine areas of vulnerability;  
92  
93 c. Designates this framework to be implemented among all UN bodies who are specifically  
94 utilizing funds and granting aid to areas of conflict and violent extremism;  
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96 8. *Affirms* the creation of the Secured Finances, Borders, and Persons Sub-Committee, which is a  
97 network of cooperating Member States within the CTC and whose mandate is to:

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- 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:

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154 a. Monitor current terrorism cases;  
155  
156 b. Analyze threat prognoses;  
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158 c. Surveil cyber terrorist activities on the internet;  
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160 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/1/2

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

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1     *The Security Council,*  
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3     *Aware of the threat that Terrorism poses on international peace and security,*  
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5     *Bearing in mind* Human Rights Council resolution 30/15 on “Human rights and preventing and countering  
6     violent extremism” and that vulnerable groups such as the youth, children, women, refugees, and  
7     minorities are recruited by terrorist organizations due to lack of opportunities and are human rights  
8     violations,  
9  
10    *Highlights the Report of the Secretary-General Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism* and that the  
11    youth are the key to a peaceful future and remain as effective agents of change and must be included in  
12    domestic and international peace and security talks,  
13  
14    *Convinced* that radicalization, extremism, religious intolerance, and discrimination are one of the leading  
15    causes of terrorism within the ideological aspects as stated in the United against racism, racial  
16    discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance General Assembly resolution 66/3 on “United against  
17    racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,  
18  
19    *Stressing* the principles stated in articles 18 and 19 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which  
20    promote freedom of thought, religion, and consciousness to endorse toleration and the first steps to  
21    address and identify extremism particularly within the classroom,  
22  
23    *Suggests* the establishment and development competence centers to set guidelines and facilitate the  
24    monitoring of terrorist activities in various regions within the international community,  
25  
26    *Recognizing* the potential threat of the cyberspace being an avenue for terrorist organizations to recruit,  
27    finance, and trade,  
28  
29    *Reiterating* the importance of multilateral partnerships with Member States and existing United Nations  
30    agencies to effectively address the threat of terrorism,  
31  
32    *Respecting* the privacy of individuals and groups by utilizing new technologies meant for countering and  
33    combating terrorism as declared in Human Rights Council resolution 34/L.7/Rev.1 on “The right to privacy  
34    in the digital age,”  
35  
36    *Deeply convinced* on the principles stressed in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and more  
37    specifically in articles 2 and 4 which declares everyone has the rights explicit in the declaration regardless  
38    of sex, race, color, language, religion, or any other identifications,  
39  
40    *Recognizing* the importance of regional response such as police forces remain a tactical and local  
41    response to regional issues of terrorists as highlighted in Security Council Resolution 2447 (2018) on  
42    “United Nations peacekeeping operations,”  
43



44 *Recognizing* the importance of the reintegration of former terrorists back into society to create long-lasting  
45 sustainable peace as highlighted in General Assembly 70/291 on the “United Nations Global Counter-  
46 Terrorism Strategy Review,”

47  
48 *Emphasizing* terrorism is a multifaceted challenge which requires engaging all stakeholders at the local,  
49 national and international level as incorporated in Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on “Threats to  
50 international peace and security caused by terrorist acts – Preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons”,

51  
52 *Aiming* to educate these communities on cultural norms and practices within their respective country of  
53 residence,

54  
55 *Embracing* the cultural norms and practices of the communities’ home country as recognized in General  
56 Assembly 61/295 on the “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples”,

57  
58 *Understanding* the effect terrorism has on local communities and the long-lasting effects that hurt  
59 communities and the delicacy that must be pushed along with reintegrating former terrorists back into  
60 society as reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *Doha Declaration Effects*  
61 *of terrorism: A trauma and victim logical perspective*,

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

66  
67 *Recalling* the UN system efforts to promote improved implementation, monitoring, and reporting of global  
68 commitments on women, peace and security including as set out in the *Beijing Platform for Action*,

69  
70 *Having noted* the report of SecDev Group that recognizes areas most affected by terrorism such as  
71 Africa, women are suffering from discrimination and have on average 34 percent less access to the  
72 education preventing them from being affected by terrorism through their promises of economic, social  
73 stability,

74  
75 *Keeping in mind* the UN Women’s strategic 2018-2021 corporate theory of change for Priority Area 1,  
76 Output 4, the Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) on “Women, peace and security,” and 2396 (2017)  
77 on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts”, which emphasized the necessity  
78 of promoting the inclusion of women on negotiations and operations and increasing the number of women  
79 in leadership roles which aids in resolving the issue of women victims of terrorism and increase their  
80 consciousness in their international potential,

- 81  
82 1. *Suggests* the use of international database centers to help execute counter-operations directed  
83 towards cyber terrorist activities and apprehend activities showing human rights violations and  
84 against Member States in collaboration with international agencies such as INTERPOL with:  
85  
86 a. A universal guideline that will monitor and detect the nature of the cyberactivity parallel to the  
87 Berlin Structured Information Guideline focusing on terrorist activities;  
88  
89 b. Establishments of training centers for countering cyber terrorism like the European Counter-  
90 Terrorism Center and Joint Counter-Terrorism Center to develop the capacity of Member  
91 States and civilians towards cyber counter-terrorism measures;  
92  
93 2. *Further Suggests* the Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism  
94 Implement Task Force (UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task-Force (CTITF)), UNODC, and  
95 the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to share intelligence and information for detecting:  
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97 a. Financial accounts associated with terrorism;

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- 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;

- 153 7. *Further Encourages* UNESCO to develop teacher training programs which should highlight the  
154 characteristics of extremist ideology within the classroom and bring awareness to early warning signs  
155 of youth radicalization, to create resilient communities;  
156
- 157 8. *Invites* Member States to implement the use of task forces such as the Jakarta Center for Law  
158 Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) designed to strengthen the capacities of national and international  
159 law enforcement through:  
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- 161 a. JCLEC training programs, already operating in 70 countries to further address extremism and  
162 education surrounding religious intolerance specific to the region the program is operating in;  
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  - 164 b. Promoting specialized collaboration with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in order to  
165 increase participation on the international level within these training programs;  
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- 167 9. *Calls upon* the Member States to collaborate with the Department on Peacekeeping Operations and  
168 the CTC in the creation of regional and local counter-terrorism training facilities modeled after the  
169 Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Council of Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the  
170 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO-RATS), and International Counter-Terrorism Academy  
171 (AILCT), which will work to:  
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- 173 a. Improve Security by Provision of Capacity Building of Member States;  
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  - 175 b. Train regional and local law enforcement;  
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  - 177 c. To utilize local information and strategy in order to properly address the issues at hand within  
178 these training facilities;  
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  - 180 d. Increase cooperation between regional Member States and training facilities to better  
181 address the threat of terrorism;  
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- 183 10. *Promotes* the use of regional programs fostering education and addressing religious intolerance  
184 within the youth to combat radicalization such as:  
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- 186 a. Indonesia's regional Search for Common Grounds which promotes youth led media platforms  
187 established within school districts and utilizes media and radio to promote stories and  
188 education surrounding local religious intolerance and open conversation about solutions to  
189 these issues at the community level;  
190
  - 191 b. The Lebanon Programme, Rescue Me, which further promotes de-radicalization within  
192 schools through youth psychological support, specifically art therapy programs in school  
193 districts and aggression replacement therapy to rehabilitate those who were radicalized and  
194 prepare them for reintegration into the community;  
195
- 196 11. *Further Promotes* the collaboration with UN bodies such as the UNODC to further the implementation  
197 of terrorism victim programs modeled after the framework of:  
198
- 199 a. The Alliance for a Peaceful Indonesia (AIDA) which:  
200
    - 201 i. Allows for a platform for victims of terrorism to share personal stories of survival,  
202 forgiveness and triumph;
    - 203 ii. With the purpose of educating youth and vulnerable communities about the long-  
204 lasting effects of terrorism;  
205  - 206 b. The UN Iraq Recovery and Resilience Programme which:  
207
    - 208 i. Provides support for local communities;

- 209                   ii.     And helps to establish survivor support networks;  
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211                   c.     RefWorld Child Soldiers International which helps end the military recruitment and the use in  
212                   hostilities, in any capacity, of any person under the age of 18 by state armed forces or non-  
213                   state armed groups;  
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- 215 12. *Also further Encourages* local communities engaging in an active reintegration programs such as the  
216 Project ReConnect to address local community grievances through:  
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218                   a.     Civic work projects;  
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220                   b.     Inter-dialogue on reconciliation and psychosocial workshops;  
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222                   c.     Eradicating barriers between community members and ex-combatant youth;  
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- 224 13. *Further suggests* Member States in coordination with UNESCO provide cultural awareness programs  
225 to further integrate communities that are at high risk of becoming radicalized by:  
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227                   a.     Using the help of UNESCO to aid in subsidizing programs for developing nations;  
228  
229                   b.     Having the host country implement these awareness programs;  
230
- 231 14. *Also further Recommends* the creation of a working group through the collaboration of the General  
232 Assembly and Human Rights Council to create a terrorism matrix in which key point indicators of  
233 terrorist threats are defined and categorized within the matrix to assess the level of severity and  
234 potential need for intervention:  
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236                   a.     Holding the initial conference in Geneva, Switzerland to begin the facilitation of dialogue  
237                   within Member States to create the matrix;  
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239                   b.     Using the resources available from the UN CTC and its Executive Directorate to contribute  
240                   evidence-based research;  
241  
242                   c.     This conference will be held every 5 years to update and assess the effectiveness of the  
243                   matrix;  
244  
245                   d.     The location of the conference will be determined by members of the General Assembly,  
246                   choosing one developing nation per region to host the conference;  
247
- 248 15. *Recommends* INTERPOL create a new project, entitled Project Amazon, which will support counter-  
249 terrorism measures in all Member States of the Latin American and Central American regions to  
250 begin in September 2019 and end in September 2023;  
251
- 252 16. *Invites* Members States and Project Amazon cooperate and utilize INTERPOL's Global Police  
253 Communication System, I-24/7, which offers a prompt and comprehensive communication system  
254 between local police authorities, international authorities, and the international community to:  
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256                   a.     Track terrorist individuals and groups attempting to enter or leave states-based airports,  
257                   seaports, and national borders;  
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259                   b.     Gather information about Foreign Terrorist Fighters activities to combat them;  
260  
261                   c.     Identify and locate foreign terrorist fighters;  
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- 263 17. *Further invites* Member States collaborate with the United Nations Commission on Science and  
264 Technology for Development which provides access to digital technologies and can help combat the  
265 spread of foreign terrorist fighters in developing countries by utilizing new technologies, such as:  
266
- 267 a. Advanced Passenger Information Systems (APIS);
  - 268
  - 269 b. Passenger Name Record (PNR);
  - 270
  - 271 c. Biometrics and watch lists;
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  - 273 d. DNA;
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  - 275 e. Fingerprints (AFIS);
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  - 277 f. ICAID Child Abuse Images;
  - 278
- 279 18. *Promotes* coordination organizations such as UN Women and the Women in International Security  
280 (WIIS) and other non-government stakeholders which have extensive knowledge and local access to:  
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- 282 a. Encourage safe interaction between women-led civil-society organizations (CSOs) and  
283 security actors;
  - 284
  - 285 b. Involve women CSOs from the outset based on their comparative strengths;
  - 286
  - 287 c. Build trust through regular round tables among national and local governments, CSOs, youth  
288 organizations, religious institutions, traditional leaders, and communities;
  - 289
  - 290 d. Request that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations collaborate with WIIS on  
291 researching the effects of Peacekeeping missions on female populations;
  - 292
- 293 19. *Recommends* the CTITF to create a working group on gender equality in fighting terrorism, which will:  
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- 295 a. Focus on issues relating to Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and peace  
296 and security” by advising on regional and country programming and overseeing global  
297 programming through:  
298
    - 299 i. Providing programmatic guidance;
    - 300 ii. Developing training materials for operators to take the gender dimension into  
301 consideration;
    - 302
  - 303 b. Serve as the primary liaison for CTITF and Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED),  
304 and promote a stronger partnership between UN Women, CTED, CTITF, and key  
305 stakeholders:  
306
    - 307 i. Advising on gender in relation to policy, and program development and  
308 implementation;
    - 309 ii. Developing UN Women inputs into relevant resolutions, working groups and  
310 programmatic activities;
    - 311 iii. Developing background material if needed, including inputs for the Security Council  
312 informal expert group and other relevant groups;
    - 313 iv. Coordinating with CTED technical assistance efforts;
    - 314
  - 315 c. Properly represented at meetings and conferences in efforts to:  
316
    - 317 i. Fully utilize allocated resources;





## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/2/PS-1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Yemen

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### 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.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/2/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** The Situation in Yemen

---

1 *The Security Council,*

2

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

5

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

9

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

12

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

15

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

18

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

21

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

25

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

28

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

32

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

36

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

41

42 *Reaffirming the Report of the Secretary-General on Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and*  
43 *protection of United Nations personnel (A/73/392), regarding the insurance of safety and security of*  
44 *humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel that are deployed in conflict or war-*  
45 *torn areas,*

46



47 *Acknowledging* the situation that national humanitarian aid workers perceive continued inequities in  
48 security support compared with their international counterparts which was stated in the *Safety and*  
49 *Security for National Humanitarian Workers (2011)* report by UN OCHA,

50

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

53

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

57

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

60

- 61 1. *Condemns* the attack and mourns the death of Russian Ambassador Vladimir Dedushkin as well as  
62 the attacks and deaths of the Russian nationals and military personnel;
- 63
- 64 2. *Strongly Urges* all parties contributing to the crisis in Yemen immediately adopt a 48-hour ceasefire in  
65 the city of Hodeida to disengage the violent acts taking place and allow for humanitarian aid to be  
66 delivered to those in need;
- 67
- 68 3. *Implores* all warring parties to pull troops from Hodeida airport, port of Saleef, port of Aden, and Ras  
69 Isa marine terminal during this 48-hour ceasefire to allow entry of humanitarian and relief aid and to  
70 remain out of the ports indefinitely;
- 71
- 72 4. *Calls for* the evacuation of civilians and trapped aid workers during the 48-hour ceasefire who are  
73 willing to be evacuated during the ceasefire by modeling the verification of refugee's will in Southeast  
74 Asia hosted by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- 75
- 76 5. *Instructs* peacekeepers which are on the ground during the 48-hour ceasefire provide an assessment  
77 of the situation in Hodeidah and their concerns and present the report to the Security Council;
- 78
- 79 6. *Authorizes* Member States to implement a strict no-fly zone in Yemen during a 48-hour ceasefire  
80 period, in which during this time period:
  - 81 a. Both the Houthi militia forces and the government of Yemen agree to simultaneously:
    - 82 i. Allow injured Houthi militia forces to be transported to an agreeing third party  
83 Member State within the region to receive medical treatment via an agreeing  
84 non-governmental organization, in which they will remain in the Member State for  
85 the duration of the 48-hour ceasefire;
    - 86 ii. Allow Humanitarian aid to be granted through an agreeing non-governmental  
87 organization, which would be given unfettered access to enter Yemen via  
88 airfields or port cities for the duration of the same 48-hour period as mentioned  
89 above and be allowed to distribute the aid to those in which it was intended for;
    - 90
    - 91
    - 92
  - 93 b. Following the completion of the 48-hour ceasefire and no-fly zone, the following would  
94 occur simultaneously:
    - 95
    - 96 i. Houthi militia forces would be transported from the agreeing third party Member  
97 State within the region back to Yemen via the support of an agreeing non-  
98 governmental organization;
    - 99 ii. Humanitarian aid would depart Yemen and return to where it originated from via  
100 the support of an agreeing non-governmental organization;
    - 101

- 102 7. *Further authorizes* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to initiate United Nations Yemeni  
103 Peace (UNYP) operation to the ports of Hodeida, in addition to Aden and Saleef as modeled after the  
104 United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor without undermining the unity, sovereignty, and  
105 territorial integrity of Yemen thus, the operation is mandated to:
- 106
- 107 a. Monitor the ceasefire and ensure that both sides abide by it;
- 108
- 109 b. Protect humanitarian aid posts and personnel;
- 110
- 111 c. Coordinate the humanitarian aid to ensure the distribution to the Yemeni people;
- 112
- 113 d. Protect humanitarian aid convoys;
- 114
- 115 e. Refer to the Military Committee:
- 116
- 117 i. The strategy;
- 118 ii. Number of personnel needed;
- 119 iii. Duration of the operation;
- 120
- 121 f. Will not engage unless there is an immediate and imminent threat to humanitarian personnel  
122 or designated safe zones;
- 123
- 124 g. Lastly, will prevent any actor from destroying foodstuffs that are already on site and ready to  
125 be distributed;
- 126
- 127 8. *Requires* that UNYP engage neutrally in the interests of allowing the distribution of aid and mediation  
128 to proceed with minimal interference emphasizing that the UNYP are there simply to maintain the  
129 security of the humanitarian efforts and the designated safe zones;
- 130
- 131 9. *Calls for* mediating talks between the Yemeni government and Houthis to take place in Geneva,  
132 Switzerland upon agreement by all parties which will involve:
- 133
- 134 a. All previous formal participants of the Stockholm meeting, the Yemeni Government, the  
135 Houthi Rebel Leaders and the Indonesian representative from the Organization of Islamic  
136 Countries (OIC);
- 137
- 138 b. A meeting discussing the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement, the statement of  
139 understanding on Tai'iz, and furthering clause one and two of the previous document to  
140 include the OIC Mediator from Indonesia within these talks to:
- 141
- 142 i. Form a joint committee including representatives from the Civil Society, the mediator  
143 from the OIC, the participation of the United Nations;
- 144 ii. Designate representatives in the joint committee, and the names shall be delivered to  
145 the United Nations no later than one week after the conclusion date of Sweden  
146 consultations;
- 147 iii. In consultation OCHA with the delivery of aid, immediately before the 48-hour  
148 ceasefire;
- 149
- 150 10. *Considers* the establishment of safe zones at the ports of Saleef and Aden, Yemen to grant  
151 humanitarian aid to those who are in need, if the blockade on these ports is lifted:
- 152
- 153 a. Assuming the blockade on these port cities is not lifted then the Security Council will  
154 designate operations to continue in the port city of Hodeida, Yemen;
- 155
- 156 b. Using the frameworks set forth by the UNYP;
- 157

- 158 11. *Provides* peacekeeping troops for the protection of a small fact-finding group in collaboration with  
159 civilians from the OCHA to identify the Yemeni civilians who are Internally Displaced Persons to  
160 effectively distribute aid;  
161
- 162 12. *Designates* peacekeeping troops to safeguard and protect the entire humanitarian operation  
163 specifically the following areas:  
164
- 165 a. Medical and United Nations personnel;
  - 166
  - 167 b. Authorized safe zones;
  - 168
  - 169 c. Internally displaced Yemeni and foreign civilians in cooperation with Department of Political  
170 and Peacebuilding Affairs;
  - 171
- 172 13. *Requests* the help of the General Assembly in designating proper United Nations bodies to distribute  
173 aid via predominantly voluntary based funded organizations such as United Nations Development  
174 Programme, the UNHCR, UNICEF, and World Food Program (WFP);  
175
- 176 14. *Further Requests* the Central Emergency Response Fund to allocate funds for immediate  
177 humanitarian operations in Yemen;  
178
- 179 15. *Advises* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allocate funding to future humanitarian aid in  
180 Yemen, as we recognize the long-term need of the Yemeni people and basic infrastructural damage  
181 caused, which prohibits effective short-term solutions;  
182
- 183 16. *Urges* the WFP to reconsider its withdrawal from Yemen once safety standards are met for all aid  
184 personnel, and continue to operate according to its mandate, including the opening of the Red Sea  
185 Mills and administration of their use;  
186
- 187 17. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with UNHCR that should be in close coordination with the  
188 World Health Organization, as well as the WFP to:  
189
- 190 a. Reallocate funds for humanitarian aid and medical assistance;
  - 191
  - 192 b. Assist in the adequate distribution of aid for displaced people within Yemen;
  - 193
  - 194 c. Provide and safeguard temporary resettlement locations in Oman, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the  
195 United Arab Emirates;
  - 196
- 197 18. *Recommends* the cooperation among Member States and the UNHCR in order to:  
198
- 199 a. Carry out a framework like the Repatriation and Emigration Program for Asylum Seekers  
200 (REAG) that will ensure the refugees safe travel and provide financial travel grants to the  
201 country of asylum;
  - 202
  - 203 b. Partner the Government Assisted Repatriation Program with the REAG that will assure  
204 refugees to find another country of asylum if initial country of asylum cannot accommodate  
205 the needs of these refugees;
  - 206
- 207 19. *Strongly urges* the World Health Organization (WHO) to distribute medical assistance within Yemen,  
208 providing cholera medication, such as antibiotics, zinc induced medications and water filtration  
209 systems as well as educating the population in cholera prevention mechanisms via longwave radio  
210 broadcasting and leaflets distributed in affected areas;  
211
- 212 20. *Invites* the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF to further assist the efforts made  
213 to implement humanitarian aids, such as; access to clean water, malnutrition treatment, and vaccines;

- 214  
215 21. *Encourages* the UNICEF to secure and distribute zinc among children as this has proven particularly  
216 effective to combat cholera in children, bearing in mind the disproportionate threat born by this  
217 vulnerable population sector;  
218  
219 22. *Calls for* the UNHCR to establish official humanitarian camps in Oman, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the  
220 United Arab Emirates, with the agreement of the mentioned Member States, in which there are a high  
221 concentration of refugees, while respecting the sovereignty of the affected countries and cooperating  
222 with them to alleviate the suffering of the displaced Yemenis;  
223  
224 23. Advises collaboration between the Security Council and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian  
225 Affairs Emergency Relief Coordinator to ensure the efficient collaboration among the UN  
226 organizations active in the field, OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations  
227 providing humanitarian aid in Yemen;  
228  
229 24. *Calls upon* member states to overcome the underfinancing of OCHA by supplying funds as requested  
230 by the body;  
231  
232 25. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/3/1

**Committee:** The Security Council

**Topic:** Youth, Peace, and Security

---

1    *The Security Council,*  
2  
3    *Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Youth and Amman Declaration for Youth, both of which outlined pillars and*  
4    *areas of action for the Member States to develop youth capacities,*  
5  
6    *Recognizing* youth are key to a peaceful future as reflected in General Assembly resolution 70/64 on  
7    “Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on  
8    Security Questions in Central Africa”,  
9  
10   *Stressing* that the global population of youth are disproportionately affected by factors such as conflict,  
11   economic inequalities, and corruption,  
12  
13   *Recognizing* the importance of including youth in national and international programs that foster  
14   education and discussion surrounding security as promoted in Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on  
15   “Maintenance of International Peace and Security”,  
16  
17   *Underscoring* the importance of youth in our societies as effective agents of change with the power to  
18   shape policy and national actions as highlighted in the United Nations Press Release titled *Young People*  
19   *Need ‘Seat at the Table’ as Agents of Change to Help Build Better, More Inclusive World, Speakers*  
20   *Stress as Annual Youth Forum Concludes,*  
21  
22   *Acknowledging* that youth are disproportionately affected by factors such as conflict, economic  
23   inequalities, and corruption,  
24  
25   *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on “Youth, Peace and Security”, the first resolution  
26   on youth, peace, and security, which emphasizes the importance of full integration youth,  
27  
28   *Further Recognizing* Youth Business China’s (YBC) accreditation as the best practice program by the  
29   Youth Employment Network (YEN),  
30  
31   *Acknowledging* that displaced and migrant youth are particularly vulnerable to radicalization,  
32  
33   *Fully aware* that armed conflict creates instability and increases the number of stateless and migrant  
34   persons,  
35  
36   *Recognizing* that large stateless youth populations are the product of armed conflict and terrorist activity,  
37  
38   *Taking note* of the European Regional Consultation on Youth, Peace & Security held in Brussels,  
39   Belgium,  
40  
41   *Guided by* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women, Peace and Security” which urges the  
42   Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices  
43   on his behalf, and further apply them to our youth,  
44

45 Welcomes region specific data from Member States on Youth Peace and Security to assist the Secretary-  
46 General 2020 report requested in Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of  
47 International Peace and Security”,  
48

49 *Recognizing* the importance of tracking of youth progress within countries in order to monitor country  
50 progress in youth peace and security,  
51

52 *Noting with profound concern* the role that narcotics have in recurring recruitment of child soldiers due to  
53 the intensity of the withdrawal symptoms,  
54

- 55 1. *Calls upon* Member States, in collaboration with the Secretary-General Special Envoy on Youth,  
56 support youth disarmament and reintegration (DR) platforms by disarming child soldiers and  
57 radicalized youth and reintegrating these individuals back in society through the use of economic,  
58 social, and political methods;  
59
- 60 2. *Strongly Advises* Member States affected by radicalized youth groups look to the successful  
61 Sierra Leone Disarmament and Reintegration program to create comprehensive DR programs by:  
62
  - 63 a. Ensuring the special needs of the child soldiers are met including recognizing the needs  
64 of children of different religions, genders, and race;
  - 65
  - 66 b. Including the local communities in the beginning DR process to the very end of the  
67 process;
  - 68
  - 69 c. Focusing on the prevention of re-recruitment by partnering with local civil society  
70 organizations and fostering cultural and sport activities;
  - 71
  - 72 d. Disarming child soldiers;
  - 73
- 74 3. Further Recommends Member States to create programs modeling forums such as the Youth  
75 Action Forum in collaboration with United in Diversity Foundation in order to:  
76
  - 77 a. Enable an inclusive environment for youth to provide input on sustainable peace and  
78 security topics;
  - 79
  - 80 b. Offering the opportunity for youth to interact with policy makers on these forums to  
81 discuss future policy and legislation;
  - 82
- 83 4. Encourages Member States to instate regional youth forums to mirror of the framework in the  
84 Southeast Asian Youth Leadership Program and the African Union Youth Initiative in order to  
85 allow youth to take an educational and active approach to address international issues through:  
86
  - 87 a. Specialized development workshops on leadership, security, and cultural diversity in  
88 which individuals can engage in an educational approach to these national and  
89 international issues;
  - 90
  - 91 b. Categorized forums involving political bodies, such as country specific diplomats and  
92 regional governmental organizations in the area of security, in order to foster debate and  
93 discussion on security matters that allow youth a seat at the table;
  - 94
- 95 5. Encourages Member States consider establishing programs and institutions in cooperation with  
96 United Nation Development Programme and pre-established international programs designed to  
97 promote youth entrepreneurship and development like YBC, which will:  
98
  - 99 a. Work to create entrepreneurship opportunities;

- 101                   b. Increase employability of youth;  
102  
103                   c. Be used as a model for the economic reintegration of radicalized youth;  
104  
105                   d. Draw funding from the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF)  
106                   2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund to assist Member States who do  
107                   not have the capacity to establish such programs themselves;  
108
- 109           6. *Recommends* the Member States to include youth in their development strategies and develop  
110           their economic capacities to:  
111                   a. Provide vocational training and workshops;  
112                   b. Increase Job Opportunities for youth;  
113                   c. Include youth in economic conferences;  
114                   d. Ensure resilient youth, that is not swayed by terroristic ideas;  
115  
116  
117  
118  
119
- 120           7. *Appeals* Member States to cooperate with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)'s Youth  
121           Forum on the promotion of a youth international economic forum for discussion that promotes  
122           awareness, provides opportunities to increase Youth socioeconomic footprint and political  
123           participation;  
124
- 125           8. Recommends Member States implement the *Amman Declaration for Youth* and the Youth 2030  
126           framework to:  
127                   a. Protect Youth Rights;  
128                   b. Achieve Gender Equality;  
129  
130  
131
- 132           9. Calls for the creation of the Pass the Torch Group of Governmental Experts that will develop  
133           programs to:  
134                   a. Educate decision makers on the potential youth hold;  
135                   b. Include them in the decision-making discussions;  
136                   c. Encourage decision makers to share their knowledge with youth;  
137  
138  
139  
140
- 141           10. *Urges* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), using voluntary donations  
142           from Member States earmarked for this purpose, to implement programs in active refugee  
143           communities to promote:  
144                   a. The values of international cooperation and international security as exemplified by this  
145                   body;  
146                   b. Education on diplomacy and peacebuilding;  
147                   c. Develop practical skills in:  
148                   i. Conflict Mediation;  
149                   ii. Leadership skills;  
150                   iii. Economic development;  
151  
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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.





## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** SC/3/2

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** Youth, Peace, and Security

---

1     *The Security Council,*  
2  
3     *Noting with deep concern* the future challenges regarding peace and security that today's generation will  
4     face,  
5  
6     *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) on "Reviewing of United Nations peacebuilding  
7     architecture," which calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations organs to consider ways to  
8     enhance youth capacities and skills, and create youth employment to actively contribute to sustaining  
9     peace,  
10  
11    *Taking into account* the Security Council Resolution 2419 (2018) on "Maintenance of international peace  
12    and security" that underlines the role that the youth could play in security-related issues, conflict  
13    prevention, and conflict resolution,  
14  
15    *Recognizing* the United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on "Youth, peace, and security"  
16    emphasizes the importance of young demographic participation in the maintenance of international peace  
17    and security, and highlights the lack of global consensus on the definition of youth and defines youth  
18    between the age of 18 and 29,  
19  
20    *Condemning* the promotion of a hostile narrative which further disenfranchises and discourages youth, as  
21    has been reported in *The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security*  
22    (2018), thus leading the increased likelihood of youth seeking paths of destruction, rather than enabling  
23    them to be fruitful participants of civil society,  
24  
25    *Guided by the United Nations 2030 Youth Strategy* and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, in  
26    which it calls for the strengthening of the foundation for a United Nations that delivers with and for young  
27    people,  
28  
29    *Keeping in mind* the report from the SecDev Group (2017) which emphasized that Internet enabled a new  
30    form of empowerment and indicated that 4.2 million people still have no access to this opportunity,  
31  
32    *Acknowledging* the importance including youth voices into the policymaking and decision-making process  
33    and bolstering their leadership development and opportunities in various state institutions and agencies of  
34    the United Nations,  
35  
36    *Aware of* the importance of addressing the underlying aspects that leave youth vulnerable to violence,  
37    radicalization, and recruitment efforts of terrorist organizations according to the *Global Counter-Terrorism*  
38    *Strategy*,  
39  
40    *Bearing in mind* the importance of governmental institutions in dealing with future challenges such as  
41    climate change and the supply of a fast-growing world population,  
42  
43    *Bearing in mind* that the United Network of Youth Peacebuilders stated the lack of active and stable  
44    participation of the youth in the peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations within the international  
45    community,  
46

47 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of youth self-determination in conflict torn areas around the international  
48 community as addressed by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF),  
49

- 50 1. *Recommends* Member States to adopt a global definition of youth that entails the inclusion of  
51 those between the age of 11 and 35 years to be classified as youth and take effect 6 months from  
52 now;  
53
- 54 2. *Encourages* the Member States to build reliable economic partnerships aiming to bring economic  
55 growth, stability and new perspectives for young generations by setting up youth exchange  
56 platforms that broaden the horizon of participants in terms of global interconnectivity;  
57
- 58 3. *Implores* the international community to implement and promote youth forums so youth are  
59 allowed to discuss international issues in an active and enabling environment where their  
60 perspectives can be heard;  
61
- 62 4. *Encourages* Member States to establish education campaigns in school utilizing media that  
63 encourage students to be more critical when addressing religious intolerance;  
64
- 65 5. *Calls upon United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)* to  
66 develop educational programs training youth in administrative and political work in preparation for  
67 the establishment of United Nations Youth Academies under the patronage of UNESCO, aiming  
68 to strengthen state institutions in the future and located at universities within Member States on a  
69 voluntary basis;  
70
- 71 6. *Encourages* Member States to bolster the youth’s civic engagement through the formation of  
72 these programs:  
73
  - 74 a. Capacity-building and skills-based trainings to help with their chosen area of interest;  
75
  - 76 b. Engage local schools and offices to execute recreational activities like youth dialogs and  
77 community building;  
78
  - 79 c. Conduct special seminars and training related to peacekeeping and peacebuilding;  
80
- 81 7. *Calls upon UNESCO* to work with post conflict communities in creating the United Nations Youth  
82 League (UNYL) which will:  
83
  - 84 a. focus on providing youth with educational activities in relation to:  
85
    - 86 i. Local civic processes;
    - 87 ii. International citizenship;
    - 88 iii. Leadership abilities;  
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  - 90 b. Generate annual reports submitted to UNESCO on the statistics and effectiveness of the  
91 program;  
92
  - 93 c. Work directly with local communities to tailor the contents to that community’s needs;  
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- 95 8. *Strongly recommends* incorporating youth in meaningful peace-making processes within the  
96 community, on local, national, and international levels among all Member States in order to  
97 contribute to sustainable peace in this and the following generations;  
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- 99 9. *Urges* Member States to promote youth narratives within their respective sectors, ministries, and  
100 non-governmental organizations to maximize youth opportunities, and to allow for the voices of  
101 young people to be heard by their respective governments;  
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- 103 10. *Suggests* that Member States maximize their youth population to bolster their role in society in  
104 matters concerning:  
105
- 106 a. The incorporation of youth forums in political processes, particularly regarding political  
107 agendas that are directed at, or relate directly or indirectly to young people;  
108
  - 109 b. Peacebuilding operations such as the *German Structured Dialog Program* and *Peace*  
110 *Mediation Germany* that encourages the significance of youth participation to uphold  
111 peace and promote a culture of peace within the international community;  
112
  - 113 c. Integrating more national policies that will advocate needs and opportunities for the youth  
114 not only in the international level but on the national level;  
115
- 116 11. *Reaffirms* cooperation among Member States regarding the enhancement of self-determination  
117 programs for the young demographic in places torn by political conflict, civil war, terrorism like the  
118 Civil Peace Service and the European Intercultural Forum focusing on raising awareness for  
119 opportunities for these young people;  
120
- 121 12. *Reiterates* the expansion of a dedicated Youth, Peace and Security window under existing funds  
122 like Youth Promotion Initiative of the Peacebuilding Fund seeking to expand access for small,  
123 grassroots organizations focused on local and national peacebuilding;  
124
- 125 13. *Pledges* to implement measurements that counter violent extremism among youth and create  
126 sustainable economic prospects to future generations by providing humanitarian, educational and  
127 military assistance as proposed in the operatives of Security Council resolution 1/2;  
128
- 129 14. *Welcomes* Member States to establish an international United Nations sponsored leadership  
130 program with facilities around the world to create opportunities for youth leadership development  
131 and education;  
132
- 133 15. *Directs* funds from the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund sub fund the 2030  
134 Agenda for Sustainable Development Trust Funds to go towards this new program, UNYL, which  
135 will provide guidance for local volunteer leadership;  
136
- 137 16. Designates a scholarship fund through UNICEF for students living in at risk communities with the  
138 overarching goal to deter them from becoming radicalized while also getting the youth involved in  
139 educational programs to further their opportunities and representation in the international  
140 community;  
141
- 142 17. *Calls upon* relevant United Nations agencies, who have not already done so, to establish youth  
143 advisory boards within UN committees, in which the structure of these advisory councils will be as  
144 follows:  
145
- 146 a. Each Member State will elect one individual per committee in which they are currently  
147 representing:  
148
    - 149 i. Noting that individuals should coincide with the newly adopted global definition of  
150 youth;
    - 151 ii. These individuals should serve for a one-year term;
    - 152 iii. Each respective United Nations committee reserves the right to implement  
153 additional qualifications as needed based on a two-thirds consensus within that  
154 respective committee;  
155
  - 156 b. The role of these youth advisory councils is to represent the young people in local,  
157 national, and international forums; advise the organization on how to engage the

- 158 perspective of the young people within the forums; and strengthen youth participation and  
159 advocacy in youth-led initiatives;  
160
- 161 18. Encourages the International Telecommunication Union to develop the PeaceTech Initiative  
162 leveraging technology to promote peace in alignment to globalization, which will:  
163
- 164 a. Develop youth skills in information and communications technology (ICT) through  
165 development programs and workshops;  
166
- 167 b. Increase youth access to ICT, through development programs and initiatives;  
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- 169 19. *Encourages* Member States to streamline the implementation of the UN Department of Economic  
170 and Social Affairs (DESA) *Toolkit to Evaluate National Youth Policy* to their Domestic Policy  
171 Plans to promote youth participation in conflict prevention, governance and leadership through  
172 partnerships with local youth organizations;  
173
- 174 20. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with United Nations Development Programme to  
175 enhance the youth economic capacity-building for financial sustainability and impact of work,  
176 including:  
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- 178 a. Guidance and tools for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;  
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- 180 b. Specific allocations for capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation;  
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- 182 c. Youth Mentorship opportunities with professionals and collaboration with more  
183 experienced youth-led organizations;  
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- 185 21. *Encourages* the Member States to cooperate with international non-governmental organizations  
186 (NGOs) like Africa Youth for Peace and Development to enhance the capacity-building for  
187 financial sustainability and impact of work, including:  
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- 189 a. Guidance and tools for project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;  
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- 191 b. Specific allocations for capacity-building, monitoring, and evaluation;  
192
- 193 c. Mentorship opportunities with young professionals and collaboration with more  
194 experienced youth-led organizations;  
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- 196 22. *Strongly recommends* that UNICEF and UNESCO work closely with national education programs  
197 in developing countries to:  
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- 199 a. Promote awareness about the educational opportunities Model United Nations offer;  
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- 201 b. Establish cooperation between local and international Model United Nations conferences;  
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- 203 23. *Notes* the willingness and collaboration of the Secretariat, UNICEF, and UNESCO to work  
204 alongside the Member States to develop local Model United Nations competitions in developing  
205 countries, giving special attention to the participation of youth originating from poor and  
206 vulnerable areas;  
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- 208 24. *Encourages* Member States to streamline the implementation of the UN DESA *Toolkit to Evaluate*  
209 *National Youth Policy* to their Domestic Policy Plans to promote youth participation in conflict  
210 prevention, governance and leadership through partnerships with local youth organizations;  
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- 212 25. *Requests* the UNESCO and UNICEF to allocate funds for international model United Nations  
213 conferences such as the National Model United Nations to:

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- 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:

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- 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.