

FORUM: United Nations Security Council

QUESTION OF: Protection of civilians during armed conflicts

The United Nations Security Council,

1. Decides to create an international mediation body dedicated exclusively to provide neutral counsel under the following provisions:
 - a. The body will be led by the P5 states and will be supervised by the Security Council,
 - b. The body must remain as an independent mediator,
 - i. If a state is found to be actively using this body as a way to further domestic agendas, they should be suspended until further review by the Security Council,
 - c. The activities of the body must not interfere with the sovereignty or national interests of any of the Member States involved,
 - d. The body should limit its activities to hosting and moderating peace talks between involved actors, and must prioritize the establishment of a ceasefire in areas of armed conflict.
 - e. Any state or actor can withdraw from the mediation process at any time as in to not infringe upon their sovereignty;

2. Urges all Member States present to create a global committee that will rule as a sub-branch of the Security Council carrying out initiatives in regards to the protection of civilians during armed conflict, such as, but not restricted to:
 - a. Ensuring that protecting civilians is the primary responsibility of governments,
 - b. Ensuring that civilians are protected under International Law,
 - c. Ensuring that the protection of civilians should not be politicized or used as an excuse for interference in internal affairs, even regime change,
 - d. The development of a Peacekeeping program led by P5 countries that will be put into place in areas of political and social unrest, carrying out initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - i. Assigning local volunteer units in the areas of conflict in order to establish clear objectives on Peacekeepers' missions,
 - ii. Allocating Peacekeepers proportionally to the level of conflict presented,
 - iii. Reducing the levels of violence by generating diplomatic "to be supervised by the SC" talks between the parties present in the conflict,
 - iv. Contribute to local capacity-building thus laying the foundation for poverty alleviation, sustainable development and enduring peace in the host country,
 - v. Tactical force to be used with the authorization of the Security Council, if acting in self-defence and defence of the mandate.

- e. Establish an international fund (which will receive its funding via voluntary donations made by member States) that will allocate its resources for developing nations to facilitate civilian protection, carrying out measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Funding the creation of a task-force dedicated fully to establishing, after being accepted by the Member State where it would be deployed, armed protection in areas where the population lacks access to basic necessities as risks of armed conflict would be higher,
 - ii. Establishing Medical Stations in order to provide first aid humanitarian assistance,
 - f. Re-strengthening the civilian protection program stated in clause 41 of the 2019 the UN Peacekeeping Policy Guidelines that will outline the situation of the measures taken into account:
 - i. prevention: where no clear threat to civilians has been identified (longer term),
 - ii. pre-emption: where likely threats are identified and attacks against civilians are anticipated (short term),
 - iii. response: where threats to civilians are imminent or occurring (short term), and
 - iv. consolidation: where violence against civilians is subsiding (longer term),
 - g. Ensuring the cooperation between Member States and Non-governmental organisations to provide humanitarian assistance for those affected such as, but not limited to:
 - i. International committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),
 - ii. Doctors without borders (MSF),
 - iii. International rescue committee (IRC);
3. Recommends that Member States take measures to improve their policies and practices in regards to peacekeeping through performing the following measures:
- a. Establishing a small committee of qualified individuals "independently chosen by each Member State" to perform a yearly review of their current policies, practices, and actions, as well as their identify strengths and weaknesses, and send a report of their findings to the head of government,
 - b. Having a yearly meeting discussing this report with the governing body of the State, and
 - c. Enacting changes to current policies, practices, and actions based on this report;
4. Urges all Member States to act independently, pressuring their political leaders into engaging in diplomatic talks with governments at risk of or participating in armed conflicts with objectives such as but not limited to:

- a. Collaborating with Member States currently experiencing armed conflict in order to create socio-political, economic or military agreements directed towards mitigating and preventing conflict,
 - b. Demobilizing child soldiers,
 - c. Persuading armed groups to stop violence such as but not limited to:
 - i. Sexual violence,
 - ii. Psychological violence,
 - iii. Physical violence,
 - d. Coordinating military operations to protect civilians such as but not limited to:
 - i. Sending in United Nations peacekeepers,
 - ii. Extraction of civilians in areas of peril,
 - iii. Designating safe areas for civilians in peril to be voluntarily relocated to;
5. Suggests the creation of demilitarized zones approved by the UN Security Council in regions engulfed in armed conflicts which are easily accessible to all civilians in ways such as but not limited to;
- a. Having a total demilitarized area with sufficient space to humanely house all civilians,
 - b. Ensuring the safety of the civilians in ways such as but not limited to,
 - i. Having a security check for all civilians entering the zone,
 - ii. Having guards sent from the UN stationed around the outside of the zone;
6. Remains seized on the matter.