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MMUN 65 Plenary Agenda

GA-P-A: The Role of Science and Technology in Disarmament

GA-P-B: Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity

GA-P-C: Youth and the Achievement of SDG 3

GA-P-D: Preventative Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

GA-P-E: Provision of Aid to Palestinian Refugees

GA-P-F: Protecting the Rights of Refugees in Host Countries

GA-P-G: Capacity Building for the Achievement of SDG 13

GA-P-I: Protection of Oceans, Seas, and Coasts

GA-P-K: Kinshasa Falls

GA-P-A-1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions *A/RES/33/70, A/RES/46/36 L, A/RES/57/53, A/RES/65/41, A/RES/69/28, A/RES/68/241, S/RES/2220, and A/RES/73/27,*

Noting with appreciation *the* outstanding and considerable progress that has been made in achieving a multitude of goals related to conventional disarmament through means of science and technology, such as but not limited to, establishing a register of conventional arms such as battle tanks, combat aircrafts, artillery systems, attack helicopters, warships, and small and light arms, cited in *A/RES/46/36*, and upheld in Article II of the Arms Trade Treaty, restricting the illicit trade of such weapons outlined in *A/RES/33/70*,

Recognizing the harmful usage of conventional weapons listed within Article II of the *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)* which fuels conflict, organized crime and terrorism, undermining international peace and security,

Acknowledging *A/RES/73/32* which articulates that rapid technological and scientific advancements generally represent a positive outcome but can also be utilized for repressive military purposes, potentially fueling international tensions and conflict,

Gravely concerned that 27% of civilian deaths in armed conflict have been caused by small arms and light weapons (SALWs), which are commonly illicitly trafficked across international borders with a lack of security, according to a Secretary General Report on *Small Arms and Light Weapons (2021)*,

Reaffirming the definition of conventional arms established in Article II of the *ATT*, which has since acted as a framework for regional disarmament, is defined as battles tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles and missiles launchers, SALWs,

Deploring that 260,000 people were killed by illicit transferred small arms in 2021 only, according to UN Press report *Trafficking Illicit Small Arms (2024)*,

Bearing in mind that reporting has declined, with only 40 Member States submitting data in 2022 for United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), marking the lowest participation in its history, which includes battle tanks and armored combat vehicles,

Gravely concerned that significant numbers of larger-caliber artillery systems were reported yet went under radar until 2009 which was found by the Arms Control Association (ACA) under the Arms Exports Reported to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (2007-2009), totaling 939 which highlights the active trade in artillery systems and underscoring the necessity for transparency in such transfers,

Deeply disturbed that as of now, the Secretary General's report *S/2019/1011* identifying that 50% of illicit arms trade can be directly or indirectly linked to government actors,

Aware of the fact that certain Member States have not signed or do not support the ATT, according to *SC/15252*,

Alarmed by the absence of education in the sector of disarmament regionally, under the *Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States* which states the lack of disarmament training available to these regional countries,

Affirming S/Res/2250 as it states importance of youth and young scientists in the field of disarmament, peacebuilding, and security, and acknowledging the standardized definition for "peaceful applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on disarmament according to *A/78/L.49* and the United Nations *Our Common Agenda Policy Brief 9: New Agenda for Peace*,

Urging the continued development of academic-based programs such as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNDIR) Youth Disarmament Course,

Recognizing the potential for young scientists to lead efforts in responsible innovation and the development of technologies that support Sustainable Development Goal 16 which promotes peaceful and just societies to inspire greater percentages of youth towards careers in science to further the goal of progressing in disarmament, peacebuilding, and security,

Highlighting the need for regional arms barcode tracking while the NATO Stock Number (NSN) is used currently, which is insufficient for regional security concerns in the sector of SALWs regionally and globally because it does not account for all SALW's globally,

Emphasizing the need for greater accountability in the transactions that occur between suppliers and clients of arms to prevent fraudulent transactions by criminal or terrorist networks as outlined in *A/RES/73/27*,

Urging Member States to display transparency on relaying the facts their intelligence services and national databases render to them enabling them to prevent crime, delineated in *A/RES/77/69*,

1. *Urges* for Member States to integrate new technologies such as satellite imaging, surveillance drones, machine learning, geospatial technologies, regional barcode tracking, and virtual reality applications for the use of disarmament at cross border checkpoints in order to better track small arms trafficking and for the use to improve disarmament measures and agreements in real time;

2. *Proposes* that new additional United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) regional and sub-regional offices be expanded for the sake of data collection and transparency, regarding conventional weapons usage and the ongoing effort to mitigate their utilization in the following regions where a UN presence has already been established in Southeast African Region, Sub Saharan African Region, and the Middle-East and North African Region (MENA);
3. *Recommends* Member States utilize the UNODA Fellowship Training Programme, a four-week self-paced training course for administrators of stockpiles, to use digital security database systems to better secure small arms and light weapons stockpiles;
4. *Urges* Member States to report all illicit data to UNROCA, organizations such as the African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which develop regional transparency frameworks that align to include illicit arms trades, therefore increasing regional and international cooperation through the listed organizations;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to establish permanent domestic programs and committees to monitor and regulate internal activities regarding the manufacturing and distribution of conventional weapons within their borders by working with organizations like Interpol's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) initiative;
6. *Recommends* Member States to expand on regional data platforms such as League of Arab States Project as part of the United Nations *Plan of Action on SALWs* which tracks the illicit flow of small arms through promoting the exchange of seized weapons digital registration among states and using machine learning tools to analyze smuggling routes or patterns linked to specific illicit arms trade networks;
7. *Further recommends* the expansion of UNODA with the intention to promote both legal arms trade and reporting to organizations such as UNROCA while also encouraging states to expand upon the foundation of current and future outreach from organizations by using financial and infrastructural incentives;
8. *Hopes and encourages* other Member States around the globe to develop regional programs to help combat specific conventional weapons trafficking issues within their areas, in order to increase the effectiveness of disarmament programs;
9. *Requests* that Member States arms manufacturing companies be engaged in ensuring stockpiling management of conventional weapons by utilizing Nongovernmental Organizations inspections and private sectors chartered by the Member State's government in order to improve the regulation of conventional weapons;
10. *Recommends* Member States to institute educational programs for future and current generations, in the Southeast African Region, Sub Saharan African Region, and the

Middle-East and North African Region (MENA) modeled after the Youth 4 Disarmament Initiative, with the goals of the education being the conventional weapons discussed within the *ATT*, and by instructing local law enforcing agencies in accordance with the United Nations *Report on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons*, which will control and limit the illicit arms trade;

11. *Recommends* that United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) allocate funding from the annual budget to build upon existing courses, inclusive of the Disarmament Orientation Course, with a focus on educating scientists and trained professionals on disarmament;
12. *Strongly encourages* Member States to invest the minimal 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) through the Official Development Assistance (ODA) program to fund study abroad programs to directly increase education on disarmament within developing states;
13. *Proposes* an increase in the amount of research hubs that are currently under UNIDIR and petitions for additional funding from the Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the educational sector of technology grants for research on the peaceful applications of AI, biotechnology, and space technologies, which would further disarmament efforts;
14. *Calls for* the stronger execution and commitment of Member States to the Youth 4 Disarmament, encouraging young scientists, engineers, and innovators to contribute to disarmament research and technological solutions for global peace and security;
15. *Advises* all Member States to utilize the World Bank Cyber Talks series to support and develop digital security platforms that collaborate with government agencies in order to mitigate government actors that facilitate the illicit arms trade;
16. *Encourages* the UNROCA to increase infrastructure and framework of the blockchain, being used to track the illicit trade of conventional weapons, in African and Middle eastern regions;
17. *Calls upon* other international actors, both within the UN and outside the organization, to raise awareness and funding for aforementioned programs and incentives, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, UN Trust Fund for Disarmament (UNODA), and other topic relevant organizations;
18. *Encourages* the usage of tracking of weapons across national borders and the international sphere through the usage of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI);
19. *Requests* the Secretary General to write a special report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the effectiveness of national implementations of this resolution.

GA-P-A-2

The General Assembly,

*Deeply concerned that over 700 civilians die every day to small arms and light weapons around the globe due to poor stockpile management and illicit migration of weapons, according to United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) *International and Peacebuilding Affairs (2023),**

Reaffirming the importance of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as crucial frameworks for preventing the development, stockpiling, and use of biological and chemical weapons,

*Gravely concerned that over 16,988 civilian deaths across 12 of the world's deadliest armed conflicts because of the increasing use of conventional weapons, according to the Small Arms and Light Weapons *Report of the Secretary General S/2023/823 (2023),**

Recognizing A/78/L.49 which emphasizes the need for Artificial intelligence-assisted monitoring systems for the enhancement of early detection of biosecurity threats, improve compliance with international treaties, and prevent the covert development of biological weapons,

*Understands the vast implications of new technologies and their potential applications to promote global disarmament, in accordance with Article 73 (b) of the *Charter of United Nations,**

Recognizing Article VI of the CWC there is emphasis on the importance of increased and enhanced monitoring and oversight of facilities involved in the production and supply of chemical weapon precursors to prevent their misuse and ensure compliance with international non-proliferation treaties,

Deeply disturbed that over 19,000 people have been killed in attacks by non-state actors in the year 2017, aided by illicit weapon sales from stockpile mismanagement, according to United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (2019),

Affirming the need for improved handling of chemical weaponry through the use of increased accountability in the spirit of CWC provisions in S/Res/2118 and S/Res/2235,

Concerning the urgent need for international collaboration and multilateral action to reduce the threat that biological and chemical weapons present a threat to human health, safety, and security, in the light of Sustainable Development Goal 17 which emphasizes the importance of international collaboration to achieve global goals,

*Recognizes, as discussed in the *Report of the working group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/32/45)* the higher standard that state owned enterprises are held to in relation to the private industries and the role that state owned industries play in the prevention of arms proliferation,*

Understanding the rapid advancements in biotechnology, synthetic biology, and genetic engineering, which hold great promise for public health but also present dual-use risks if misapplied for military or terrorist purposes, as discussed by Article 1 of the *Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)*,

Alarmed that over 1 billion small arms and weapons exist in the world due to availability of easily accessible malicious software and weapons posing a threat to peace and sustainable development, according to *SC/14098* ,

Acknowledging the need for advanced technologies that can alert member states of risks posed by biological weapons, in the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies,

1. *Recommends* Member States utilize the United Nations Countering Terrorist Programme which detects terrorist activities by utilizing passenger information and passenger name record with addressing poor technology influenced country to reduce illicit migration of weapons;
2. *Recommends* strengthening the *BWC* by integrating AI-assisted monitoring systems to enhance real-time threat detection, improve verification of compliance, and prevent illicit biological research;
3. *Urges* further adoption of the iBorderCtrl Project by Member States outside of the European Union, a program that utilizes AI to allow for more efficient border crossings by utilizing facial ID analysis to help identify and capture arms smugglers; tracking programs will employ predictive artificial intelligence to analyze terrorist movements and better determine terrorist locations;
4. *Urges* the development of an international protocol by the United Nations Sixth Committee of the General Assembly on AI in biosecurity, ensuring ethical use of AI in pathogen research, preventing the accidental or deliberate creation of synthetic bioweapons, and enhancing early warning systems for disease outbreaks;
5. *Authorizes* that research on how new technologies can be applied to disarmament will be added to the agenda of the Conventional Arms Branch of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, which;
 - a. Will be funded through the budget of the UNODA
 - b. Will focus on assessing the applicability of new technologies in regards to stopping the illicit trade of conventional arms
6. *Encourages* consequences for actors that fraudulently supply and purchase biological and chemical weapons, including targeted sanctions from the United Nations Security Council along with increased collaboration with INTERPOL to enhance international law enforcement cooperation and capacity building to further prevent the smuggling of biological and chemical weapons for malignant purposes;

7. *Acknowledges* the role that state-owned defence manufacturers play in specific Member States and the need for state support for the standardization of arms tracking technology through the patronization of SOEs.
8. *Calls for* effective inter-agency collaboration with INTERPOL to coordinate joint inspections, real-time information sharing on transnational databases, and the implementation of advanced verification methods, including chemical detection technologies, to secure safe transportation of chemical weapons;
9. *Encourages* Member States to take regulatory action to ensure responsible stockpiling management by keeping track of conventional weapons, barring their sale to non-state actors;
10. *Suggests* the enhancement of the UN border security and management program to detect components of weapons across borders, using Artificial Intelligence and NFT blockchain for secure encryption;
11. *Advises* the expansion of the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological Weapons Convention to include overseeing the distribution of technologies capable of detecting traces of biological weapons to underdeveloped countries, highlighting countries who have been identified to be at risk for an attack using biological weapons;
12. *Acknowledge* the UNDP Saving-Lives Entity initiative which aims to promote effective methods to reduce small arms violence by integrating disarmament efforts with sustainable development at the local level as well as improving international cooperation;
13. *Calls for* increased global oversight of dual-use biotechnology through the establishment of an International Biosecurity Research and Data-sharing Initiative under the World Health Organization (WHO), establishing clearer international regulations to prevent militarization or misuse while preserving its benefits for medicine, agriculture, and industry;
14. *Stresses* the necessity of international collaboration and multilateral action such as the exchange of information and technology to counter the threat biological and chemical weapons pose to human health, safety, and security, in the light of Sustainable Development Goal 17 which emphasizes the significance of global partnerships to address the world's challenges.

GA-P-A-3

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles of the *Outer Space Treaty (OST)* of 1967, which declares space as a domain for peaceful purposes and prohibits the placement of nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) in orbit,

Recognizing that *A/RES/76/231* illustrates the growing threat posed by the production and development of Anti-Satellite Weapons (ASAT), which risk destabilizing global security and increasing the risk of debris buildup around our orbit,

Recalling the mandate of United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in promoting the peaceful and secure use of outer space and ensuring the resilience of global communication networks,

Recalling that *A/RES/78/238* and *A/RES/78/20* addressed the potential threat of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and discouraged space weapon systems, and acknowledged technologies originally developed for peaceful purposes, specifically those based in Outer Space, can be used to rapidly develop military applications, potentially escalating tensions and threatening global security,

Referencing *A/RES/75/36* and the Committee of the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUS) 2024 report (*A/79/20*), which stresses that many developing nations have significant issues in accessing and utilizing space technologies due to limited resources, and that developing nations without dedicated space programs will face limited abilities to fully participate in and influence discussions and decisions as they pertain to space militarization,

Acknowledges that the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) created guidelines in the *Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* Mitigation of Space Debris Population document to prevent debris in space from interfering with future space and reinforces these guidelines,

Recognizing the 1996 *Wassenaar Arrangement* which established a multilateral export control list for space dual-use technologies, while further acknowledging a need for the dual-use list to be continually updated in order to keep up with the progression of AI and space technologies,

Affirming the *Space2030 Agenda*, particularly in its emphasis on private-public collaboration within space for innovation and economic purposes,

1. *Seeks* the universal ratification of the *Outer Space Treaty* and calls for an updated UN framework to establish clearer regulations prohibiting the deployment of space-based weapons, including offensive satellite weaponry and space-based missile systems;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to refrain from the development, testing and deployment of Anti-Satellite Weapons (ASAT) and to engage in diplomatic negotiations towards a legally binding agreement which regulates military activities in outer space in accordance with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA);
3. *Urges* the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to research and establish cyber defense protocols and encryption in satellites, aiming to prevent hostile cyber attacks that could compromise global security and communication, and disrupt critical space-based infrastructure, therefore contributing to the broader disarmament and demilitarization efforts in outer space;
4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that AI technology is not used in any capacity to contribute to the militarization of space;
5. *Urges* the creation of the Committee on Equitable and Peaceful Space Development (CEPSD) to work alongside the already existing Scientific and Technical Subcommittee (STSC) under UNOOSA to:
 - a. Share major scientific developments as they pertain to peaceful and beneficial space technologies, allowing both developed and developing nations access to these developments,
 - b. Encourage peaceful space developments, and promote a focus towards non-military space applications through social and diplomatic incentives,
 - c. Provide an inclusive platform of conversation that would ensure all UN member states can participate equally in conversations pertaining to space militarization;
6. *Urges* Member States nations to limit space militarization testing and usage to, which would reduce the risk of collisions between satellites, space junk, and micrometeors that act as a threat to satellites and exploration projects;
7. *Strongly encourages* the General Assembly Sixth Committee sixth to investigate the possibility of prompting the alteration of the Wassenaar Arrangement that would allow the dual-use technologies list to be updated via a two-thirds vote of the UN body;
8. *Urges* Member States to implement a series of national policies that promote robust private sector growth through:
 - a. Private and public sector collaboration through government contracts, collaborative missions, and private sector access to public facilities for the purpose of commercial development in space,

- b. Reducing or removing tariffs on the trade of civilian technologies utilized in space,
- c. Increased Collaboration across borders for both private and public sectors, through information sharing under the guidance of CEPSD and the STSC.

GA-P-A-4

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming S/RES/1540 including the recognition of the threat of terrorism and the potential for state actors to acquire, develop, traffic or use nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons,

Recognizing the successful cooperation and collaboration between International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and various international, regional, and subregional organizations to assist in the implementation of *S/RES/1540*,

Recalling the passage of *A/RES/78/265* which calls for the development of safe, secure, and trustworthy intelligence systems,

Emphasizing the passage of *A/RES/78/241* of the General Assembly, which recognizes the potential for Lethal Autonomous Weapons (LAWs) to increase the military capacities of Member States,

Acknowledging the achievements of counterterrorism initiatives outlined in documents such as the *Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact* and organizations such as CT Tech in strengthening the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities in partner nations against the use of emerging technologies in terrorist operations,

Recognizes the role of technological superiority when engaging in asymmetric warfare, as defined in the *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons*,

1. *Recommends* the Security Council request to the 1540 Committee to include in its agenda artificial intelligence use by non-state actors due to the continually evolving nature of the risks of artificial intelligence and the potential use by non-state actors for rapid advances in recruitment and funding operations of non-state terrorist organizations;
2. *Decides* that Member States share information and technological innovations regarding military and law enforcement capacity building with INTERPOL and other relevant international, regional, and subregional organizations in relation to the prevention of the use of artificial intelligence technologies by terrorist organizations in order to further disarmament efforts in relation to non-state actors;
3. *Urges* Member States developing artificial intelligence technologies in capacities to share defensive, border patrol, and innovations with developing nations;
4. *Strongly recommends* Member States to share their breakthroughs and innovations in technologies, including the free and fair trade of artificial intelligence-based defensive

weapon systems, in order to specially train and equip national defence forces to better combat terrorist cells;

5. *Suggests* that the mandate of the joint CT Tech program between UN Counterterrorism Center and INTERPOL be expanded to include the artificial intelligence as terrorist activity to be monitored and curtailed in order to increase disarmament efforts and decrease the capabilities of non-state actors;

GA-P-A-5

The General Assembly,

Recalling draft resolution *A/C.1/79/L.67* which called for the creation of a group of scientific and technical experts on nuclear disarmament verification,

Understanding the environmental and health dangers that the disposal and handling of nuclear waste creates and the need for cooperation between Member States and United Nations (UN) organizations in handling it as detailed in Chapter 22 of Agenda 21 on the *United Nations' Sustainable Development Topics*,

Noting that the International Monitoring System (IMS) of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) must maintain seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, radionuclide testing stations currently placed around the world,

Recognizing the importance of robust verification mechanisms in ensuring compliance with arms control treaties, including the *Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)* and the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)* and how the global community has not yet reached an effective conclusion,

Recognizing the role that new and emerging technologies as outlined in the UN report *A/79/224* play in providing verification measures for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and the role it can play in jeopardizing current non-proliferation measures,

Further reaffirming the right of independent states to ensure their own national security and a commitment to national sovereignty based on Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Acknowledging the legitimacy of regional treaties creating nuclear weapon-free zones like the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* and the *Treaty of Pelindaba*,

Recognizing the dangers that non-state actors access to nuclear weapons creates and the need for prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons to these groups,

Recognizing that around 12,100 nuclear weapons remain, according to UN report *International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons*,

Recognizing the significant progress made by certain states in dismantling nuclear arsenals and renouncing nuclear weapons programs in treaties such as the *Budapest Memorandum*,

Deeply concerned that the costs associated with dismantling nuclear programs and securing materials act as barriers to complete disarmament as reported by Nuclear Energy Agency Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development,

Celebrating the 2023 and 2024 Responsible AI in Military Domain (REAIM) Summit, which provided significant steps and guidelines for the responsible use of artificial intelligence (AI) in military and military adjacent settings,

Understanding that the UN defines AI to be “human intelligence or behaviour demonstrated by machines ” under the Emerging technologies whitepaper series: *Artificial Intelligence July 2018/OICT Emerging Tech Team*,

Acknowledging United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) as a source of knowledge and practical support in various areas such as nuclear risk reduction, space security, armed unmanned vehicles and emerging technology as referred to in *RES A/73/256*,

Remembering UNIDIR’s report on the *Governance of Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain* and its emphasis on educating and advising military personnel on the ethical use of AI,

Recognizing *A/RES/78/24*, which highlights the importance of human oversight in all warfare and the fact that machines should never make final decisions on human life,

Reaffirming the importance of global collaboration, including the sharing of disarmament technologies, to support science-driven disarmament initiatives as detailed in *S/Res/1540*,

Recognizing the impact of AI in developing technologies and their possibly malicious potential applications in warfare and the need to regulate the development of weapons based on such technologies and concerned with the dangers of allowing AI to operate nuclear weapons,

Remembering the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development principles (OECD) and World Economic Forum (WEF) the importance of public-private partnerships in realizing innovation and inventions while maintaining security protocols that prevent AI technologies from being exploited for destructive purposes,

Recognizing the importance of consulting with the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) on implementing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence as it relates to missile technology,

1. *Advises* the exploration of options for the creation of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on the use of new and emerging technologies for the promotion of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament:
 - a. With the group being made up of experts in fields including artificial intelligence, data science, encryption, and other fields deemed important with the experts selected by United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),
 - b. Where the group would research uses of new and emerging technologies in verification, safeguards, monitoring, and the prevention of non-state actors obtaining nuclear weapons;

2. *Urges* greater cooperation between Member States, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and UNODA to develop standardized digital tracking and authentication mechanisms for nuclear material and improving the safety of disposal mechanisms helping work towards achieving nuclear disarmament;
3. *Recommends* the implementation of further safeguards in ensuring compliance of states that are a part of treaties like the *NPT* and *CTBT* by increasing satellite monitoring and through the increased use of artificial intelligence in detecting illegal nuclear activities;
4. *Further recommends* Member States to implement the *Additional Protocol for Verification of Nuclear Safeguards* of the IAEA, which improves the IAEA's ability to conduct nuclear inspections in more places and further improve transparency regarding the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
5. *Recommends* Member States to adopt recommendations given by the newly created Group of Scientific and Technical Experts that use new and emerging technologies to promote non-proliferation, disarmament, and compliance with treaties such as the *NPT* and *CTBT* by developing tamper-proof encryption standards and an AI-driven cyber threat detection system to secure the international monitoring system against unauthorized access;
6. *Urges* the furthering of nuclear programs such as International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and the *International Cooperation in the Transport of Radioactive Material (ICTRM)* that will help Member States involuntarily dismantling nuclear weapons or renouncing nuclear programs will receive benefits for disarmament such as:
 - a. Economic grants and funding for capacity building programs offered through the IAEA,
 - b. Educational components such as the Youth 4 Disarmament Initiative;
7. *Supports* the development of regional initiatives modeled after past successful disarmament programs, such as the Weapons for Development initiative, which provided infrastructure improvements in exchange for weapon surrender;
8. *Recommends* Member States cooperate in their efforts for safeguarding nuclear material, especially non-peaceful uses of nuclear material, in exchange for capacity building, technology sharing, and verification resources to expand safeguarding technology such as the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals program, which provides Member States with capacity building resources to better equip the transportation of radiological waste;

9. *Encourages* the establishment of regional disarmament offices under UNODA to monitor compliance and provide technical support in Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and South America;
10. *Hopes and encourages* the global community to raise awareness and contribute equitable financial contributions to the UN Disarmament and Development Fund (UN-DDF) through partnerships with international organizations, including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), UN Trust Fund for Disarmament (UNODA), private sector partners, and philanthropic organizations;
11. *Encourages* Member States to create national legislation regarding the use of nuclear weapons by AI such that AI does not make the decision or contribute significantly to making the decision to fire a nuclear weapon;
12. *Encourage* all members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development principles (OECD) and World Economic Forum (WEF) to promote public-private partnerships in realizing innovation and inventions while maintaining security protocols that prevent AI technologies from being exploited for destructive purposes;
13. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to sign and ratify nuclear related treaties to better monitor the development of nuclear weapons and disarmament efforts in order to expedite universal ratification and implementation to achieve a universal ban on nuclear test explosions and reduction of nuclear threats;
14. *Reaffirms* the principles of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and calls upon signatories to discuss updates in accordance with modern technologies and developments through increased monitoring and tracking systems that are applied to the rules of the convention,
15. *Requests* the presence of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) at annual NPT review conferences to keep Member States up to date on new and emerging technologies in regard to their use in military efforts, further emphasizing the goal for transparency and accountability;
16. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their bilateral cooperation in order to increase the shared benefits of AI for military use in the areas of:
 - a. Threat detection for states as they work to establish accountability and transparency throughout regions,
 - b. Logistics and decision-making in the military domain,
 - c. Recognition capabilities of nuclear-related materials and activities,

- d. Cyberspace security to buffer nuclear command and control systems;
17. *Proposes* more specific definitions of AI based on the usage and applications of it using the definition provided by the United States National Artificial Intelligence Act of 2020 as, “a machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing real or virtual environments,”;
18. *Suggests* as AI is a new and exponentially growing technology, responsibility falls on UN member states to create legislation to outline expectations of responsible use as it pertains to security, disarmament, data security, and other related fields;
19. *Urges* the continued investment into UNIDIR to ensure the continuation of its mission of promoting practical measures that contribute to a more peaceful world through the implementation of a tracking system that monitors the sale and transfer of AI chips, ensuring these technologies are not diverted for military aggression;
20. *Advises* the creation of a monitoring body under UNIDIR which would conduct yearly reports to promote global transparency while overlooking the global development and use of artificial technology and autonomous technology;
21. *Emphasizes* the importance of human oversight in the usage of autonomous and artificial technologies and encouraging Member States to restrict the decision of taking a human life by such technologies;
22. *Strongly suggests* addition to the *Principles of Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the United Nations Systems* of ethical training protocol in order to guide military personnel across the world in the responsible, ambitious, and safe use of AI systems.

GA-P-A-6

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledges that the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations Mine Action Service Treaty have played critical roles in disarmament,

Noting the 2024 *Mine Action Strategy* and the need for technological advancements to accelerate demining and weapons disposal while highlighting the importance of promoting measures for safe, secure, and sustainable weapons and ammunition management, including stockpile management and the destruction of surplus, obsolete, and seized stockpiles,

Recalls the language used in the *Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management Handbook by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations* which discusses the proper disposal procedures for disposed weaponry,

Fully aware of the ongoing threat posed by landmines, unexploded ordinances (UXO) and chemical weapons which continue to cause civilian casualties and hinder reconstruction efforts as stated by the *The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)*,

Affirms the principles of multilateral disarmament as adopted in *A/RES/73/41* (2018) in an effort to engender support for the limitation of nuclear arsenals among Member States,

Recognizes the need to safeguard the collection of arms as dictated by the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* and the *Convention on Cluster Munition* while encouraging distribution of aid with affected parties through the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS),

Emphasizing previous efforts of the taskforce created by the UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) such as the taskforce in Syria that helped negotiate safe access for aid convoys in Eastern Ghouta and Idlib, despite ongoing airstrikes and sieges,

Justly concerned about continued global instability, sparked by a rise in direct kinetic conflicts across both hemispheres, as identified in *S/RES/2730*,

Understanding the role of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear arms in the perpetuation of fear and international conflict, as described in *S/RES/1540* ,

Convinced that inequality among nations in both compliance and defence capabilities produces negative outcomes, as noted in *A/RES/71/258* ,

Highlighting the failure of non-proliferation treaties in decreasing stores of weapons of mass destruction in the modern age, including chemical and biological weapons, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Emphasizing that an urgent press release from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists declared the world to be 89 seconds to midnight on January 28, 2025, the closest to midnight we have ever been,

1. *Calls* upon UNMAS, OPCW and Member States to integrate artificial intelligence in powered robotic demining and weapons disposal units into disarmament operations to:
 - a) Accelerate the removal of landmines and UXO's in post-conflict zones,
 - b) Improve the efficiency and precision of biological and chemical weapons neutralisation,
 - c) Reduce risks to human personnel involved weapons disposal missions;
2. *Calls for* the establishment of a Weapons for Aid Programme (WAP) under the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aimed at facilitating voluntary weapons collection in exchange for humanitarian aid, food security, and social development support;
3. *Recommending* that complete destruction, through smelting, incinerating and crushing, shall be the method of disposal of weapons and ammunition collected through this proposed initiative;
4. *Asks* willing and able Member States to increase their investment by contributing financial aid and volunteer expertise into methods of disposal for landmines and other UXO to promote security for citizens in post war countries;
5. *Calls upon* Member States, regional organizations, and non-governmental organizations to participate in the Weapons for Aid program by:
 - a. Providing financial and logistical support for weapons collection, destruction, and sustainable aid distribution,
 - b. Establishing safe collection points in conflict-affected areas with proper security guarantees,
 - c. Ensuring transparency and compliance with international arms control agreements;
6. Strongly encourages the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to consider establishing a specialized task force within UN peacekeeping operations, with a mandate to address the unique challenges of entering war-torn regions, including specialized training to better assist affected populations through the implementation of the UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) framework;
7. *Calls upon* the UNSC to mandate that all operations and missions conducted by the specialized task force established under UN-CMCoord be subject to oversight by the UN Office

of Internal Oversight Services (IOS) to ensure adherence to ethical standards and proper procedures in all activities authorized under this resolution;

8. *Requests* the expansion of humanitarian aid from able Member States And assurance of the destruction of weapons and ammunition while stressing the need for support and cooperation from willing and able states in the initiative of Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT), a joint project by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which was established in coordination with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO);

9. *Urges* Member States to utilize a unilateral approach in transparent, non-discriminatory disarmament focusing on parity with an emphasis on the volume of weapons stockpiles;

10. *Recommends* Member States further mainstream national implementation of existing disarmament treaties, in line with the recommendations of the Secretary General's 2018 Disarmament Report *Securing Our Common Future*, and in accordance with the principles and common objectives of this body;

12. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to:

- a. Examine and identify the location of remaining stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction to the extent allowed by willing and able member states,
- b. Determine the most plausible pathway forward in the disarming and disposing of weapons of mass destruction arms,
- c. Utilize collected data and reports to assist in promulgation of future United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, and other relevant bodies ongoing reports.

GA-P-A-7

The General Assembly,

Remembering the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty of Pelindaba, the Treaty of Rarotonga, The Treaty of Tlatelolco, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW),

Addressing the need for nuclear-free zones and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as outlined in A/RES/75/1975,

Recognizing that there are threats made to the sovereignty of nations by forces who use their nuclear ability to pose threats to their surrounding nations,

Recognizing the devastating environmental consequences from unmonitored nuclear weapons testing as expressed in A/RES/78/240, particularly the lasting radiation exposure and resulting ecological damage experienced by affected populations,

Stressing that complete disarmament starts with increased regional stability through trust-building practices and information sharing on technology, which leads to mutual interdependence and prevention of diversion of economic resources towards nuclear weaponry as enshrined in the Treaty of Tlatelolco

Pointing out that in agreeing to an international nuclear policy of disarmament, Member States sacrifice a small portion of their sovereignty, but this concession directly makes the world a much safer place, as demonstrated by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

1. *Requests the enhancement of technologies such as satellite imagery, drones, and remote sensing technologies to monitor compliance with disarmament measures that have been previously agreed upon, building on the compliance methods outlined in the NPT, Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone;*
2. *Encourages all Member states to sign and ratify the Treaty of Pelindaba and Treaty of Tlatelolco as guidelines for successfully implementing nuclear-free zones,*
3. *Encourages Member States to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and comply with all its provisions;*
4. *Suggests that Member States, who have tested nuclear weapons and harmed our global environment comply with initiatives outlined in A/RES/78/240, particularly in providing*

support to victims and the removal of environmental contamination resulting from such tests;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of Member States to assist in environmental remediation resulting from the detonation or testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of strictly regulating nuclear-related trade and technological cooperation with Member States found violating legally binding nuclear treaties in order to increase efforts on nuclear nonproliferation.
7. *Condemns* the actions of all Member States that threaten, intimidate, and push nations into submitting to their agendas through the use of nuclear manipulation;
8. *Appreciates* all Member States willing to cooperate and give up nuclear arms completely and adopt legal frameworks for the prevention of utilization of economic resources for acquiring, possessing, developing, and testing nuclear weapons;
9. *Urges* Member States to sign and ratify the *Non-Proliferation Treaty* and its annexes as it seeks to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons and their vehicles;
10. *Encourages* all Member States to follow the example set by the *African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* and establish similar nuclear-free zones in their respective regions, reaffirming their commitment to global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
11. *Suggests* Member States that already have nuclear weapons to begin the disarmament process as outlined in the NPT, as well as discouraging new member states from beginning the process of developing or trading nuclear weapons monitored by the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV);
12. *Recommends* all Member states to actively engage with INTERPOL to bolster national capabilities, ensuring the secure and safe import of nuclear materials, drawing inspiration from the Office of Radiological Security (ORS) and the Nuclear Smuggling Detection Deterrence (NSD);
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to write a special report to the General Assembly at its next session on the effectiveness of implementations of this resolution.

GA-P-C-1

The General Assembly,

Concerned that healthcare access is often unequal across the globe and within individual nations with little sign of improvement according to the 2023 World Health Statistics,

Acknowledging that training for local healthcare workers is needed with respect to the culture and customs of the areas in which they work, and the value of coordinating expert healthcare workers to train community members to work in struggling clinics as in the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF),

Recognizing states' individual difficulties in improving their healthcare infrastructures as well as the hesitancy of individual states to accept aid from foreign powers in reference to *Resolution A/76/L.23*,

Emphasizing the importance of continued international collaboration with organizations such as the World Health Organization, who according to their *2023 Results Report* have been a major factor in continuing to work towards Sustainable Development Goal 3 amid increased health needs due to conflict and disease outbreaks,

Concerned with the lack of progress in achieving the maternal mortality and under-five mortality goals, which was still at an average 223 deaths per 100,000 live births and 37 per 1,000 live births in 2020 respectively according to the 2024 Sustainable Development Goals Report,

Recalling A/RES/76/132 on Strengthening Health Workforce Education and Training,

1. *Recommends* the training of local healthcare workers especially for rural areas in lower-income countries and areas with lower rates of vaccinated youth and healthcare access to better treat health-neglected youth:
 - a. With the request of Members States, the World Health Organization (WHO) will provide information, materials, and equipment specifically designed for educating locals and trusted community members for healthcare work which includes online and printed health course information, on-job training with trained healthcare workers, and training kits focused on prenatal and postpartum care and administering medication, vaccinations, and injections,
 - b. If a member state believes that further training is necessary, WHO may provide personnel to assist in educating local healthcare workers for a period of time of that state's discretion that is not to exceed 20 years,

- c. No part of this training initiative is mutually exclusive and Member States may choose the aid or support they wish to receive and the education the member state deems necessary to protect national customs and sovereignty,
 - d. With the goal of achieving ten registered healthcare workers per 1000 residents by 2040, in line with the Healthy China 2030 initiative;
2. *Requests* that nations work with the World Health Organization (WHO) to establish permanent physical locations with the facilities to maintain the efficacy of medicines and vaccines, assist with childbirth, and room to administer those medicines and vaccines, with a lab with the capability to test for the flu, tuberculosis, cholera, malaria, and HIV/AIDS:
 - a. In areas with the most health-neglected youth populations, those which are more than 20 kilometers from the nearest healthcare provider where 50% of children under 12 have received no doses of a vaccine or the only vaccination provider in the last 5 years was a mobile health clinic,
 - b. That are owned solely by the domestic government with the ability to be sold or run jointly with other enterprises, under the agreement that low-cost healthcare will continue to be provided, and staffed by personnel trained in the program mentioned in clause one or other local hirings;
3. *Calls for* Member States to cooperate with the WHO to increase capacity building to set them up for self-sustainability in operating health clinics and availability of health access for vaccinations, injections, medications, and childcare as it relates to the Member State's youth population:
 - a. Through health clinics run by trained medical professionals and members of the local communities which are supported, not owned, by the WHO or UN,
 - b. Through intentional efforts that aim specifically at assisting vulnerable youth populations who often lack access to health services such as vaccinations, particularly for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and critical medications to treat disease and illness by providing them with priority access to these often life-saving medical resources;
4. *Further recommends* that all due respect must be given to the unique cultures and values of each individual nation as they relate to the Member State's views and traditions surrounding youth populations and their health and well-being;
5. *Encourage* the establishment of an opt-in Youth MedCorps program that coordinates with national health ministers, medical universities, and healthcare institutions to provide structured medical training and skill exchange programs for youth aiming at reducing

workforce shortages in underdeveloped regions by facilitating international medical internships and skill exchange programs that integrate medical students into local healthcare systems under direct supervision to ensure they contribute without displacing local professionals offering WHO-recognized certificates and scholarship incentives from international medical schools to encourage participation with funding:

- a. Allocating resources from the World Health Organization, Global Health Workforce Network, the United Nations Development Programme, Capacity Development Fund, and the World Bank's Global Financing Facility (GFF) for health to ensure sustainability in this program while also integrating into existing WHO workforce development into the financial support for further opportunities,
 - b. Establishing post-internship mentorship programs that connect visiting students with local medical professionals through WHO-supported virtual mentorship platforms and continuing return visits to encourage medical research collaborations facilitated by university partnerships, developing an alumni network to foster continuous engagement in global health initiatives, and promoting returning into medical NGO operations to strengthen long term commitments to under-developed regions in G77 nations,
 - c. Partnering with universities and medical schools to develop funded fellowship programs that would offer tuition waivers, academic grants, and travel stipends for any students in this program. They would coordinate with the Fulbright program and the Commonwealth Scholarship Program to expand accessibility for participants of all backgrounds;
6. *Calls upon* the WHO to compile a more accurate global medical information database that compiles recent medical studies on youth health to facilitate the sharing of disease and healthcare information, particularly relating to the health of the youth to willing Member States:
- a. Ensuring that physical and digital copies of this database are available within WHO owned facilities and are updated as new information is made available,
 - b. Noting that participation in the sharing and use of information is completely voluntary.

GA-P-C-2

The General Assembly,

Aware of the rise in Tuberculosis with 39.9 million, HIV with 630,000, and AIDS with 10.8 million people infected, among many of them are youth, despite each being either treatable or preventable by a series of antibiotics according to World Health Organization's (WHO) factsheet HIV and AIDS,

Recognizing the urgency for solving the continuing neonatal mortality crisis providing infant mortality accounts for 47% of deaths of children younger than 5 in 2022, according to the School of Public Health at the Sun Yat-Sen University,

Emphasizing the 2% decrease in global vaccination coverage from 2019 to 2022 as well as the continued insufficiency of measles, hepatitis, influenza and COVID-19 global immunization efforts to prevent further newborn deaths according to the third Sustainable Development Goal,

Acknowledging difficulties youth experience accessing effective healthcare in the rural and urban areas of all member states according to United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) article Better Health Care for Children and Families,

Reaffirming the existing A/75/L.41 that promotes affordable healthcare for all peoples, including youth through strengthening national systems,

Noting that Lithuania allocates a total of 7.82% of their entire GDP to medical expenditures, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, whereas underdeveloped nations contribute significantly less, leading to a lack of funding for healthcare programs for youth,

Alarmed by the increase of 2.7 million people who received zero doses of vaccines worldwide, many of those being youths, in 2023, according to the WHO's Global Childhood Immunization,

Concerned with the lack of equitable healthcare infrastructure, leading to widespread disparities in maternity care, especially for young mothers, requiring an annual decrease of 11.6% globally to achieve the target outlined in UN Overview of SDG 3,

Alarmed by the fact that only 1 out of 5 children have access to vaccinations, according to the World Economic Forum World Immunization Week,

Deeply alarmed that 40% of the youth remain unvaccinated for even first dose of COVID-19 according to WHO's *Immunization Coverage*,

Concerned that 51% of posts on social media, that targets the youth, about health misinformation were associated with misinformation about vaccines, according to WHO's *Infomedics and Misinformation*,

Calling to remembrance of *A/HRC/50/13* that helped strengthen and increase access to medicines and various vaccines around the world, particularly for youth,

Acknowledging girls' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and that in 2023, there were an estimated 1.9 million adolescent girls and young women aged 15-24 living with HIV/AIDS,

Remembering UN Charter articles 2.1 and 42 which aims to keep the sovereignty and traditions of the various countries involved, and to ensure that this resolution does not infringe on these fundamental rights and the transfer of them to the youth of any culture of any individual country,

1. *Recommends* member states to collaborate with organizations that facilitate funding for vaccine production, such as the WHO, Gavi, and the Vaccine Alliance, while prioritizing the immunization of youth;
2. *Advises* providing increased hospital deliveries as well as improved access to comprehensive neonatal care for young women who live below the poverty level and lack access to sufficient healthcare facilities;
3. *Recommends* member states to model after the *Chinese Expanded Programme on Immunization, which achieved a 99 percent vaccination rate*, and provide government-mandated national immunization programs pursuing total immunization among children five and younger by providing increased access to hospital deliveries as well as adequate healthcare in geographically rural areas;
4. *Encourages* member states to push for the adoption of affordable healthcare initiatives such as universal and public healthcare, promoted through youth-focused educational and advertisement programs in public schools and public healthcare facilities in their native tongues in all member nations;
5. *Recommends* that all member states implement public healthcare options to allow for all citizens, notably youth, to have access to immunizations through the growth of national policies stressed by previous *UNGA Resolution A/75/L.4*;
6. *Further encourages* all willing and able member states to contribute a greater allocation of their specified GDP to the support of youth healthcare initiatives and medical expenditures in order to fund and combat the lack of youth immunizations that transcends national borders;

7. *Recommends* the creation of a WHO subsidiary to target the 10 nations that make up 50% of zero-dose children, re-evaluate which 10 member-states constitute the largest portion of zero-dose children every 3 years to maintain this organization's focus on equitable distributions, and focus on the Member States with the greatest need will allow these nations to have a greater opportunity to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through an immunized population;
8. *Calls upon* this committee to provide further support for the WHO's *Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality Strategies*, which gives strategies and capacity building for member-states to prevent maternal death by focusing on providing greater maternal healthcare infrastructure to Sub-Saharan nations as they make up 70% of maternal mortality deaths;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the Global Vaccine Safety Initiative (GVSI) which ensures all countries have vaccine safety, supportive systematic approach for youth into vaccine pharmacovigilance in low and middle-income countries by developing national vaccine safety systems;
10. *Recommends* Member States to adopt WHO's *Global Vaccine Action Plan* that aims to provide free access to vaccines for preventable diseases, especially for the youth, by providing 15 recommendation strategies for global immunization and affirming the effort to prevent COVID-19;
11. *Encourages* Member States to make available toolkits that aid in preventing the spread of misinformation, such as UNICEF's *Vaccine Misinformation Management Field Guide*, which aims to reduce the spread of misinformation by developing an outline framework to support practitioners working on immunization projects to help inform the youth about the benefits of vaccinations;
12. *Further recommends* Member States to provide resources such as frameworks and reliable sources related to youth that will strengthen and increase access to vaccines as outlined in *A/HRC/50/13*;
13. *Calls upon* Member States to draw their attention to *The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which is a set of commitments to end HIV for adolescent girls and young women that was adopted in 1995 and ask Member States to provide further support and empower the rights of adolescent girls and young women and their access to medicinal treatments and vaccines related to these problems;
14. *Encourages* Member States that do not wish to receive one or more of the benefits of this resolution can apply to be excluded in the interest of ensuring that the traditions and other aspects of culture can be passed down to the youth and future generations without interference contained within this resolution.

GA-P-C-3

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of integrating youth into international conversation and having examined UNSC *Resolution 2250* which called for increase involvement of youth in peace process as well as inclusion of youth in policy making decisions,

Deeply concerned that 825 million children will leave school without basic secondary education skills and abilities by the year 2023 according to a report by UNICEF *For Every Child*,

Affirming the importance of youth training and health education programs such in preparation of involvement opportunities reflecting the success of Japan's International Youth Development Exchange Program (INDEX),

Aware of each Member States' national sovereignty and desires for each member state to operate under the proposed global framework in respect to their nation's culture, in alignment with the UN Charter's aim to respect the "principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples",

Drawing attention to the current difficulty in representing diverse youth voices in underrepresented areas through geographical disparities according to the *United Nations Africa Renewal (2017)*,

Recognizing countries' lack of prioritization of materials and resources such as training programs that are tailored towards matching investments towards the need of the youth today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) highlights investments in human capital to be a source of results and help ensure the well-being of future societies,

Noting, a staggering 60% of young people are projected to lack essential skills by 2030, putting their very prospects for dignified lives at risk according to the UNICEF's *Generation Unlimited (2020)*,

Aware that approximately 58% of population in Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are youth and there is a greater need to utilize their energy and creativity according to the UN Conference for Landlocked Developing Countries (2024),

Deeply concerned that 114 million youth have been forcibly removed from their homes and schools according to UN Women's *Statement for World Refugee Day (2024)*,

Deplored that 251 million children do not attend school despite efforts to increase access to educational opportunities according to UNESCO's *Global Education Monitoring Report (2024)*,

Gravely concerned that women have 3.5 times less educational opportunities than men in similar communities according to UN Women's report titled *Transformative approaches to recognize, reduce, and distribute unpaid care work in women's economic empowerment* (2024),

Deeply disturbed by the fact that adolescent girls are usually the most affected by major crises and are more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse and acknowledging that preventative measures including providing education access and life skill building programs, in accordance with SDG 3,

1. *Recommends* the World Health Organization (WHO) take action towards the formation of a Global Council of Youth Voices in order to provide the youth of the international community with a voice within the larger conversation of global issues such as policy discussion, healthcare access, societal equality, and resource distribution, the global council of youth voices will empower the youth to influence global policy on good health and well-being by addressing healthcare, mental health, reproductive rights by collaborating with UN agencies to shape policies to ensure access to healthcare, the Global Council of Youth Voices would also contain sub-councils which would serve as advisory bodies to each committee of the United Nations in order to ensure that youth voices are heard and taken into consideration with regard to each area of discussion and subject matter;
2. *Calls for* provision of funding from UN organizations such as UNICEF, as well as from willing and able Member States, to provide resources, education, awareness campaigns, and promotion of greater job opportunities to empower youth with a voice in larger global conversation;
3. *Declares* that Member States voluntarily participate in the development of individual frameworks for youth involvement, such as encouraging work opportunities, introducing junior assistants from willing and able member states, allowing for international application for United Nations neutral aids, and supporting youth input in debates and discussion, with all youth aids work at the discretion of relevant senior advisors;
4. *Affirms* the importance of respecting national sovereignty and the individual cultures of each nation in order to prevent infringing upon national sovereignty for the sake of implementing a larger global agenda, as we understand that national sovereignty is foundational for the provision of personal autonomy and self-determination which are rights we aim to ensure are provided to the youth of the world;
5. *Emphasizes that in alignment* with the United Nations Agencies Global Forum for Adolescents Initiative, What Young People Want, which has worked with the WHO and leverages digital and social platforms to empower youth by amplifying their voices on critical issues that affect their well-being and should be considered as examples for Member States, by prioritizing their health and its related concerns such as access to

healthcare, mental health and youth well-being, this initiative will foster a more healthy future for the youth;

6. *Calls upon* the the body of the United Nations to take special action to ensure that youth in difficult to areas have equal access to resources that allow youth voices to be heard through the proposed Council;
7. *Encourages* Member States to join programs similar to UNICEF's *Generation Unlimited* which is a program with the mission to skill the world's 1.8 billion young people and connect them to opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and social impact;
8. *Urges* Member States to model after the UN *Conference for Land-Locked Developing Countries* which empowers youth to participate in decision making processes concerning issues that involve the youth like education and access to healthcare, In relation to SDG 3, since it is a critical component of development strategies for LLDCs, this conference involves the addressing of health inequalities and ensuring access to quality healthcare for all, especially the youth in these LLDCs, The youth in LLDCs face significant health challenges due to limited healthcare access which also makes SDG 3 a priority for LLDCs;
9. *Appeals* Member States to implement programs similar to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *The Challenge*, which aims to support girl-centered innovations, and provide affordable, sustainable access to essential reproductive health commonalities, services, and information, with a focus on rural areas and cultural turmoil;
10. *Urges* Member States to adopt UNICEF's *UPSHIFT* which aims to provide a learning journey for youths through facilitating workshops which encourages experiential , entrepreneurial, and mentorship opportunities through workshops and boot camps;
11. *Emphasizes* Member States to model programs UNICEF's Skills4Girls and the GirlUp program from the United Nations Foundation which aim to work with girls around the globe by bridging the gap between STEM educational opportunities amongst girls and boys through implementing digital technology, problem-solving, negotiation, self-esteem, social entrepreneurship, and communication skills;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to implement programs such as the Global GLOW which is an international nonprofit advocacy program which empowers girls by increasing the provision of skills and resources like quality education to enable them advocate for their health and well-being, equipping girls and young women with the knowledge on their mental health and overall wellness will promote self-advocacy and this will support the efforts to achieve SDG 3.

GA-P-C-4

The General Assembly,

Respecting the goals of Article 25 in the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* with hope of creating more accessible health care for all nations regardless of class, creed, or race,

Recalling Sustainability Goal 9 (SDG 9) of building infrastructure to allow for more permanent solutions in developing nations, for general good health in fighting the disparities in global medical supply distribution and the need for a structured, equitable, and transparent system to facilitate the exchange of medical resources,

Taking into consideration the difficulties faced in providing safe and effective access to medical resources such as vaccinations in rural or hard to reach areas as clarified in the World Health Organization's overview on Human Rights,

Endorses the values of creating more equitable and balance world medically, financially, and socially as defined in the SDG 10 which wishes to reduce inequalities globally,

1. *Recommends* to the World Health Organization to establish a WHO-led committee to oversee a medical device surplus exchange between nations, respecting the national sovereignty and cultures of states, while preventing the discouragement of aid or warping the good faith expected in the exchange;
2. *Calls upon* willing and able Member States to increase measures to increase efforts to provide health care in vaccines, disease treatment and comfort, and medical devices, as defined by the World Health Organization, in rural areas defined by the United Nations as communities with a population density below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre;
3. *Encourages* sending guidelines to United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee with the values and implementation of a comprehensive layout to more accurately assess the issues of vaccine distribution to rural areas with special emphasis on the transportation aspect of the provision issue in order to:
 - a. Generate funding from various entities including UN entities as well as NGOs. UN entities that can provide funding towards transportation endeavors include UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA. NGOs that can contribute funds include the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, and the International Vaccine Access Center which have all partnered with the United Nations in past efforts to improve vaccine accessibility,
 - b. Provide the safe and effective transportation of materials from one country to another. This includes outlining safe routes for provision of vaccines which involves keeping the physical integrity of vaccinations as well as prevention

against any potential roadblocks such as natural obstacles including weather events or physical impediments such as land or ocean barriers, including prevention against ill intent such as sabotage, hijacking, or other unanticipated foul play,

- c. Provide transportation vehicles including aircraft, land vehicles, and ocean craft which will be able to effectively cross borders and surpass physical barriers;
4. Calls upon the UN to recommend that the United Nations Committee under the World Health Organization create a rotating committee of 3 G7 and 4 LDC Member States in order to:
- a. Oversee the equitable exchange of medical surplus, as well as the distribution of these surpluses will be carried out by the IMRF which already distributes medical surpluses to 90 member states,
 - b. Monitor and correct any misuse of surpluses and any attempt by member states to exploit this system of surplus exchange,
 - c. Rotate every 3 years between 3 G7 members and 4 LDC's maintaining an equitable balance between those with medical surpluses and those in need of such surpluses.

GA-P-C-5

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the World Health Organization's declaration of health as a fundamental human right, particularly for youth, and the need to bring mental healthcare to the forefront of discussions, especially as the WHO's 2024 report, *Mental Health of Adolescents*, shows one in seven adolescents (defined as ages 10-19) struggle with a mental disorder,

Highlighting the importance of the United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization Joint Programme on Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being and Development of Children and Adolescents, which aims to improve the mental health of young people by 2030 through support for youth and caregivers as well as mental health awareness campaigns through strengthening information infrastructure and collaborative research,

Conscious of the World Health Organizations recognition of mental health, defined as a person's emotional, psychological and social well-being, as a fundamental part of an individual's health, specifically focusing on youth involvement as the World Health Organization implements initiatives like the Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan which aims to bring awareness to mental health through national initiatives to strengthen information systems and research in schools or health institutions,

Alarmed by the negative impact that institutionalized healthcare has on youth, as outlined by the World Health Organization in a report titled *Deinstitutionalize Mental Health Care, Strengthen Community-Based Services*, such as asylums, psychiatric hospitals, and rehabilitation centers, for which many youth lack equitable resources, proper treatments, living conditions, and struggle with overcrowding,

Acknowledging The World Programme of Action for Youth Section D which brings attention to possible cultural impacts and stigmas on receiving mental healthcare and awareness,

Deeply concerned by lack of access to mental healthcare resources and digital campaigns in rural, low-income areas separated from dense urban cities with a high-income population, as evidenced by the World Health Organization's Mental Health Gap Action Programme which states 75% of the population, including youths in low-income countries are unable to access necessary treatment, such as counseling, prevention strategies, and education as these are necessary to maintain long-term mental wellbeing and preserving cultural identity,

Understanding the impact youth have and the trust between them when working with others in communicating the importance of mental health as exemplified in Volume 20 of the *Journal of Mental Health* "A Review of the Literature on Peer Support in Mental Health Services" by Julie Repper & Tim Carter which show how peer support programs led to a decrease in admissions,

Regretting the trauma experienced by youths in rural areas with prevalent armed conflict and gang violence who have limited to no access to resources that promote positive access to mental and psychological development as outlined in the International Review of the Red Cross's report titled *Living Through War: Mental Health of Children and Youth in Conflict-Affected Areas*,

Fully aware of Member States' shifting healthcare and geopolitical landscapes as well as the difficulties of understanding international cultural contexts, the effects of which impact youth patient care as outlined in the United States of America National Library of Medicine chapter 2 of *Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity: A Supplement to Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*, and implementing methods which would collaborate well with these listed above,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to invest in mental healthcare access through mental awareness campaigns targeted towards youth focusing on how mental and physical well-being are intertwined, working with local organizations, non-governmental organizations, and youth-led initiatives to reach local communities;
2. *Recommends* Member States to partner with international organizations in awareness initiatives like UNICEF's OnMyMind Campaign that implements mental health awareness campaigns for low- and middle-income countries in bringing awareness to youth populations through initiatives such as distributing pamphlets and flyers, as well as digital ads where infrastructure is available;
3. *Supports* Member States in the implementation of national policies that support the building of interactive workshops in public schools specifically designed for youth to reflect on their connection with sustainable mental healthcare through partnerships with schools and local non-governmental organizations, such as The Jed Foundation which has expanded globally and offers mental health programming through mental and institutional assessment in order to evaluate youths' wellness state, while still understanding states' sovereignty and cultural values;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to address youth mental health by empowering local communities in mental healthcare through people-based methods, as opposed to institutionalized healthcare, such as crisis hotlines and mobile crisis teams, which can be implemented by states' federal governments working with local communities and organizations to establish centers with mental healthcare services, especially near schools where high volumes of youth live;
5. *Invites* Member States to inform and promote mental health awareness and access to support systems for youth in societies where mental health is not culturally accepted or stigmatized through the implementation of national policies by:

- a. Supporting states in utilizing awareness campaigns directed towards youth such as the usage of WellBeing News, which is a part of the Global Awareness Campaign that acts to share and expand health information globally through technology or physical campaigns, informing them on ways to better mental health and overall welfare,
 - b. Expanding youth programs, like Youth Training Programs that are backed by the UN, in order to promote mental health awareness and increase support systems globally through institutions like the Global Coalition for Youth Mental Health which addresses the burdens of mental conditions that affect the youth, through advocacy and spreading awareness of mental health;
6. *Advocates for* research regarding the implementation of traditional medicine already made available in low-income countries by member states' public healthcare programs, specifically in local mental health clinics in low-income regions, such as herbal medicines combined with modern mental health techniques in a way which preserves the cultural integrity of nations so youths have access to well-rounded and culturally sensitive mental healthcare methods, according to the World Health Organization's Traditional Medical Strategy which sets out to integrate traditional medicinal methods into healthcare systems;
7. *Further invites* Member States to continue work with Non-Governmental Organizations and local organizations, such as the Republic of Korea's Oak Tree Project which provides mentors to orphaned youth, and local organizations, to establish centers for mentorship and volunteer opportunities for youths, especially in low-income communities without access to a wide variety of mental healthcare medication or digital resources;
8. *Expresses its hope for* the implementation of counseling programs by member states through partnership with non-governmental organizations in public community-based facilities focused on alleviating the mental trauma associated with youths living in conflict and gang violence zones reflective of Doctors Without Borders (MSF) work to remove affected individuals from danger and provide them with adequate psychosocial care with special focus on finding mentors for youths with mental health conditions through screened volunteer programs for long term mental health benefits to oppose the effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder;
9. *Trusts* Member States that understand the importance of mental health care but do not wish to implement these guidelines in reaching youth through awareness programs, mentorship programs, and combined efforts with local organizations, non-governmental institutions, and international organizations may opt out in lieu of efforts that would be more successful and efficient in reaching youth according to specific cultural contexts.

GA-P-C-6

The General Assembly,

Guided by The World Programme of Action for Youth, which kickstarted the Global Youth Agenda in 1995, and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) laid forth by the United Nations in 2015,

Believing that technology has the potential to transform how healthcare is administered, and that all youth regardless of socio-economic status should have access to such advancements as laid out in A/RES/76/306,

Addressing the prevalence of unique problems youth in nations that have experienced recent or long-lasting political and civil unrest face, such as addressed in Security Council resolution 2764 (2024), and acknowledging the culturally sensitive and inclusive health education like the program proposed in Security Council Resolution 2601 (2021) and A/RES/74/20 and successfully administered by NGOs such as TOSTAN,

Underlines the importance of transport ways used in health infrastructure such as the WHO's successful involvement in the West Bank in 2019 and emphasises to the advice given by the Secretary General's speech on the 23 of September of 2019 toward the construction and expansion of infrastructure including basic roadways to and from Health facilities and services to further health coverage goals by 2030,

Draws attention to the necessity of mobile health clinics as a tool to provide vulnerable youth with health services in the physical and preemptive categories, looking to the success of Qatar's QEFD project in establishing hospitals and mobile centers in Africa and Asia to meet the healthcare needs of over 110,000,

1. *Calls upon the WHO to establish an International Youth Health Corps (IYHC) under the preexisting Global Health Emergency Corps (GHEC) overseen by the WHO, the IYHC operates as a WHO program which employs volunteer based workers to focus and cooperate with vulnerable youth communities to provide and record existing healthcare issues in developing and war torn states in order to assist incoming aid and new and existing development initiatives, being in line with SDG 4 and SDG 3 the IYHC aims to mobilize young people as community health workers with the goal of training and deploying youth to raise awareness about disease prevention, vaccination campaigns, and mental health advocacy in underserved areas The Global Youth Health Corps (GYHC) can collaborate with WHO and UNICEF to address healthcare inequities;*
2. *Urges Member States to meet the United Nation's target to spend 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) on Official Development Assistance, which in turn will allow developing states to acquire funding necessary to invest in expanding healthcare access and empower vulnerable communities to confidently advocate for their health and future;*

3. *Advises* all Member States to allow NGOs to operate and administer services within conflict zones, so that the most vulnerable youth have access to critical medical care and health-related information;
4. *Underscores* the importance of Developed Member States to bridge the digital divide through cooperation with agencies such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) to ensure that youth in developing nations are not left behind and can benefit from the advancements of healthcare technology such as telemedicine programs, health apps, and artificial intelligence (AI)-powered tools;
5. *Designates* mobile healthcare clinics administered by the WHO within impacted member states as the primary method of reaching the most vulnerable, ensuring well-being and healthy lives for everyone regardless of age, specifically targeting SDG 3.1-4.

GA-P-C-7

The General Assembly,

Recalling the the UNICEF program for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation by 2030 in effort of SDG 5, Target 5.3, the unalienable right to all people, especially women and girls, to promote well-being and ensure healthy living, as affirmed by Sustainable Development Goal 3, *concerned* about the continuation of Female Genital Mutilation because FGM is a major obstacle in the accomplishment of SDG 3, every 12 minutes an infant, child, or woman dies because of FGM related complications,

Alarmed by the treatments of FGM has no health benefits and is harmful for the health of women around the world as demonstrated in the UN digital magazine *Africa Renewal*,

Desiring support for current African-led and member state resolutions such as Maputo Protocol and the Solemn Declaration on Gender equality in Africa, along with new efforts to eradicate FGM,

Cognizant of individual Member State's cultural values and traditions, FGM is regarded by the UN via the Interagency Statement on Eliminating FGM, to be a human rights violation and the devastating health consequences of traditional female genital cutting are detrimental to the international success of the sustainable development goals, child marriage is prevalent in communities that practice FGM, further hindering women's right to freedom and reproductive rights, making them more vulnerable to suffering dangerous injury and increasing the risk of losing their lives due to menstrual, mental and sexual health complications such as hemorrhaging, prenatal mortality or disparities,

Reaffirming the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* that contributes to the legal framework for the protection and promotion of the human rights of girls,

Emphasizing the need to take action on health and education effectively and recalling the resolution WHA61.16 that was passed in 2008 that sought to eradicate FGM, *A/RES/67/146*, which opposes all forms of FGM, hoping for the ongoing success of international collaboration with the UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WHO in successfully decreasing rates of FGM,

Recognizing the preservation of national sovereignty for all Member States committed to eradicating FGM,

1. *Recommends* the African Union, and other member states affected by FGM to adopt and/or build upon preexisting strategies, the National Strategy for the Elimination of FGM by UNICEF, hopefully this will lead to the elimination of FGM internationally by 2030 as well as create the possibility for adhering countries to penalize those who execute such unethical behaviors;

2. *Urges* global collaboration from member states of the highly affected African Union, Middle Eastern and Asian countries along with countries seemingly distant from the issue, on the adoption of The National Strategy for the Elimination of FGM from UNICEF, this strategy provides a holistic and community-based approach that is a leading, successful initiative in Africa and serves as an excellent example of what can be done;
3. *Calls* for further financial support to the African Union for current FGM initiatives to support both national and localized efforts of African nation civilians such as the African Union Initiative on Eliminating Female Genital Mutilation, The Girl Generation: Support to the Africa-Led Movement (ALM) to End FGM/C, and A Father's Love;
4. *Expresses its hope* that Member States, particularly those not impacted directly by FGM, will endorse and support pre existing projects for the elimination of FGM, the inclusivity and cultural sensitivity of the educational strategies of the UN collaboratory organizations: Tostan and The Orchid Project, and the UN Education for All Initiative, Tostan has been particularly successful in Senegal but has guided 9,517 African communities through the process of publicly declaring their intention to abandon FGM and childmarriage, the expansion of Tostan and The Orchid Projects holistic teaching methods and organizations to other member states combating FGM and other womens' health crises would hopefully bring about greater strides towards the accomplishment of SDG 5, Target 5.3;
5. *Urges all* Member States to partake in the international efforts of spreading global awareness and endorsing the right to international education as defined in SDG 4 on topics such as FGM that may be of sensitivity or cultural taboos;
6. *Suggests* that FGM be recognized by all Member States as a health violation towards women and younger girls; recommends for more international awareness such as campaigns; recommends for these issue to be brought up in educational faculties; Suggest for other countries to participate in addressing the matters of FGM;
7. *Recommends* to each individual Member State to decide for itself whether to adopt programs and campaigns, medical education and licensing, and civilian health education remains at the discretion of the participating Member States.

GA-P-E-1

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Deeply disturbed that 90% of the population in the Gaza Strip have been displaced according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) *Situation Report #158,*

Deeply concerned with the 64% poverty rate in Gaza according to the World Bank Update,

Deeply disturbed that out of the 220,000 food kits that were supposed to be delivered into Gaza only 19,000 kits have been delivered according to the Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) *Humanitarian Situation Update #253,*

Acknowledging the significant role that UNRWA play in providing immediate humanitarian aid and relief to Palestinian Refugees as stated in UNRWA report #159 on the Humanitarian Crisis the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem,

Deeply concerned by blocks and loss of funds to UNRWA, which is detrimental to Palestinian refugees, resulting in the loss of \$450 million as of 2024, jeopardising access to immediate relief,

Distraught, knowing that of the over two million hungry Palestinian refugees, the World Food Program (WFP) can only hope to reach half of them per month,

Deeply concerned by 75% of Palestinian crop fields having been destroyed, cattle losses reaching 96%, and two thirds of agricultural wells no longer being functional in a territory where 10% of the economy and 560,000 people rely on agriculture, according to a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) assessment,

Noting that UNRWA must maintain operational integrity with regard to subversion from non-state actors, and an increase in scrutiny from the United Kingdom (UK) with regard to faculty,

Acknowledging the skepticism towards the funding of UNRWA, but the critical importance of the financial support to UNRWA, which have provided vital humanitarian assistance including healthcare, education, food, and aid to more than 5.9 million refugees,

Recognizing that more than 2 million Palestinian Refugees are without protection, food, water, sanitation, shelter, health care, education and fuel according to the European Commission,

Deeply concerned about the rising numbers of children living in conflict zones who are displaced and lack basic needs including safe shelters, as recognized under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC),

Recognizing the efforts of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in working endlessly to ensure the protection of children and providing them with essential services such as healthcare, safe drinking water, medical supplies, and vaccines in Palestine,

Commending UNICEF in providing educational initiatives to Children and adolescents in time of conflict, with the organisation managing to reach 37.7 million displaced children, ensuring that children who are in these international conflicts have access to education,

1. *Encourages* UNRWA Education in Emergencies program to expand to Palestinian refugees residing in host countries through creating safe education spaces and self-learning in the form of alternative education pathways, through partnering with the UNHCR in order to expand their reach;
2. *Encourages* collaboration between International Network for Aid, Relief, and Assistance (INARA) and UNICEF to provide alternative homes to displaced children in Palestine and ensure their protection from harm by creating low-income housing, and making microfinance available to refugees in Palestine;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to increase funding by \$263.3 million for UNICEF to ensure continued access to healthcare, education, safe drinking water, and vaccines to Palestinian refugees;
4. *Reaffirms* the necessity and importance of UNRWA, specifically in its role in providing humanitarian aid and protection to Palestinian refugees;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to acknowledge the importance of the UNRWA’s continued operations and mandate in Palestine, whilst cautioning against any attempts to dismiss funds pertaining to the organisation’s role in the region;
6. *Suggests* that Member States continue contributing to trusted United Nations organisations such as UNICEF and other trusted NGOs;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to work with the OCHA to help open critical border crossings to ensure Palestinian refugees attain the food, water, and basic aid necessary for their survival and short term assistance;
8. *Further requesting* additional funding from the UK directed towards UNRWA’s management reforms; including stronger independent oversight, screening procedures and annual assessments of the UK’s funding of UNRWA;
9. *Supports* swift action to ensure able Member States honor the commitment they have to international cooperation by ensuring the FAO can reach its funding objective of 74.5 million USD;

- a. Able Member States will be determined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) top fifteen donors,
 - b. Of those top fifteen donors, an increased five million per country would be adequate,
 - c. These actions are designed to ensure not only Palestinian refugees are treated in and outside of Gaza, but also hungry refugees globally;
10. *Advocates* for Member States to contribute agricultural utilities and personnel to guarantee the efficient return to a stable self-sufficient agricultural body;
- a. Personnel contributed will be reimbursed in a dollar amount relative to their work,
 - b. Personnel donating their skills to the crisis will be protected under the privileges and immunities granted to U.N. operatives;
11. *Reaffirms* financial support to UNRWA, and emphasizes the importance of monitoring and ensuring the integrity of this identity without being biased;
- a. Supports a task force to investigate and uphold proper staff involvement in the Israel-Palestine conflict,
 - b. Endorse independent audits by external bodies such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) or UN Board of Auditors who ensure that funds are used appropriately;
12. *Encourages* UNICEF's School in a Box, which creates boxes with school material for emergency situations to create a specific box for refugee children who have different needs in Palestine and host regions;
13. *Advocates* for a "Food for Palestinian" initiative modeled after the WFP, GiveForFood by UNRWA, and World Central Kitchen to deploy shipments of essential food items and ready hot meal for refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Syria through United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) h Aid distribution channels;

GA-P-E-2

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Deeply concerned that Gaza is collapsing, with 90% of aid trucks looted, severely disrupting the delivery of humanitarian supplies and putting 945,000 Palestinians at risk, according to *the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Situation Report #150 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;*

Emphasizing the need for secure and efficient aid distribution channels, including escorted convoys, air-drops, and coordinated logistics with international partners, *according to the UNRWA Situation Report #150 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;*

Acknowledging the difficulty of UNRWA in providing aid to the Palestinian people as a result of Israeli bans following allegations against the organization and that more than 75% of the food assistance to displaced Palestinians was provided through the organization, according to the *UNRWA page on Food Assistance;*

Concerned about allegations against UNRWA relating to funds being directed to hostile organizations instead of the Palestinian people, according to the UNRWA official statement;

Acknowledging the previous successful collaboration between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and local NGOs in addressing the need of the displaced population as presented in the *United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP);*

Acknowledging the need to meet urgent humanitarian needs of approximately 5.9 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East, according to a *UN News Report*, particularly those residing in Gaza, while ensuring that this aid is not diverted to fund terrorist activity and endanger regional stability;

Emphasizing the need for collaboration from international bodies like Doctors without Borders, the Red Cross, and the International Aid Transparency Initiative in providing humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees and ensuring the proper facilitation of funds, building on previously successful collaborative projects listed on the UN Partner Portal (UNPP);

Alarmed over the blockade of Gaza which has created dire living conditions, with significant shortages of food, clean water, and medical supplies, according to an *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Press Release;*

Bearing in mind that 90% of children aged 6-23 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women in the Gaza Strip face severe food poverty, according to *UNICEF's Escalation Humanitarian Situation Report;*

Recalling the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949, which require that all parties to a conflict abide by their duties under international law, including international human rights law;

Considering the need for reforms within UNRWA, to be facilitated through increasing transparency, accountability, and expanding the Department of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the *2024 Independent Review of Mechanisms and Procedures to Ensure Adherence by UNRWA to the Humanitarian Principle of Neutrality*;

1. *Calls for* Israel to expedite the issuance of Visas and work permit to Humanitarian workers not associated with UNRWA, to continue provision of aid to civilian population in Gaza Strips,
2. *Encourages* UNHCR to consider partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Palestinian bodies under specifically stated UN conditions and allowing for UN oversight and regulation of use of aid to ensure the prevention of misuse and indirect contribution to religious extremism,
3. *Calls upon* Security Council to collaborate in transferring responsibilities previously carried out by UNRWA to other entities, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and other local NGOs, to ensure the continuation of critical resources such as food, water, shelter, and emergency relief,
4. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the UNRWA *Health Services Program*, in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, which provides routine immunization vaccines to children, by offering medical supplies, funding, and technical support to expand vaccination coverage and improve healthcare services for Palestinian refugees,
5. *Encourages* the reallocation of funding from UNRWA to other United Nations agencies with mandates that include care for Palestinians, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Food Programme (WFP),
6. *Calls for* opening an additional 5 new ports of entry in the territory around Gaza, to increase the total number of ports to 12, with the ports being used specifically and purely for humanitarian aid, and overseen by trusted international institutions; the utilization of land crossings and routes within Gaza are essential for implementing humanitarian operations at scale according to the Humanitarian Access Snapshot - Gaza Strip by OCHA 2024,

7. *Advocates* for redirecting the UNRWA Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Programs through other UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the UNHCR to continue their work in providing shelters and essential supplies, such as hygiene kits, bedding, and cooking utensils, to those who have lost their homes through an organized distribution system, local partners, and emergency response teams to ensure timely and equitable access,
8. *Urges* Member States to reallocate the UNRWA Food Assistance Program to other UN agencies, and calls upon other UN agencies, including the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to ensure the provision of emergency food parcels to over one million Palestinian refugees in Gaza through coordinated distribution networks, including centers formerly run by UNRWA, local NGOs, and humanitarian convoys, while providing additional funding, technical expertise, logistical support, and capacity-building initiatives to ensure efficient and equitable delivery,
9. *Calls upon* the Security Council to make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, in accordance with Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, to enhance collaboration and ensure effective implementation of its mandates,
10. *Calls upon* the Security Council to create a declaration on the importance of innovative alternatives to political restrictions placed by nations on UN bodies, ensuring the continuation of efficient distribution of UNHCR aid, specifically in response to the humanitarian crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory since 2023, and suggests the convening of a global summit to draft and adopt this declaration, involving Member States, UN agencies, humanitarian organizations, and relevant stakeholders to develop actionable solutions and strengthen international cooperation,
11. *Urges* Member States and the UN Secretary-General to support the increase of international investigator posts within the Department of Internal Oversight Services, in coordination with the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), to ensure credibility and accountability within the agency. Further requests the Advisory Commission on UNRWA (AC-UNRWA) to monitor and report on the implementation of these reforms, ensuring compliance with international humanitarian principles and the efficient use of resources.

GA-P-E-3

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Desiring the reduction of violence and destitution in Occupied Palestinian Territory through forward-looking methods of ensuring Palestinian independence rooted in the values stated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on Quality Education as well as no poverty in the ultimate pursuit of self-reliance for Palestinian Refugees,

Concerned by the destruction of essential medical, sanitation, food, education, and social infrastructure in the territory since the events of October 7th, as evidenced in United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) Situation Report #159, and called for within Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #9,

Acknowledging that the Gaza Strip has been afflicted by the violent conflict exceeding the United Nations World Charter for Nature, which has highly affected farmland and agricultural livelihoods, including the destruction of over 2,000 greenhouses and other agricultural sites evidenced in UNRWA Situation Report #159,

Deeply concerned about the sanitation infrastructure in Occupied Palestinian Territory due to ongoing conflict, resource shortages, and restrictions on imports of essential materials; *Acknowledging* the impact of poor sanitation on public health; *Considering* the principals stated in SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,

Emphasizing the need for immediate and coordinated international action to improve access to clean water, wastewater management, and hygiene facilities in Palestinian communities, *Noting with concern* the significant damage to water and sanitation infrastructure caused by conflict and the restrictions that impede reconstruction efforts,

1. *Introduces* the Five Point Palestine Development Plan highlighting five categories crucial to the development and self-reliance of Palestinian society: infrastructure, sanitation, agriculture, education, and achieving self-reliance;
2. *Calls for* a collective effort made by member states, UN agencies, and partnered NGOs, with the goal of funding, facilitating, and ultimately creating the infrastructure needed to allow for a self-sufficient state, eventually relieving the need for additional external aid;
 - a. Collaborating with UNDP to fund and assist in the creation of critical food and water infrastructure, allowing the Gaza Strip to achieve independence from Aid systems for food and Israel for water, with aid funneled into local initiatives to direct assistance to those most dire, as dictated by the community,
 - b. Working with UNHCR and UNRWA together to guarantee the provision of aid, as well as to develop essential medical infrastructure to supplement extant

resources, as directed by intelligence collected by UNRWA, Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), and UNHCR,

- c. Collaborating with local non-governmental organizations to facilitate the development of non-essential and deeply impactful projects such as emergent forms of recreation, as seen in the psycho-social support programming provided by Wabi Climbing in the Occupied West Bank,
 - d. Working alongside UNICEF to allocate funds provided through UNHCR to redevelop necessary educational infrastructure, i.e., schools, universities, child care facilities, etc.,
 - e. Work in accordance with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to ensure the successful implementation of these projects;
3. *Endorses* the creation and use of frameworks already in place to revive land with the collaboration of organizations like Ecowatch and Earthjustice, creating not only a sustainable way of creating food but also a source of income through job creation;
 - a. Recommends utilizing programs such as the ACP Refugee Agricultural Partnership program to train and sponsor those interested in learning and working on farms,
 - b. Recommends further collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) in growing food in harsh conditions using Hydroponics,
 - c. Recommends implementing environmentally friendly sustainable agricultural developmental frameworks discussed in the UNREA-6 resolution under the Environmental Assembly;
4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide immediate humanitarian aid, including water purification systems, mobile sanitation units, and emergency hygiene kits, to areas in Palestine facing severe sanitation crisis; Calls for the training and employment of local Palestinian workers in sanitation infrastructure projects, ensuring community involvement and long-term maintenance of facilities;
5. *Recommends* a multilateral partnership of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNICEF) along with an organization ANERA to promote their ongoing education programs to educate and prepare Palestinian Refugees, allowing them to reach ultimate independence eventually;
 - a. Suggests reforms to educational curriculums to avoid controversy concerning anti-semitic bias,

- b. Invites ANERA to collaborate with UNHCR on a focus of comprehensive family services to provide parents with skill training simultaneous to existing childcare and elementary education services offered by UNICEF,
- c. Expanding the area of operation of aid to Palestinian Refugees through UN bodies - as preceded by the operational scope of extant bodies currently supporting Palestinian refugees within the Occupied Palestinian Territories - as well as in support of the Palestinian Diasporic community in the surrounding region.

GA-P-E-4

The United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees,

Affirming the UN News Article on Gaza's Displaced Children, that over 50% of the population of Gaza are children, with 20,000 of those being orphaned,

Affirming the report from UN Women, which details the unequal suffering of Palestinian women refugees, who account for 70% of refugees and lack necessary feminine hygiene products and the 2021 annual report from UN Women which aims to improve gender-equitable outcomes for crisis-affected and at-risk women and girls,

Emphasising the devastating impact of the conflict on Palestinian children and women; since the aggression on Gaza Strip on October 7th, 2023 there were more than 14,350 child martyrs, constituting 44% of the total number of martyrs in Gaza Strip according to the Palestinian Central Bureau Statistics (PCBS),

Acknowledging that women and children constituted 70% missing persons in Gaza Strip as a result of the Israeli aggression, totaling 7,000 individuals by *the Palestinian Central Bureau Statistics* (PCBS),

Recognizing the crucial role that United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) plays in regards to safeguarding the rights of women and children, specifically educational initiatives that work towards establishing learning centers for young children and adolescents,

Deeply alarmed by the report from Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), that states the increase of mental and psychological damage for women and children in Palestine, being correlated to the escalating violence from the resulting destruction to homes and roads as well as movement restrictions from the West Bank to Jerusalem,;

Deeply concerned by intense mental health problems that women and children are facing due to their long-term exposure to violence, displacement and deprivation that worsen their trauma and block their path to recovery,

Acknowledging the special needs of expectant mothers exposed in conflict zones outlined in the UN Women article "Voices from Gaza: Safa's Perseverance through Pregnancy and Displacement", and the lack of accessibility to maternity care combined with proper nutrition and secure delivery options which impacts the well being of child and mother,

Deeply alarmed by *the UNRWA* United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Annual Report that even though there are 711 schools operating, over 540,000 children still lack access to quality education, highlighting the urgent

need for increased resources and international assistance to bridge this gap and ensure a better future for Palestinian youth,

Recognizing that the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reports women and children with disabilities account for a significant percentage of civilian casualties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt), with 75% of those reportedly injured and 70% of those killed during ongoing hostilities and violence,

Noting the report from UNICEF that states the impact of the *May escalation* resulted in 331 damaged education facilities,

Recognizing the efforts of International Network for Aid, relief, and assistance (INARA) for working endlessly to provide aid and mental health support to children in conflict zones,

Recalling the international law on the rights of education for children as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) mission,

Deeply concerned with the report from UNICEF that found more than 60% of WASH facilities have been destroyed leaving huge number of children without access to clean drinking water, causing waterborne diseases like hepatitis A, polio, and cholera due to water crisis and poor sanitation,

Recognizing the importance of UNRWA's *Back to Learning* program, in cooperation with UNICEF, Education Cannot Wait program, and the World Food Programme (WFP), as they work to assist more than 18,000 children by providing learning spaces in UNRWA's schools-turned-shelters,

1. *Encourages* Member States who have the capacity to take in these orphaned children to do so, and provide them with basic services and needs such as housing, healthcare, and schooling;
2. *Encourages* Member States to provide funding to *United Nation (UN) Women* with the explicit intent of creating safe spaces for women and providing the desperately needed feminine hygiene products;
3. *Urges all* Member States to support the *Teacher Training Program*, which aims to provide education through vocational training centers and teacher training institutes in the West Bank and Jordan;
4. *Supports* the Security Council to require all parties in the Gaza conflict to protect women from violence, discrimination, and deprivation of basic resources by fully respecting and upholding their rights;

5. *Encourages* establishment of mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) programs that address specific requirements of Palestinian women and children by delivering trauma counseling with stress management technique and community support system, by encouraging the World Health Organization (WHO) and prominent stakeholder entities to increase their efforts toward training healthcare assistance that helps patients cope with long-term war effects and displacement issues;
6. *Strongly encourages* the continued support of member states in promoting educational initiatives in Palestine, including the establishment of more secure and safe locations of education facilities:
 - a. *Advocate* for the 'end of violence against children' initiative, with aims of creating a safer environment for Palestinian children,
 - b. *Suggest member states* aim to ensure that accommodations for the most vulnerable of children are provided including accessibility measures for children with disabilities,
 - c. *Calls upon* Member States and stakeholders to support the expansion of the UNRWA Education in Emergencies (EiE) program including through other agencies to provide self-learning materials, psychosocial support, and safe spaces to ensure continued learning for Palestinian children during crises;
7. *Encourages* UN entities such as United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Health Organization (WHO) to distribute productive health supplies such as prenatal vitamins, clean birthing kits and medication for pregnancy;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to increase support for UNRWA's Health Program, which delivers essential healthcare services, including mental health and psychosocial support, to Palestinian refugees, with a focus on women, children, and individuals with disabilities;
9. *Requests* the reinforcement of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Order of 24 May 2024, which will alleviate the mental and psychological stress upon the women and children of Palestine, thus, the Health Department (HD) can increase their work of providing mental health services to women and children in Palestine;
10. *Urges* all Member States to increase funding for International Network for Aid, Relief, and Assistance (INARA) to help provide more aid and help prioritize children's mental health;
11. *Calls upon* UNESCO to establish educational programs like mobile schools, online education platforms, teacher training, for empowerment of educational system for Palestinian educators;

12. *Encourages* Member States to donate one time funding up to \$62 million to UNICEF to help develop water and sanitation infrastructure and supply safe drinking water to vulnerable families and children in Gaza;
13. *Calls upon* the international community to gradually transfer the services of UNRWA's Back to Learning program to its pre-existing partners UNICEF, the Education Cannot Wait program, and the World Food Programme, to ensure the continuation and expansion of educational services;
14. *Ensure* that children have access to safe and dignified housing, sanitation, and clean water, programs modeled after programs like the World Food Program (WFP), GiveForFood by UNRWA, World Central Kitchen to addressing the urgent needs of these young ones living in overcrowded camps or inadequate conditions. To improve living conditions and ensure refugees' health and safety through the provision of adequate shelter and sanitation services,
15. *Strongly encourages* collaboration among all countries to partner with UNICEF's child protection program and other international organizations such as Save the Children to provide a safe haven for Palestinian children.

GA-P-F-1

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Keeping in mind that the United Nations (UN) is experiencing a monetary crisis due to pulled funding by Member States and, as a result, refugees in host countries are lacking all the aid they need, according to the article *Humanitarian Reset* by Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Acknowledging that only one percent of all refugees have access to higher education according to the *National Education Association (NEA)*,

Additionally acknowledging that refugees in host countries often are forced to work in poor or unsafe conditions that are not in line with their rights to decent work as outlined in the *1951 Convention* and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 of the *2030 Agenda*,

Deeply concerned that over 14.8 million refugee children are currently living without access to any kind of education, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s *2023 Education Report*,

Recognizing that refugees in host countries are vulnerable to trafficking according to UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (UNDESA) document *Irregular Migration, Human Trafficking, and Refugees*,

Opposing the lack of healthcare access of refugees globally as a result of poor living and working conditions and systemic barriers, as per a World Health Organization (WHO) report, *Refugee and migrant health*,

Acknowledging the primary purpose of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) that has the mandate to protect and respond to the needs of refugees, asylum seekers, and other forcibly displaced people,

Bearing in mind the 37.9 million refugees worldwide according to the UNHCR *Refugee Population Statistics Database* and the strain that it puts on host countries economies,

Understanding that a number of Member States have a remain in the country of origin policy for asylum seekers, which prompts barriers for higher educational opportunities in host countries;

1. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute between 0.01% of GDP up to 0.05% of GDP to an educational programme managed through UN bodies such as UNICEF and UNESCO that increases social mobility opportunities for those seeking asylum in host Member States;

2. *Calls for* the creation of a higher-education study abroad programme to alleviate stress on low-income host countries and provide education for refugees, ensuring they have access to college education by:
 - a. Establishing a shared student-visa group supervised and verified by the UNHCR between willing Member States to accept refugees into their universities, with current willing members including Finland, Spain, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, and Malaysia,
 - b. Improving the economic conditions of low-income host countries, as refugees would return to their original host countries after their education is completed;
3. *Recommends* that Member States utilize their existing programme budgets to model after the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Decent Work Country Programs* (DWCP) to specifically work toward the realization of decent work for refugees in host countries;
4. *Requests* Member States adopt a programme similar to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) *Educate a Child Program*, a programme which aims to implement educational infrastructure in host countries through the provision of educational materials, contemporary curriculum, and safe and secure classroom environments;
5. *Encourages* the promotion and strengthening of existing UN agreements, including the UN *Palermo Protocol*, to define human trafficking, urge countries to criminalize trafficking offenses, and implement comprehensive prevention measure through:
 - a. International Cooperation to strengthen cross-border cooperation with other countries and international organizations such as INTERPOL and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to dismantle human trafficking networks operating across borders,
 - b. Providing Member States legal assistance to victims of human trafficking, ensuring access to legal representation, protection, and social services while also promoting education and awareness campaigns to inform the public and relevant stakeholders about the dangers of trafficking and the rights of victim;
6. *Recommends* Member States to contribute funds, personnel, and technology to international aid agencies such as the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), which ensures that:
 - a. Any domestic agency will establish an office for international oversight if receiving foreign contributions,
 - b. Contributing personnel will be reimbursed relative to their work,

- c. Personnel will be granted the privileges and immunities granted to UN operatives;
- 7. *Encourages* financial support from Member States such as Spain and United Kingdom to help model specialized programs after the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) to enhance protection measures, provide critical services, such as community mental health, gender based violence protection and respond effectively to the need of refugees, asylum seekers, and other forcibly displaced people;
- 8. *Calls for* the prioritization of funding for The Refugee Response Plan for the Afghanistan Situation 2024-2025 which provides relief to refugees in countries hosting some of the largest current refugee populations in areas such as:
 - a. Healthcare services including mental health and psychosocial support services,
 - b. Access to basic needs including food, clean drinking water, and shelter,
 - c. Supporting the growth of economic self-reliance, promoting workforce involvement and participation in the larger communities of their respective host countries;
- 9. *Encourages* funding towards The Global Compact on Refugees to help strengthen host nations while also allowing access to third-country solutions for refugees to further ease strains and allow a stable environment.

GA-P-F-2

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Alarmed that the number of refugees and internally displaced people is at its highest since the Second World War and that the current humanitarian response has been inadequate in addressing this crisis according to a *United Nations Global Compact Report,*

Deeply alarmed that between 2018 and 2023, an average of 400,000 children were born as refugees, according to *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s Refugee Population Statistics DataBase,*

Fully aware of the *UNHCR Global Trends Report* that states that Least Developed Countries host 7.1 million refugees, and the *UNHCR's 2023 Report,* which states that over 80% of refugees are hosted in low-income and middle-income countries, placing significant burden on their economies,

Emphasizing The 1951 Refugee Convention along with its 1967 Protocol which defines the responsibility of countries to defend refugees so that they can receive access to fundamental rights such as education and employment,

Deeply concerned by the *UNHCR Global Trends 2023 Report,* which announced that the number of asylum seekers reached about 8 Million in 2024, which resulted in an unemployment crisis among refugees,

Affirming that education is a basic human right reinforced in Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* and Articles 13 and Article 14 of the International Covenant on Economics,

Affirming Article 33 of the *1951 Refugee Convention* and its *1967 Protocol* which gives countries the right to deny asylum or refugee status to “a refugee whom there are reasonable grounds for regarding as a danger to the security of the country in which he is, or who, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country,”

Concerned by the *UNHCR Global Trends 2023 Report* that states that 43.4 millions refugees worldwide have been forced to flee their home countries due to conflict, persecution, and human right violations,

Deploring the *UNHCR Global Resettlement Needs 2025 Report,* that estimates approximately 2.9 million refugees will need resettlement in 2025,

Recalling the *UNHCR 2024 Refugee Education Report* which states that 49% of refugee children are estimated to be out of school,

Deeply alarmed by the report from the *UNHCR 2020 Global Report* that more than 1 in 5 refugee women have experienced sexual violence,

Recognizing that in 2022, an estimated 57.6 million forcibly displaced women and girls were living in humanitarian crisis and conflict situations and face a heightened risk of gender-based violence, according to the *2022 UNHCR Global Report*,

Acknowledging the role of the *Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)* since its establishment in 2006 in providing immediate financial resources for emergency aid,

Calls upon all willing Member States to increase contributions to the *Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)* to address the growing refugee crisis, particularly the heightened risks faced by displaced women and girls and urges stronger enforcement mechanisms, transparent fund allocation, and accountability frameworks to ensure effective emergency response and protection efforts,

Aware of the challenges faced by refugees in host countries, as reported in the *2022 UN R*, especially that almost 30 million refugees face discrimination including limited job opportunities, access to health care, and education,

1. *Calls upon* international organizations such as the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) to al fund which can be used to support host countries in Capacity-Building through education and employment programs,
2. *Encourages* the regional organization, including Southern African Development Community (SADC) to enforce cross-border collaboration in sharing their best practices about refugee accommodation to minimize inequality in refugee management and welfare,
3. *Recommended* neighboring countries of host countries to assist host countries in screening refugees to ensure that refugees convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime do not enter host countries and endanger the lives of both refugees and the citizens of that host country,
4. *Calls for* the need for equitable burden-sharing and the implementation of policies that build the capacity of Member States hosting refugees to provide security, employment and educational opportunities to refugees resident in their country,
5. *Call upon* Member States to increase funding by \$10.248 million to (UNHCR) to help expand programs like technical and vocational education and training (TVET) to help refugees with employment,
6. *Requests* Member States to establish a legal framework to guarantee free access to

primary and secondary education for all children, regardless of their gender and immigration status,

7. *Encourages* Member States to model after the UNHCR *Emergency Response Program*, which mobilizes resources, and provide shelter, healthcare, legal support, and protection for displaced populations, with coordination from governments, partners, and communities;
8. *Recommends* that UNHCR strengthen its collaboration with resettlement countries, governments, and international organizations to enhance the *Resettlement Program*, ensuring vulnerable refugees receive the necessary protection, support, and resources to rebuild their lives and integrate successfully into new communities;
9. *Recommends* that UNHCR enhances its *Educate A Child (EAC)* program by addressing enrollment barriers, integrating refugee children into national education systems, and improving education quality through measures like simplified registration, documentation support, cost reduction, and collaboration with local governments;
10. *Urges* Member States hosting refugees to utilize the UNHCR's *16 Days of Activism to Eliminate Violence Against Women campaign*, providing refugee women and girls who have experienced sexual violence with medical care, counseling, legal aid, and safe spaces in order to reduce the impacts of violence against women and girls (VAWG);
11. *Calls for* Central and South American countries to work with the United States to create the local equivalent of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) Legal Support program, to assist refugees in legal matters such as asylum, residency and citizenship and equitably distribute efforts to assist host countries in the region in handling the refugee crisis:
 - a. The United States to provide training and logistical support to select Central and South American countries to set up a local equivalent of the HIAS Legal Support program to resettle and host refugees from Central America, starting with a pilot program in Peru,
 - b. The United States to share this burden by accepting 125 000 refugees in 2025, as decided by the United States President in consultation with the United States' Congress;
12. *Recommends* that Member States support *UNHCR's Safe from the Start Initiative* by increasing funding through equitable and needs-based contributions, ensuring that resources are allocated proportionally based on the severity of crises and the capacity of affected regions; further calls for strengthening partnerships with local organizations by directing a percentage of funds to grassroots initiatives, ensuring access to essential services such as healthcare, legal aid, and psychosocial support, and enhancing

protection measures, including community-based prevention programs and specialized training for personnel to effectively respond to gender-based violence in humanitarian settings;

13. *Recommends* all Member States to support the *International Rescue Committee (IRC) Economic Recovery and Development Program*, which aims to help refugees achieve long-term self-sufficiency by providing access to job training, financial literacy education, and small business support;
14. *Calling upon* all Member States to increase their contributions to CERF in order to ensure that sufficient funding is available to address the growing needs of refugees, displaced populations, and communities affected by natural and man-made disasters;
15. *Requests* UNHCR and international agencies to create job opportunities, mentorship programs, and entrepreneurship opportunities for refugees in host countries.

GA-P-F-3

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting state sovereignty while also protecting the rights of refugee populations,

Alarmed that 7 million refugee children are out of school, according to UNHCR *Global Report,*

Deeply Concerned that 67% of refugees are in protracted situations, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *Global Trends Report,*

Acknowledging the need for sustainable solutions that support the integration, wellness, and dignity of refugees, displaced people, and their host communities,

Noting with Approval the impact initiatives led by Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in accordance with UNHCR Global Strategy for Sustainable Settlements and Shelter,

Recognizing the right to decent and available education amongst the estimated 12 to 18 million displaced persons with disabilities, according to the *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),*

Viewing with appreciation initiatives to increase various vocational training programs instigated by the UN to increase technical training for refugees in their host countries,

1. *Draws the attention* to the importance of promoting state sovereignty and recognizing the struggle some nations may face when protecting both refugees and national citizens;
2. *Calls upon* Member States outside of Africa to partner with the *Instant Network Schools* program founded and funded by the Vodafone Foundation, on providing education according to the SDG4 Quality Education initiatives to refugees in host countries by:
 - a. Transforming classrooms and schools into quality learning environments through modernized technology and digital educational resources,
 - b. Supplying local coaches who provide in-service training and support for learners and teachers;
3. *Encourages* the Refugee Point and Women's Refugee Commission co-founded Refugee Self-Reliance initiative to expand to work within more host countries through helping refugees graduate from international assistance so they can achieve their goals of providing for themselves and their families:

- a. By working with host countries directly including working towards a model built on self-reliance that responds to the urgency and scale of forced displacement today,
 - b. Through a multi-stakeholder approach;
4. *Encourages* Member States to support initiatives as outlined in the GCR, including the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Global Refugee Forum, with aims of enhancing international cooperation;
5. Calls upon Member States to support the construction of environmentally sustainable settlements and shelters for refugees, as stated by the UNHCRs Global Strategy for Sustainable Settlements and Shelter:
 - a. Welcomes Member States to continue support through the allocation of funds from the UNHCRs annual budget to be directed toward these initiatives,
 - b. Urges member states to maintain support for the Invesco Climate Adaptation Action Fund (ICAAF) which aims to raise \$100 million for 2025;
6. *Urges* Member States to recognize the rights of all vulnerable children and refugees to receive accessible and decent education regardless of ailments or impairments and provide them with equal opportunities to receive said education:
 - a. Ensuring equitable and equal access is provided by such as the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD) and with action plans such as the *United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy*,
 - b. Providing available and easily accessible infrastructure to allow the access of school buildings to persons with disabilities,
 - c. Securing in-school resources to ensure the recipients of aid receive their right to education through the collaboration of the *United Nations of Project Services* (UNOPS) and the CPRD;
7. *Takes note of* the United Nations General Assembly *A/AC.96/122* topic of non-refoulement where access to territory is central to international protection and the attainment of rights, which is vital to the UNHCR Refugee Response Plans:
 - a. Urges Member States to acknowledge the UNHCR Non-Return Advisory in Afghanistan while the situation is volatile and uncertain,
 - b. Invites Member States to acknowledge the African Union's Agenda 2063, which encompasses long-term goals for refugee displacement and protection;

8. *Encourages* furthering the development of Technical and Educational Vocational Training (TVET) programs for refugees in their host countries to increase education and job training opportunities for vulnerable populations by:
 - a. Collaborating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and state actors such as national governments to increase outreach into host countries and vulnerable populations,
 - b. Developing goals such as increasing young refugee education rates within the next 10 years,
 - c. Encouraging both national and international groups to provide funding for these programs to help improve the welfare state of their livelihood on a discretionary basis,
 - d. Upholding the right to decent work as defined in the 1951 Refugee Convention.

GA-P-F-4

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with deep concern the urgent need for the improvement of Protection of all refugee rights in residing host countries in light of current conflicts threatening United Nations aims towards achieving peace stated in its charter, Article 1(3),

Acknowledging the standardization of legal asylum granting process among European Union (EU) Member states through regional agreements, including the *New Pact on Migration and Asylum*, as a stimulating example of regional cooperation to ensure efficient protection of refugees in residing host countries,

Emphasizing the importance of legal entry of refugees into host countries to ensure a shorter transition period and mutual respect between refugees residing in host countries and their citizens, recognizing the reduction of legal issues concerning refugee entry consequently reduces isolationist sentiment among citizens in host countries, preventing citizens' willingness to participate in the defense of refugee rights; referencing *Attitudes Towards Refugees in Europe*, 2018,

Concerned by the global inequity in infrastructure and associated regulations for such in both short and long-term solutions in addressing the institutional support of refugee populations within host countries;

Informed by the needs of host countries in supporting large populations of refugees in the short term, as evidenced within the UNHCR charter, and obligated by the 1951 Refugee Convention;

Observing the importance of access to clean water and sanitation, by referencing the principals stated in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #6 and observes the importance of achieving food security and improved nutrition by referencing the principals stated in SDG #2,

Appreciating The *United Nations Charter* recognition of the worth and equality of all people, implying the value of the individual in reorienting broken systems and dynamics as well as the importance of SDG #16 in coherence with the need of refugees equal right of applying to citizenship be protected,

1. *Advises* the United Nations Refugee Agency to Research Projects to conduct a new study under the title Leave No One Behind (LNOB) exploring optimal legal frameworks to standardize asylum granting legal procedure per region:
 - a. Invites a collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) as a mean to creating a successful research,

- b. Collaborating with universities across the globe, as directed by the United Nations University (UNU), to develop a holistic resource to better facilitate the allocation of aid, in accordance and informed by local institutions to best address case specific circumstances,
 - c. Utilizing universities, in collaboration with UNU to offer additional higher education to further the goals of the UNHCR;
- 2. *Welcomes* regional international governmental organizations (IGOs) to contribute research and intelligence to the study, and to collaborate with UNHCR by implementing the legal frameworks recommended following the conclusion of the study:
 - a. Invites the Organization of American States (OAS), the African Union (AU), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to join in effort,
 - b. Proposes yearly summits for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) Research Project and their individual cooperations with IGOs to exchange findings and collaborate on creating draft frameworks,
 - c. Requests collaborating IGOs to allow representatives from UNHCR Research Projects staff to attend regular regional meetings in order to maintain relationship and ensure its advancement;
- 3. *Suggests* a formal analysis of International Organization for Migrations (IOMs) border management training programs with a full history of successes and failures presented alongside their given contexts to be included in LNOB and reminds UNHCR of the willingness of the Red Cross or Red Crescent in past collaborations with UN bodies to manage training programs for border officers, referring to Lithuanian Red Cross as a direct example,
- 4. *Urging* for the Membership, within their capabilities, to maintain resources to support refugee populations for short term holdings, in accordance with such provisions advocated for within the UNHCR programing and the goal of a substantial, effective response within 72 hours of an emergent crisis:
 - a. Encourages the maintenance of safe and hygienic water and hygiene facilities in refugee camps to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, requesting that temporary water distribution networks be maintained and/or installed in refugee camps to ensure immediate access to clean drinking water and wastewater management and seeks assistance from organizations such as the UNHCR, Red Cross, and local NGOs,

- b. Urges the integration of community gardens and small-scale food production in refugee camps to improve nutrition and create self-sustaining food sources; Supports the development of camp-based agricultural training programs, teaching refugees sustainable farming techniques, water-efficient irrigation, and soil management to increase local food production and seeks assistance from organizations such as the UNHCR, Red Cross, and local NGOs;
5. *Advising in earnest* adoption of policies aimed to support sudden growth in population, and associated changes within demographic measures, focused on the support and construction of permanent and fairly accessible infrastructure for refugee populations without the option of repatriation, including all associated food, water, medical, educational, recreation, and other supportive measures needed to support a significant community, within the guidelines of standard domestic practices of the same;
 - a. Implementing guidelines under the UNHCR, to achieve SDG #2, for the goal of achieving zero hunger as a right under UN General Assembly Charter;
 - b. Advising for the development of critical food infrastructure with supportive collaboration World Food Program (WFP),
 - c. Developing supportive initiatives through UNHCR funding to to stimulate the maintenance and development of permanent, accessible, and adequate, water and sanitation infrastructure, equitably allocated within and between host nations to support, spread, and benefit refugees and citizens, citing SDG #6 as cause, with examples of sanitation development initiatives in Africa as framework for expanding programs further,
 - d. Advocating for the creation and maintenance of permanent medical infrastructure in needing regions, as directed by the research and previous efforts made by the Red Cross, or Red Crescent as applicable, and the World Health Organization, in supporting large and rapidly emergent populations;
 - e. Addressing the needs of refugee populations as necessary, emphasizing the disproportionate rate of grievous harm within affected communities;
 - f. Commends all global contributions towards healthcare for refugees in residing host countries in the forms of research programs with intention of furthering research to maximize efficiency,
 - g. Collaborating with UNICEF to guide the development of educational, child care, and certificate programing, creating permanent, comprehensive educational infrastructure in the aim of extending the rights of refugees as defined under SDG #4;

- h. Seeking the possibility for assimilation of refugees in cases where the right to return, under the 1951 Refugee Convention;
- 6. *Invites* Member States to universalize the rights of equal opportunity to apply for citizenship stated in the 1951 Refugee Convention under the articles about right not to be expelled, except under certain, strictly defined conditions (Article 32), right to housing, land and property, including intellectual property (Articles 13, 14 and 21), the right to be issued civil, identity and travel documents (Articles 12, 27 and 28):
 - a. Encourages host countries to continue allowing for the presence of lawyers assisting in cost-efficient legal assistance from the United Nations through the International Organization of Migration, as well as encourages refugees to appeal to IOM employees for assistance in navigating visa and citizenship application processes,
 - b. Recognizes the legal precedence the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has set on Refugee rights through the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

GA-P-F-5

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Deeply concerned about the impacts of climate change on the refugee crisis, with 84% of refugees coming from highly climate-vulnerable countries, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) page on *Climate Change and Disaster Displacement*,

Acknowledging the *Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)* report that details instances of humanitarian aid being seized for nefarious means by certain groups,

Deeply concerned with the rise of abuse and violence towards migrants within host nations, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) continues to receive documented reports of human rights violations and breaches of international law and its conventions, including the *European Convention on Human Rights*,

Aware of the benefits of regional refugee response plans headed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which promote international standards and a platform for host countries to host refugees,

Deeply concerned that three out of every four host countries were hosted in low or middle-income countries near their country of origin, according to the *Global Compact of Refugees Indicator Report*,

Cognisant of the influx of refugees and the lack of resources to developing countries in this regard reported by the *UNDP*, reporting that the lack of funding to host countries causes refugees to be dependent on humanitarian aid,

Further deploring the use and implementation of harmful short-term solutions such as Refugee Camps in host countries, according to the *UNHCR policy on alternatives to camps*,

Deeply concerned with the severity of the human trafficking crisis that is facing countries, especially host countries according to the *UNHCR page on trafficking in persons*,

Appreciating the essential role of multinational organizations such as the UNHCR and UNDP in providing support, resources, and long-term solutions to ensure capacity building of Palestinian refugees and host countries, according to *UNDP*,

Recognizing that aiding forcibly displaced individuals in returning to their country of origin and rebuilding their lives is a fundamental element to the UNHCR's mission and mandate, according to the *UNHCR mandate document*,

1. *Recognizes* the value of addressing causes of displacement in order to manage the increasing numbers of displaced persons globally:

- a. Through programmes such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Task Force on Displacement, through which we will monitor the changing climate in order to recognize and take action towards the most urgent and pressing cases when they arise,
 - b. By providing renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power to low-income countries and incentivizing all nations to follow suit to alleviate the global climate crisis,
 - c. Receiving funding from UN partners like the World Bank;
2. *Implores* the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to create a task force to oversee the proper delivery of aid provided to host countries through this resolution to ensure UN funds are being respected;
3. *Calls upon* multinational organizations, such as the UNHCR and UNDP, to continue and expand their support for capacity-building initiatives that empower both refugees and host countries, especially developing countries, including through increased funding for education, employment, and infrastructure development, including housing, hospitals and increased social amenity;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to uphold the European Convention of Human Rights , which may allow a Global Citizenship Education strategy, referenced by the Irish Aid GEC, to apply to all Member States to ensure education about refugees and the further integration of refugees into host countries:
 - a. As a further effort to bring the focus on issues of climate change, hunger, peace, global inequality, and injustice through levels of public education for the population of the Member States,
 - b. While utilizing the framework by the Irish Aid GEC to be applied to all Member States can combat the growing prejudice towards refugees;
5. Requests increased international cooperation and the use of organizations such as the UNHCR, UNESCO, the World Bank, and UNICEF to support and aid host countries in finding a sustainable solution to the aforementioned issue:
 - a. Recommends the use of grants to fund specific sectors of commerce, specifically from organizations like the World Food Programme (WFP), International Finance Cooperation (IFC), and the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF),

- b. Recommends the use of funding frameworks like the International Development Association (IDA) IDA18 Regional Sub-Window for Refugees and Host Communities;
6. *Endorses* the increase of funding by any willing Member States towards the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help build Regional Refugee Response Plans for host countries;
7. *Authorizes* willing Member States to increase funding for the Global Compact on Refugees to help promote global cooperation, responsibility sharing, and ease host country pressures;
8. *Calls upon* willing Member States to create long-term and sustainable integration policies that move away from refugee camps and instead work on assimilating refugees into society through employment and appropriate housing;
9. *Endorses* an increase of funding by any willing Member States towards the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to help prevent the trafficking of people;
10. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate and cooperate access to safe, dignified, and orderly returns, allowing refugees to voluntary return to their country of origin, simultaneously assisting host countries and working towards expanding UNHCR repatriation programmes such as UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and UNICEF.

GA-P-G-1

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Concerned that 79% of global greenhouse gas emissions stem from transportation, buildings, industry, and electricity production, which contributes heavily to the climate crisis, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Sustainable Infrastructure Green Recovery* report,

Alarmed by extreme weather events, especially droughts, which cause about 60% of deaths due to rising global temperatures according to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) *Drought in Numbers*,

Recognizing the effort of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Greening Education Partnership (GEP) in the implementation of climate focused education programs in relation to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 4.7,

Deeply concerned that climate change had affected 13% of families' ability to afford schooling according to United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) *Climate change education* report,

Fully alarmed that 75% schools were closed due to extreme weather events over the past 20 years, according to UNESCO's *Education and Climate Change*,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank Climate Investment Fund (WB CIF) in the administration of climate focused funding,

Acknowledging the significant role of global partnerships like UNEP's sustainable infrastructure and the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) in providing technology assistance for climate mitigation and capacity building,

1. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with UNEP's *Sustainable Infrastructure Partnership* program that aims to effectively store carbon and other greenhouse gases, by advancing sustainable technologies, facilitating knowledge exchange to mitigate climate issues;
2. *Endorses* Member States to contribute to World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) Mediterranean and pan-European forecast and Early Warning System against natural hazard program, aiming to enhance disaster resilience by providing early warnings through:
 - a. Providing early warnings through real-time data collection, climate models,

- b. Offering collaborative platforms to foster regional collaboration and mitigate natural disaster impacts;
3. *Urges* all Member States to enhance their efforts in implementing climate focused educational programs in collaboration with the UNESCO's GEP including:
 - a. Creating green curriculums to increase awareness and understanding of the issues related to climate health,
 - b. Training community leaders on how to implement long term climate focused policies;
4. *Encourages* Member States to expand on UNESCO's Resilient Schools And Disaster Risk Reduction Education aims to strengthen disaster risk management by offering specialized training in creating and implementing effective school safety plans to prepare for and respond to natural disasters;
5. *Recognizes* the need for climate education using UNESCO-UNFCCC's Webinar Series on Greening Schools which aims to equip educators and policymakers with tools to integrate climate change into education, by providing training on climate-resilient curricula, securing funding for sustainability initiatives, and strengthening institutional policies;
6. *Encourages* the continuation of all member states gaining funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank (WB), and the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) towards the mitigation of climate change, while also seeking support from multilateral banks, and private-sector investors to help continuing the long-term financing for the strengthening of economic and sustainable resilience through the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF);
7. *Urges* Member States to fully utilize the usage of existent climate friendly programs by:
 - a. Strengthening cooperation with UNEP's existing infrastructure partnerships,
 - b. Maximizing the usage of Climate Technology Centre and Network to oversee technology transfer for sustainable energy and the development of low carbon industry development by adopting advanced clean technologies and the implementation of regulatory frameworks that promote sustainability.

GA-P-G-2

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging the need for enhancing disaster preparedness and early warning systems to combat the impacts of occurring climate changes on developing nations in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG-13),

Recognizing that environmental challenges disproportionately affect developing nations as shown in the United Nations *Human Development Report 2020* and that special attention is needed for coastal and island developing states,

Emphasizing Article 7 of the *Paris Agreement* and its emphasis on capacity building and the reduction of countries vulnerability to climate change,

Emphasizing the significance of global economic cooperation in enhancing climate resilience through information sharing and capacity building,

Alarmed that cyclones destroyed a hundreds of homes according to UNCDF's *Climate Disaster Risk Financing Framework and Parametric Insurance*,

Fully alarmed that there was a 69% increase in disaster affected population according to UNSD's *Sustainable Development Goals Extended report*,

Fully aware that the total number of deaths caused only by floods and droughts exceeded 166,000 according to IISD's *Disaster Risk Reduction in an Unstable World*,

Deeply concerned that over 7,500 deaths are due to disaster strikes according to The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)'s *Asia-Pacific Disaster Report (2023)*,

1. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the research, development, and implementation of early warning systems in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by:
 - a. Expanding early warning infrastructure through investment in cost-effective technologies such as satellite data integration and community based monitoring systems,
 - b. Establishing regional networks for technology and data sharing to enable cooperation, leveraging institutions such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR);

2. *Calls on* developed Member States to provide technical assistance and expertise by facilitating technology transfers to developing countries to improve climate resilience which will assist in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States, especially developed Member States to realign or align with the goals of the *Paris Agreement*, specifically, pertaining to enhancing climate resilience and guaranteeing early warning and disaster preparedness access to equip developing nations;
4. *Encourages* leveraging of existing technology and local knowledge while working with existing NGOs and international organizations to create economically feasible and scalable early warning and disaster preparedness systems that are adaptable to natural disaster related challenges specific to each country through:
 - a. Partnership with WMO's *Mediterranean and pan European forecast and early warning system against natural hazards* for disaster preparedness initiatives in mediterranean and European regions,
 - b. Partnership with UNDRR and WMO's Early warning for all Initiative (global) for natural disaster preparedness efforts globally;
 - c. Maximizing the usage of the data collection through organizations including UNDRR with collaboration with GCDAC to distribute findings.
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to cultivate international cooperation, partnerships and initiatives that promote information sharing, economic growth, sustainable practices, technology sharing, and capacity building initiatives to foster global solutions for the enhancement of disaster preparedness through:
 - a. Information sharing by utilizing platforms such as such as Senai Framework And the Global disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) for the enhancement of real time data, and optimal practices,
 - b. Sustainable practice participation through adherence to UNEP's Climate Resilient initiatives and adoption of environment based solutions in disaster risk management,
 - c. Sharing Technology through programs such as the Global partnership for Sustainable Development Data, and World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery;
6. *Recommends* UNCDF's Climate Risk Financing Framework and Parametric uses parametric insurance to provide quick financial assistance to communities affected by

natural disaster by utilizing parametric insurance products that automatically trigger payouts based on readily available weather data;

7. *Draws attention to* UNEP's Ecosystem based Disaster Risk Reduction aims to raise awareness of the potential of Eco-DRR approaches and catalyse increased public and private investments in energy infrastructure, by actively managing natural ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands and coral reefs;
8. *Endorses* that Member States aim to manage the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and coordinate humanitarian response to disaster by CERF's funding tool for responding to climate-related issues which will help develop capacity in order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 13.

GA-P-G-3

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing the efforts put forth by United Nations Member States to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 13, and recalling past actions such as the *Paris Agreement* and Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging the goals of the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries (UNTB) and the financial involvement of developed countries through an international fund to uplift the global south and other vulnerable countries would promote various levels of economies, and therefore the global economy,

Recognizing A/RES/76/210 access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all which calls for increased access to green and renewable infrastructure while also recognizing the financial and technological difficulty developing countries are experiencing in implementing green or renewable infrastructure measures to combat climate change, due to the expensive nature of sustainable practices,

Declaring support for those developing Member States not included in the UNTB whose populations are supported through less efficient energy sources and technology, further improving said systems,

Stressing the need for global partnership, higher financing, and technology transfer to speed up sustainable development and help combat natural disasters, as well as look towards existing global partnerships like the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as well as the UNTB,

Concerned for underdeveloped countries that are facing disproportionate challenges in managing climate change and its impacts, as well as focusing on the need for infrastructure that promotes renewable energy to achieve climate neutrality in the near future in accordance to SDG 13,

Referring to A/RES/2626(XXV) International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade passed in 1970 in which developed states agreed to give 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) for the purpose of economic development,

Noting with deep concern, the recent *UN State of the Climate 2024 Report*, stating greenhouse gas emissions over the last decade have been the highest on record, and that since 1750, the carbon in the atmosphere has increased by 51%,

Noting the diligence of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) involved in promoting climate resilience and being leading donors in the renewable energy sector such as the Natural

Resources Defense Council (NRDC), The Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Health & Environment Alliance (HEAL),

Recognizing the United Nations resolution *UNEP/EA.5/Res.9 sustainable and resilient infrastructure*, and its influence on *Member States* to take a multilateral approach to installing infrastructure that is both climate resistant and reliant on renewable energy,

1. *Establishes* the Green Energy Development Fund (GEDF) in addition to a coinciding oversight council which will promote sustainable energy practices and energy usage, also establishing a set of goals that *Member States* are strongly urged to follow to access the GEDF in order to:
 - a. Show the need for sustainable energy infrastructure based on United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) Environmental Indicators in order to fairly and effectively allocate funds from the GEDF,
 - b. Submit what actions they wish to take with the funds provided,
 - c. Submit an application via their respective UN delegate to the GEDF council,
 - d. Have nationally determined contributions in place that ensure appropriate allocation of funds from the GEDF;
2. *Establishing* a council to oversee the GEDF that will contain nine members, of which five must be from developing Member States and four from developed Member States and will be elected by the UNEA body, for a term of two years, that will perform multiple functions:
 - a. Set a system of rules and guidelines for council members to follow,
 - b. Assemble annually to review applications and audits from developing countries and approve funding accordingly,
 - c. Allocate necessary resources to perform an initial collection of data and audit in Member States that do not have the ability to do so while also further continuing to allocate resources in the future if countries are still unable to fund their own data collections and audits;
3. *Suggests* that developed Member States give 0.3% of their Gross National Income (GNI) toward the GEDF to support developing nations, and in return would receive future open negotiations in investments, and upon completion of at least two-thirds of SDG 13's targets, this committee will reevaluate the allocation of funds and reduce the funds required from Member States;

4. *Calls for* international cooperation on the issue of technology transfer, capacity building, and knowledge transfer to ensure that vulnerable and developing countries will be equipped with the latest and most efficient information concerning renewable and sustainable infrastructure and development with the support of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) by strongly urging Member States to support the GEDF, request funds from the GEDF, and share climate technologies between each other, emphasizing action in prioritizing developing states in acquiring green and resilient energy infrastructure and technology over climate education policies;
5. *Encouraging* Member States to take on a multi-faceted approach in building climate-resilient infrastructure and establishing training programs to be run by NGOs which will follow the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to effectively sustain said infrastructure and the climate action efforts in developing countries;
6. *Calls upon* the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries to offer development assistance in relation to technology sharing while emphasizing sustainable infrastructure development;
7. *Recommends* prioritizing the need to involve NGOs like the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet and Global Environment Facility to equip these developing countries with clean energy in order to bring them closer to global climate neutrality goals, along with the distribution of resources and funding.

GA-P-G-4

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of sharing technology and information to the general populations of Member States about the threat climate change poses to the globe through the UN Environment's Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS),

Reaffirming the importance of the *Paris Agreement* and *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* as a crucial part of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 through educational programs, international cooperation and technology sharing,

Concerned that agriculture and land-usage changes account for 31% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, marking the agricultural sector as a major contributor to climate change as noted in the UN-DESA's *Circular Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development (2021)*,

Deeply alarmed that 28.9% of the population, about 2.33 billion individuals, face moderate or severe food insecurity as a result of adverse climate conditions, as noted in the *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024* report,

Disheartened that over the last 30 years, 3.8 trillion USD worth of crops and livestock production has been lost due to disaster events, according to *The Impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security (2023)* as prepared by the Food and Agricultural Organization,

Emphasizing the need for funding scientists within and between individual Member States to better understand the threats of occurring climate changes on a localized and global level,

Recalling the financial commitment within SDG 13, Target 4, in support of the Green Climate Fund to provide \$100 billion a year in aid from 2020-2025 in the support of developing states,

Recognizing the commitment of developed states to mobilize \$100 billion in climate finance for developing states between 2020-2025, as stated in the *Sustainable Development Goals 2023 Report*,

Acknowledges the importance of climate-resistant infrastructure for at-risk developing nations such as Small Island Developing States,

Recognizing the unique risk of Small Island Developing States to the effects of climate change, their inability to address their need without external investment, and their difficulty in accessing substantial funding for the development of adaptive infrastructure,

Deeply concerned about the 43 billion USD in damages globally caused by an increase in natural disasters due to climate change,

Supporting the further implementation of clean energy in all States in order to achieve the goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, as was set out in the *Paris Agreement*,

Noting with deep concern, the *Infrastructure for Climate Action* report by UNOPS, UNEP, and the University of Oxford, concerning decarbonization and quality of life of people everywhere,

Further Noting the importance of taking immediate action in accordance with existing procedures and the mandate of the UNEA to reduce the worldwide carbon footprint,

Emphasizing the need for the furthering of technology and information in favor of the UN Technology Bank whom ensures that sharing this technology in developing nations in search of enlightenment on the adverse effects of climate change and the encouragement of developing new, affordable technology will result in meaningful impacts,

Acknowledging the new development and implementation of generative AI, and therein the data centers drawing large amounts of energy to support them, as mentioned in the *Navigating New Horizons* report,

Contemplating principles 2 and 3 of the 1992 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* on giving full consideration to developing countries and focusing on cost-effective measures to combat climate change,

1. *Recommends* Member States expand the language availability and content breadth of The One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership's eLearn *Think Talk Act Climate Partnership*, which works to foster capacity building and technological innovations through online learning specifically focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation in a variety of areas, including green and circular economies, through further implementation of best practices in order to expand availability to more developing Member States;
2. *Invites* Member States to create model programs like the *National Climate Change Learning strategy* that works to encourage the awareness of climate education and technology into primary and secondary education by changing schools' curriculums and providing teacher training to:
 - a. Suggest a climate change unit in schools' science curriculums through innovative academic research on climate change policies in order to build knowledge on climate change on a scientific basis,
 - b. Provide students with resources such as computers and online learning programs that address how to combat climate change and what it is in order to build supplemental knowledge on climate change,

- c. Train teachers on how to teach students about climate change on all levels in order to address climate change effectively and scientifically with students;
3. *Calls for* further expanding technology transfer and knowledge sharing from developed to developing and least developed countries in their transition to sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and climate change combined through initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, and United Nations Development Programme *by* providing training programs with a focus on implementation and improving the local experience in sustainable renewable technologies as outlined in SDG 13, utilizing partnerships through the World Bank and The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and ensuring that vulnerable communities, particularly national minorities, are recognized and included as a part of climate action initiatives and capacity building, specifically in decision-making;
4. *Recommends* Member States to model technology sharing programs after WMO's Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Early Warning Services program, which aims to improve extreme weather warnings in urban areas and fluvial navigation channels by strengthening observation and forecasting networks and providing accurate, timely information to users and decision-makers;
5. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Fund direct funding towards researching the adverse effects of climate change, specifically in developing Member States, and openly share information and results from scientific research and institutions through the UN-iLibrary and UN Digital Library;
6. *Encourages* Member States to enact similar policies such as The Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Program, which offers grants to those researching climate change, and Erasmus+ (2023/2002(INI)), which offers grants to higher education institutes to build similar institutions in developing countries in order to promote cooperation across the world, especially in countries seeking education and funding and increase the affordability of newly developed technology;
7. *Instructs* developed states to continue mobilizing funds in alignment with Target 4 of SDG 13, with developed states mobilizing \$125 billion per year from 2025-2030 for investment in the *Green Climate Fund* to fulfill their commitment to developing states to mobilize resources as a way to unilaterally enhance the climate action effort;
8. *Urges* Member States to direct funding efforts for developing countries through the Loss and Damage Fund established at the 2022 United Nations Climate Conference (COP 27) to canalize and distribute financial support evenly across these under-developed regions;

9. *Further* recommends Member States to create regionally specific programs focused on the agriculture sector, using the World Food Programme's *Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR)* in the Pacific region as a model, which provides technical assistance in climate resilient agriculture production by examining climate change's effects on different livelihoods related to food production;
10. *Requests* Member States to integrate the mission of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to foster global partnerships to overcome challenges and bolster agricultural innovation by utilizing inclusion and technology sharing of climate-smart agriculture and food systems in areas impacted by altered weather patterns as a result of climate factors;
11. *Further invites* the Member States to expand upon their Nationally Determined Contributions for the inclusion of farmers, fishers, and business owners to have access to comprehensive and tailored national programs that allow them to affordably manage and transfer risks caused by increasing climate variability through helping farmers and fishers recover significantly from natural disasters caused by climate change;
12. *Urges* developed Member States to prioritize investment for adaptive infrastructure projects in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through the *Green Climate Fund* by accelerating grant approval in order to create more sustainable infrastructure in SIDS;
13. *Recommends* that actionable steps be taken, specifically further research into the best methods to reduce carbon footprint and to incentivize the private sector in creating better, more sustainable, business practices and lower general business's carbon footprint, recognizes the need and importance of further research into what steps can be taken to reduce the carbon footprint most effectively, additionally recommending member-states instill additional programs nationally to enhance the goals of SDGs 13 and 14 and the matters within this clause, specifically through endorsing sponsorships to private programs like *Walmart Inc.'s Project Gigaton* and other programs as such, and directing this initiative to be under the purview of the UN Environment Programme;
14. *Endorses* within local economic development industries, with oversight bodies, having an alliance with green energy investors that implements knowledge, plus organizational sharing of funding opportunities, that will allow local communities to be at the helm of implementing and managing capacity-building and job oversight;
15. *Suggests* that Member States, if they do not already, enact similar policies to the Forest Act (No. 1093/96) to plant four trees for every tree harvested so such harvested trees can be used for infrastructure including the building of multistory buildings, the production of clothing, and battery production, to enact this acts such as the Forest Improvement Decree (No. 437/87) can make funding available to promote forest improvement works so manufacturers using fossil-based raw materials are motivated to

replace such sources with renewable wood-based products as these products are easily recyclable and reduce and absorb CO2 admissions;

16. *Strongly recommends* the development of sustainable, supportive infrastructure powering data centers associated with enabling generative technologies as regulated by the UNEP, in order to establish green energy methods to power these data centers, specifically investing in solar, wind, and hydroelectric powers in correlation with SDG 12 and SDG13;
17. *Encourages* Member States to work towards sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration in accordance with the guidelines of *The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* in order to counteract the loss of usable agricultural land, biodiversity, erosion, and the displacement of Member States' populations;
18. *Calls upon Member States* to promote the *Paris Agreement's* Article 4 during the negotiation and establishment of global partnerships by allowing the least developed countries and Small Island Developing States to communicate their strategies and special circumstances within national borders and multilateral agreements.

GA-P-G-5

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of economic development and growth to build economic and material resilience and capacity to encounter natural disasters on the global stage in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13,

Concerned by the lack of economic and infrastructural growth which leads to underdeveloped countries lacking proper funding needed for economic and sustainable capacity building,

Reiterating that every country maintains its national sovereignty and self-governance, in alignment with *Chapter I, Article 2* of the *UN Charter*, yet still strongly encourages Member States to take steps towards their economic development and growth,

Acknowledging the historical commitment and shared responsibility of developed countries to assist developing countries in climate action and renewable energy technologies, providing financial assistance and capacity building through the Green Climate Fund and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Believing that through the implementation of newer innovative infrastructures, underdeveloped nations can build upon their economies and capacity to encounter natural disasters by utilizing already existing methods and implement SDG 17,

Confirms the guidelines of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* and *The United Nations Economic and Social Council* on building economic partnerships, which offer investment opportunities that are essential towards functional frameworks and governance, ensure profit-sharing motivations that encourage broad participation and success instead of a loss of capital investments which aligns with UNDP,

Assessing the linkage between scientific certain and proven levels of social vulnerability, poverty, and natural disasters to the decline of the planet's ecosystems detailed in the *2024 United Nations Development Programme Global Policy Network Debrief*,

1. *Endorses* the implementation of programs to assist with industrial damages as a result of natural disasters;
2. *Guided by Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, through United Nations program initiatives such as the United Nations Disaster Relief Programme that offers mitigation to and response mechanisms for natural disaster responses;

3. *Invites* UNDP in partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and IPIECA, to continue its outspoken and financial support for oil and gas companies to establish wellness programs for their workers that include awareness and education, positive health messaging, worksite activities, improved food options, and personalized case management services for chronic diseases;
4. *Encourages* inclusive economic growth as is outlined within Sustainable Development Goals 13, 9, and 8, with program initiatives such as UNDP, which promotes inclusive economic growth by economic diversification;
5. *Urges* the acceptance of Member States individual, economic and environmental decision-making processes under the guidelines of the *Kyoto Protocol* and climate financial advice from the International Monetary Fund to work towards multilateral agreed goals between Member States when combating current climate disasters;
6. *Calls* for increasing financial support from developed countries to existing climate funds, such as Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) by providing assistance to developing countries to:
 - a. Expand the access to loans and grants for developing sustainable infrastructure for developing nations,
 - b. Focus on the funding of renewable energy projects, including wind turbines and solar panels;
7. *Expresses its hope* for further collaboration in SDG 17 initiatives in underdeveloped countries and for a broad spectrum of opportunities through private and governmental investors to ensure management oversight and framework partnerships:
 - a. By the emission reduction and greater environmental sustainability through the reduction of greenhouse gases,
 - b. Following gas emissions collectively by adapting to cleaner coal, oil, and nuclear power, and expanding the renewable energy sector as far as economically feasible and profitable within targets outlined in Assigned Amount Units and *Quantified Emission Limitation and Reduction Commitments (QELRC)*,
 - c. By collaborating with the *International Renewable Energy Agency (IREA)* in supporting all Member States in transitioning at their own pace into renewable energy;
8. *Calls upon* countries whose reliance on fossil fuels surpasses 50% to implement cleaner oil sector practices and explore innovative fracking technology;

- a. Oil and Gas Methane Partnership,
 - b. Enhancing the COP from where it is currently,
 - c. Implement clean practices such as outlined in the Spill, Prevention, Control, and Counter Measure Regulation;
9. *Seeking* to incorporate corporate and private investment opportunities to promote economic infrastructure and capacity developments for underdeveloped countries towards implementation of new and existing technologies;
10. *Invites* the trade of energy between regional partners to support the inclusion of renewable energy sources from Member States to combat energy poverty and lack of access to green power supply;
11. *Declares* the endorsement and continuation of the *Poverty-Environment Action for Sustainable Development Goals Initiative* to alleviate impoverished societies by developing sustainable and economic growth through the consideration of each Member States' scientific research efforts, vulnerability, poverty, and disaster risk rates.

GA-P-H-1

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recognizing the need for global cooperation to adopt and implement ambitious marine policies that would combat marine degradation that is caused by illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, waste pollution, and coral bleaching due to the state of emergency stated by the *Sustainable Development Goal Report of 2023,*

Advocating for stronger international partnerships to facilitate knowledge exchange, enhance marine conservation technologies and suggesting stricter regulations on marine pollution, in alignment with the goals highlighted in *Sustainable Development Goal 14,*

Suggesting to Member States to reach and maintain heightened awareness to the dangers of waste and/or plastic pollution in our oceans as for example mentioned in the *Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML)* and the abundance of oil spills and the pollution of incoming imports and exports,

Emphasizing United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14 (End Plastic Pollution: towards an international legally binding instrument) on the establishment of the *Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC)* on Plastic Pollution,

Having considered the effects of eutrophication on coastal waters through agricultural run-offs, sewage discharge, and industrial waste leading to an explosion of algal growth which is depleting oxygen levels in the water,

1. *Urges Member States* to implement national and regional action plans within the sovereignty of their respective nations and territories to combat marine degradation in order to assist in the protection of the world's seas and oceans;
2. *Calls Member States* to collaborate with the *International Marine Organization (IMO)* facilitating cooperations between *Member States*, organizations, research institutions, and private actors to:
 - a. Seek funding for the development of surveillance technologies to protect marine ecosystems with the Environment Fund,
 - b. Deploy these technologies for marine conservation efforts such as biofilters for waste treatment, Artificial Intelligence powered by hydrophones for the detection of illegal fishing activities, coral nurseries to preserve marine life, and autonomous drones to clean up plastic waste;
3. *Suggests* the use of funding by the United Nations Environment Fund under the United Nations Environment Programme to offer developing countries technology and training

to perform similar surveillance flights as the *European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)* to observe imports and exports to ensure that noxious emissions and spills are reduced in fear of hefty fines from local and regional authorities which can foster cooperation between under developed *Member States* and developed nations;

4. *Reiterates* the importance to *Member States* of building closer partnerships as vital for oceanic preservations with civil organizations and NGOs by following the guidance and frameworks of the *INC*;
5. *Encourages* the permanent halt of the flowing of urban run-off and power plant emissions into the coastal waters which is causing the contamination of oceans and overabundance of phosphorus due to run-off fertilizers in reference to *Tackling Harmful Algal Blooms* which will aid in the protection of the world's oceans.

GA-P-I-2

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Acknowledging the infrastructure for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) capacity building initiatives for fisheries, pollution, and rising sea levels controls and managements towards renewable coastline, ocean and seas as a resource and as potentially protected areas of unique concern,

Deeply Alarmed that coastal cities are more at risk for water related hazards such as surges, increased waves, and precipitation events,

Concerned that Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) poses significant threats on marine biodiversity and ocean pollution, as well as on the economy, food security and marine diversity of coastal communities, as outlined in SDG 14,

Reaffirming that goals outlined in SDG 14 and United Nations Development Programme as crucial steps in achieving sustainable use of oceans and conservation of marine biodiversity,

Concerned that IUU leads to loss of possible government revenue and economic opportunities, especially in local fishing-dependent communities,

Recognizing the rights of sovereign States to legislate and dictate climate actions throughout their region, including breakaway States, in accordance with the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*,

Welcoming the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in helping states to establish nature-based policies to protect coasts from erosion,

Considering the harm of overfishing and species endangerment, policies such as the *European Union Common Fisheries Policy* can serve as a model to other Member States to evaluate fishery data and the abundance of commercially important fish to base annual catch quotas on scientific data and assessments,

Approving the individualized frameworks for sustainable fishing created by members of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency and the success of the Pacific Islands Forum in implementing these frameworks,

Observing that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have contributed less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, the unique risk of permanent inundation, and their ability to address these issues independently and the similar risks facing developing low lying coastal states,

Concerned that up to 33 billion tons of plastics are projected to impact the ocean by 2050 due to continue global production at current rates, according to *UNEP's Addressing Marine Litter and Microplastics*,

Acknowledges a significant amount of marine pollution has been caused by land-based pollution as outlined in the *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Marine and Land Based Pollution*,

Alarmed by the research done by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) that says by 2050 plastic will likely outweigh fish in the ocean,

Fully aware that 4,900 metric tons of plastic pollute landfills and environment, causing harm like microplastic-related diseases according to the United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)'s *Accelerating Regional Actions for Sustainable Oceans in Asia and The Pacific*,

Reminds Member States of their commitment to establish a global plastics treaty under the UNEA 5.2 mandate,

Noting with admiration the work and mission of the Global Cooperation to Reduce Marine Litter sponsored by the UNEP that unites governments, civil society, local authorities, academia, and the private sector to find realistic solutions in reducing and managing marine litter,

Alarmed by the negative impacts commercial overfishing from private companies has on marine ecosystems as outlined in *A/61/154 Impacts of Fishing on Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems*,

Aware that 62.3% of global fishery resources were in decline by 2021 due to overfishing, pollution and poor management, according to United Nations Statistic Division (UNSD) *The Sustainable Development Goals*,

1. *Pursuing* framework initiatives for renewable fisheries and pollution management for implementation of SDGs and UN authored framework operatives such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) which regulates shipping plus protect marines, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which set guidelines for responsible fisheries management, protecting marine habitats, and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Initiatives that promotes sustainable marine conservation and management in less populated oceans, seas and coastal areas;
2. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs such as the Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Built Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean (BERLAC) project to other coastal regions which aims to strengthen coastal capacities through disaster resilience, sustainable development and climate resilience by building and reinforcing existing buildings;

3. *Encourages* the body to recognize the authority of Member States in dictating their climate policy on unrecognized breakaway States under their jurisdiction in accordance with the above-mentioned policy, governing states may issue a request of negotiation to the Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives, should unrecognized actors not incorporate climate policy;
4. *Endorses* the use of nature-based policies to combat coastal erosion through the protection and reestablishment of coastal forests, dunes, marshes, and reefs;
5. *Advises* Member States to develop individual frameworks for sustainable high sea fishing aiming to increase international cooperation by improving dialogue between regional agencies and individual implementation of sustainable fishing management goals by 2050;
6. *Endorses* implementation policies to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing that align with the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and SDG 14 by:
 - a. Implementing stricter surveillance, and monitoring mechanisms to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and minimizing marine pollution while also protecting marine biodiversity,
 - b. Calling upon coastal nations to strengthen regional corporations and legal frameworks that will prevent IUU fishing, increasing implementation against foreign-flagged vessels that are operating illegally in exclusive economic zones,
 - c. Establishing stricter port state measures that are in alignment with the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), to ward off illegally caught fish from entering any international markets;
7. *Encourages* coastal nations that are dependent on fisheries to strengthen their legal frameworks that force harsher penalties against parties engaging in IUU fishing while also ensuring a fair enforcement to protect smaller-scale fisheries;
8. *Recommends* the UNDP prioritize allocating funding to SIDS and developing low lying states and implementation of adaptive infrastructure modeling the *Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project* and the *Integrated Coastal Management Plan* of the Partnership Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia to protect these states from the increased risk of storm surge and permanent inundation;
9. *Proposes* fellow Member States share technologies and information regarding safe oil practices such as satellite and drone technologies and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's);

10. *Further Recommends* fellow Member States consider working with NGOs such as the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) to implement safe oil practices within oil and gas sectors if needed;
11. *Urges* Member States to partnering with IMO's Glitter Partnership which aims to reduce plastic litter from maritime and fishing industries through improving port reception facilities, promoting biodegradable fishing gear, implementing training programs on waste disposal, and increasing recycling initiative;
12. *Encourages* all Member States to partner and interact with the International Maritime Organization Marine Environmental Protection Committee to remove inorganic marine pollutants from oceans specifically from fishing industries;
13. *Recommends* Member States to try to reduce their production and use of single use plastics overall in accordance with the UN Environment Programme's Life Cycle Initiative;
14. *Urges* Member States to support developing states with the intent to lower sea levels through coastal infrastructures such as building adaptive infrastructure to protect the borders of SIDS by developed states, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and work to reduce rising global temperatures and give funds to underdeveloped nations so they are equipped to handle rising sea levels;
15. *Draws member states attention to* the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee under the United Nations Environment Programme which works to cooperate in establishing a global plastics treaty while considering the marine environment through negotiations between regional governments;
16. *Recommends* Member States to expand collaboration with NGOs such as Sustainable Coastlines active in the Pacific region, which works to train citizen scientists in litter intelligence to facilitate coastal cleanups and audits to collect data to identify the most common forms of coastal pollution which is further utilized in order to make recommendations to policy makers and governments towards state specific needs;
17. *Advises* Member States to participate and collaborate in association with the Clean Seas Campaign to address the source-to-sea approach focusing on the root cause of marine plastic pollution as well as mitigation techniques and best practices in regards to single-use plastic production and management to protect all waters and ecosystems from marine litter and plastic pollution by: Using floating booms in connecting rivers which can collect debris and slow the spread of oil spills and by Implementing innovative technology such as bubble barriers which help to prevent plastic from ending up in oceans and seas;

18. *Further endorses* that UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities aims to the increasing problem of urban waste by empowering cities, reducing environmental pollution by provide training and technical support for sustainability;
19. *Encourages* Member States to oppose overfishing tendencies by increasing oversight of private fishing companies by Member States national governments;
20. *Urging* the UNCLOS to commit to reducing marine pollution, Establishing more marine protected areas, promoting sustainable fishing practices, and enhancing international cooperation.

The General Assembly,

Fully aware of the M-23 armed insurgency, which has launched a surprise attack on Kinshasa, the capital city of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),

Mindful that the active M23 insurgency is attempting to seize power through coerced electoral forces, in violation of international legal standards as outlined in the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), particularly Article 25, which guarantees the right of citizens to freely participate in genuine elections without coercion, manipulation, or fear of reprisal, thereby undermining the values of democratic governance and the right to self-determination,

Fully aware of the United Nations' SDG 16, which advocates for the continued mission of peace among nations,

Reiterating its strong support for territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo within its internationally recognized borders,

Recalling the United Nations Office to the African Union's (UN-AU) partnership established by the General Assembly in 2010, outlined in *A/RES/64/762*, which recognizes that the partnership's objective is to prevent conflict and mediate diplomacy among African nations,

Further recalling The Secretary General's 21 March 2024 report *S/2024/251* clause 90, which called upon foreign armed groups to lay down their arms and partake in the disarmament process immediately,

Mindful that the UN Security Council (UNSC) has adopted a resolution on 21 February 2025 urging Rwandan Defense Forces to immediately halt funding to the M23 movement,

Gravely concerned at the continued presence of foreign forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which prevents the Congolese Government from exercising its full sovereignty over all Congolese territory,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stipulated that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms Limitation, knowing that the M23 rebel group is funded and supported by the Republic of Rwanda,

Observing that 18 have been killed, including 14 South African peacekeepers, in the Democratic Republic of Congo by the M23 rebel group,

Understanding the importance of international cooperation in maintaining peace and security, particularly in regions affected by armed conflict and transnational crime,

Aware of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) headquartered in Kinshasa and its mandate for protecting human rights and promoting stability,

Noting the impact of cyberwarfare in the sense of digital propaganda, fraudulent online activities, and personal data, preventing exploitation and ensuring the safety of displaced individuals from digital threats,

1. *Urges* the Security Council to condemn the advancement of the M23 armed insurgency further into the capital city of Kinshasa;
2. *Further* recommends that the Security Council condemns any attempts by the M23 to seize power through undemocratic elections, including military force or coerced electoral processes;
3. *Suggests* the Security Council call upon all remaining foreign forces illegally operating to withdraw from the Democratic Republic of Congo in order to promote the sovereignty of Member States in accordance with Chapter I of the UN charter, founded in 1945;
4. *Calls upon* the UN-AU to pioneer the mediation between the M23 rebel group and the government of the DRC;
5. *Urges* the Security Council to condemn the execution and maiming of civilians in the DRC, gender-based violence, and human trafficking of vulnerable groups such as women and children;
6. *Urges* the United Nations Security Council to advise Rwanda to stop funding the M23 rebel group in the DRC, to encourage peace and security, due to their hostile takeover of Kinshasa and the killing of foreign diplomats;
7. *Recommends* the Security Council call for the strict respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the sole and exclusive authority of the Congolese Government;
8. *Encourages* the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to collaborate with neighboring countries to the Democratic Republic of Congo by detecting components of weapons, enhancing border security and information sharing, in order to prevent the cross-border movement of arms, insurgents, human trafficking, and illicit financial flows;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to respect the integrity of the cyberspace of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
10. *Recommends the body* to actively remain seized of this matter, to implement the procedures of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the UN charter, and execute strategies listed to increase collaboration in maintaining the international peace and security of this matter;
11. *Urgently recommends* moving the headquarters of MONUSCO to the city of Boma so that MONUSCO may be headquartered in a more peaceful environment and *further recommends* the continued support and investment into MONUSCO to protect human rights.

GA-P-K-1

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the conflict present with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly with the treatment of journalists as acknowledged by *A/RES/68/163*, as it affirms the need for differentiation of journalists from war combatants, ensuring they are treated as civilians,

Remembering Article 19 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*, which protects the freedom of expression of all people,

Condemns all acts of violence, harassment, and intimidation against all journalists and media personnel operating in the DRC, particularly during the ongoing crisis in Kinshasa,

Noting the international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the *A/RES/2222* which emphasize the safety of journalists present in conflict situations,

Recalling obligations under the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to foster free, independent, and pluralistic media,

Observing that the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) reported 124 deaths in 2024, with 70% of those casualties being at the hand of military operations in Kinshasa,

Emphasizing *A/RES/1514* in the focus of the self-determination of people and underscoring the need for development of a country, enabling countries to pursue their own developmental goals, free from external control,

Further encouraging the rights of journalists globally by setting the precedent to be used for henceforth, so that freedoms may be exemplified by the same values seen in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 in the goal of “effective, accountable and inclusive” societies,

1. *Realizing* the pertinence of regional-focused capacity-building programs to train and equip journalists in high-risk areas and training them in skills on conflict navigation;
2. Highlighting the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists which aims to create a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations;
3. *Urges* the Security Council to adopt measures that further protect journalists within the DRC;

4. *Strongly advises* the United Nations Security Council to charter a Peacekeeping Operation to combat crimes and infractions against journalistic bodies currently operating in the conflict zones of the DRC;
5. *Requests* for a specific task force under the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), and OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) to specifically monitor the situation in the DRC;
6. *Requests* Member States as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to provide funding for peacekeeping operations and the specific task force;
7. *Urging* the expansion of International Criminal Court (ICC) investigative measures on the persecution of journalists via joint coordinations with INTERPOL's intelligence database system;
8. *Encourages* the expansions of The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to help aid and protect journalists in the DRC by offering encrypted communication channels as well as enhancing response teams, to help evacuate journalists under threat of immediate danger with the help of UNESCO or Red Cross;
9. *Encourages* international collaboration to implement regional-focused capacity building programs that provide comprehensive safety training and conflict navigation skills for journalists operating in high-risk areas, ensuring their security and enhancing their ability to report without fear of violence or intimidation;
10. *Recommends* Member States to expand on regional reporting platforms such as the Safety Of Journalists Africa platform which provides an online form for users including media stakeholders and the public to submit alerts about threats or attacks against journalists using the collected reports to push for timely interventions;
11. *Recommends* UNESCO Multi-Donor Program (MDP) which promotes freedom of expression by protecting countering hate speech, and provides appropriate freedom of safety for longterm security of journalists.

GA-P-K-2

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the conflict present with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly with the treatment of journalists as acknowledged by *A/RES/68/163*, as it affirms the need for differentiation of journalists from war combatants, ensuring they are treated as civilians,

Remembering Article 19 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*, which protects the freedom of expression of all people,

Condemns all acts of violence, harassment, and intimidation against all journalists and media personnel operating in the DRC, particularly during the ongoing crisis in Kinshasa,

Noting the international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and the *A/RES/2222* which emphasize the safety of journalists present in conflict situations,

Recalling obligations under the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image and to foster free, independent, and pluralistic media,

Observing that the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) reported 124 deaths in 2024, with 70% of those casualties being at the hand of military operations in Kinshasa,

Emphasizing *A/RES/1514* in the focus of the self-determination of people and underscoring the need for development of a country, enabling countries to pursue their own developmental goals, free from external control,

Further encouraging the rights of journalists globally by setting the precedent to be used for henceforth, so that freedoms may be exemplified by the same values seen in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 in the goal of “effective, accountable and inclusive” societies,

1. *Realizing* the pertinence of regional-focused capacity-building programs to train and equip journalists in high-risk areas and training them in skills on conflict navigation;
2. Highlighting the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists which aims to create a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers, both in conflict and non-conflict situations;
3. *Urges* the Security Council to adopt measures that further protect journalists within the DRC;

4. *Strongly advises* the United Nations Security Council to charter a Peacekeeping Operation to combat crimes and infractions against journalistic bodies currently operating in the conflict zones of the DRC;
5. *Requests* for a specific task force under the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), and OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) to specifically monitor the situation in the DRC;
6. *Requests* Member States as well as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to provide funding for peacekeeping operations and the specific task force;
7. *Urging* the expansion of International Criminal Court (ICC) investigative measures on the persecution of journalists via joint coordinations with INTERPOL's intelligence database system;
8. *Encourages* the expansions of The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to help aid and protect journalists in the DRC by offering encrypted communication channels as well as enhancing response teams, to help evacuate journalists under threat of immediate danger with the help of UNESCO or Red Cross;
9. *Encourages* international collaboration to implement regional-focused capacity building programs that provide comprehensive safety training and conflict navigation skills for journalists operating in high-risk areas, ensuring their security and enhancing their ability to report without fear of violence or intimidation;
10. *Recommends* Member States to expand on regional reporting platforms such as the Safety Of Journalists Africa platform which provides an online form for users including media stakeholders and the public to submit alerts about threats or attacks against journalists using the collected reports to push for timely interventions;
11. *Recommends* UNESCO Multi-Donor Program (MDP) which promotes freedom of expression by protecting countering hate speech, and provides appropriate freedom of safety for longterm security of journalists.

GA-P-K-3

The General Assembly,

Disturbed by the intensity of urban warfare affecting civilians in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), specifically concerning the violation of civilian rights due to lack of political protection as stated in *United Nations Security Council Resolution 1926* and previous *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

Alarmed by the potential of a humanitarian crisis stemming from the M23 overthrow of the sitting government of the DRC (GA 12665, *Children Reportedly Killed in Summary Executions by M23 Fighters* (2025)),

Aware and Concerned about the consequential implications of the attack on both government structures, as well as collateral damage to facilities responsible for the maintenance and preservation of human dignity especially concerning the clashes between armed interests groups, gender-based violence, and human rights violations, as defined by the provisions of immediate aid as defined under the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Deeply concerned about the prolonged displacement of refugees and the urgent need to facilitate their safe, voluntary, and dignified return to their home regions,

Deeply concerned that about 85,000 internally displaced people living in spontaneous sites created for them in DR Congo, lack even basic water, sanitation, food and health services and fearful for the imminent danger to stateless persons and internally displaced persons currently living the territory recognized to be that of the DRC, according to UN's *Children Reportedly Killed in Summary Executions by M23 Fighters* (2025),

1. *Organizes* appeal on behalf of internationally collaborating nations to Fifth Committee of the General Assembly for consideration of extended allocation of funds towards an emergency effort to provide preventative peacekeeping through international cooperation:
 - a. By requesting immediate meeting and statements from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),
 - b. And appealing to the UN to run communication between internal refugee camps within the DRC and CERF in order to provide adequate aid to populations already struggling due to the possibility of higher danger and lack of resources in the midst of this crisis;
2. *Encourages* the United Nations Security Council to communicate with the CERF to approve the deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo to maintain peace amongst Congolese citizens,

- a. Focuses on the cohort of citizens capital due to their vulnerability in the geographical location entertaining the highest concentration of political turmoil,
 - b. Recommends the secondary priority of protecting previously displaced citizens and other refugees residing in overcrowded shanty towns;
3. *Calls* for more immediate inclusion of the UNHCR Emergency Capacity Building Initiatives to mobilize the Division of Emergency, Security, and Supply to provide capacity-building assistance to prevent any further humanitarian crisis while allowing the Democratic Republic of Congo to achieve long-term stability and:
 - a. The immediate provision of critical aid to affected regions, with specific focus on the maintained presence and access to any and all extant resources,
 - b. Focus on the subsistence level maintenance of specific infrastructural points as directed by related UN bodies, including the maintenance of specific medical sites as directed by the Red Cross as mandated by the UNHCR Charter as well as the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol,
4. *Implores* all groups involved in the current crisis to recognize and follow the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* and the *AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons*;
5. *Allocating* available UN agents to support sites of critical infrastructure to preserve function of such, utilizing the extant body of UN Peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, alongside associated engineers corps;
6. *Recommending* specific provisions to be made in any and all cases regulating and affecting the distribution of the most dire resources, thus maintaining in ernst infrastructure associated with the persistence of extant water infrastructure, maintenance of road networks for delivery of food and medicine, etc.;
7. *Additionally* allocating supplementary resources to retain service integrity as damaged or compromised by the present circumstances;
8. *Recommended* supplementary aid allocation being temporary shelter within the state and to refugees abroad, reflecting initiatives in Turkiye following the recent, as well as comparable allotments made for cases of emergency food distribution, maintenance of water purification and delivery mechanisms, and delivery of emergency medical supplies, as obligated within 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, all in collaboration with local initiatives and NGOs to promote community integration in this time of instability;
9. *Encourages* the extensions of the immediate aid delivery through UN bodies that already have establishments in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by:

- a. Calls upon the cooperation of M23 for allowance for aid and assistance and personal through smaller UN bodies to enter into the state in accordance with the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967 Protocol*
 - b. Encourages UNICEF to rapidly expand its Maternal as well as Child Nutrition in Humanitarian Action Programme's operations within the DRC to provide needed food to mothers and children fleeing the violence in Kinshasa;
10. *Recommends* Member States to consolidate efforts to provide aid to DR Congolese citizens who have been displaced by joining forces with UNODC's UN Crisis Relief, an initiative to provide urgent humanitarian aid to people all over the world, in terms of food assistance, health services, water and sanitation efforts.

GA-P-K-4

The General Assembly,

Recognizing Article 1 of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of not engaging in military or hostile actions that would produce noxious effects or damage to the environment,

Deeply Alarmed by the increased exploitation of natural resources due to internal conflicts according to the Geneva Environment Network,

Acknowledging A/CN.4/728 and the emphasis it places on the responsibility of states in preventing transboundary harm and the importance of international legal principles in addressing the impact of armed conflict on the environment,

Noting with concern Article 192 and Article 194, which establishes that a state is obligated not to pollute beyond its jurisdiction, is a principle of general international law that may indeed continue during wartime according to UNEP's *Protecting the Environment During Armed Conflict*,

Emphasizing Principle 24 of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development provide, inter alia, that States shall respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development.

Deeply Concerned that destruction caused by wartime has put a negative impact on water infrastructure, pollution towards vital water sources, and deforestation caused by the wartime activity that aggravates humanitarian crises, and also the effect on vulnerable population disproportionately like children, women and refugees as stated in *The Conflict and Environment Observatory*,

Referring to A/RES/64/292 guaranteeing the human right to clean and safe drinking water through international cooperation, transfer, and capacity-building among Member States and international organizations,

Emphasizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG-6) which aims to increase the availability and sustainability of water access and management for all people, including those in conflict-affected areas;

Assuring that the UNEA does not express any bias or level of alliance to either party involved in this conflict,

1. *Urges* Member States to implement the *Guidelines on the Protection of the Natural Environment in Armed Conflict* by the *International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)* in training forces and defense strategies;

2. *Recommends* Member States to model programs such as the Project on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change by the *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* which aims to guide decision makers to use adaptation strategies for environmental concerns including climate change;
3. *Requests* that all of the actors involved to refrain from exploiting natural resources and ensure sustainable management of the states ecosystems and resources;
4. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with *Environmental Cooperation in Situations of Armed Conflict* to prevent transboundary pollution during wartime by conducting assessments, offering technical support, and ensuring compliance with international environmental laws;
5. *Further endorses* that Member States enhance the protection of the environment in relation to armed conflicts, including measures to prevent, mitigate and remediate harm to the environment;
6. *Urges* Member States to work in concordance with the Geneva Water Hub and engage in agreements with other states within their specific regions to foster agreements and policies such as the Israeli-Jordan Water for Energy Agreement;
7. *Welcomes* any Member State to work closely with new and past governing bodies on applying the *Guidelines on the Right to Water in Africa* by the *African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights* to ensure water obligations and access are present in actions taken by parties involved in rebuilding the state;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to take immediate action in ensuring clean water and sanitation to people in conflict zones by collaborating with international non-governmental organizations and local authorities;
9. *Reaffirms* UNEA's available resources and knowledge to any party willing, at their discretion, to ensure the preservation of the environment and maintenance of water for human life.

GA-P-K-5

The General Assembly,

Deeply alarmed by 6.2 million refugees in the Democratic Republic of Congo facing challenges of shortage in food, medical supplies, and clean drinking water,

Noting with concern the burden on host countries due to lack of resources, funds, and infrastructure,

Recognizing that crossing borders during conflict is dangerous and that under the *UN Declaration of Human Rights*, all people have the right to life and security,

Reaffirming, the commitment of the United Nations to uphold international peace and security, specifically in its peacekeeping efforts, as defined in Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Recognizing the role of neighboring countries in becoming crucial players in the establishment of safe corridors for refugees fleeing conflict,

Recalling MONUSCO ensures the protection of civilians, support to the Democratic Republic of Congo armed forces, humanitarian assistance, advocacy for a ceasefire and political solutions, combating misinformation, and women's inclusion in peace processes,

Recalling Article 19 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*, which protects the freedom of expression of all people,

Recalling Sustainability Goal 16 (SDG16) of Peace, Justice and Strong institutions to provide aid with the aim of creating stability and a more peaceful place for affected populations as the targeted areas have 700,000 inhabitants,

Emphasizing the immediate need for mediation of this conflict through the use of Preventive diplomacy determined by the United Nations (UN) for the betterment of not only the Democratic Republic of the Congo but also the surrounding nations,

Emphasizing the importance of partnering with UNEA to leverage existing United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) funds and resources to ensure the provision of clean water for refugees from the DRC conflict In alignment with Sustainable Goal 6, which advocates for clean water and sanitation,

Gravely concerned that the absence of journalists in the area of conflict and their safety leads to the lack of accurate information and limits access to the voices of different regions and their needs,

1. *Calls upon* willing Member States to increase funding to UNHCR by \$200 million to help ensure continued access to food, clean water, and health care to vulnerable families;
2. *Strongly encourages* willing Member States to one-time funding of \$50 million to help host countries build infrastructure, and create more resources for vulnerable families;
3. *Suggests* the Security Council consider the deployment of a peacekeeping task force to Member States that are amenable to receiving refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to ensure the safe passage of refugees into surrounding borders:
 - a. Where these peacekeepers will stay no longer than 5 years unless another mission is initiated,
 - b. Where these peacekeepers will not cross the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo under any circumstances and the only duty of the peacekeepers will be to ensure the health and safety of refugees fleeing the strife in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
4. *Calls for* the utilization of the United Nations peacekeeping forces, specifically the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO);
5. *Urges* Member States to ensure refugees and peacekeepers have a safe and secure environment;
6. *Suggest* for Member States to contribute to funding, recommend ensuring the safety of refugees, especially when refugees are crossing neighboring countries, suggest spreading awareness while ensuring the safety of journalists to spread further information;
7. *Strongly advise* the United Nations to create programs and campaigns to ensure the protection of journalists against crimes toward them;
8. *Recommends* the immediate intervention of the international community by utilization of organizations like the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to facilitate peace talks;
9. *Urges* the remaining members of the Government in office to enter into collaboration with the regional and international organizations to prioritize and heighten the jurisdiction and judicature of the eastern province regions to ensure stability, Safety, and accountability for the Communities;
10. *Urges* the UNEA to allocate funding through the UN environment fund while collaborating with the World Food Programme (WFP), The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations Response for Refugees (UNHCR) with partnerships with NGOs such as Water Aid (WASH) International Rescue Committee

(IRC) and OXFAM to ensure the swift provision of clean water sanitation systems, and the distribution of dried food supplies to maintain humanitarian efficiency and environmental sustainability in ordinance with SDG 6;

11. *Encourages* Member States to implement the Journalists Safety Program by UNESCO, which provides support to journalists on the ground through emergency response and transportation to help provide accurate information on current events as well as the needs of different regions in the country;
12. *Expresses its hope for* Member States to provide support to non-governmental organizations such as the Red Crescent, Red Cross, Office of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and more with the hope of addressing the displacement and immediate food, shelter, and water insecurity that affects those at risk.

MMUN 65 Security Council Agenda

SC-A: The Situation in the Middle East, including Yemen

SC-B: Children and Armed Conflict

SC-C: Bioweapon Deployment in Ukraine

SCN-A-1

The United Nations Security Council,

Recognizing the humanitarian crisis taking place in the Gaza territory caused by the armed conflict between Israel and Hamas,

Affirming resolution 242 (1967), the Security Council urges the implementation of clear national borders between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine,

Recalling previous resolutions in the Security Council regarding the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, GA 10/23, GA 10/22, RES 2334 (2016), GA 77/208, GA 76/150,

Expecting all Israel traveling blocks to be lifted between the borders of the State of Palestine, in adherence to GA 57/227, emphasizing the universal freedom of travel, addressing the importance of safe mobilization of civilians and humanitarian assistance within conflict zones,

Reiterating SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and the importance of free trade and commerce across borders for business and travel, as well as the protection of vital infrastructure,

Reiterating SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and the right of representation on the world stage,

Reiterating SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), as a right of all peoples,

Encourages member states to provide aid and support in the reconstruction efforts in the region including safe travel between neighboring countries worldwide,

Recognizes the work of local peace-promoting groups on both sides of the current conflict and encourages similar groups both local and international to operate in the region,

Stressing the importance of maintaining international peace, freedom, justice, and equality, through these means;

1. *Expecting* member states to recognize the State of Palestine, to allow them the basic right of representation;
2. *Urges the adoption* of the 242 (1967) borders for the State of Palestine and Israel, as well as following the 181 (1947) resolution of a separate Jerusalem state;
3. *Stresses* the importance of a peaceful solution to the conflict and the prevention of future grievances through:
 - a. Negotiating clear national borders,

- b. Creation of a separate Jerusalem State to promote peace in the region and highlight the importance of the city, in human history,
 - c. Suggests that Jerusalem be governed by an autonomous democratic body elected within and by the people of Jerusalem,
- 4. *Demanding* free travel between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine with minimal roadblocks, assuring ease of transition for the variety of ethnic and religious groups as well as key humanitarian aid organizations led by local peace and humanitarian initiatives;
- 5. *Calls upon* UN peacekeepers to sufficiently train local peace initiatives to prepare them to work autonomously,
- 6. *Having adopted* the previous item, UN-trained Israeli and Palestinian peacekeeping forces monitor the borders between the State of Palestine and the State of Israel to ensure that citizens and humanitarian groups in the local region are allowed unrestricted entry and travel across borders;
- 7. *Decides* that the main responsibilities of local Palestinian and Israeli peacekeeping groups to foster peace in the region will consist of,
 - a. Monitoring the efficient distribution of aid from the international community,
 - b. Supporting efforts to rebuild important infrastructure and facilities in Palestine and Israel,
 - c. Ensuring the safe flow of people, goods, services, and aid across the Southern District,
- 8. *Suggests* that the Swiss Confederation provides a neutral, third-party, moderator to facilitate discussion and cooperation between Palestine and Israel, while also providing guidance and oversight of the implementation of local peacebuilding initiatives.

The United Nations Security Council,

Expressing once again great concern at the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of Palestine, especially in Gaza, including reports of extrajudicial executions, denial of the transport of critical aid, abuse of hostages, and unlawful occupation, as reported by the Human Rights Watch and the United Nations Press,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General On 19 January 2025, which includes a needs assessment for Gaza in the short, medium, and long term, and further outlines the humanitarian, social, and economic impacts of the conflict in Gaza,

Believing that the establishment of an international Criminal Tribunal and the prosecution of all responsible parties for the above violations of international law will ensure that accountability and justice are achieved for all parties involved to attain long-lasting peace within the region,

Noting all previous relevant resolutions, including Resolution 1966 from 22 December 2010, which establishes the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to carry out the residual functions of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, providing the framework for legal proceedings and the preservation of justice for serious international crimes,

Resolved to end the crimes and violence within the region as listed above and bring justice to the parties, non-state, and state actors who are responsible for them through legal accountability,

1. *Demands* a balanced, impartial approach to the end to the expansion of settlements, the lifting of the Gaza blockade, and the cessation of excessive military force;
2. *Calls for* the International Criminal Court to oversee the establishment of an International Criminal Tribunal for Gaza upon Security Council approval, until peace is restored, in order to investigate and prosecute war crimes committed against relevant parties since October 2023;
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the judges of the International Tribunal;

4. *Calls for* all Member States to fully cooperate and implement the International Criminal Tribunal through their government authorities per the present resolution and the Statute of the International Tribunal;
5. *Urges* governments and non-governmental organizations to share resources, including funding, equipment, and the services of expert personnel necessary to obtain proper evidence and investigations;
6. *Affirms* that the work of the International Criminal Tribunal shall not prejudice to victims right to seek compensation caused by violations of international law;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCN-A-3

The United Nations Security Council,

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine, as stated in Resolution 3236 of 1974 and Resolution 78/192 of 2023,

Reminding the global community to respect and preserve the territorial integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the capital East Jerusalem, by upholding established international laws and preserving historical sites sponsored by UNESCO and the International Coordinating Committee,

Expressing deep disappointment that on 18 April 2024, an individual Member State's use of veto power within the United Nations Security Council to prevent the adoption of an important resolution with plans to provide an admission of United Nations membership to the State of Palestine,

Understanding that expressing concern over the use of the veto in situations involving violations of international humanitarian law, such as those occurring in Gaza,

Noting with approval the General Assembly's Resolution 10/23, which expresses support for Palestine's potential qualification for United Nations membership under Article 4 of the United Nations Charter, marking a significant step toward fostering peace and security within the region through potential membership and representation in global discussions,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing conflict in Gaza as a humanitarian crisis of immense proportions, with at least 45,000 people in the Gaza Strip having been killed since 7 October 2023, according to United Nations Press covering the Security Council meeting on 18 December 2024, marked by the loss of innocent civilian lives, the destruction of essential infrastructure, and the continued denial of basic human rights and aid,

Appreciating the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2735, the 2024 ceasefire agreement between Hamas and Israel, as this diplomacy has shown hopeful progress for long-lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reminds* Member States to respect the sovereign borders of Israel and Palestine per international law, and encourages the peaceful resolution of disputes through appropriate legal channels;
2. *Further proclaims* the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people, including the dignity and worth of the human person;

3. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that the State of Palestine is qualified for full membership in the United Nations as the 2024 ceasefire demonstrates Palestine is in alliance with Article 4 of the United Nations Charter;
4. *Congratulates* the efforts of France and Mexico's political statement on the veto in the case of mass atrocities during the 70th General Assembly in response to the actions of Members regarding the topic of Gaza, as this represents a significant first step in critically evaluating and addressing the implications of the veto power in matters of mass atrocities;
5. *Further recommends* the immediate full membership of the State of Palestine within the United Nations, including the right to be seated among Members with representation in United Nations General Plenary and Main Committees with the right to vote and advocate on behalf of the State Members, subject to the approval of the General Assembly;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCN-A-4

The Security Council,

Noting with concern the humanitarian crisis that has emerged due to the conflict between Israel and Palestine, highlighting the severe damage of essential infrastructures throughout Gaza, for example, Kamal Adwan Hospital, the last major medical facility in Gaza, which was ravaged by yet another attack from Israel,

Taking into account in the Gaza Strip that, Taking into account that, in the Gaza Strip, only 16 out of 36 hospitals remain semi-functional, serving 2 million people with just 1,800 beds, as reported by the United Nations Press,

Stressing the growing humanitarian crisis in Lebanon, as cited by the UNHCR there are 1.2 million displaced families and individuals that are still seeking shelter,

Alarmed by the fact that over 61 million children living in countries affected by war out of a total population of children of 166 million, with over 46 million children under 5 years of age being impacted by some form of violence throughout the Middle East and Africa according to UNICEF,

Recognizing that under Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, civilian hospitals must not be subject to attacks from warring nations,

Disappointed by the international stage's failure to recognize the infringement of women's rights which is currently occurring within the Middle East, as highlighted by the United Nations Press which reported women and children have been disproportionately affected by the conflict in Gaza, accounting for 67% of all casualties,

Further recalling the horrific terrorist attacks that occurred on 7 October 2023, as well as the continued violence perpetrated by Hamas that has significantly contributed to the escalation of this crisis, alongside broader regional tensions.

Reaffirming a strong belief that an immediate and permanent ceasefire in Gaza is favorable and necessary to rebuild and protect the civilians and essential infrastructures throughout Palestine

1. *Calls for* the reconstruction and rehabilitation of cities and nations within the Middle Eastern region that have been affected by regional disputes, conflicts, and threats that have compromised the safety of once habitable land through investing in local humanitarian organizations, such as the Near East Foundation;
2. *Encourages* the usage of current economic development tools, including, but not limited to, the Belt and Road Initiative, which includes 150 countries, in order to establish and increase economic stability and security within the affected regions;

3. *Expresses its hope that* both Israel and Hamas will negotiate and make necessary concessions in the commitment to a permanent ceasefire deal, considering the humanitarian imperative;
4. *Demands* Member States within and closely connected to the Middle East to promote women's rights in the Middle East through avenues such as the UN Women Arab States and the League for Lebanese Women's Rights;
5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to ensure the safety and protection of the rights of individuals who have been detained or held as hostages;
6. *Encourages* the International Court of Justice to hold Member States accountable for their involvement in producing and providing materials that may be used in attacks such as the bombings of several essential infrastructures throughout the Middle East;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCN-B-1

The United Nations Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1314 (2000), 1539 (2004), 1998 (2011), 2225 (2015), and 667 (2018), which established a monitoring and reporting mechanism using the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) for grave violations against children affected by armed conflict,

Understanding the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) reported and verified a drastic increase in the last year of recruitment, violence, and human rights violations against children in Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, Nigeria, and Sudan,

Alarmed by the fact that between 2005 and 2022, more than 105,000 children were verified as recruited and that over 19,000 children were victims of grave violations of international law, as reported by the United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,

Highlighting Articles 5 and 9 of *The Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which emphasize the right of families and communities to guide their children and ensure that children in armed conflict stay with their families,

Recalling that all parties to armed conflict must comply with international law to protect children and civilian facilities in armed conflict, as required by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, *Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict*, as well as the *Geneva Conventions* of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977,

Viewing with appreciation efforts and initiatives of UNICEF that have directly supported, and continue to support, affected children through access to mental health services, legal assistance, birth registration, and education,

Taking into consideration the important role the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict has in accurate reporting and contributing to conflict prevention,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase funding to UNICEF with a focus on providing mental health support, legal assistance, birth registration, and education for children in conflict zones;
2. *Designates* UNICEF to create and promote additional locally-led initiatives in the least developed Member States and regions that are at the center of conflict, including the African region, Middle East, and the Global South, in order to provide rehabilitative care to children in armed conflicts;

3. *Requests* UNICEF to lead and support a structured, ongoing process, including regular assessments, individualized case management, and community-based support interventions as follow-up for children reintegrated into society to ensure successful transitions;
4. *Demands* that Member States increase collaboration with international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through resource sharing to promote education and rehabilitation programs that focus on peacebuilding, resilience, and skills training to give children an opportunity for deradicalization and integration back into their communities;
5. *Recommends* Member States increase funding and compliance to the United Nations Child Protection task forces, including, but not limited to, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) and the United Nations Task Force on Children Deprived of Liberty, to investigate the increase in the recruitment of children, ensuring that child predators, states, and non-state actors are held accountable through the appropriate legal process;
6. *Requests* the Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict to report on the progress of UNICEF's locally-led programs to the United Nations Security Council;
7. *Strongly condemns* attacks as well as threats of attacks on facilities known to have a large population of children, such as schools, hospitals, and childcare centers, as well as on the protected persons within them;
8. *Reiterates* its deep concern at the closure of these facilities as a result of attacks and threats of attacks as closure further disadvantages children in armed conflict;
9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCN-B-2

The United Nations Security Council,

Recalling previous resolutions on the matter, RES 1261 (1999), RES 2427 (2018), RES 2601 (2021), and RES 2764 (2024),

Emphasizing the importance of investment in children for the safety of future society,

Strongly condemns the recruitment and subjugation of children to violence, especially in developing nations that lack an abundance of resources to assist children in need,

Recognizing the efforts of International Child Advancement and their work in developing regions, as well as the work of UNICEF and Safe Learning Spaces in countries facing conflict and violence,

Reaffirming SDG 4 (quality education) and the importance of good education and knowledge to foster peaceful solutions in future generations

Further recalling SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and the necessity for safe places for children to learn and develop,

Remembering SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) as a basic right for all people,

Emphasizes the importance of protecting infrastructure related to child development, including, but not limited to, schools, hospitals, community centers,

Recognizing that many children in conflict zones are particularly vulnerable to recruitment by violent groups and displacement from war, calls for Member States to take action and support the following,

1. *Expecting* comprehensive cooperation and collaboration on the matter from sponsor and signatory nations;
2. *Calls on* Member States to actively participate in the development of essential infrastructure with the assistance of the United Nations Capital Development Fund, which would prioritize aid for developing nations experiencing armed conflict;
3. *Emphasizing* the importance of technological-based mentorship programs to provide one-on-one guidance to children worldwide;
4. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge and rely on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor the implementation of international human rights laws by emphasizing the Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action;

5. *Suggests* that UNICEF work closely with local mentorship programs in order to ensure adequate investment in the safe development of children;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCS-A-1

The Security Council,

Recognizing Article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, which states that all persons have the right to seek asylum in other countries,

With due regard to the principle of sovereignty outlined in Article II of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming the principles of the *1951 Refugee Convention* including Article IV, part A which encourages nations to issue asylum licenses,

In light of the ever-important mandate in *S/RES/1208* that developed nations need to assist African countries in handling refugee crises,

Recognizing the vital role of international solidarity in addressing global displacement challenges and the necessity for coordinated efforts to ensure the humane treatment and protection of refugees across all regions, in accordance to international law as emphasized in *A/RES/76/172* on the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Global Compact on Refugees, and *S/RES/2444*,

Agreeing with A/RES/77/198 that the responsibility for the protection of refugees falls primarily on the host State,

Expanding upon the responsibility outlined in *S/RES/2698* for States to comply with international law relating to refugees and asylum seekers,

1. *Requests* all Member States who suspended consideration of asylum applications from Syria to resume the consideration of asylum applications from Syrian refugees at least until January 1, 2026 in accordance with Article 14 of the *UDHR*;
2. *Declares* that nothing in this resolution shall be grounds for punishing Member States who set country caps, work requirements or any other specific regulations regarding refugees and asylum seekers;
3. *Encourages* Member States that are able and willing to increase the number of Syrian refugees they accept by at least 20% in line with the increase of Syrians displaced since 2024;
4. *Urges* Member States that are able and willing to provide more medical, monetary and other material aid through the UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to African and Middle Eastern nations currently experiencing an influx of refugees;

5. *Calls* upon Member States to strengthen bilateral and multilateral agreements for the resettlement and integration of refugees, ensuring their access to basic services, employment, and education, and fostering peaceful coexistence within host communities in line with the concerns and recommendations in UNHCR Global Report 2021;
6. *Asks* that Member States collaborate with the UNHCR to improve protection for refugees from exploitation, violence and trafficking in line with the concerns and recommendations in the The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons 2017 report;
7. *Further asks* that Member States do more to support the UNHCR and the UNDP's Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to foster international collaboration to more fully fund the 3RP and help ensure that Syrian refugees can be resettled quickly and safely in host countries.

SCS-A-2

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the devastation that has occurred in the Gaza Strip,

Underscoring the need for sustainable peace between the Israeli and Palestinian people as emphasized in *S/RES/242*,

Recognizing the nearly 50,000 lives lost thus far in the armed conflict in Gaza,

Acknowledging the ceasefire as of 17 January, 2025 and desiring permanent peace in the Middle East,

Regretting the use of military force and armed conflict to solve power struggles within the Middle East and eager for a new solution,

Fulfilling The UN Sport for Development and Peace initiative that was developed in response to the lack of global sporting events during the COVID-19 pandemic,

Acknowledging The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' previous briefing on the benefits of sports which include achieving SDGs, the benefit of physical activity, and the promotion of collective wellbeing,

1. *Calls for* a permanent ceasefire in Gaza from all stakeholders which includes:
 - a. Ceasefire talks taking place in Spain under the security of the United Nations to ensure a peaceful and neutral agreement,
 - b. Urging the permanent ceasefire between the states of Israel and Palestine by April 6, 2025, the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace;
2. *Requests* the General Assembly to create a UN-backed Football/Soccer match, held in the Shanghai Stadium, for a non-aggressive, peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict, comprised of:
 - a. One game to decide the Security Council's endorsement of the entire region occupied by Israel and Palestine,
 - b. One year for each team to train and prepare for the game,
 - c. Team composition limited only to individuals who are Israeli or Palestinian national prior to the enactment of this resolution,

- d. Referees from China, subjected to necessary background checks to ensure the fairness and neutrality of the game,
 - e. Pledges for all money made from ticket sales will go to the development of the region,
 - f. The condition that a Palestinian victory of the match will result in the UN Security Council's endorsement of the State of Palestine to request the General Assembly in becoming a permanent member of the United Nations,
 - g. The condition that an Israeli victory of the match will grant Israel an endorsement by the UN Security Council to have a seat in the Security Council for the next election;
3. *Requests* teams to train and prepare in Member States such as the United Kingdom and Spain for the fairness and safety of all participants;
4. *Requests* a security team from the United States for the match to ensure complete safety and total neutrality;
5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace to establish the United Nations Cheerleading Squad, to consist of one volunteer member of each country and which will perform prior at the start of the match to ensure the participation and collaboration of all nations, with the conditions that:
- a. All performers participating in the pregame show will perform with respect to the culture and values of the participating teams,
 - b. All performers must dress modestly to respect the cultures taking part in the game.

SCS-A-3

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the expansion of the Yemeni Civil War into the Red Sea, Israel, and Saudi Arabia and subsequent attacks on civilian infrastructure,

Expressing grave concern over the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen, which has resulted in widespread suffering, including food insecurity, displacement, and distraction of essential infrastructure,

Reaffirming support for the unity, sovereignty, independence, non-interference, and territorial integrity regarding the internal affairs of Member States and the importance of a Yemeni-led peace process in accordance with *S/RES/2675*,

Underscoring the need for a timely political transition in Yemen articulated in *S/RES/2624*, emphasizing the components of national reconciliation and decentralization as outlined during the National Dialogue Conference,

Acknowledging the efficacy of international monitoring mechanisms set forth in *S/RES/2140*,

Recalling *S/RES/2216*, which underscores the need for a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Yemen,

Concerned with the possibilities of Houthi activity and attacks on humanitarian aid convoys and on civilians attempting to gain access to any aid,

1. *Calls for* an immediate cessation of hostilities and a comprehensive ceasefire, with all parties committing to halt violence against civilians, civilian infrastructure, and humanitarian workers;
2. *Establishes* the Yemen Economic Redevelopment Fund (YERF) as a subset of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to focus on the revitalization of priority sectors including infrastructure, agriculture, education, healthcare, and governance that shall be:
 - a. Administered in coordination with the Yemeni Government, the Yemen Central Bank, and relevant financial institutions,
 - b. Implemented and overseen by a concurrently established Advisory Committee that includes representatives from the United Nations (UN), donor countries, and relevant financial institutions,

- c. Funded through voluntary contributions from Member States, regional actors, and private stakeholders,
 - d. Required to provide regular reports to the Security Council through the UNDP regarding the YERF's activities, financial status, and progress in achieving its goals;
3. *Requests* all factions to reach a comprehensive peace settlement through a UN-backed, Yemeni-led peace dialogue hosted and mediated by a regional partner mirroring Oman's work in 2023, including the facilitation of the long-term social and economic reconstruction of Yemen, consensus regarding the legitimacy of relevant political institutions, a timely political transition process that incorporates the aspirations of Yemen's varied parties in line with regional implementation mechanisms including the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, the Riyadh Agreement, and the Hudaydah Agreement, and an established timeline to ensure a peaceful resolution;
4. *Decides* to extend until 15 December 2025 the mandate of the Panel of Experts as set out in paragraph 21 of *S/RES/2140*, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures as expeditiously as possible to re-establish the Panel of Expert established pursuant to *S/RES/2140*;
5. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than 15 June 2025 to the Security Council after discussion with the Committee, including information, as appropriate, regarding the illicit transfer and diversion of conventional weapons and other weapon systems, financial networks enabling the conflict, and other international humanitarian law violations;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to respect and uphold their obligations to prevent the illicit supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materials of all types to entities acting on the behalf of Yemen as outlined in paragraph 14 of *S/RES/2216* to prevent further military escalation in Yemen;
7. *Calls* for Member States to refrain from military intervention in the situation in Yemen in accordance with the obligation to uphold the territorial integrity of Yemen set forth in *S/RES/2675* and promote internal stability;
8. *Requests* the deployment of additional peacekeepers composed of regional military personnel in targeted regions including Al Hudaydah, Saada, and Taiz to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid under the UN Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement;
9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCS-A-4

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the collapse of the Assad regime on 8 December 2024 and subsequent political instability in Syria,

Concerned by the continuation of internal armed conflict within Syria and the risk of further violence and displacements,

Agreeing with the United Nations Secretary-General's opening remarks to this body on 18 February 2025, emphasizing the need for multilateralism to establish international peace and security,

Recognizing the continued need for collaboration with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other regional organizations to deliver humanitarian aid to Syria as laid out in *S/RES/2672*,

Deeply disturbed by the eight terrorist attacks from the People's Defense Units (YPG) in the Manbij district since December 2024,

Pleased by the ongoing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in promoting and administering the Regional Refugee and Resettlement Program (3RP) to safeguard Syrians who have been displaced,

1. *Demands* the immediate removal of all foreign military forces from Syria since the presence of external military forces on Syrian soil without the consent of the Syrian government is a violation of Syria's territorial integrity as enshrined in Article 2 of the UN Charter;
2. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria as articulated in *S/RES/2254* and *S/RES/2401*, emphasizing the importance of preventing the fragmentation of Syria into regions controlled independently by opposition forces in the political transition process;
3. *Endorses* a multilateral framework for a comprehensive peace settlement facilitated by the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs involving all relevant stakeholders including the Syrian government, Free Syrian Army, National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, Syrian Democratic Forces, Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), the YPG, the Syrian Kurdish National Council (ENKS), Iran, and Hezbollah;

4. *Recommends* the usage of local and regional partnerships for humanitarian aid, to promote sovereignty and allocate invaluable support to children and families for their psychosocial and medical needs through groups such as:
 - a. The International Network for Aid Relief and Assistance and UNICEF for Gulf States which work to address gaps in access to medical and mental health care for civilians,
 - b. The Syria Cross-border Humanitarian Fund which supports the capacity building of local partners and delivers integral humanitarian assistance;
5. *Urges* Member States to cooperate with the international initiative to combat the financing and recruitment of terrorist organizations including al-Qaeda, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Hezbollah, and the YPG in Syria as outlined in *S/RES/2170* and *S/RES/2482*;
6. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and UNDP to work with the Syrian government to establish a refugee resettlement program within the existing 3RP mission to allow those who were forcefully displaced by the Syrian Civil War to return to their homes if they wish;
7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCS-A-5

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the devastation in occupied Palestine that unfolded after the tragic events of October 6th, 2023,

Cognizant of the success of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its work in uncovering, investigating and prosecuting war crimes,

Deeply concerned by the cyclical nature of violence and devastation that has played out in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank,

Acknowledging the obligation of all UN Member States to take measures to prevent the financing of terrorism and the supply of weapons to terrorist groups as articulated in *S/RES/1373*,

Noting with deep concern the reports of the usage of tear gas or other chemical weapons in and around the Gaza Strip as a clear violation of Rule 75 of the Chemical Weapons Convention,

Emphasizing the merits of a regional approach to resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict as outlined in the Arab Peace Initiative,

Appreciating the achievement of a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas on January 15, 2025,

Recognizing the State of Palestine's efforts to meet Article 4 of the *Charter of the United Nations (Charter)*, stating that the UN is open to all nations who are "peace-loving," specifically in the context of the recent Israel-Gaza ceasefire as addressed in *A/RES/ES-10/23*;

Recognizing the original borders of a Palestinian and Israeli state in the region as outlined in the *1947 Partition Plan*,

Distressed by the ongoing occupation of the West Bank by Israeli settlers, which the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled illegal on July 19, 2024 and acting under Chapter VII of the *Charter* and 13b of the *Rome Statute*,

Commending the work of the UN Office for Project Services, which has donated close to three million liters of fuel to Gaza to date, and reaffirms the increased efforts provided following the ceasefire,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General regarding the demonstration of human rights violations in the Gaza Strip and Southern Israel and the implementation *S/RES/2334*;

2. *Establishes* an International Tribunal for Accountability in Israel and Palestine (ITAIP) for the specific purpose of prosecuting violations of international humanitarian law in Gaza and Southern Israel between October 6th 2023 and January 15th, 2025 entailing:
 - a. The submissions of judges to the International Tribunal upon their election from the Secretary-General, any suggestions received from states for the rules of procedure and evidence called for in Article 15 of the statute of the International Tribunal;
 - b. The full cooperation of all Member States with the International Tribunal and its organs in accordance with the present resolution and the Statute of the International Tribunal and that consequently all States shall take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of the present resolution and the Statute, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute;
3. *Endorses* Egypt, Qatar, and the United Nations work with Palestinian and Israeli parties to establish a more permanent and robust peace in the region based on the terms of the January 15th ceasefire including:
 - a. The withdrawal of Israeli forces from the populated areas of the Gaza Strip,
 - b. The release of hostages and exchange of prisoners as agreed to by the parties to the ceasefire,
 - c. A permanent restoration of movement for people and humanitarian aid through passages such as the Rafah and Philadelphi Corridors;
4. *Strongly urges* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to substantially increase resources toward the implementation of monitoring mechanisms designed to enforce arms embargoes and other measures preventing the illicit flow of arms to terrorist organizations including Hamas as outlined in *S/RES/1373*, *S/RES/2334*, and *S/RES/748* with the paramount goal of facilitating the disarmament of Hamas;
5. *Requests* the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons collaborate with UNODA to begin investigations on the violation of Rule 75 of the Chemical Weapons Convention in the Israel-Palestine conflict the results of which shall be submitted to the tribunal established in clause 2 of this resolution;
6. *Strongly urges* all Member States party to Article 13 of the *Rome Statute* that established the ICC to detain individuals against whom the ICC has issued arrest warrants;

7. *Requests* the petition from the State of Palestine to amend its membership to the United Nations from permanent non-member observer state to permanent Member State is brought before the General Assembly;
8. *Agrees* with the General Assembly that the State of Palestine is fully qualified for membership under Article 4 of the *Charter* and the consequential advisory opinion of the ICJ in 1948 clarifying the requirements for membership;
9. *Affirms* that a Palestinian State exists as established by the *1947 Partition Plan* and that such State is fully entitled to the rights of sovereignty and independence, but allows that the exact borders of such state shall be determined through negotiation between the Israeli and Palestinian governments;
10. *Further reminds* all parties of the conflict of the rights of persons in Occupied Territories under Article 47 of the *4th Geneva Convention*, establishing that persons should not be deprived of their rights under the present *Convention*;
11. *Urges* the state actors of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the United States to encourage and facilitate an ease on the restrictions of fuel passage by temporarily increasing the limits on the allotted number of fuel trucks that enter Gaza per day from fifty trucks to as many as resources allow;
12. *Strongly encourages* continuous involvement of the United Nations Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (UNSCIIP) in monitoring the progress of resolutions *A/RES/43/176* and *A/RES/77/25* along with the concurring ICJ ruling in 2024;
13. *Requests* the continued involvement of the Secretary-General in the oversight of investigations of illegal settlements and human rights violations;
14. *Invites* the UNSCIIP to report to the Secretary-General every 60 days until the United Nations Security deems that there is lasting peace in the region along with continued sanctity of the current ceasefire agreement;
15. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SCS-B-1

The United Nations Security Council,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting state sovereignty as stated in Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Deeply disturbed by the findings of the Global Coalition to Protect Education From Attack that 6,000 schools and universities were attacked in 2022 and 2023,

In light of the vital role that education plays in promoting a brighter future and the need for more protections for schools and educational infrastructure as called for in *SG/SM/22405*,

Reaffirming the commitment to protect children and their educational and medical infrastructure during armed conflicts as expressed in *S/RES/2601*,

Stressing the special importance of protecting children as articulated in Article 50 of *Geneva Convention IV*,

Recognizing the expansion of the purview of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) initially established under *S/RES/1539* to incorporate gender-based violence, sexual violence, attacks on schools, humanitarian access, sanctions, peacekeeping missions, persons with disabilities, and COVID-19 as outlined in *S/RES/1882*, *S/RES/1998*, *S/RES/2225*, *S/RES/2427*, *S/RES/2475*, and *S/RES/2532*, respectively,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 11 June 2024 and its concern regarding the increasing recruitment of child soldiers by armed groups since 2023,

Seeking the enforcement of international humanitarian law that defines recruiting and using children under the age of fifteen as soldiers in armed conflict as a war crime and sets the minimum age for the recruitment and use of children in hostile situations to be eighteen,

Disturbed the recurring weaponization of extreme poverty as a tool for child soldier recruitment by militant groups in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America, and Asia,

Mindful of the utilization of the schools and hospitals by the militaries of Member States and paramilitary organizations,

Commends the efforts of the General Assembly to create a development fund for Member States in *A/RES/72/279* to aid in the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals and appreciates the aid provided by the People's Republic of China to the South-South Cooperation for the purpose of humanitarian assistance to African nations,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of international organizations such as UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the African Union (AU) and regional bodies in delivering humanitarian aid, including psychosocial support programs, to former child soldiers and children affected by armed conflict,

Appreciates the progress on streamlined funding mechanisms for United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reintegration programs for children in conflict by the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank's Global Program for Reintegration Support (GPRS),

Deeply regretting the known instances of sexual assault and human rights violations at the hands of United Nations peacekeepers,

Desiring to strengthen accountability measures for UN Peacekeeping officers who commit acts of sexual abuse, especially against children as stated in *S/RES/2436*,

Having considered concerns from Member States regarding the implementation of Interpol and possible violations of state sovereignty,

Desiring the continued safety of the civilians and enforcement of the code of conduct among peacekeepers,

1. *Stresses* that Member States must refrain from the use of force against the sovereignty of states;
2. *Declares* that in the opinion of the Security Council schools and educational facilities are protected under Article 54 of the 1977 *Additional Protocol I (AP1) to the Geneva Convention*;
3. *Further holds* that in the opinion of the Security Council, given the major long term consequences of the destruction of schools that short term military benefits such as the destruction of weapon caches, the neutralization of small numbers of enemy combatants, or the destruction of a building that isn't the only strategic structure within a five hundred meter radius, do not justify the destruction of schools;
4. *Declares* that in the opinion of the Security Council children's hospitals or pediatric wards should not be destroyed unless it is critically necessary for the completion of a military objective;
5. *Demands* Member States parties to armed conflicts do more to limit the destruction of schools and educational infrastructure to better uphold Article 51 of the *AP1*;
6. *Clarifies* that nothing in this resolution invalidates the terms of the *AP1* with regard to protections for other structures;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the proposals contained in his report as well as any other relevant elements, to devise urgently and preferably within three months, an action plan for an independent monitoring and reporting mechanism separate from the mechanism established pursuant to *S/RES/1539*, which utilizes expertise from the United Nations system and the contributions of national governments, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations in their advisory capacity, and various civil society actors, in order to provide timely, objective, accurate and reliable information on the recruitment and use of child soldiers;
8. *Requests* the United Nations Development Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Bank to direct the efforts and funds of existing programs aiming to facilitate long-term economic development through initiatives such as building social safety nets, providing access to essential services, and promoting small business development to regions affected by child soldier recruitment identified by the mechanism created in Clause seven;
9. *Reaffirms* the role of local leaders and civil society networks in strengthening community-level protection and reintegration of former child soldiers, particularly in the deployment of psychosocial reintegration programs, as outlined in *S/RES/2427*;
10. *Invites* the contribution of able Member States to a Global Multi-Country Child Reintegration Program Fund (GCCRF), facilitated through the GPRS to address the specific needs of UNICEF initiatives in the Global South for children in conflict;
11. *Calls upon* Member States in regions that are affected by conflict, to activate their peacekeepers to act as defense forces and maintain positive control of all schools and hospitals in the combat area;
12. *Strongly urges* the Secretary-General to be more willing to waive immunity for peacekeepers accused of sexual, physical or psychological abuse, especially against women and children;
13. *Encourages* the use of Interpol, inviting the host country to file a Red Notice for any peacekeeper(s) involved in an instance of sexual exploitation or human rights violations;
14. *Reaffirms* that the host country maintains full control of the decision to file the Red Notice, therefore protecting the sovereignty of the host country;
15. *Requires* the Conduct and Discipline Unit to launch an active investigation into the instances of sexual abuse at the hands of peacekeepers, with those peacekeepers involved being released from duty and results of the investigation to be reported every 30 days, for a period of one year;
16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

SC-C-1

The United Nations Security Council,

Recognizing the creation of the Biological Weapons Convention, established on 10 April 1972, which initiated the global conversation towards international peace and disarmament through the prevention of weapons of mass destruction,

Reaffirming Article VI of the Biological Weapons Convention, which outlines the right of the United Nations Security Council to initiate investigations on violations of the convention;

Recalling Security Council Resolution 1540, unanimously adopted on 28 April 2004, which imposed binding obligations on all Member States to adopt legislation regarding Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosives (BRNE) and their illegal trafficking to non-state actors,

Guided by the critical research on the treatment of *Francisella tularensis* and other preventative measures by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the United States Working Group on Civilian Biodefense, along with the research from Switzerland's Frontiers of Microbiology on the usage of *prophylaxis*, an antibiotic medication, in treatment post infection and preventative medications,

Emphasizing the urgent need for international efforts in containing, investigating, and preventing the use of biochemical weapons in Ukraine and beyond,

1. *Requests* Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons (UNSGM) to investigate claims of biological terrorism by the deployment by unmanned aerial vehicles of *tularemia* as reported on 20 February 2025 in Ukraine by the Chief of the European Biosafety Association in Report 3111.177;
2. *Strongly urges* all willing and able Member States of the Biological Weapon Convention to cooperate and share resources, including funding, equipment, and the services of expert personnel necessary to obtain proper evidence and healthcare response through the World Health Organization (WHO);
3. *Further requesting* the World Health Organization, guided by the Biological Weapon Convention to provide comprehensive care responses to the delivery of essential antibiotics, such as prophylaxis, through rapid response teams such as the British Red Cross initiative *Medications without Harm* and deploying multinational field teams to activate global stockpiles of essential supplies, including personal protective equipment, preventative medications,
4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the usage of the Early Warning, Alert, and Response System, developed by the WHO, to spread accurate information regarding

potential disease spread, active cases, and allows the appropriate humanitarian response to potential outbreaks;

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

SC-X-2

The United Nations Security Council,

Highly concerned about the deployment of *tularemia* as a biological agent in Ukraine, as outlined in Report 3111.177,

Emphasizing the immediate risk to human life from *tularemia* and the need for swift and effective cooperation between affected parties in the region to aid all affected parties,

Stressing the urgency of promoting regional and subregional responses to prevent the escalation of biological threats and minimize civilian casualties via coordination and cooperation as outlined in Section III of *A/70/723*,

Reaffirming the mandate in *S/RES/2532* that preventing the spread of deadly diseases is an essential aspect of global and regional peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of Article V of the Biological Weapons Convention and calling for Member States to collaborate on a joint response to a bioweapon attack,

Recalling the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States, as enshrined in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Requests* the World Health Organization (WHO) to establish a temporary task force with a mandate of not more than six months to be known as the Ukrainian Tularemia Response Unit (UTRU) to respond to the use of *tularemia* as a bioweapon in Ukraine by:
 - a. Delivering treatment for the *tularemia* infection to the affected area,
 - b. Aiding in the evacuation of civilians from areas that may be in danger in the near future due to aerial spread of the disease by providing mobile medical assistance and vehicles,
 - c. Providing personal protective equipment, testing supplies, and other materials from the WHO stockpile, as needed by Ukraine,
2. *Further requests* that the UTRU in Clause 1 consist of rapid response teams for immediate ground support and a long-term management group with a mandate of not more than six months extendable by the WHO that will lead the international effort in monitoring and preventing further spread of the *tularemia*;
3. *Asks* the UTRU to seek assistance from non-governmental organizations, such as the British Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders, as deemed necessary by the UTRU;

4. *Pledges* that the Security Council shall provide such support to the task force as is needed;
5. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to fully collaborate with the UTRU;
6. *Supports* Member States adopting restrictions on immigration from Ukraine as they deem necessary for the prevention of the spread of *tularemia* to their territory or people;
7. *Requests* the UTRU established in Clause 1 to present a report to the Security Council within 30 days on the situation in Ukraine;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.