



**MIDWEST  
MODEL  
UNITED  
NATIONS**

**Passed Resolutions  
MMUN 66**

**February 19-22, 2025**

# MMUN 66 Plenary Agenda

**GA-P-A:** Promoting Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition

**GA-P-B:** E-Commerce and the Digital Economy for the Achievement of SDG 8

**GA-P-C:** Comprehensive Review of Peacekeeping Operations

**GA-P-D:** Improving the Situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories

**GA-P-E:** SDG 6 and the Right to Water for All

**GA-P-F:** Sustainable Action for Good Mineral Resource Governance

**GA-P-G:** The Role of Women in Micro-Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

**GA-P-H:** Implementation of Regional Free Trade Areas

**GA-P-T:** Strand Tsunami

GA-P-A-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Understanding* the importance of a classification system such as the already existing *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification* (IPC) system, that helps in deciding on the scarce resource allocation between nations,

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of education and knowledge about the use of sustainable food systems and water cultivation practices which leads to catastrophic food insecurities around the world according to UN Food Systems Coordination Hub's *Equity in Food Systems* (2023),

*Noting* with deep concern that food insecurity is driven by complex factors such as climate change, unequal access to productive resources, and supply chain disruptions according to World Bank's *Climate Explainer* (2022),

*Acknowledging* that supporting agricultural resilience by all nations is an investment for long-term sustainability, as stated in *A/RES/80/133*, *A/RES/79/227*, and the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference, Food Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund and Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP) in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2, 3, 6, and 7,

*Alarmed that* there has been a 20% increase in number of people facing acute food insecurity since 2020 which highlighted the unique nutritional needs and food security requirements of each Member State according to WFP's *Global Outlook* (2026),

1. *Recommends* the creation of the initiative "Plug into Zero Hunger", as a tool that is going to give aid to countries that fit in the different phases of the IPC, which has been previously used by WFP, to resolve the crisis that each country is facing with:
  - a. The funding mechanism a voluntary effort and contribution produced through creation of mutually beneficial deals including but not limited to trade agreements, subsidies or access to market, supporting agricultural resilience by all nations is an investment for long-term sustainability,
  - b. Members States who are providing funds will enter into bilateral agreements with the Member States that are receiving said funds,
  - c. The efforts to be coordinated by the WFP, FAO and IFAD;
2. *Urges* Member States to utilize the IPC *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification* and follow the IPC Acute Scale to evaluate and recommend measure of relief consistent with the perceived need by following the IPC-Acute Scale as the most reliable scale to determine the stages of a crisis and evaluating and recommending subsequent measures of relief consistent with the perceived need;

3. *Reiterates* that upon the designation of Phase 5 “Catastrophe/Famine” and/or Phase 4 “Emergency” statuses, affect Member States will receive immediate support by the FAO and WFP’s initiative Anticipatory Action through:
  - a. Developing actions to combat agricultural losses during a catastrophe,
  - b. Helping families with food shortages by providing emergency meal boxes,
  - c. Promoting cash transfers and seed distribution in disaster response;
4. *Supports* the expansion of anticipatory action mechanisms, including climate forecasting, drought monitoring, and shock-responsive social protection systems, to allow Member States to intervene before crises escalate from Phase 2 to Phase 4 of the IPC *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification*;
5. *Encourages* the WFP, IFAD and FAO work in collaboration with individual Member States to help in proper execution of the initiative in the states that meet the IPC criteria for Phase 3 “Crisis” and/or Phase 2 “Stressed” by highlighting increased investment in technology and infrastructure, such as being done by Japan’s Society 5.0 program which creates “Smart Food Value Chains” that aid in mitigating labor shortages, reducing food waste, and increasing productivity and the Republic of Korea’s Program on International Agriculture (KOPIA) which has provided advancements in technology and infrastructure to 20 different developing countries, ensuring long-lasting aid to developing and least developed countries;
6. *Urges* Member States to address a Phase 1 “None/Minimal” classification by the IPC scale by providing eco-friendly, efficient and sustainable agricultural resources research and development assets, under the supervision of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to create better practices in benefit of the preservation of the environment;
7. *Further urges* Member States to work with IFAD consulting groups to help increase the total and complete national implementation of the 5-phase examination program (IPC);
8. *Encourages* reciprocal trade agreements along with increased regional and global cooperation between Member States to share technology and resources for mutual agricultural benefit through IFAD while strengthening regional stability in global agricultural development to better prioritize cross-border food trade during crises, research and development, global cooperation agreement between Member States, and inflation stabilization;
9. *Recommends* the use and education of sustainable food and water cultivation practices and education in response to Member States entering any phase of the IPC Acute Scale

and meet cooperation standards highlighted by the *2030 Agenda* in order to achieve skills to develop efficient crop rotation, regenerative agricultural techniques and aquaponics, along with developing tools that can help marine aquaculture and increase efficiency of irrigation systems;

10. *Renews its appeal* for assurances that Member States in areas of conflict best try to guarantee the safety of humanitarian workers entering afflicted states in their efforts to provide assistance and begin the hard work of renewing food security in these most vulnerable areas by recommending to allow food aid into the hardest hit conflict areas and by involving Member States in a multilateral collaboration to promote food security efforts;
11. *Requests* that Member States work with the Junior Farmer Field School ran by the FAO to enhance agricultural skills of farmers by teaching them sustainable farming techniques to improve food security and livelihoods;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in their annual report to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, a dedicated section assessing Member State implementation of the “Plug into Zero Hunger” initiative, including progress measured cross-examined with IPC classifications, financial transparency of voluntary contributions, and coordination effectiveness among implementing agencies, in order to ensure accountability and alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 2.

GA-P-A-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply alarmed by* the nexus of insecurity for the integrity of safety and nutrition in conflict-ridden areas and remembering the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* Article 25 that, “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food...,”

*Observing* the findings of the World Food Programme that schools and educational infrastructure play a critical role in the strengthening and monitoring of resilient communities in conflict-ridden areas and play a substantial role in acting as hubs to resist conflict-driven hunger and malnutrition,

*Having examined S/RES/2601* that emphasizes the role of Member States in providing protection and relief to all children affected by armed conflict, especially from environmental or environmental impacts, from conflict and climate-driven disasters and mitigating deleterious effects, such as malnutrition, food and nutrition insecurity, unclean water, and biological diseases,

*Recognizing with satisfaction* the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues, and the *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture*, and the *Rotterdam Convention* and its intention to limit the spread of unnecessary hazardous chemicals,

*Further remembering A/RES/79/140* which calls for further UN involvement coordination and humanitarian assistance, especially in the context of violent conflicts,

*Acknowledging* the findings of the UN-Department of Economic and Social Affairs *Policy Brief #105* that reiterates the importance of economic interdependence for agricultural sustainability and the pursuit of peace,

*Recalling A/RES/70/1* and the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*, particularly Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 16,

*Recalling S/RES/2417* and *S/RES/2573* which highlights the link between armed conflict, food insecurity, famine and the need to safeguard aid workers,

*Taking note of A/RES/78/144* that emphasizes the role of sustainable agricultural development in addressing disruptions to agricultural supply chain impacts caused by conflict,

1. *Encourages* Member States ensure that conflict-ridden areas experiencing food shortages or famine receive adequate aid while reaffirming the protections of civilian objects as outlined in *S/RES/2573*, and the need to use de-confliction protocols to prevent attacks on humanitarian workers and infrastructure;

2. *Condemns* the use of starvation and famine as a weapon of war and intentional attacks upon civilian aid infrastructure as detrimental to sustainable agricultural development and human nutrition;
3. *Requests* Member States to use all jurisdictional capacities toward the protection of aid workers and infrastructure in an independent and impartial manner by seeking technical assistance and resources from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Food Programme to establish safe aid delivery protocols;
4. *Praises* the work of aid workers in ensuring the nutritional health of civilians within conflict and post-disaster zones;
5. *Endorses* actions by Member States and military actors to safeguard in civilian and agricultural areas from toxic and chemical waste;
6. *Urges* Member States to expand cooperation on technology sharing and technical capacity building on early-warning systems, especially satellite technologies, to monitor conflict-driven famines, water shortages, and respect for civilian infrastructure in all available circumstances;
7. *Encourages* the sharing of monitoring and satellite technology where possible through bilateral and multilateral partnerships and through the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response to strengthen early warning and monitoring systems to avoid the worst impacts of famine and climate-affected agricultural communities;
8. *Calls for* non-binding pledges for the creation of Green Trade Corridors under Trusted Trader certifications through the World Food Programme to protect vital agricultural supplies, including fertilizers and seeds from export bans during periods of political instability, and requests the WFP to conduct a feasibility study before such actions on the economic benefits of such certifications in reducing trade costs and ensuring supply chain resilience;
9. *Recommends* the expansion of free trade through the reduction on non-trade barriers for Member States regarding the agricultural sector to assist with economic recovery in post-conflict and disaster contexts;
10. *Encourages* Member States to sign and ratify the 2015 *Safe Schools Declaration* and additionally to adopt recommendations to protect schools under the *Guidelines for Protecting Schools and Universities from Military Use during Armed Conflict* to safeguard schools as sources of humanitarian aid and nutrition in post-conflict reiterating support for the security of educational facilities;

11. *Encourages* Member States to implement policies recommended under the UNESCO *Comprehensive School Safety Framework 2022–2030*, particularly on the framework's recommendations to ensure, particularly young children, retain access to safe education and nutritional access during times of conflict.

GA-P-A-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the importance of the *Codex Alimentarius* in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “Zero Hunger” in a sustainable and nutritious manner,

*Reiterating* the burden tariffs can play on smaller developing and least developed countries, especially those in which agriculture is the backbone of their economy, according to the International Finance Corporation (IFC),

*Stressing* the importance of a well established quality of food resource allocation system available to all Member States in compliance with the principles of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

*Cognizant* of the WFP’s goal of global nutrient fortification of essential foods as a means to reduce nutritional disparities globally,

*Affirming* the accountability and recognition measures of the UN High-Level Political Forum as a means for collaboration guided by SDG 17: “Partnership of The Goals,”

1. *Recommends* the agriculture based Member States follow the criteria of the *Codex Alimentarius* to promote a better quality of the food to reduce the consequences of bad quality food;
2. *Suggest* that Member States prioritize reducing tariffs on imports of food and agriculture products to agriculture-dependent Member States to have an economic incentive while encouraging adherence to nutritional guidelines in compliance with the *Codex Alimentarius*;
3. *Calls upon the* FAO to incorporate “FAO Certified” front-of label stamps on food products that meet FAO’s nutrient criteria as a symbol of nutrient dense and sustainable food to provide consumers with more well-informed food options;
4. *Urges* Member States to upload nutrient gap reports within the WFP’s *Fill the Nutrient Gap* publication portal so that gaps are highlighted to collaboratively promote specific nutrient fortifications catering to the nation’s culturally-specific daily consumed foods to overcome nutrient gaps and food insecurity;
5. *Recommends* Member States to upload annual reports for accountability through the platforms of World Food Forum (WFF) and the UN High-Level Political Forum for effective annual accountability collaborative progress to meet SDG 17.

GA-P-A-4

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Articles 55 and 56 of the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)*, which calls for international cooperation in solving economic, social, and humanitarian problems, and Article 11 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which recognizes the right of everyone to adequate food and freedom from hunger,

*Emphasizing* the need for protection of the dry lands for restoration, as outlined by the *UN Convention to Combat Desertification's* (UNCCD) Great Green Wall initiative, which looks to decrease the effects of desertification in Africa, especially in the Sahara region, and other desertification and reforestation efforts,

*Underlining* the work of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Smallholder Market Support in offering educational initiatives to meet sustainable market standards for crop management and storage helping over 1.9 million smallholder farmers according to *WFP at Glance (2025)*,

*Acknowledging* the mandate of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the provision and empowerment of lower to middle income countries and its successful work with programs like Strengthening Agricultural Resilience through Learning and Innovation (STARLIT),

*Reaffirming* the *United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, particularly the right of Indigenous Peoples to maintain and strengthen their traditional food systems, as well as the Indigenous Peoples Food Systems Coalition which educates and strengthens indigenous communities regarding land rights and sustainable methods of traditional food systems,

*Recalling* the directive of the UN for the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as well as its Building Climate Resilient Cropping Systems Program to empower rural communities and facilitate technical skills, in collaboration with the Farmers Field Schools and Farmers Business School (FBS) by teaching locals in underserved countries on new advances in agriculture,

*Recalling* the *UNESCO Recommendation on Open Educational Resources (OER)*, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which recognizes Open Educational Resources as essential tools for expanding equitable access to quality education and advancing sustainable development,

*Noting* that 40% of all crops are destroyed by pests and diseases according to FAO's *Plan Production and Protection* which requires the need for collaborating with local partners to tailor crops, harvesting practices and storage practices based on their susceptibility for specific types of climate crisis, including droughts and floods in accordance with United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) recommendations,

*Reaffirming* the *International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)* and its goals of fostering conservation, sustainable use and the benefit-sharing of crop diversity,

*Reaffirming* the work done in the *Rotterdam Convention*, informing the people of the potential harms and dangers of the use of pesticides, and the potential dangers of importing harmful chemicals,

*Recognizing* the findings of the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) report *Trade Against Hunger* which reported that over 280 million people face acute food insecurity, driven significantly by the devastating impacts of trade barriers that run counter to the values and regulations of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the *UN Charter* with these economic restrictions adversely affecting the production, distribution, and affordability of food and agricultural inputs, particularly in the Global South,

*Deploring* supply chains that are linked to deforestation without sustainability standards and prioritizing short term economic gain over sustainability through economic growth which should not come at the cost of long-term environmental damage and loss of biodiversity, in accordance with the findings of *A/RES/71/285*,

*Recognizing* the important role of smallholders and family farmers who are responsible for about 80% of the world's food supply yet over half of the world's population without global market access, as an essential component of local food production, rural employment, particularly in developing countries, as recognized in the *Decade of Action on Family Farming (2019-2028)* outlined in *A/RES/72/239*, as well as the importance of access to credit, sustainable infrastructure and fair opportunities,

*Taking into consideration A/RES/78/168*, as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health), 4 (Quality Education), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land) and the various targets that incentivize agriculture and promote education in agricultural practice to combat climate change,

1. *Urges* Member States to support the efforts of the UNCCD's *Great Green Wall* Initiative, which plans to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by planting a great wall of trees across 22 countries that are located on the southern border of the Sahara Desert;
2. *Encourages* Member States in creating a new program to expand the goals of the *Great Green Wall*, with the "*Great Green Belt*" initiative, with the establishment of monitoring and record-keeping of this initiative, under the supervision of the United Nations Environmental Agency (UNEA), to keep track of the progress made by this initiative and with additional expansion into areas facing the continued issues of desertification and deforestation, as affected by the Dry Corridor and defined by the UNEA, including but not limited to Central America, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Eurasia;
3. *Recommends* that Member States model national educational programs after the IFAD's *STARLIT* national agricultural educational program, which successfully used interactive voice response training to provide teaching modules for smallholder farmers, reaching 54% more beneficiaries than originally targeted;
4. *Encourages* the strengthening and expansion of the United Nations Development Programme's *National Adaptation Plan–Agriculture (NAP-Ag)* Programme, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Climate Change Adaptation initiatives, including *Climate Adaptation+1*, which provide accessible, capacity-building training for agricultural producers to address the impacts of climate change and agricultural

pollution, with the aim of empowering communities and enhancing long-term resilience, food security, and sustainable development;

5. *Welcomes* Member States to integrate the FAO's *Post-Harvest Management Handbook* (2024) into their national agricultural strategies, which provides training material and intervention strategies to reduce harvest loss and improve storage facilities which is to be utilized by local governments to train smallholder farmers;
6. *Requests* the development of an open-access digital knowledge repository, through the UNESCO *Open Educational Resource* initiative, to disseminate region-specific sustainable agricultural practices in multiple languages, prioritizing continuing education and integrating traditional practice and modern technologies, as well as calling for accessible training for local farmers and producers in areas of low incomes and high poverty, allowing to bridge the economic-training gap of member states, not letting economic situation be the reason for the lack of education;
7. *Calls for* the inclusion of Indigenous languages in open-access digital knowledge repositories, in partnership with regional development hubs through the UNDP *FARM+ Program*, to ensure that reach to vulnerable populations is increased with those populations encouraged to participate in agricultural education;
8. *Calls for* the lifting of trade barriers in alignment with the principles of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) *Trade Facilitation and Support Program* (TFSP) as well as the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade* (TBT) which are in alignment with the United Nations Trade and Development's *Trade Against Hunger* report by:
  - a. Alleviating trade barriers through the promotion of multilateral free and fair trade agreements, to support the expansion of commerce among nations,
  - b. Pursuing the stabilization of the cost of food and agriculture inputs by focusing on reducing inflation and destabilizing price fluctuations of food goods that disproportionately impacts the Global South,
  - c. Advancing strengthened agricultural relations between Member States in terms of the collaboration on affordable price caps, with the goal of increasing the affordability of agricultural goods, thus promoting a more equitable and affordable system of global agriculture trade,
  - d. Coordinating with the *National Trade Facilitation Committees (NTFCs)* to streamline cross-border trade regulations which helps food insecure states procure food;
9. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the FAO and relevant stakeholders, to establish national and regional sustainable agriculture platforms similar to regional technical platform on green agriculture which focuses on: climate-smart agriculture practices, integrated pest management, soil conservation and irrigation management, and market access and literacy for small-holder and indigenous farmers;
10. *Encouraging* Member States to expand the UNDP's *Financing Agrochemical Reduction and Management (FARM)* Program in regions that have not successfully empowered communities around the world to improve soil health and limit pollutants by replacing

synthetic pesticides with non-toxic inputs, by reducing the use of plastics in farming tools, and by improving nature-based pest control methods;

11. *Suggests* that the World Food Programme (WFP) expand and adapt initiatives modeled on its innovation-driven programming to support smallholder farmers, Indigenous communities, and local producers in cultivating and utilizing regionally and culturally appropriate and climate-resilient crops, similar to its successful small-scale Innova Programme in Central America;
12. *Endorses* that the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) expands its *Building Climate Resilient Cropping Systems Program* in developing countries with high concentration of small holder farmers, which aims to increase small farmer profits and efficiency by providing smallholder farms with information regarding ideal crops and market hubs for climate-resilient crops;
13. *Recommends* Member States to build initiative similar to after the WFP's *UN Humanitarian Response Depot* which pre-positions relief supplies and support education of local communities to counter climate related disasters' effects on disruption of agricultural production;
14. *Urges* Member States to meet their voluntary financial contributions and obligations to United Nations humanitarian aid agencies on time and in full which are essential to preventing famine and acute food insecurity as highlighted by *A/RES/79/148* that focuses on strengthening volunteerism for SDGs;
15. *Encourages* the development of national multi-stakeholder review platforms, including youth-led organizations, academia, and grassroots actors, to contribute shadow reports and independent assessments to complement Member State *Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)* at annual High-Level Political Forums (HLPF).

GA-P-A-5

*The General Assembly,*

*Remembering* Article 9 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)* that, “Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned...[and] no discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right,”

*Acknowledging* the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services’ *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* that finds that Indigenous custodianship comprises of 40% of all ecologically intact terrestrial ecosystems and play a substantial role in ensuring sustainable agriculture and biodiversity,

*Acknowledging* the role of food cultivation systems on Indigenous land in transferring, preserving, and strengthening local and Indigenous knowledge systems and maintaining practices that result in products with a higher nutritional value,

*Praising* the work of *A/RES/70/1*, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly Goals 2 and 13, and the role of Indigenous stewardship in achieving these goals,

*Recalling* the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights’ *2009 General Report* findings no. 21 that, “Indigenous peoples have the right to act collectively to ensure respect for their right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures,”

*Regretting* the criminalization of culturally, socially, and religiously significant Indigenous agricultural practices and bearing in mind Article 9 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) *Indigenous Peoples Convention 1989* (No. 169) which requires that the cultural characteristics of Indigenous peoples be taken into consideration when applying national laws,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principle and the Indigenous People’s Food Systems Coalition (IPFSC) in all agricultural development projects that affect indigenous people,

*Recognizing* that a study by Princeton University found 70% of the world’s food supply is grown by smallholders and Indigenous communities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to refrain from negatively impacting the sensitive climate in which Indigenous agriculture practices occur, while offering technical assistance of those practices in accordance with *UNDRIP* principles;

2. *Further encourages* universal endorsement among states that have still not yet endorsed the *UNDRIP* and the alignment of policy with the *UNDRIP*;
3. *Encourages* Member States to implement partnerships for strengthening of sustainable agricultural development and local and Indigenous knowledge systems in coordination with the IPFSC, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and IFAD to further incorporate Indigenous voices and perspectives into nutrition and agricultural policymaking, especially concerning policies affecting ecologically sensitive Indigenous territories;
4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the policy recommendations outlined in Sections 17.2 and 17.5 of the Food and Agriculture Organization's *Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security*, particularly focusing on implementing the guideline's monitoring, indicators and benchmarks recommendations to strengthen the sustainability and nutritional value of agricultural practices in Indigenous communities;
5. *Recommends* Member States to reconsider policies criminalizing traditional Indigenous nutrition-gathering and agricultural practices through consultation with organizations such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
6. *Commends* the role of Indigenous communities in safeguarding sensitive ecological environments and facilitating agricultural sustainability;
7. *Encourages* the integration of FPIC principles into national land-use planning for Member States to ensure that Indigenous communities are active participants in projects that impact their traditional agricultural practices and communities;
8. *Recommends* the allocation of additional funds to smallholder and Indigenous agricultural producers from organizations, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), to protect against market instability and incentivize agricultural careers and skill building programs.

GA-P-A-6

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* Article 2 of the *Paris Agreement*, which calls for strengthening adaptive capacity and low greenhouse gas development pathways specifically for agriculture,

*Reemphasizing* the carbon credits frameworks of Article 6 of the *Paris Agreement* for effective incentivization of small to medium holder farmers that promote sustainable and climate-smart agriculture that champions global climate and environmental health,

*Expressing concern* over the Global South and its vulnerability to climate change, resulting in unpredictable disasters that threaten rural livelihoods and food stability, as highlighted by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),

*Emphasizing* the importance of protecting existing agricultural areas and assuring the maintenance of adequate agricultural and environmental conditions,

*Noting* the role of sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture in ensuring long-term food system stability by supporting the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and helping developing nations with climate issues,

*Deeply concerned* that over a fifth of river basins have experienced large-scale fluctuations in water level due to climate change, according to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) *Sustainable Development Goals Report (2022)*,

*Affirming* the need for accountability and monitoring measures brought by the UN High-Level Political Forum, where all nations discuss their progress for the goal of collaboration, which is outlined in SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals,

*Recalls* on the World Meteorological Organization's Space-Based WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) CropWatch to utilize for climate resilience in climate-vulnerable nations,

*Conscious* of the challenges, including both economic barriers and administrative hurdles, that small-holder farmers face in connecting to resources from agricultural support programs,

*Affirming* the importance of the *Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII)* and other similar movements in protecting smaller-scale agriculture from larger corporations,

*Emphasizing* the usage of concise and effective strategies to combat global food shortages in light of the approaching deadline for the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Desiring* to draw attention to the fact that research shows that food systems drive at least 15% of annual fossil fuel emissions in developed economies,

*Realizing* the importance of education for agricultural cultivators and local communities within the realm of Climate shocks, malnutrition, small-holder farmers, sustainable food practices, culturally sensitive food practices, and water-efficient methods,

*Concerned* about inequality in the distribution of international public climate finance to the agricultural sector and smallholder farmers, with these groups receiving only 4% and 0.8% of funds, respectively, according to the World Bank's *Climate-Smart Agriculture Report (2024)*,

*Noting* the benefit of mutual trade relations and their potential to empower youth and women, the groups most active in agricultural duties, and build long-term resilience in the agriculture sector,

*Recognizing* that the wide diffusion of culture presents a categorical benefit to the dignity of man, the protection of which must be fulfilled in the spirit of mutual assistance and concern, per the UNESCO Constitution, and the risk climate change poses to intangible aspects of culture,

*Emphasizing* the need for transparency and accountability in international cooperation over food security and nutrition, as established in the 1975 *Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture*,

1. *Urges* all Member States to adopt climate-smart agriculture and make this available to smallholder farmers, in accordance with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
2. *Recommends* that Member States work with the UNDP and organizations like World Vision in the development of climate-smart agriculture and to draw on scalability frameworks through financial incentives from the *Paris Agreement's* Article 6 to create accountability in credit frameworks;
3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the development of climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure to enhance food system stability during environmental and climate-related shocks by following the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* strategy, by:
  - a. Developing and modernizing cold storage and transportation infrastructure or networks to reduce post-harvest losses,
  - b. Integrating disaster risk reduction strategies into agricultural infrastructure planning, such as early warning systems,
  - c. Restoring the physical infrastructure and societal systems by following the "*Build Back Better*" initiative;

4. *Recommends* the FAO expand the practices of sustainable agriculture for smallholder farmers, including but not limited to the implementation of buffer strips along water courses, the maintenance of permanent grasslands, and maintaining minimum soil cover during sensitive periods;
5. *Promotes* the implementation of methods such as hail netting and water drainage by rural farms in climate-vulnerable regions, to be facilitated by national ministries of agriculture and local NGOs to protect crops from storm damage better, allowing nations and farmers to endure the effects of climate change and retain more of their agricultural yield;
6. *Encourages* Member States to support initiatives similar to UNDP's *Rural Rapid Transformation Initiative* and to increase funding to the UNDP and the Green Climate Fund to implement advanced rainwater harvesting, dams, and solar-powered desalination and irrigation technologies, ensuring small-holder farmers have direct access to water to help them fight climate-driven drought;
7. *Calls for* Member States to partner with the UNEP's Sustainable Infrastructure Investment (SII) Team to rehabilitate previously established infrastructure, such as sustainable water and solar-efficient irrigation systems, through land-specific tactics including cascade tank systems, aquifer recharging systems, and gravity-fed pipe systems, achieving economically attainable solutions with respect for culturally significant infrastructure to promote climate-smart agricultural practices;
8. *Urges* that other UN Member States emphasize their focus on open and purposeful communication between Member States, as well as supporting smaller, developing nations regarding their economic and agricultural growth, which returns to the local peoples as we continue to share further research and development of this data to alleviate issues past, present, and future;
9. *Encourages* Member States to upload national reports regarding their individual progress of each member state to the UN High-Level Political Forum, which aids in accountability, recognition, collaboration, and collective progress of all nations while incentivizing proportional progress growth;
10. *Calls upon* the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Observing System (WIGOS), and the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) CropWatch to effectively collaborate in monitoring the climate and environment of established arable land, agricultural land, and surrounding areas of climate-vulnerable nations to efficiently anticipate and prevent potential climate shocks and crises;
11. *Further recommends* Member States to develop, share, and utilize climate mapping technology to create food system resilience against climate-related disasters, such as extended periods of drought, floods, extreme cold weather, and large-scale crop failure;

12. *Urges* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to be the main educational coordinator for Member States and individuals in relation to programs and initiatives such as:
  - a. *Greening Education Partnership Program*, as it aims to promote further education on issues related to climate change and its impacts,
  - b. UNICEF's *Mothers and Babies In Good Care Initiative*, as it aims to combat malnutrition through maternal and infant care to promote food security,
  - c. World Food Programme's *Central African Republic Emergency Food Crisis Response Program*, as it aims to increase food production through the distribution of seeds to improve vulnerable farmers' resilience during crisis,
  - d. WFP's "*Stop the Waste*" Initiative regarding sustainable food practices and food waste,
  - e. WFP's *Home-Grown School Feeding Initiative*, as it aims to collaborate with smallholder farmers to address food insecurity and promote culturally sensitive food practices,
  - f. FAO's promotion of water-efficient methods for rural farmers, including water irrigation and irrigation scheduling, to encourage both water retention and stronger agricultural growth;
13. *Urges* formal institutions, including multilateral development banks (MDBs), reciprocal government channels, and climate funds, to reaffirm the Sevilla Commitment in *A/RES/79/323* and redistribute a greater portion of international public climate financing to the agricultural sector, specifically focusing on supporting smallholder farmers in areas highly affected by climate change;`
14. *Further developing* the relations between advanced and developing countries by sharing agricultural technologies and instruments for private food systems, as an alternative to sanctions, as well as:
  - a. The implementation of interest subsidies for Concessional Loans, such as the 3% to 5% subsidy on agricultural loans to empower young agro-entrepreneurs and women,
  - b. Symbiotic trade deals between Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and economically developed countries to boost local economies through exports, allowing multiple parties to develop beneficially through,

- c. Modeling national and local programs using the framework from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)'s Finance for Food Toolbox, which strengthens local food systems and identifies investment needs through advisory support for governments and financial institutions;
15. *Encourages* further recognition of artisanal crafts as objects of intangible culture and documentation of endangered crafts for the purpose of protecting traditional aspects of culture;
16. *Requests* the World Bank to report on the progress made in redistributing climate finance to climate-resilient agriculture and smallholder farmers within its annual Climate Finance Fiscal Year Snapshot report;
17. *Urges* Member States to implement initiatives within LDCs similar to the FAO's *Modernized Agriculture Project (MAP)*, specifically the production of specialized zone systems (agro-zoning) within degraded and climate-vulnerable land, to maximize regional climate rejuvenation and potential;
18. *Declares* that to achieve UN climate targets, Member States must minimize fossil fuel-based fertilizers, implement regenerative, agroecological, and organic farming on a global scale;
19. *Promotes* the creation and implementation of facilitation programs focused on connecting least developed countries (LDCs) and smallholder farmers with partnership financial support, taking inspiration from programs such as the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) *Food Systems Integrative Program (FSIP)*, which connects smallholder farmers in LDCs with financial support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
20. *Promotes* collaboration with insurance industries and bureaucrats to create policies that counteract large-industry lobbying and favor small-scale producers in various industries, from developing economies to ensure the growth of their own small-scale producers, and to the end of decreasing carbon emissions by decreasing barriers to insurance and reframing our outlook to better reflect our world ravaged by climate change;
21. *Encourages* Member States to model programs after FAO's *Technologies and Practices for Small Agriculture Practice (TECA)*, which facilitates knowledge exchange among small-holder farmers through an online platform that shares information on climate-safe practices and effective technologies;
22. *Urges* UN Member States to focus on consistent and meaningful conversations between Global North and South Nations, regarding their economic and agricultural growth, as we continue to share further research and development of data to alleviate global food insecurity.

GA-P-C-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Expressing* concern over the fragility of conflict-torn regions after the withdrawal of United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations with the hope of establishing transitional justice, a core element of the UN's overall mandate, affirmed in *Transitional Justice in Peace Processes (2022)*,

*Affirming* the first pillar of transitional justice: Truth Seeking and Truth Telling, as exemplified by Guatemala in the instance of Historical Clarification Commission, where UN-backed truth commission investigated atrocities in Guatemala's civil war,

*Fully believing in* the second pillar of transitional justice: Justice and Accountability, and appreciating the steps by the International Criminal Court for the tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to prosecute war crimes, and violations of the *Rome Statute*,

*Having considered further* the third pillar of transitional justice: Reparations, taking into account the basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation *A/RES/60/147* which identifies restitution and compensation as core rights of victims, as well as the advancement of South Korean citizens in light of reparations following the Imjin War of 1592,

*Noting with approval* the fourth pillar of transitional Justice: Institutional Reform, and noting the *S/RES/765 (1992)*, *S/RES/772(1992)*, and *S/RES/894 (1994)*, which addressed the successful security of South Africa's in transitioning from apartheid to relative peace, ensured by the deployment of a UN Observer Mission, in which political violence was monitored,

*Confident in* the fifth pillar of transitional Justice: Memorialization and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence, and recalling the of the Kigali Genocide memorial as recognized by the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention in 2024 as a vital tool used to countering hate speech and preventing any incitement to violence,

*Affirming* the sentiment expressed in the UN Peacekeeping Capstone Doctrine that UN peacekeeping missions are temporary measures, with the understanding that the ultimate purpose is the mitigation of conflict and the peaceful transition of mitigation power from foreign actors to state and local actors, with the intent of adequately strategizing withdrawals of UN Forces,

1. *Requests* the Security Council to guide the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) in adherence to the *Transitional Justice Framework* by tailoring future peacekeeping operations to mainstream the five pillars, and including it in the training of peacekeepers, monitoring the withdrawal of ongoing peacekeeping operations;

2. *Request* the Security Council to consider amendments of peacekeeping mandates to include in further depth the involvement of Office of Rule Of Law Security Units personnel to train the first sector of developing nations in accordance with UN values including training local judges, prosecutors, in international humanitarian law, focusing on impartially and good-faith court procedures, using previous United Nations materials published on providing fair and equitable trials, empowering local institutions to withstand in the absence of UN presence;
3. *Calls for* the the establishment of forensic identification units in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) to properly conduct civilian death toll estimates, caused by all opposing factions, in states with ongoing peacekeeping missions, such as South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo;
4. *Recommends* that the Security Council commit to withdrawal procedures of peacekeeping officers be conducted after an appropriate amount of successful audits, to be determined by local leaders, the sovereign will of native peoples, and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations:
  - a. Further utilizing and integrating satellite mapping into existing local court systems to resolve property disputes caused by mass displacement,
  - b. Advising on ways to ensure that post conflict nations do not enact laws which break Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter which prohibits land acquisition during conflict,
  - c. Adopting a council comprised of local leaders which encompasses citizens of diverse backgrounds to hear cases involving disputes around the withdrawal or continuation of the peace keeping force;
5. *Suggests* that the Security Council work to create model legislation and frameworks based upon South Africa's 1994 reforms, regarding peacekeeping exit strategies to ensure exit strategies are effectively tied to institutional readiness:
  - a. Requesting consideration for the implementation of reconciliation based civic education to be made accessible to all actors in conflict,
  - b. Suggesting integrated military restructuring, that would ensure that there are collaborative efforts between opposing forces, to ensure all sides are respected,
  - c. Calling for the incorporation of Grassroot led mediation with the oversight of the UN, to ensure full transparency;
6. *Requesting* Security Council to facilitate a formal multilateral partnership between UNESCO, PKOs, and grassroots organizers for the creation of memorial sites and

museums and locations where affected populations continue to express grievances in the aftermath of mass destruction and death;

7. *Requests* the Security Council to act on C34 budget proposal approvals based off of coherence with the transitional justice model through annual C34 reports covering how the proposed peacekeeping operations are in alignment with long-term plans to withdraw following a Capstone Doctrine policy approach noting the mediating role of GA4 as a body prepared to review annual C34 reports before forwarding them to the Security Council;
8. *Encourages* Member States present in GA4 that have recently experienced destabilizing conflict to allow national access for the United States Peace Corps as a supporting actor in state and local partnerships in the common pursuit of increasing stability, education, and medical relief efforts; accepting the credibility of the US's vetting process to collaborate with non-governmental local actors in non-political development and education projects through The Peace Corps as a potential binding actor during the process of PKO withdrawal and local self-determination and empowerment initiatives.

GA-P-C-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* United Nations (UN) Resolution *A/RES/78/291*, specifically addressing the peace and security measures for all Member States regarding peacekeeping operations,

*Reflecting* on the UN Record of peacekeeper fatalities since 1948 stating that over 4,400 peacekeepers have lost their lives while deployed,

*Aware* that Peacekeeping missions are underfinanced, as according to the *UN Peacekeeping Report* from 2025, the budget decreased 8.2 percent from the previous year and only nine of the eleven Peacekeeping missions are being funded by the current Peacekeeping budget,

*Recognizing* the need for increased education for Peacekeeping personnel to address the realities and hardships they may face while serving in other nations,

1. *Encourages* all Member States with sufficient resources to provide support through areas such as personnel, technology, and information for global improvement for Peacekeeping operations;
2. *Welcomes* the contributions by all willing and able Member States for global soft power measures, financial resources, and scientific research to the issue of peacekeeping operations globally;
3. *Suggests* the expansion of educational programs such as the Triangular Partnership Programme by collaboration with all Member States interested, therefore bettering the preparation of peacekeepers of various region-based issues;
4. *Urges* Member States to fund projects and initiatives like the Elsie Initiative Fund—Established in 2019 that address barriers such as training gaps, deployment conditions, and career progression:
  - a. Working with international nations, including the African Union and the European Union, to increase financial support,
  - b. Supporting gender-responsive institutional reforms within military and police institutions of troop-contributing countries,
  - c. Increasing the number of uniformed women deployed in peacekeeping missions;
5. *Calls for* the establishment of enhanced educational framework, specifically pre-deployment training for peacekeepers, ensuring they are adequately prepared

culturally, politically and psychologically to deal with operational hardships which may be encountered whilst deployed;

6. *Requests* an increase in the time frame of mandatory pre-deployment training known as the Core Pre-Deployment Training, from 60 days to 90 days, to ensure peacekeepers possess the essential skills needed for deployment.

GA-P-C-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the alleged failures of human rights matters,

*Recognizing* the preexisting failures of the systems in place in their lack of cooperation with separate groups and the effects it has on occupied countries and their citizens, similar to the genocide in Rwanda because of the lack of resources previously acknowledged by the UN,

*Declaring* a deep concern for democracy and addressing political impasses when it comes to the discussion of peacekeeping operations is necessary to effectively address them and swiftly deal with these pressing problems to promote democracy and allows for swift and effective resolutions,

*Recognizing* a lack of funding beginning to take effect across all aspects of the United Nations, and that Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) are a large portion of the financial burden facing the United Nations, as reported by the United Nations Peacekeeping in 2025,

*Lamenting* the fact that the current framework of the United Nations Security Council does not allow for temporary members of the UNSC to substantially contribute to discussion,

*Acknowledging* that the current composition of the United Nations Security Council does not address the challenges associated with peacekeeping operations and consequently needs additional structural reform and members after the creation of new Member States since the last expansion of the Security Council in 1965,

*Affirming* the necessity of complete communication and transparency with Member States affected by Peacekeeping Operations,

1. *Advises* the Security Council to immediately and unequivocally suspend, for purpose of review of current practices, the current actions of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA):
  - a. The suspension will last a minimum of 6 months with resupplies at the discretion of Security Council and Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO),
  - b. An active review of alleged human rights violations by a special rapporteur appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council,
  - c. Implementation of new oversight guidelines at the discretion of the DPO,
  - d. If the review process finds it best fit to have a full withdraw, the Security Council will commission such,

- e. The DPO is empowered to create a process during the lead up to the suspension for leadership of the current troops and maintain peace;
2. *Recommends* the Security Council form an oversight committee collecting of senior staff from the African Union, NATO, the Arab League, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, other relevant entities and the UN Peacekeeping Operations to further unite, strengthen, and broaden current PKOs for the betterment of occupied nations, which reaffirms resolution A/79/L.104;
3. *Encourages* that Security Council members refrain from using special voting privileges in situations of mass atrocities and peacekeeping missions and security under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, or breaches of international law;
4. *Encourages* members of the Security Council to dedicate resources and staff of the DPO to an extensive budget and fiscal review to reduce spending and cut unnecessary measures of Peacekeeping and Security Operations while undergoing financial strain;
5. *Suggests* that the General Assembly Plenary Committee vote on an amendment to the *Charter of the United Nations* such that all pre-existing non-permanent Member States on the Security Council have their membership terms lengthened from two (2) to three (3) years, with staggered elections cycles to be determined by the General Assembly Sixth Committee to ensure proper and equitable rotations of the Security Council;
6. *Recommends* the General Assembly Plenary Committee vote on an amendment to the *Charter of the United Nations* to elect four additional non-permanent members to the Security Council who will serve a term of three (3) years to further promote regional representation in discussions, such as those involving peacekeeping operations with:
  - a. For the next odd year election cycle years, two non-permanent members elected will come from the following regions: Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia-Pacific; and Eastern Europe,
  - b. For the next even year election cycle, two additional non-permanent members will be elected from the following regions Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia-Pacific; and Eastern Europe with no region eligible for more than 2 new non-permanent cycles of the allocated 4 additional seats,
  - c. These member seats election cycle stagger will be determined by the General Assembly Sixth Committee in such a way that four additional non-permanent seats with two seats joining the odd year election cycle and two seats joining the even year cycle,

7. *Confirms* that prior to any discussion of peacekeeping operations, all relevant nations must be consulted.

GA-P-C-4

*The General Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the growing politicizing of Peacekeeping operations, and missions being seen as policing, rather than preventing,

*Appreciating* the crucial role that peacekeeping missions play in promoting international peace and security, Member States must focus on upholding international law and full respect for the sovereignty of all nations,

*Believing* in the importance of emphasizing host country consent to maintain state sovereignty and facilitate long-term solutions,

*Affirming* that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), has primacy over decision-making regarding Peacekeeping, that, unless specified otherwise, no other bodies or committees have authority that usurps C-34 in regards to Peacekeeping, and the necessity of letting C-34 review every decision made regarding UN Peacekeeping,

*Acknowledging* grave misconduct displayed by Peacekeeping forces sponsored by the UN, which leads to increasing discontent of peacekeeping forces due to a perceived lack of effectiveness and conscientiousness among United Nations troops,

*Recognizing* a grave trend of both sexual abuse and abuse of locals through misuse of powers granted by the United Nations, creating widespread animosity towards Peacekeeping Operations at a local level,

*Encouraging* the belief that peacekeeping missions must reallocate funding to better allow for growth in the fields of peacekeeping training and resources,

*Recognizing* the need for further diplomatic support for states involved in peacekeeping processes for better crisis response and less hostilities between host countries and peacekeeping forces,

*Reasserting* Resolution A/79/296 that supports States in enhancing peacekeeping operations in effectiveness and strengthening in ground work, and community safety,

*Bearing in mind* the UN Office of Legal Affairs Codification Division's definition of host states as a State in whose territory a United Nations operation is conducted,

*Supporting* host nations' rights to select or decline Peacekeeping forces on grounds of personnel's religion, ethnicity, and demographics to ease potential internal conflict and respect unique and tense internal demographic situations in accordance with Article 2 of the *UN Charter*,

1. *Suggests* the need for the continuous improvement of UN peacekeeping capabilities and the effectiveness of peacekeeping mission deployment;
2. *Advocates* that peacekeeping missions be held accountable to their main goal and purpose of peace, Member States should affirm that state consent and diplomatic solutions be upheld first and foremost. This would mitigate the effects of unnecessary and often harmful foreign intervention;
  - a. All peacekeeping missions must exert the maximum effort to include a partnership and authorization with the country or countries that they affect, in order to foster long term solutions,
  - b. Diplomatic relations must be prioritized preceding military force and forceful peacekeeping intervention,
  - c. In situations where peacekeeping operations are necessary in crisis situations to preserve the life and liberty of neutral non-combatants and the relevant states do not consent to this intervention, impartial peacekeeping operatives may act in limited authority solely to evacuate and provide aid to civilians,
  - d. Operations that do not maintain consent of parties, impartiality, and non-use of force must be held responsible and subject to the United Nations Dispute Tribunal Investigative Committee,
3. *Invites* host countries of ongoing peacekeeping operations for an upcoming Peacekeeping Discussion Summit, *Astana-Seoul Peace Forum*, hosted in Seoul, Republic of Korea in 2026 to create space for open discussion and address current most pressing concerns over ongoing peacekeeping operations, alternating annually between the Republic of Korea and Kazakhstan, for future summits to extend invitation to all member states:
  - a. Delegates of the United Nations will reflect on how peace operations have affected local communities,
  - b. The General Assembly endorses the careful selection of youth representatives from Member States to testify and file grievances after lived experience and contact with ongoing peacekeeping operations in their individual nations,
  - c. Youth representatives will be invited to participate in further discussions,
  - d. Republic of Korea and Kazakhstan will act as third-party hosts for conferences in order to minimize bias from event location;

4. *Recommends* the General Assembly create additional guidelines on a phased transition to regional peacekeeping forces:
  - a. The importance of regional cooperation between local powers in peacekeeping will be emphasized,
  - b. The establishment framework will be implemented for the peaceful withdrawal of UN forces as regional factors such as civilian casualties, civil unrest, and number of disputes decrease in occurrences,
  - c. The UN will organize target numbers determined by the host country to signify reduction or addition of the necessary UN forces required
  - d. Member States will determine the usefulness of peace operations by accepting or denying the deployment of peacekeeping forces,
  - e. Collaboration between local communities, governments, NGOs, and UN peacekeeping officers will be encouraged to foster positive relationships and allow for long term stability,
  
5. *Urges* nations to support the expansion of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal to include crimes committed by peacekeepers during deployment, allowing for victims to prosecute those who abuse their power:
  - a. Every nation's right to legal sovereignty and trial under their own laws,
  - b. The definition of United Nations employees will expand to include peacekeepers while deployed under the authority of the United Nations;
  - c. The UN asserts that violations of international law while under United Nations jurisdiction are damaging to both global trust and the integrity of the UN, and that the UN cannot claim to maintain human rights and peace while allowing its own enforcers to abuse their powers,
  - d. An increase in funding and staff of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal will reflect this increase in responsibility and expansion of power,
  - e. Prosecution for peacekeepers will be resolved democratically and lawfully in regards to mentally fit individuals for the sake of equality,
  - f. The UN encourages member-states of the UNDT to permit the Tribunal to turn convicted individuals found to be in violation of international law over to the International Criminal Court for holding and punishment,

6. *Supports* the peace operation structured mandate review process in which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) and officials of host countries work diligently to define the needs of peacekeeping missions:
  - a. The mandate review process will assess mission feasibility, resource allocation, and political conditions of host states before the deployment of Peacekeeping Operations,
  - b. Meetings between the DPO and host governments will develop a contract outlining timelines and the purpose of operations, with subsequent meetings biannually,
  - c. Peacekeeping forces will be repatriated in the case that a host nation expresses discontent with the operation,
  - d. Peacekeeping missions will be trained and informed on the environments of deployment by regional advisors at UN training facilities to avoid past confusion, and be held in strict regard to international law during periods of deployment and operation,
7. *Requests* an increase in diplomats provided by Member States of the United Nations to assist peacekeeping operations and conduct within host states;
8. *Calls* for the establishment of an investigative committee to secure evidence, ensure due process of law, and maintain the integrity of the UNDT through:
  - a. The creation of a division within the UNDT with the purpose of monitoring possible peacekeeper delinquency will investigate cases ruled by the UNDT of peacekeeper misconduct,
  - b. The division will be founded with funds allocated towards the larger and more direct responsibility of the Tribunal,
  - c. An overarching committee independent of the UNDT will verify the validity of evidence brought in front of the Tribunal as well as the maintenance of due process of law within the UNDT,
9. *Urges* the DPO to enforce harsher consequences upon peacekeeping officers who, through a failure of command, fail to prevent atrocities and violations of human rights:
  - a. Officers condemned of war crimes will lose command, rank, or station,
  - b. The criminal's home state will be permitted to court-martial peacekeepers,

- c. Fines appropriate to the degree of the offense will be issued;
10. *Encourages* the Security Council to establish a system for proportional funding of peacekeeping operations based upon member-states' fiscal income and regional responsibilities through:
- a. Member States are recommended to give at least 2% of their fiscal income by the end of the fiscal year and,
  - b. Determining which regions member-states are responsible for providing funding towards and,
  - c. Redistributing excess funds allocated for certain regions to those that require more support and,
  - d. Establishing economic thresholds for determining which member-states are required to provide aid;
11. *Further urges* accountability for the misconduct of peacekeepers, and of further oversight on ground work:
- a. The encouragement of the development of a greater system of checks and balances within the on-ground operations of peacekeepers,
  - b. The well-being of the populace affected by peacekeeper actions will be deemed paramount,
  - c. Protection from retaliation for reports of misconduct will be ensured.

GA-P-C-5

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* support for the legitimacy of ongoing United Nations peacekeeping forces to promote stability and lasting security as noted by a report from the Secretary General, prepared pursuant to General Assembly 78/291,

*Recognizing* the shared values expressed in the United Nations, Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a means of promoting peace and security through international cooperation by protecting heritage sights, promoting biodiversity, enhancing education, and ensuring access to reliable information,

*Recognizing* peacekeeping operations strategies must include notions to counter misinformation and disinformation while preserving impartiality and local civil liberties,

*Expressing* deep concern over human rights violations and violent uprisings as a result of border and ethnic disputes in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, that prevent promotion of national identity, instigate ethnic conflict, hamper educational growth and promote human rights violations,

*Reaffirms* the notion that a well-educated local population is strongly equipped to decipher misinformation, counter hate-speech, and promote local cultures and customs to ensure regional stability and reduce ethnic strife,

*Acknowledging* the role of youth in shaping societal values in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 4, inclusive education

*Identifying* the UN peacekeeping information integrity policy as a structured approach for missions to combat misinformation, disinformation and hate speech that threaten safety of personal, civilian protection, and mandate implementation through the use of online/offline information environments and the training on open-source investigations;

1. *Calls for* preventative measures to consolidate peacekeeping efforts to only what is necessary and assure that they are not needed in the future in other unstable regions;
2. *Calls for* fiscal efficiency and awareness in the extent to which funding is stretched during urgent responses to violent conflicts compared to peaceful preventative action for the empowerment of communities experiencing unrest before increasing vulnerability to violent uprisings;
3. *Requests* UNESCO to design, coordinate, and oversee the Peace Media and Dialogue Campaign in post-Soviet regions to counter hate speech and misinformation through multilingual broadcasting, media-literacy training, and culturally grounded content

produced in partnership with local artists and civil society, send teams on missions to address the impact of Soviet-era oppression on local cultures and populations; ensure the teams reach out to local artists, religious leaders, and local civic leaders to get the most accurate information on the impact of the Soviet sphere of Influence;

4. *Further Invites* UN personnel deployed for the Peace Media and Dialogue Campaign through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) for the purposes of submitting reports sent to UN Regional Center of Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) regarding civilian expressions of political dissatisfaction and on the progress of instability and confrontations with misinformation and unrest in the Eastern European and Central Asian Regions as subsequently described through entities who are separate from peacekeepers, establishing presence through misinformation lectures in community centers and other approved public spaces;
5. *Approves* of the decision for Finland to invest monetarily from national funds in university and public education programs from the modeled after of Finland to send Finnish educators abroad to rural regions of Central Asia and Eastern Europe as mutually beneficial educational experience and cultural competency;
6. *Utilizes* the FINCENT Model, the Finnish “gold standard” of modern peacekeeping to train Member States in peacekeeping modules, UNESCO will utilize the UN standard of disinformation established by the General Assembly 2006 and its entire role in oversight;
7. *Offers* support programs within existing UNESCO institutions in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to engage underprivileged youth with broader cultural sensitivity, enhanced education on the arts and creative expression:
  - a. Send teams on missions with UNESCO Global Youth Community and UNESCO Global Youth Grant Scheme to offer extra-curricular activities in rural areas to familiarize local students with foreign culture, empower local students to create academic and artistic material which can be displayed in external UNESCO sites to instill a sense of harmony, and foster youth-to-youth collaboration along with intergenerational learning,
  - b. Extending the words of *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 19* “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information through any media and regardless of frontiers,” where it may not be emphasized by states,
  - c. Recommends Member States with rural communities experiencing low literacy levels to allow involvement from the United States Peace Corps to aid in public education programs;

8. *Urges* the inclusion of Conduct and Discipline Teams to monitor early stages of UN peacekeeping missions, according to UNTtoday, the magazine ran by United Nations international civil servants that assures the Conduct and Discipline Team's responsibility for all UN personnel to adhere to the UN's standards of conduct and related relevant policies and procedures, including the UN's zero tolerance policy against Sexual Exploitation.

GA-P-C-6

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* the importance and duty of United Nations (UN) peacekeeping funding to deploy adequate resources to bring peace to post-conflict nations, as outlined in the International Court of Justice: Certain Expenses of the UN ruling, and the recent decrease in the UN peacekeeping budget due to a lack of contributions from Member States,

*Recognizing* the need for civilian protection as an essential element of UN peacekeeping missions as established in the Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Operations,

*Realizing* the urgent necessity to allocate financial resources for continued critical Peacekeeping missions due to the responsibility on member states to deliver pre-deployment training (PDT) causing a lack of standardization through the Troop Contributing Fund (TCC) of the Department of Operations Support (DOS) as mandated by General Assembly A/RES/39/37

*Addressing* political impasses in the Security Council in relation to peacekeeping operations is necessary in order to effectively respond to peacekeeping needs in accordance with Article 24 of the UN charter which ensures prompt and effective action,

*Alarmed by* the lack of educational resources and financial support for personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations like the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),

*Recalling* the critical capability gaps of healthcare in global peacekeeping missions during the 60 day pre-deployment phase of the Department of the Peace Operations (DPO),

*Conscious* of the effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on peacekeeping troops and their effectiveness in serving communities experiencing violence as previously affirmed by resolution A/RES/76/275,

*Emphasising* regional factors in the role of peacekeeping operations and contextual issues that can be solved through cooperation and the principles of the Action for Peacekeeping Initiative,

1. *Urges* the UN to allocate the pre-established budget of UN peacekeeping to support new education, infrastructure, and protection initiatives as under the purview of the Secretary General, focusing on states experiencing mass human rights violations and genocides, in order to ensure that funds are being directed in a manner that provides resources for all:

- a. the Secretary General to bear in mind the mission of peacekeeping operations to ensure that funds are being dispersed effectively and efficiently, with long-term peace in mind,
  - b. Member States to continue their assessed contributions to support the effective implementation of peacekeeping operations,
  - c. the General Assembly Fifth Committee that funding peacekeeping operations is essential to creating regional peace, saving resources and money in the future;
2. *Emphasizes* the need for specific civilian protection regarding current and future peacekeeping operations through education and internal UN initiatives such as:
  - a. Countries working with active peacekeeping missions to work with the UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to share information regarding reports of sexual assault and violent confrontations,
  - b. The Policy, Evaluation, and Training division of the Department of Peace Operations to provide regular reports to the general assembly and Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) on the effectiveness and practical results of their training methods,
  - c. The Department of Peace Operations delivering a comprehensive report on specific peacekeeping goals for each deployed peacekeeping operation, with each goals containing specific actions and timelines for progress,
  - d. The implementation of UN Peacekeeping Protection of Civilians mechanism which establishes clear standards for peacekeepers to follow in regards to civilian protection by improving political dialogue, use of early warning systems, and education of peacekeepers,
  - e. Pre-established UN resources and funds previously given to Member States, through the Secretary General, which trains peacekeepers, to a larger body created and designated for peacekeeping education and PDT on cultural competence, de-escalation practices, and conflict resolution, called the Peacekeeping Education and Accountability and Civilian Engagement commission(PEACE), which uses regional sectors to standardize training and education through the social sciences,
3. *Calls for* the current *Troop Contributing Fund* allocation of the UN peacekeeping budget to raise standard pre-deployment methods within the Rapid Deployment Level Windows

(RDL) of 60-day period, extended to quality controls of medical and military equipment to be redistributed into:

- a. Countries to register level three specialized units in the medical and engineering sectors,
  - b. Mission startups with soldiers to be reimbursed at the standard UN Peacekeeping Budget rates of \$1,428 per soldier/month, in order to reduce delays,
  - c. The expansion of current deployment kits of water purification;
4. *Proposes* a framework that must be put in place where the permanent members of the Security Council will be encouraged to refrain from misusing their veto power in situations of mass atrocities and threats to international peace and security under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, or breaches of international law:
- a. When a political standstill is encountered, the matter should be deferred back to the General Assembly for a review and recommendations,
  - b. Improve dialogue and enable more decisive decision making in regards to peace keeping operations,
  - c. Used only in rare circumstances to more effectively address the current peacekeeping complications;
5. *Strongly recommends* Member States who contribute peacekeeping troops to increase instruction and resources for personnel who will be deployed in peacekeeping operations to:
- a. Increase the funding and presence of education and opportunity for troops before they go on to serve on peacekeeping operations,
  - b. Enforce the use of the Department of Peace Operations Peacekeeping Intelligence Academy which provides standardized training and education of peacekeepers improving mission performance and preparedness,
  - c. Inform peace keepers of ongoing human rights violations as well as any instances of genocide, as recognized by other United Nations bodies,
  - d. Suggests support through finances, security, education, and resources by providing support through personnel, welcomes a platform for the current state of Peacekeeping Operations;

6. *Urges* the expansion of social welfare and mental health aid and groups that aid troops after and during service as they enter communities experiencing disruption and violence such as the Interpeace Mental Health Mobile Clinic which in return creates peacekeepers with a stronger mental fortitude as they impact underserved nations;
7. *Calls for* regional groups to be established under the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) that give special advisement and support to peacekeeping operations in their designated region, including:
  - a. Further cooperation between the UN Peacekeeping forces and Organizations such as the African Union, European Union, the League of Arab States, and more;
  - b. Application of the UNDP Information Integrity in Peacekeeping Settings Initiative which works to counter misinformation and improving mission advisement by collecting accessible data, increasing community engagement, and knowledge sharing,
  - c. Further training, goal setting, and troop-contribution provided by countries in close proximity to the conflict region.

GA-P-C-7

*The General Assembly,*

*Fully aware* that the United Nations has a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to credible evidence of actions of sexual misconduct by peacekeepers, as noted in the UN Standards of Conduct for peacekeepers, and Troop Contributing Countries should impose repercussions on those who have been relieved of their peacekeeping positions for sexual misconduct reasons,

*Noting with deep concern* the lack of female representation within the peacekeeping body and the lack of avenues to access such participation and collaboration, as of May 2025, only 10% of United Nations peacekeeping forces are women, according to UN Women,

*Taking into account* that only 0.04% acknowledge women's contributions to peace procedures, the lack of communal training regarding the personification of women, with the continuous understanding of the inadequate living conditions, healthcare, and camp designs within peacekeeping troops,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the Security Council that have been implemented on S/RES/2538 to acknowledge women's role in peacekeeping and Canada's Elsie Initiative Fund to increase participation of women, along with enhancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 and 16, and the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy; while also taking into account the effort to educate and train troops to further perform efficiently in attending to the needs of survivors regardless of gender,

*Recognizing* the second essential shift from the High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (HIPPO) report, calling for peacekeeping operators to target only one specific issue at a time within the host nation to improve the situation and limit multi-tasking,

*Seeking* carefully calibrated mandates that respect the host nation's sovereignty while empowering peacekeepers to prevent mass atrocity crimes including genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing,

*Recognizing* the importance of protection against sexual abuse and exploitation towards women on and off the mission work, as noted from the Secretary General in A/78/774 and in accordance with the Report A/79/789, as of 2008, 65% of cases pertaining to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse have received no responses,

1. *Calls upon* troop contributing countries to opt in to the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services to ensure investigations are timely and thorough, such that proper repercussions are allocated for peacekeepers who commit sexual misconduct;
2. *Urges* the Department of Peace Operations to institutionalize the Women's Military Peace Operations Course, increasing the number and meaningful participation of

uniformed women (military, police, and justice) as is shown in United Nations Resolution 1325;

3. *Recommends* Member States raise public awareness against wartime rape through initiatives such as The Rwandan Association of Women in the Media, while simultaneously raising awareness about the poor living conditions for Peacekeepers and enhancing gender sensitive facilities, healthcare, and camp design through the Pilot Network for Uniformed Women Peacekeepers;
4. *Urges* Member States to fund projects and initiatives modelling after the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy and Canada's Elsie Initiative Fund to ensure proper education and training for troops to best support and attend the needs of survivors,
5. *Solemnly affirms* the need to shift from long-term missions to a "90-Day" Start-up Framework and time-bound objectives that will allow addressing ineffectiveness in budget management and strengthening the modular mandates of each mission in specific;
6. *Endorses* the Status of Force Agreements (SOFA) negotiated between the UN and Host Nations to establish legal frameworks governing peacekeepers' activities, protection, and administrative matters in mission areas;
7. *Urges* Member States to model after United Nations High Commission of Refugees's *Investigating Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: A Toolkit for Partners* within Peacekeeping Operations, which provides structured guidelines and methodology on running investigations into Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

GA-P-C-8

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the fact that developing Member States hosting peacekeeping operations experience resource scarcity and poor climate action at the same time as violent conflict, and the coherence of international aid operations is of utmost importance for the assurance of development in the aftermath of peacekeeping operations,

*Acknowledging* that fragmented United Nations efforts across different bodies can undermine reconciliation and community trust, according to *Transitional Justice in Peace Processes 2022*, stating that intentions surrounding the withdrawal of Peacekeeping Operations must be “flexible and firmly rooted in the local context,”

*Recognizing* the need for quick deployment of peacekeeping missions due to the urgent nature of conflict and insecurity as stated in Rapid Deployment Level (RDL) where The UN utilized a "Rapid Deployment Level" within its Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS), where the rapid use of resources and collateral damage may unintentionally be caused, further disadvantaging PKO host member states,

*Acknowledging* the Climate Security Mechanism partnership with UN entities such as Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, United Nations Development Programme and UNDEP as an essential partnership to maintain collaboration on climate action,

*Recognizing* the research capacity of Climate, Peace and Security operation as a key United Nations to promote transparent access to information on UN operations in alignment with Sustainable Development Goals 13 and 16 concerning climate security and peace in all member states,

*Aligning with* the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and General Assembly A/RES/72/279 and the climate Security Mechanism, with the hopes bringing peacekeeping operations into harmony with climate activism,

*Acknowledging* the influence of the UN Climate Security Mechanism (CSM) In light of conflicts in the Haiti (Multinational Security Support), Central African Republic, South Sudan, and the Golan Heights, with deep concern for communities,

1. *Recommends* adjustments to be made to mandate design, logistics, and mission transition planning of all ongoing peacekeeping operations;
2. *Recommends* development of risk- management strategies to ensure resilience and reduce environmental harm for third world nations already experiencing resource scarcity and instability;

3. *Calls* for the investment of funds into services from the second and third sector of developing countries hosting peacekeeping operations to ensure that UN-established funds contribute to long term economic growth for host countries to as to not be limited to short term results:
  - a. Requests collaboration with local liaisons and organizations to receive period needs assessments of UN operations through the Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs), ensuring feedback from communities is taken into consideration,
  - b. Requests permission from the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee to reallocate 1.3% of the budget through appealing to GA5 in order to spend peacekeeping funds to invest in UN-vetted businesses run by locals in order to distribute resources in partnership with the community rather than exclusively foreign intervention;
4. *Encourages* expanding the data-driven analysis and field training of the environmental advisors led by Climate, Peace and Security (CPS) in the peacekeeping Missions;
5. *Redefines* resource scarcity as an opportunity for dialogue and cooperation between conflict actors and peacekeeping personnel in programs where:
  - a. Technology assists the development of clean water and bringing this infrastructure to underprivileged communities in conflict,
  - b. Nature-based solutions like grasslands creates jobs for ex-combats while guarding against climate change disasters;
6. *Requests* an extension of GA4 discussions preceding the closure of peacekeeping missions involving a medical waste cleanup:
  - a. With the acknowledgement that a comprehensive analysis is necessary concerning the state of resources before and after the presence of UN peacekeeping missions in question,
  - b. As a committee that prioritizes both the prevention of resource depletion and the aftermath of peacekeeping and medical program waste,
  - c. With the hopes that collaboration of WHO and United Nations Population Fund would facilitate the closure of peacekeeping missions by contributing personnel to research and write formal analyses of medical waste cleanup;
7. *Recommends* the use of mobile energy units to decentralize power sources:
  - a. This protects populations from besieging tactics in which armed groups target power plants to cause instability,
  - b. Leveraging existing grants from the Global Environment Facility focusing on a \$5.3 billion commitment to peace,

- c. Requests the department of operation support to create a peacekeeping standard to ensure that all UN construction such as power facilities and water storage are integrated into the mission following its conclusion,
- d. Emphasizes the use of solar powered systems,
- e. Implement fuel systems that utilize waste as a source of power.

GA-P-C-9

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing with deep concern* that more than 600 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving peacekeeping personnel were reported only in 2024, according to *A/79/789 General Assembly,*

*Recognizing with deep alarm* the lack of diverse and comprehensive training for peacekeepers that has led to devastating outcomes in many peacekeeping missions as seen in the Caribbean region according to *United Nations Peacekeeping MINUSTAH Fact Sheet (2004-2017),*

*Condemning* the rampant issues of misinformation in peacekeeping operations that pose dangers to both our operatives and the people they are serving, according to *UN Peacekeeping Operations (2024),*

*Recognizing* the previous abandonment of the victims of emergency situations without humanitarian assistance and wishing for those situations not to be repeated *Report S/1999/1257 (1999),*

*Recognizing with concern* that 70% of paternity claims involving UN peacekeepers have not been resolved according to *UN Joint Inspection Unit Report JIU/REP/2025/2 (2025),*

*Expressing concern* a lack of military readiness and experience of the United Nations peacekeeping forces to protect civilians sites in the conflict territories in combat areas,

1. *Recommends* Member States expand the effects of the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration program Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) by creating realistic programs and providing lasting solutions to discourage combatants from rejoining armed groups by:
  - a. Expanding subprograms within Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) such as the DDR by increasing funding through allocation of funds and increased jurisdiction;
  - b. Using peacekeepers trained in education of civil rights to teach about cycles of violence and ways to stop it from occurring;
  - c. Expanding the presence of Community Violence Reduction (CVR) personnel, and increasing the amount of time they remain in communities;
2. *Urges* Member States to expand Peacekeeping Intelligence (PKI) Academy by giving virtual training platforms, and mandatory internal training on conduct and discipline to

avoid sexual exploitation and abuse cases and accomplish protection of civilians mandate;

3. *Encourages* member states in the application of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) protection of civilians (POC) mechanism which improves peace keepers effectiveness in protecting civilians and enhances operational accountability standards, by addressing inconsistencies across PKOs in POC integration, and standardize standards to effectively protect civilians across PKOs;
4. *Insists* on commitment to strengthen the leading role of the United Nations in maintenance of peace and security and enhancing its peacekeeping potential, according to Ukrainian Embassy in the Federative Republic of Nigeria;
5. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the countries-participants on the matter of development modern solutions in the problematic regions and to promote the following solutions:
  - a. To offer modern tools for the training purposes and will cooperate with the United Nations officers in order to give them all required knowledge for AI drone technologies, which shall be taught by Ukrainian advisors;
  - b. That other nations ensure the information that is placed in cyberspace is secure and free of misinformation through improvements in cybersecurity;
  - c. That member states to train peacekeepers in the operation of the drones to enforce their operations;
6. *Recommends* Member States work on improving peacekeeping accountability through expanding the Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP) by:
  - a. Providing training on the implementation of advanced technologies to improve the oversight of peacekeeping operations to accomplish the protection of civilians mandate;
  - b. Suggesting an expansion reallocation of budget to the program over the next two years;
  - c. Encouraging more member states to affirm the TPP and become active in implementing it;
7. *Adopting* the initiative of deployment of one-hundred ten Ukrainian advisors with several modernised pieces of surveillance equipment to achieve better control over the area and obtain wider monitoring over the sites;

8. *Encourages* Member States for strategic expansion of Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Academy aspect of peace keeping to act as a force multiplier for mission success to apply to missions such as United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

GA-P-E-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the negative effects of natural disasters, which according to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) claimed 1.23 million lives during the period of 2000–2019 and the degree to which they are made worse by global warming,

*Deeply concerned* with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) 2021 report *Wake up to the looming water crisis* of the rise of flood related disasters have risen by 134% compared to the last two decades, as well as the increase by 29% on the number and duration of droughts over the same period of time,

*Recognizing* the importance of Systematic Strengthening of Water and Sanitation (WASH) activities and infrastructure, recalling that according to the United Nations Environment Programme report *Climate Change and Water-Related Disasters*, Over 90% of all natural disasters are water related,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) report *The Human Cost of the Weather Related Disasters* that over 90% of disaster affected people were affected due to water-related issues that also accounted for nearly 95% of infrastructure loss and damage

*Recalling* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the resolutions 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, and 64/198 of 21 December 2009 regarding the midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, to the risk of contamination, deterioration, and halt of a clean water supply in conflict zones, ultimately damaging public security, health, and safety,

1. *Recommends* cooperation between the The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and Member States to mitigate several risks that natural disasters pose to water resources, such as the pollution of water resources or the destruction of water sanitation plants due to natural disasters, with sponsorship through the Kumamoto Initiative for Water—operated by Japan—to promote resiliency among developing Member States;
2. *Further recommends* a partnership between the Korea Resource Corporation (K-water) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to aid Member States environmental crisis such as floods and droughts:
  - a. K-water in partnership with the UNDP to implement within Member States needs, a Hydro Intelligent bToolkit (K-Hit), a technology that minimizes flood damages by

storing more water during the flood season, preventing droughts by supplying stored water during dry season,

- b. A collaboration with the UN Green Climate Fund (GCF) to fund this climate resilient infrastructure directed towards drought-resistant water systems,
  - c. The UN-Water as the primary United Nations inter-agency to track progress of this initiative through the World Water Development Report (WWDR);
3. *Calls for* implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the United Nations Economic Commission (UNEC) to provide financial resources and technology for areas suffering with natural disasters, promoting sustainable, innovative health and equitable water sanitation on hygiene and drinkable water (WASH) for those affected;
4. *Encourages* the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) deploy teams to assist with local governments with on-site coordination, damage assessment, and information management:
  - a. With experts that have over 250 disaster managers from more than 100 organizations,
  - b. Deployment Procedures is where UNDAC teams will be deployed 24/7 worldwide within a reasonable time frame to a disaster area,
  - c. Equipment & Partners such as self-sufficient teams will be equipped with field response kits, while being backed by support partners providing field base camps, satellite links, and impact needs for assessment,
  - d. Methodology such as Globally, has recognized, tried and tested disaster response methodology while also doing training that emphasizes coordination, assessment, and information management,
  - e. In 2026, humanitarian organizations such as the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) will aim to collectively assist 135 million people, out of 239 million people in need, with the immediate priority being to save 87 million lives;
5. *Taking note* the United States of America is partnering with The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to help assist with casualties and injuries within these damages, referencing the precedent of late December 2025, the United States finalized a landmark partnership with (OCHA) to provide \$2 billion in humanitarian assistance for 2026, aimed at assisting with injuries, casualties, and damages from various global crises, with the purpose to establish pools of funding that can be directed towards Member States affected by natural disasters as flooding, droughts and hurricanes.

GA-P-E-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal 6, established in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, which highlights that 2.2 billion people remain without safe drinking water and 3.4 billion people lack adequate sanitation,

*Acknowledging* the water infrastructure shortage in developing Member States, which impacts equitable access to clean water, as noted in the *2026 United Nations Water Conference*,

*Aware* of the urgent need to address agricultural runoff, which affects the viability of freshwater used for consumption, as emphasized by the *2022 United Nations World Water Development Report on Groundwater*,

*Deploing* that 447 million children lack access to basic Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program services in their schools, leading to a decrease in their development, health, and safety according to the WHO/UNICEF report *Progress on Drinking Water...* (2024),

*Recalling* the importance of collaboration with bodies such as the United Nations Water (UN-Water) for the sustainable use of water management, as previously established by the *UN-Water Collaborative Implementation Plan*,

*Recognizing* that the contamination, deterioration, and halt of a clean water supply in conflict zones damages public security, health, and safety, as particularly expounded upon by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) report on the *Environmental Impact of the Escalation of Conflict in the Gaza Strip*,

*Affirming* the central role of the UNEP in strengthening environmental governance frameworks globally, recognizing the growing impact of climate change on freshwater systems, including increased occurrences of droughts and floods, as established by *UN Resolution 2997*,

1. *Encourages* the expansion of the Water Action Agenda, previously established during the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, to request that Member States formally commit and contribute to:
  - a. The implementation of water treatment and desalination plants that produce safe drinking water from previously unpotable wastewater,
  - b. The development of solar-powered and green energy wells to tap into clean groundwater for vulnerable and rural groups who do not have access to clean water,

- c. The restoration of water sources through methods including but not limited to rainwater collection, aquifer recharge, soil bioengineering, and lowering glacier lakes,
  - d. The installation of solar-powered lifting systems that convert sunlight into electricity, enabling water, crops, or equipment to be moved without heavy machinery or grid power,
  - e. The facilitation of knowledge-sharing partnerships between Member States and climate-vulnerable states, promoting science-based policy integration between water governance frameworks and climate adaptation strategies;
2. *Calls for* the implementation of nature-based solutions to address agricultural runoff by partnering with organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNEP, to include:
- a. The restoration of trees, grass, and shrub buffers to construct a natural barrier to protect waterways from waste and runoff,
  - b. Encouragement of the construction and restoration of natural wetlands and ditches designed to filter agricultural runoff, acting as a bio-filter for removing nitrates and chemicals from tile drainage,
  - c. Manure management to maximize nutrient recycling for crops while minimizing the amount of pollution in the water,
  - d. Conservative Tilling and No-Till policy and regulation reducing or eliminating soil disturbance to improve soil structure and increase water infiltration;
3. *Recommends* an expansion of the UNICEF Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program overseen by the WHO to increase the scope of:
- a. Research programs into green energy, water, and sanitation solutions,
  - b. Education programs raising awareness about water scarcity and engineering infrastructure solutions to address the core causes of the water crisis,
  - c. Outreach for indigenous and vulnerable groups who do not have access to clean water, especially in developing nations,
  - d. Improvements to water quality, sanitation, and hygiene in developing nations, supported internationally by the WHO, to guarantee that all people have access to essential, quality health services without financial hardship;

4. *Recommends* Member States partner with UN-WATER and the IAEA's IWAVE program, which identifies gaps in water strategies and creates plans to address them by using computer networks and organizations of experts by:
  - a. Strengthening national capacities for compiling, managing, and interpreting water resource data, and using advanced techniques to improve resource management,
  - b. Providing science-based information and technical skills to improve understanding and management of their water resources,
  - c. Assisting Member States in increasing the availability and sustainability of fresh water;
5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist Member States to incorporate further protections for vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and indigenous peoples, for clean water and sanitation rights, and to further regional agreements through the UNDP to:
  - a. Recommend the inclusion of reclusive communities in rural areas,
  - b. Support the establishment and sustainability of early warning and emergency response to mitigate water-related disasters,
  - c. Encourage governing bodies such as the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund to monitor these operations and better ensure accountability and transparency,
  - d. Recognize the initiative of countries for their successful implementation of restoration and educational programs and their related work with groups such as the UNDP, the World Bank, and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, growing irrigation schemes to provide food and water for the people;
6. *Strongly condemns* actions that violate the human right to water, including but not limited to destruction of, illegal seizure, and denial of access to water infrastructure;
7. *Endorses* Member States to further utilize programs such as UNEP and the FAO's PRISM program, which is a voluntary program that uses satellite data collection to identify areas most in need of modernized irrigation systems, encouraging the growing trust of Member States in the effort to act on these already existing mechanisms.

GA-P-E-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling General Assembly Resolution 64/292 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declare the human right to clean water,*

*Noting that UN-Water has been unable to successfully fix the water crisis and is not expected to complete Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) by 2030 due to limitations with their actions pertaining to funding of projects, spreading knowledge to protect water sources, and giving resources to countries in need, as stated in the Sustainable Development Goals report 2024,*

*Recognizing the risk of contamination, deterioration, and halt of a clean water supply in conflict zones, ultimately damaging public security, health, and safety, as mentioned in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Progress on the level of water stress 2024 and reported by the World Health Organization/United Nations Child Fund Joint Monitoring Program 2023 Progress report,*

*Addresses UN-World Water Development Report 2024 about the struggles that developing nations endure due to a lack of water and considers their abilities and needs to fix those issues,*

*Urges the lifting of all tariffs on water-related products, whether it be water itself or the industrial equipment used to treat it, due to the UN announcing a 'global water bankruptcy' caused by the sustained overdraft of water systems and many river basins/aquifers have been identified as post crisis-conditions, as mentioned in the report from The United Nations University Institute for Water and Environment and Health's Global Water Bankruptcy: Living Beyond Our Hydrological Means in the Post-Crisis Era,*

1. *Declares* that any action, such as blockades, quarantines, and trade interference, taken by a state that restricts and harms water security to another state would be deemed a human rights violation;
2. *Establishes* a refined and expanded version of UN-Water with a similar agenda, however, more direct to the infrastructural, monetary, and physical needs of all nations by:
  - a. Granting conditional monetary contributions, specialized vocational education, and the exclusion of water rights from global politics, among other things, in efforts to aid with any water related issue throughout all nations,
  - b. Conditional grants are given under the assumption that such funds will be utilized accordingly and shall require receipts and proof of the use of funds to be given to UN-Water on a relevant basis,

- c. Creating a new fund system through UN-Water is meant to establish grants for countries in a water crisis, attempting to rebuild their clean water infrastructure and provide incentives to countries contributing their own resources to states facing water crises,
  - d. Increasing efforts in education in Civil, Industrial, and Mechanical Engineering to better educate the youth on the complex systems necessary to sustain the necessary water infrastructures,
  - e. Specifying expansion of the WASH program purview pertaining to educational programs, especially the WASH In-Schools program and the WASH for-peace programs,
  - f. Expanding the WASH disease research program, focusing on measuring the effectiveness of sanitation efforts in major waterways, de-pollution efforts pertaining to agricultural and mining runoff, and agricultural interventions to reduce disease and promote healthy child growth;
3. *Recommends* that the water infrastructure of any State not be targeted for attack, sabotage, taken over, or any action that strips water access for the people of a State, ensuring water for citizens remains safe and clean while such a nation is being targeted by aggressive forces;
4. *Strongly Suggests* that countries establishing tariffs or sanctions relating to goods for strengthening water security on nations that have been identified to be in a water crisis would decrease their regulations regarding imposed tariffs and sanctions on water-poor nations in favor of allowing these countries to rebuild clean water infrastructure;
5. *Further recommends* a framework that allows for increased transparency towards developing nations experiencing water crisis and requiring assistance by having Member States self-report issues to the UN-Water board, as well as NGOs, with permission from the state, submit reports on states facing water issues and expand funding to established UN-Water monitoring and surveying groups to better assess on-ground situations in developing states.

GA-P-E-4

*The General Assembly,*

*Emphasizing* that water is essential to life, and that lack of access to safe water contributes to increased disease prevalence, mortality rates, and economic instability in developing nations, while also recognizing that failures in water storage and infrastructure pose significant public health risks even in developed countries, *General Comment No.15: The Right to Water,*

*Acknowledging* that many developing nations lack the financial and technical capacity to independently implement large-scale water treatment systems and climate-resilient infrastructure, thereby necessitating international cooperation and support, *Global Infrastructure Issues, Sept. 6, 2024,*

*Recognizing* that untreated wastewater in rural and peri-urban areas significantly contributes to freshwater contamination, environmental degradation, and public health risks, *Untreated Wastewater Reasons and Causes: A Review of Most Affected Areas and Cities 2023,*

*Emphasizing* that education-based school programs focused on safe water practices, hygiene, and sanitation play a critical role in preventing waterborne diseases and improving long-term public health outcomes, *Water for People Organization,*

*Recognizing* the importance of transboundary water cooperation among states sharing major river basins to promote equitable access, regional stability, and sustainable water management, *UNESCO,*

1. *Encourages* Member States to pursue collaborative opportunities with initiatives and organizations such as the Global Water Partnership to recognize access to safe, sufficient, and affordable drinking water and sanitation as integral to public health, economic stability, and sustainable development, and to integrate water security into national development strategies. It is necessary to accept this truth to aid the over one billion affected by water scarcity;
2. *Encourages* that the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 by facilitating knowledge-sharing platforms, best-practice frameworks, and voluntary reporting on progress related to safe water access and sanitation;
3. *Calls upon* developed Member States, international financial institutions, and relevant United Nations bodies such as the Global Water Partnership to provide financial assistance, technology transfer, and technical capacity-building to developing and climate-vulnerable nations for the construction, maintenance, and modernization of water treatment and climate-resilient water infrastructure;

4. *Urges* the implementation of decentralized, community-scale, and nature-based wastewater treatment systems that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has started, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, in order to reduce freshwater contamination, improve public health outcomes, and protect local ecosystems;
5. *Recommends* the incorporation of education-based school programs focused on safe water practices, hygiene, and sanitation into national curricula, in partnership with relevant international organizations, and possibly Non-Government Organization's (NGO's) to promote water literacy, disease prevention, and long-term sustainable water use;
6. *Develops* age-appropriate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) curriculum modules by integrating World Health Organization-approved handwashing techniques, safe household water-storage demonstrations, and sanitation-behavior lessons into science and health classes, supported by UNICEF-produced teaching guides, posters and digital learning materials
7. *Utilizes* possible partnership with "Water For People" which supports schools in implementing curricula around safe water practices and hygiene education to spread awareness and healthy behaviors; this includes implementing school-based demonstration projects such as handwashing stations, water-testing activities, and student-led hygiene campaigns, to reinforce practical learning and promote long-term community awareness of safe water use;
8. *Encourages* Member States to integrate age-appropriate education through UNESCO on safe water practices, hygiene, sanitation, and water conservation into national primary and secondary school curricula available through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which provides lesson plans and teacher guides;
9. *Calls upon* Member States sharing transboundary water basins to strengthen regional cooperation through data sharing, joint monitoring mechanisms, and dialogue platforms aimed at ensuring equitable, peaceful, and sustainable water management provided by the UNESCO'S International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) and funding by the World Bank Global Environment Facility (GEF);
10. *Strongly suggests* multilateral work with the UN-Water members to enhance water storage, distribution efficiency, and infrastructure maintenance to prevent system failures that pose public health risks, including in urban and developed settings in collaboration with the Water and Health to the United Nations Economic Commission (UNEC).

GA-P-E-5

*The General Assembly,*

*Emphasizing* the need for the further development of infrastructure to secure access to clean drinking water for all nation states in accordance with *Sustainable Development Goal 6.1*,

*Recognizing* its resolution 77/334 of 1 September 2023 on emphasizing water-related needs across the United Nations pertaining water quality unsafety due to climate change detailed in the *United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation*,

*Bearing in mind* that there is a lack of water quality data for 3 billion individuals, exposing them to significant health risks due to the effects of chemical pollution as noted in the *2020 Report on Chemicals and Waste Issues Posing Risks to Human Health and the Environment*,

*Deeply alarmed* that the lack of clean water and sanitation disproportionately affects vulnerable groups such as children, with over 700,000 deaths of children under five every year are attributed to water pollution as stated in United Nations Children Fund's (UNICEF) report *State of the Global Air 2024*,

*Stressing* the importance of sanitation and waste disposal practices in relation to public health as supported by the Sanitation and Water for All program and the *Handbook for Realizing the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation* that focuses on implementing, monitoring, and enforcing the human rights to water and sanitation,

*Noting with concern* the inequality of resources and infrastructure between developing and developed nations including the \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trillion annual gap in developing countries as expressed by the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* section 1.14, and demonstrated in the *Water Resources Institute Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas* where twenty five countries are listed as facing extremely high water stress,

*Recognizing* that not all countries and rural areas are able to install advanced technology plants and sanitation services, recommends to incorporate natural filtering resources that are native to those areas and countries for price effective methods in raw water and domestic wastewater treatments based on the scientific study, *Harnessing Indonesia's biodiversity for sustainable water treatment: a review of local plant-based solutions*,

*Acknowledging* the importance of non-governmental organizations (NGO), within the development and management of infrastructure in underdeveloped countries that focus on cooperation with the local community, specifically modelled after the collaborative efforts between the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and NGOs,

*Recalling* the themes of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 and its goal to promote universal, primary education, SDG 9 and the goal to invest in infrastructure growth and

development, and the goal of SDG 17 to expand strong global cooperation, understanding that the need for global water education, increased developments in water infrastructure, and strong international partnerships is critical to improving equal access to water and sanitation,

*Fully aware* of the UN's dedication to Member States sovereignty as laid out in the *United Nations Charter* Article 2 to support the fact that ultimate decision of infrastructural, educational, and all other forms of UN program implementation remains under the purview of nation-states,

1. *Suggests* Member State to model regional initiatives after the *Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)* which works to facilitate cross continental integration of infrastructure to improve access to clean drinking water, particularly in developing Member States;
2. *Introduces* a strategic plan to prevent further water pollution caused by agricultural run-off by directly recording data that identifies where water is being polluted, acknowledging that these initiatives need recognition and permission from the General Assembly to gain access to the World Bank similar to *A/RES/73/226*, and other permissible funding sources as well as ideas from other Member States in order to move forward with a cooperative fundable solution;
3. *Recommends* Member States to build green infrastructure based on afforestation and reforestation, soil moisture farming, and public-private partnerships to improve local water security based on the solution of integrating the Water-Food-Energy nexus into national and local policy planning of the 2026 UN Water Conference with aid and support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
4. *Suggests* Member States to expand the utilization of the United Nations Environment Program's (UNEP) Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) global water database through the implementation of increased regional hubs which manage data and create step-by-step methodologies to expand water testing to remote areas, identifying emerging threats such as increased floods and droughts and informing policy-makers and implement operational systems stipulated in the 2024 UN Water Progress on Wastewater Treatment by minimalizing chemical use and implementing the safe reuse of wastewater globally to safeguard water ecosystems and natural filtration systems;
5. *Endorses* the implementation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities within schools located near disproportionately affected demographics impacted by water sanitation and scarcity to foster growth and prosperity within underdeveloped nation-states, through the increased funding of and support for UNOPS modeled after the WASH-in-Schools and Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) programs currently in the Dominican Republic and Uganda, as well as Project Water Education Today (WET) furthering the adequate training of educators;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to promote safe management health-care waste throughout public health systems, networks, and workers under the *2025 Report by World Health Organization (WHO)* to minimize water contamination and incorporate water sanitation action into operational procedures of regional health-care systems;
7. *Approves* of Member States modeling North-South cooperation after Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Transboundary Water Management in Africa which works to enhance water management to support sustainable development and regional integration for climate change and water related strategies;
8. *Recommends* Member States to conduct projects and research on natural filtering resources (aquatic, wetland plants, fruit plants, etc.) as modeled after the *Kiwa WISH+* project, working actively in Papua New Guinea to connect indigenous groups, notable champions of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), seeking integrated water resource management as well as the restoration of wetlands and rivers to ensure water security;
9. *Recommends* Member States to cooperate with NGOs, such as Clean Water for All and The Swiss Water Program to focus on data collection, information sharing, and continuing the development of old and new infrastructure in underdeveloped countries, under the purview of Resolution 1996/31, to maintain and strengthen current water infrastructure, increasing the standards and access to clean water;
10. *Calls* Member States to implement WASH programs in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO to fund water supply and treatment infrastructure such as wells, treatment plants, collection systems, and more through programs such as the Sustainable Water Supply and Treatment Initiative to enhance public health and environmental safety;
11. *Encourages* Member States to promote water education through curriculum integration and capacity building, by modelling the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Water Science Programme to establish training programs to maintain and establish developments on water infrastructure systems, ultimately promoting progress on environmental stewardship and technological advancement;
12. *Underlines* the right of all Member States to determine action taken within their own borders, especially regarding technological development and wastewater management, to ensure state sovereignty and overall state health.

GA-P-E-6

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* with the higher mortality rate in Global South countries, and others, due to a lack of clean water and diseases such as diarrhea, respiratory infections, and malaria that come with the lack thereof as stated in *Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices in Africa: exploring the effects on public health and sustainable development plans,*

*Gravely concerned* that 1.7 billion people are using water sources that are contaminated with faeces that can lead to sickness or even death according to the United Nations Peace, *Dignity and Equality on a Healthy Planet,*

*Recalling* that cleaner energy sources, such as solar power, have been crucial in tackling the ongoing international water crisis, considering a 60% increase in solar imports as a water solution according to a report from the *United Nations Environment Program,*

*Recognizing* the need for the implementation of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) such as those outlined in the the *United Nations World Water Development Report 2018* in at-risk environments in order to restore degraded watersheds, waterways, and forests, and other essential ecosystems by combining and expanding green and grey infrastructure frameworks,

*Considering* SDG5 Gender Equality is deeply intertwined with SDG 6 Water for All, and research given by UNICEF indicating that women and girls spend 200 hours per day globally collecting water *and* that 1.1 billion of women and girls have little to no access of clean, sanitary drinking water UN-Water on Water and Gender,

1. *Stresses* the significance of public health and human development, by partnering with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEFs) who provide resources through the aid of *WASH* in over 100 countries, including:
  - a. The production of clean water; water purification programs is an excellent first step, such as the EPA's Clean Water State Revolving Fund,
  - b. Rainwater collection and sanitation, such as cultivating the Congo Basin, the second-largest river system in the world, noting the huge impact on water-scarce communities,
  - c. Maintaining sustainability and availability of clean water through governmental enforcement, educating the population, and consistent practice such as the UN Scientific, Education, and Cultural Organization's Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme;

2. *Recommends* the integration of frameworks such as Chad's Poop Factory, which is funded by Doctors Without Borders, as well as other similar programs that work to provide sanitation and clean water access refugee camps stationed in water-scarce regions around the world by distinguishing refugee sites with high rates of human waste and treating it, this process includes:
  - a. Waste to be further used for fertilization purposes once treated with lime and pathogens are neutralized, and noting,
  - b. Member States model after UNICEF and LIXIL Make A Splash (MAS!) partnership that strengthens national market systems through one-stop-shops, providing local, affordable water and sanitation products, and establishing new supply channels to enable production and delivery in-country and,
  - c. That these actions should reduce the amount of fecal waste that contributes to waterborne diseases and environmental pollution in water systems, as it has been shown with said Poop Factory in Chad and;
  
3. *Emphasizes* increased cooperation and strives to gain technological insight from more developed countries that have historically tapped into more solar-powered energy as a tool for better water infrastructure, such as the Global Solar and Water Initiative this can facilitated through:
  - a. The implementation of solar-powered water pumps in untapped underground water storage areas in various water scarce Member States, as they are becoming the preferred, cost-effective solution for providing reliable water access through UNICEF and the World Bank,
  - b. Installment of solar-powered boreholes in developing Member States, much like those that that International Medical Corps installed in Damboa, will aid, cleanse, and store water for communities, as well as,
  - c. Actioning projects which use solar energy to power pumps, guaranteeing reliable water access while removing expensive, unreliable fossil fuel, such as in Chimwengi and the Al-Aikel Water Projects, under the Water Mission and the UN Development Programme,
  - d. Suggesting educational reforms and increased transparency in regards to restoring global trust and improving local academic outcomes,
  - e. Implementation of decentralized systems to reduce fresh water contamination, with a focus on rural regions that are currently struggling to purify available water sources;

4. *Recalling* the success of green infrastructure and NBS in various Member States, the body calls for the implementation of conservation projects that prioritize the restoration of mangrove forests, wetlands, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems to increase water access and its quality for all, as outlined in *SDG 6 by Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes* and:

- a. Suggesting the application of projects such as the Canal del Dique Project in Colombia, which utilizes private-public partnerships, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's), as well as local and regional governments to restore various environments and cooperation with,
- b. The UNEA also recommending the enactment of grass-roots movements by indigenous, rural, and vulnerable communities, which have been proven successful by the Green Belt Movement in Kenya, and the ECOLONIAS in Colombia guided by funds under the United Nations Environment Programme, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Global EbA Fund while,
- c. Calling for the expansion of initiatives on forest preservation and resource management, while maintaining efficient relocation efforts for refugee and asylum, seeking individuals addressed by the 2026 UNHCR global resettlement;

5. *Urges* proper scientific research on women and girls specifically on women and girls in water-scarce nations, as proper and abundant research is needed to indicate specific struggles and hardships women and girls face in water-scarce areas by:

- a. Calling upon an intensive partnership with the Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) and UN-Water, work along with Water Justice Fund and the Water for Women Fund to conduct programs in vulnerable regions to improve clean water access for women and,
- b. Emphasizing collaboration with the African Women in Water and Climate, a Pan-African initiative founded in 2023 with a focus on empowering African women as key leaders in water and climate sectors: by means of networking, advocacy, such as promoting gender-inclusive water and climate policies, mentoring and training programs in water management, and grassroots movements focused on climate adaptation strategies, as well as recommends Member States to implement programs like the the Sudan Youth Parliament for Water which puts young women at the forefront of water management in water scare regions and,
- c. Further encouraging the cooperation with community projects in worldwide such as the Mojana Climate and Life Project, which received \$38.5 million from the Green Climate Fund, and aims to protect biodiversity and water restoration, along with the La Mojana Restoration Network, which focuses on various conservation restorative initiatives, as well as rain water harvesting in rural communities to provide locals with quality water during drought seasons.

GA-P-E-7

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees access to water as a human right,*

*Bearing in mind the need for solutions that act as a long lasting change, with regard to the priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals and UN-Water, to achieve the goals presented by this committee,*

*Noting with concern the pattern of unsustainable infrastructure combining with unregulated corporate and industrial use of water causing climate disasters around the world, as stated by UN Water,*

*Reaffirms A/RES/64/292, the human right to water and sanitation resolution adopted by the General Assembly, to ensure the United Nations begins the session on a human rights aspect and point of collaboration,*

*Recognizing A/RES/76/153, which discusses the risk of contamination in the spread of waterborne illness and the impact it can have on communities worldwide,*

*Bearing in mind the importance of local expertise and knowledge exchange in the maintenance of water infrastructure to ensure repairs can be conducted and existing pipelines will not fall into disrepair UN Chronicle 11/06/12,*

1. *Calls upon* capable Member States and international organizations to recognize the need to maintain current water infrastructure, as the degradation of pipelines leads to widespread water insecurity and contamination;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to reaffirm their commitments to accomplishing SDG 6 and work towards addressing the struggles for many members of the United Nations to secure safe water for their citizens;
3. *Strongly recommends* Member States to assist in providing those residing within their borders access to clean water, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Continued funding and support for the maintenance of wells and other freshwater resources through UN Water or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in collaboration with the UN, including the ability to find and purchase replacement parts and tools needed to ensure continued function,
  - b. Ensured access to the supply of water for locals,

- c. Increased education for locals, specifically through a foreign exchange scholarship program, in order to conduct maintenance on existing wells, providing the means for wells to serve local communities without the need for government or nongovernmental upkeep;
4. *Recommends* collaboration between Member States through UN Water and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to find sustainable solutions to water crisis for those who require or request assistance in attaining these goals within Member States;
5. *Urges* increased collaboration between Member States and NGOs in support of the continuation and maintenance of existing projects, at the discretion of each State and with respect to their sovereignty, in order to properly and thoroughly address the lack of freshwater resources in many locations;
6. *Recommends* the development of a framework in collaboration between UN Water and this committee to address overconsumption of freshwater by corporations and industries and remedy its effects on local populations with respect to both state sovereignty and free trade, while prioritizing human and environmental needs;
7. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to invest funding to support Sustainable Development Goal 6 in long term and lasting projects to ensure continued maintenance and longevity of solutions;
8. *Suggests* the creation of a Water Education Scholarship Program (WESP), facilitated by the Programme of Collaborations with Least Developed Countries, a water education scholarship program in which Member States provide scholarships towards prospective students from developing countries, specifically those with a Human Development Index (HDI) below 0.75, which would entail:
  - a. Scholarships for students specializing in water infrastructure and sanitation mechanism maintenance in universities around the world,
  - b. Funding from willing and able Member States to provide resources for this scholarship fund and provide opportunities for students from developing states to study at their universities,
  - c. Students who utilize this scholarship to guarantee repatriation where they will apply the skills learned towards maintaining the water infrastructure in their home nation, and guarantee that the funding provided by the scholarship must be returned to the program by the student who received it.

GA-P-E-8

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* about the increased struggle to sustain the *Human Right to Water and Sanitation* resolution for countries globally that have developed since the inception of the original July 2010 resolution, as the majority of countries present in this committee have significant and life threatening struggles in obtaining and distributing fresh drinking water for their inhabitants *Global Water Bankruptcy: Living Beyond our Hydrological Means in the Post-Crisis Era,*

*Bearing in mind* the need for solutions that act as a long-lasting change to sustain the goals presented by this committee, as it would be only perpetuating current issues plaguing the countries present, if any action harmed the environment or other human rights and liberties, *International Decade for Action - Water for Sustainable Development (2017 - 2027),*

*Recalling* the 17 sustainable goals and 169 targeted benchmarks outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which, to fully uphold this standard until all individuals have access, it is essential to further emphasize the necessity to reaffirm the 2010 *Human Right to Water and Sanitation* resolution,

*Keeping in mind* previous actions - such as the *International Decade for Action - Water for Sustainable Development (2017 - 2027)* and global well construction - have substantially assisted in solving global problems with the implementation of adding wells, individual filtration systems, and overall verbal and actionable global commitments - whether technological, financial, or informal - for underdeveloped countries, and moving to encourage further collaboration to ensure this human right is upheld in the *Human Right to Water and Sanitation,*

*Growing alarmed* by the inability of many Member States adhere to *The Human Right to Water and Sanitation* established by that previous United Nations Environment Assembly, and noting that those reasons range from a lack of funding, resources, or support to ensure that this essential human right is upheld, which was outlined in the 2026 report, *Global Water Bankruptcy: Living Beyond our Hydrological Means in the Post-Crisis Era,*

*Concerned* by the 2010 *WASH: Water Security for All* findings that established 1.42 billion people worldwide lack access to clean and safe water, and recognizing the *Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights'* influence on this resolution, which is the primary sub-body responsible for the *Human Right to Water and Sanitation,*

*Emphasizing* that some of these problems are unfortunately the standard, and mostly due to political unrest, the lack of resources at the country's disposal to uphold this moral standard established by this body, which makes it difficult to adhere to the *Human Right to Water and Sanitation* and the impacts of COVID-19 which was outlined in *The Impact of COVID-19 on the Water and Sanitation Sector,*

1. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure accessibility to potable water and water sanitation resources such as filtering unsanitary water, accessing fresh water reservoirs, and addressing areas affected by water scarcity or infrastructure destroyed by conflict;
2. *Invites* Member States to reaffirm the 2010 *Human Right to Water and Sanitation* Resolution due to the moral foundation it set, and to lay the foundation for future urgent and critical policies and resolutions;
3. *Recommends* cross-national technological collaboration to improve access to potable water, find sustainable solutions for developing Member States, while simultaneously bearing in mind the necessity to adhere to environmentally friendly standards;
4. *Expresses sincere hope* for unilateral support from all Member States present in UNEA to support the goals outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the *17 Sustainable Development Goals*, and many other standards in this committee;
5. *Endorses* that countries present in this committee to strive for immediate changes to secure water for all, which is foundational to upholding the *Human Right to Water and Sanitation* resolution to assist in providing clean water to those residing within their borders;
6. *Highly recommends* that Member States act with deliberate intention to increase global access to water, as the ongoing struggle to complete the *17 Goals for Sustainable Development* by 2030 ensues due to global dissidence;
7. *Further invites* Member States to share resources, redistribute allocated aid, and take action to solve current emergency water crises for the committee to work towards environmentally sustainable solutions;
8. *Encourages* Member States to develop infrastructure such as filtration technology, desalination efforts, and sustainable well-digging initiatives to solve the emergency water crisis set by the *2030 Agenda*.

GA-P-G-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned that* one in three women are not in education, employment, or training, serving as an early barrier to developing entrepreneurial skills, according to *UN Women's Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (2023)*,

*Expressing with satisfaction* the successes of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) (6A) worldwide, 89% of participants stayed in the program and doubled their capital after five years, in addition to the successes of the SheTrade program in starting over 5000 women-run micro-small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia and further successes across the globe,

*Emphasizing that* economic progress stems from the community level up, which contributes to regional and national economic success, as detailed in the UN Women's article *Savings groups help Indonesia villagers manage finances, voice their opinions* and that the development of community education, financial literacy, and access to credit and loan services are vital to developing Member State's economic success,

*Deeply concerned that* only 101 economies in the world do not prohibit discrimination against women when trying to access credit, causing disproportionate effects such as debt traps and predatory lending which have negative outcomes on women attempting to begin micro-small and medium sized enterprises, according to *The International Council for Small Business Annual Global Micro-, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Report (2023)*,

*Recognizing* deep systemic gender norms that impact women in the home and the business world, such as the vast percentile difference on women having access to a financial account being 68.5% while men are at 74.2% as noted in *UN Women, Gender Finance-Booklet-Financial Centres for Sustainability Network(2023)*, and the root-causes of gender inequality in medium-small and small enterprises are varied and regionally specific,

1. *Encourages* Member States to cooperatively use economic resources like VSLAs, SheTrade, and United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Trade and Gender 65Program that have proven to be effective when bridging the gap between genders in education and opportunities regarding financial literacy;
2. *Recommends* Member States to begin, or continue, collaborating with one another, as well as mainstream the values from Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) or initiatives such as *the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Concern Worldwide*, and *SheTrades* to build a community-based approach to business knowledge and skill development, specifically in implementing VSLAs:

- a. Where Member States are encouraged to work with these organizations and regionally to build localized VSLAs to build localized and sustainable financial resources for women beginning MSMEs,
  - b. Such as providing safe and affordable loans for women to begin and maintain MSMEs,
  - c. To provide communities with access to necessary resources, as well as to cooperate with neighboring Member States to provide access to educational resources provided by NGOs and assist in building VSLAs in local communities;
3. *Calls for* the expansion of educational resources, through technical cooperation with initiatives such as SheTrades, using both virtual and in person education, that will further support women on various business skills through utilizing United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to form a bridge between member states and SheTrades to initiative collaboration;
4. *Provides* guidance through the Society of International Development, an NGO, in establishing regional financing systems for female owned and operated MSME's through capital and debt held by local actors and peer-to-peer funding supporting the formalization of female owned businesses;
5. *Calls upon* global regional organizations, specifically those with developing Member States, to collaborate and share educational resources that are applicable to their demographic of women by modeling after programs such as Catalyzing Women's Entrepreneurship, and UNCTAD Trade and Gender 65Program to encourage female participation in enterprises and offer the resources necessary to pursue their entrepreneurial ambitions.

GA-P-G-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Calling attention to the frequency at which financial roadblocks impact women in developing states, the stark financial literacy gap between men and women globally, the dangerous biases and discrimination directed at women seeking financial independence in many developing states, and that women are frequently underrepresented among entrepreneurs worldwide as reported in A/RES/78/106 and examined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),*

*Recalling this committee's commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), all of which are directly implicated in closing the financial and digital access gap for women-led businesses, and the Nairobi Maafikiano and the Nairobi Azimio from UNCTAD's 14th session and the subsequent ministerial communiqués to address trade-related barriers that disproportionately affect women and Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in developing states,*

*Deeply concerned that the global financial gap for women-owned MSMEs currently stands at approximately 1.9 trillion United States Dollar (USD), representing 34 percent of the total MSME financing gap across 119 emerging and developing economies, according to the most recent International Finance Corporation (IFC) –World Bank MSME Finance Gap Report,*

*Emphasizing A/RES/79/1 which addresses the need for mutual cooperation between developed and developing states to address the pitfalls of infrastructure and technology access in developing states and achieve equal access to finance, especially for women worldwide as outlined by the mission of the UN Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries,*

*Cognizant of the vitality of public private partnerships involving multilateral development banks such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank Group, including the IFC, in achieving women's equality globally,*

*Encouraged by the successes of the committee's eTrade for Women Masterclass programme and the World Bank's 2030 goals to enable 300 million more women to access financial services, education, and job opportunities through the implementation of broadband technology, support 250 million more women with social protection programs, and provide 80 million more women and women-led businesses with capital,*

*Noting the importance of accountability and progress assessments in monitoring the integrity and success of global initiatives, especially the importance of utilizing conferences that United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) hosts to provide a neutral setting,*

1. *Decides to add a dedicated, recurring Capital Access Masterclass track within the existing eTrade for Women Masterclass series, an Entrepreneurial Skills Training Program for Women (ESTPW), to be directed by UNCTAD and overseen by the Empretec bodies in their particular Member States and to be convened at a minimum once annually, focusing on women entrepreneurs, to deliver targeted financial literacy*

and digital investment readiness training to female digital entrepreneurs at the beginning stage of business development, rotating across Least Developed Countries (LDCs), structured to:

- a. Provide practical, non-cash-based guidance on navigating blended finance instruments, partial credit guarantees, grant mechanisms, development bank facilities, impact investment platforms, and fintech-enabled credit solutions tailored to women in the digital economy,
  - b. Include a secondary module on credit score building and credit history development as a complementary pathway to long-term financial inclusion, positioned as a tertiary benefit rather than a precondition for access,
  - c. Connect women within the ESTPW pursuing similar industries to facilitate opportunities for continual support toward shared interests, similar to the function of a trade union, and streamline business plan submissions, which assess the MSME's needs for a loan, their contribution to the local economy, feasible risk of operations, and their strategy for revenue and payback time, within said groups,
  - d. Utilize certifications from the above-mentioned ESTPW as a pathway to help them qualify for structured gender-specific extensions of existing Credit Guarantee Schemes (CGS) in line with the World Bank's Principles for Public CGSs, with the Women's Digital MSME Credit Guarantee Window (WDMCGW) initiative;
2. *Urges* the UNCTAD committee to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and multilateral development banks to establish a renewable fund mechanism aimed at promoting access to financing for women-led MSMEs based upon completion of the Capital Access Masterclass to track the viability of their business plan, and the anticipated economic contributions their business might make with the understanding that the loans would be:
- a. Interest-free for the first four years, after which a concessional development bank-based interest rate will apply based upon the amount yet to be paid back, rather than the initial amount of the loan,
  - b. Forgiven in the case of unbearable external disasters that negatively impact the business of the MSME loan-holder to uphold the aspirations outlined in the General Assembly's resolution *A/RES/79/139* and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction,
  - c. Implemented via the preexisting Credit Guarantee Schemes system through the World Bank, specifically to guarantee loans will be paid back into the financial mechanism;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to apply gender impact assessments to new and existing Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs), in accordance with UNCTAD's 2022 publication, *Neutral Policies, Uneven Impacts: Non-Tariff Measures Through a Gender Lens*, to identify which regulatory requirements place disproportionate compliance costs on women-led MSMEs and to develop targeted remediation strategies, which shall:

- a. Establish or strengthen national NTM Help Desks for Women Exporters (NHDWE) accessible through digital channels, available in multiple languages, and exist within the UNCTAD Trade Analysis Information Systems (TRAINS) portal that would provide women-led MSMEs with real-time, simplified guidance on NTM compliance requirements for target export markets,
  - b. Prioritize the digitalization of customs and trade procedures in a manner that reduces in-person interactions, thereby mitigating the gender-specific risks of harassment, corruption, and safety concerns that disproportionately burden women cross-border traders, as examined by the UNCTAD report *The impact of non-tariff measures on women's e-commerce businesses in developing countries*,
  - c. Expand UNCTAD's current efforts on providing policy support through their tailor-made analyses that aid in the assessment of the economic effect of NTMs reported in their *NTM Policy Support* by incorporating this effort as part of the curriculum under the proposed ESTPW initiative as a segment called the NTM Compliance Literacy Module (NCLM);
4. *Supports* the use of UNCTAD's Women in Business Awards, meeting every two years, to provide reports of the status of the loan system, including where the loans are being given, what the loans are being used for, progress on loan repayment, progress of business success, and curated to:
  - a. Facilitate direct, structured connections between women-led MSMEs and a curated network of investors, development finance institutions (DFIs), financial technology lenders, and credit guarantee providers operating in the relevant region,
  - b. Incorporate regional and contextual specificity, recognizing that financing barriers differ significantly across geographies, regulatory environments, digital infrastructure maturity, and cultural contexts informed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to ensure practical distribution and sensitivity;
5. *Encourages* developing states to enact policy reforms guided by *CEDAW* and periodically reexamined by the UN Women Executive Board to ensure equitable treatment of women pertaining to their professional lives as well as within legal systems, healthcare, and in the home in order to maximize the benefits derived from the committee-led funding initiative;
6. *Reaffirms* the need for developing states to have access to technology and a digital framework, as called for by the World Economic Forum, to bridge the gap between them and developed states and to include the World Bank's Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WEFI), which would offer programs that teach women entrepreneurs to effectively utilize technology and digitization for market analysis and Search Engine Optimization (SEO) to connect with domestic and global markets, Masterclasses, and other financial literacy programs to extend their networks for further growth of their enterprises;

7. *Appeals* to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to assess where women in LDCs have insufficient access to the technology needed to engage with the Capital Access Masterclass program and coordinate the delivery of that technology and infrastructure by UN Volunteers delegated by OCHA, where needed;
8. *Urges* Member States to renew their commitment to inclusion, gender equality, and establishing a resilient MSME environment, particularly in Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and LDCs, in alignment with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the UN Women's *Economic Empowerment Strategy*, and the UN Development Programme's *2026-2029 Strategic Plan*.

GA-P-G-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Aware* that millions of girls worldwide are denied access to education according to the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 2022 publication *Neutral Policies, Uneven Impacts*, often leading to significant obstacles surrounding difficulty understanding finances or a general lack of access to finance, capital, and equity,

*Noting with displeasure* the disparity between male and female literacy and the increase in financial difficulties for women to access and establish Micro-Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) as stated by the 2025 Outlook World Bank,

*Alarmed by* the UNCTAD publication titled *Elevating women traders' voices in Bolivia* stating, Ecuador and Peru, which found that 49% of women struggle to secure access to credit,

*Recognizing A/RES/78/150* and Sustainable Development Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality, and Goal 8, which focuses on decent work and economic growth,

*Guided by* the purposes of previously established UN women's initiatives, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which continuously work to promote equal opportunities for women in all aspects of career building,

*Emphasizing* the gender gap in social entrepreneurship is significantly smaller than that in mainstream entrepreneurship, as described in the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment,

*Taking into account A/RES/71/279*, which emphasizes the successes correlated with working in the community on a local, regional, and national level,

*Reaffirming* the findings of the World Bank's *Access to Finance for Female-Led Micro-, Small- & Medium-Sized Enterprises in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, which states that international cooperation regarding women-led MSMEs has increased the status of women in society by assisting them with the overall success and growth of their enterprises,

1. *Advises* the expansion of the United Nations Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) flagship capacity-building program, Entrepreneurship Global Network (Empretec), by increasing access and awareness and lowering the cost of the Entrepreneurship Training workshop (ETW) and encouraging Member States implement a similar program on a national level;
2. *Calls for* the growth of both online and physical educational resources in Northern and Western Africa, which will instruct women from a range of backgrounds to highlight

digital literacy by expanding funding for the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) bridging the digital divide project through the International Monetary Fund and World Bank;

3. *Recommends* Member State prioritization of the Women's Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) a multilateral private public partnership consortium to use funds from multidevelopment banks to secure access to loans, equity, and capital for women entrepreneurs within developing countries;
4. *Encouraging* the continued efforts of Member States, in alignment with Women's Digital Financial Inclusion *Advancing Women-Led MSMEs through Digital Financial Inclusion* publication, to continue working with Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), and other organizations, such as the Global SME Facility (GSMEF), to expand financial access for women-led MSMEs;
5. *Stresses* the continued partnership with existing United Nations initiatives in the pursuit of including women at every level of capacity building as Rebeca Grynspan, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD emphasizes, particularly through initiatives such as Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day;
6. *Strongly recommends* Member States to develop or expand initiatives that support access to finances of women-led MSMEs in order to address the distinct lack of capital and equity that are accessible to women entrepreneurs;
7. *Urges* the consideration of the formation of scholarship fund supported by the UN Fund for Gender Equality and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), called Women Digitizing Business, for training women in digital fields with an interest in entrepreneurship open to women from least developed countries (LDC) working with national governments and UN partners to remove barriers to female education and gender equality.

GA-P-G-4

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that in accordance to Action 14 of *A/RES/79/1*, displacement disproportionately affects women and families in states torn by conflict,

*Emphasizing* that displaced women are considered a vulnerable group have higher rates of extreme poverty and have limited access to education as highlighted by the *A/S-23/10* in Rev.1/sect i/subsection 5 and *World Bank Global Economic Prospects 2025*,

*Acknowledging* the impact of inaccessibility to economic education in refugee populations who are victimized by constant civil conflicts as noted by the *UNHRC Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Education* and the *1995 Beijing Platform for Action* and the work that contributed educational funds from national programs to empower female business leaders,

*Concerned* by the digital inequality between developed and developing nations and how that exacerbates lack of market access for women in Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) as noted by *A/78/232*,

*Noting* the success of collaboration with the Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSD) and the work of the United Nations Development System's Resident Coordinators in improving financial literacy to African countries such as Kenya, as referenced by the success of a UN Development Coordination Office bond, and further outlined in the *2025 FSD Africa Impact Report*,

*Adhering* to the commitments and agreements established by the *Kampala Convention*, such as monitoring compliance and affirming the rights of inter displaced peoples in Africa, as promoted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

*Honoring* the Mission Statement of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which seeks to safeguard the rights and well-beings of refugees, and the *Beijing Platform for Action*, which calls on member states to provide means educational materials among refugees,

*Noting* that the *Beijing Platform for Action* asserts that steps are taken to protect refugee women's physical and mental health, as well as their right to return home from displacement when and if they choose,

1. *Urges* the modeling of female refugee economic mobilization programs in other regions on the World Bank Group's Community-Based Sahel Recovery and Stabilization Project (PCRSS);
2. *Encourages* Member States to model digital economic mobilization efforts of informal economies based on the design and implementations of United Nations Industrial

Development Organization (UNIDO) programs such as Mexico 4.0 of Industrial 4.0 to mitigate the market access inequality that women MSMEs experience by being shut out of digital financial infrastructures;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to work with refugee camp areas to consider the creation of programs that can promote and educate women both generally and with specific regard to the economy, allowing this body to meet these women where they are in impoverished and conflict-torn countries, in accordance with the *1995 Beijing Platform for Action*;
4. *Further invites* Member States to designate Refugee-Inclusive Special Economic Zones as referenced by the UNHCR's *2018 Global Compact on Refugees*, defined as geographically delimited spaces that utilize specialized regulatory frameworks to integrate displaced populations into global value chains through targeted investment, along strategic trade routes such as the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route;
5. *Encourages* Member States, especially developed refugee host states, to adopt plans and funding for Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centers, which are modeled similarly to the current Vocational Skills Uganda, in line with Target 8.7 of Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which prohibits forced labor, in order to support sustainable models emphasizing training on digital technologies and green energy;
6. *Recommends* the development of joint programs with the African Continental Free Trade Area, Southern African Development Community, Alliance of Sahel States and United Nations partners to support host communities through expanded access to education, health care, and livelihoods for both refugees and local population;
7. *Invites* international financial institutions such as Afreximbank and Confederal Investment and Development Bank of the Alliance of Sahel States or willing and able Member States to provide predictable funding for African countries harboring refugees, to expand infrastructure, social services, and legal aid for displaced persons;
8. *Encourages* Member States to work with UN partners such as the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work, or other international groups with a focus on microfinance in lower income urban areas.

GA-P-G-5

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the importance of achieving female mobilization in Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5.5 & SDG 10.2 by 2030 and the impact of examples like the SDG partnership between the Republic of Korea, Bolivia, and Kazakhstan, focusing on “[empowering] MSMEs through digital transformation”,

*Acknowledging* the success of programs such as African Continental Free Trade Area’s (AfCFTA) *Protocol to the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area on Women and Youth in Trade (PWYT)* in modeling effective financial infrastructures that help mobilize women led MSMEs in Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), the Council of Europe’s *Gender Equality Plan 2024-2030* in supporting Member States in their efforts to provide support for women in economy, and the *Saudi Vision 2030* in expanding women’s share of the labor force, eliminating legal and regulatory barriers to business registration, licensing, and financial access, and supporting SME development programs, investment funds, and dedicated mentorship networks,

*Concerned* by the digital inequality between developed and developing nations, examining how that exacerbates the lack of market access for women in LLDCs, as noted by *A/78/232*,

*Committed* to supporting established frameworks, such as the *UNDP Ukraine Gender Equality Strategy 2025-2029* or Women for Women’s education plans, in an effort to promote women’s economic roles in recovery for countries in crisis, as well as establishing and repairing women’s access to MSMEs,

*Recognizing* the concern with barriers faced by women-owned enterprises in access to the international markets, alongside needed collaborative programs, as noted by World Bank Gender Strategy 2024-2030 Outcomes 5 & 6,

*Recognizing* that existing digital infrastructure is inconsistent with the current international standards, and noting the need for the latest and most efficient digital infrastructure in the pursuit of digital literacy, according to UNCTAD’s *Global Investment in the Digital Economy* (2025) report,

*Acknowledging* the persistent barriers women face in accessing financial resources, mentorship, and technological training for enterprise development, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s (UNECE) *Access to Financing and ICT for Women Entrepreneurship in the UNECE Region* (2004) report,

*Acknowledging* the usage of programs using vocational training centers (VTCs) in the development of economic skills for women living in vulnerable conditions, such as those

established in collaboration with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and various refugee camps,

*Noting* the success of the Confederal Bank for Investment and Development (BCID-AES) of the Alliance of Sahel States (AES) as the sole organization of financial support and grants for supporting economic participation of migrant women in the Sahel Region,

*Recalling* the success of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s e-Learning Course on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees in growing female participation in the global market, as noted by the December 2018 Global Compact for Migration presented in the city of Marrakech, Morocco,

*Understanding* the need for a shift in focus within female refugee communities from being aid recipients to "self-reliant economic actors" as outlined in the UNHCR's *Global Roadmap for Refugee Entrepreneurship*, for refugees to engage sustainably in the MSME landscape of their host nations and to enable them to return to their home nations when conditions allow,

*Recalling* the principle of the *National Development Plan (NDP) 2030*, which prioritizes gender equality, poverty reduction, and inclusive education as cornerstones of sustainable growth,

*Recognizing* that 730 million adult women in developing economies are without a bank or mobile money account, according to the World Bank report *Banking on Women (2025)*,

*Disturbed* that across the globe, women perform 76.2% of unpaid care work, causing women to have less opportunity economically, according to UN Women's *Care Work in China: Who Does Care Work, What is its Economic Value, and how has it Been Affected by Covid-19 (2023)*,

*Deeply concerned* that over 80% of women-owned businesses with credit needs are either unserved or underserved, according to the *Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) and their role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2020)* report by the United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs

*Fully alarmed* that 9 in 10 countries in the world currently have at least one law impeding women's economic opportunities, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Gender and Climate Finance Report*,

*Acknowledging* that women-led MSMEs in all countries account for 30% of the total economic output globally, according to the Inter-American Development Bank Group, and that by closing the wage gender gap would increase the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by about 20%, according to the World Bank's *Gender Employment Gap Index (2022)*,

*Recognizing* the critical role of women's education, vocational training, and financial literacy in facilitating their transition from informal MSMEs into formal market systems, boosting the efficiency of their enterprise,

1. *Calls upon* Member States with developed economies with innovative digital infrastructures like that of South Korea, to engage in initiatives like those of the *Open Source Ecosystem Enable (OSEE)*, concentrating on aiding refugees' access to digital e-commerce platforms through education to aid in the formalization approach to facilitate digital literacy and access;
2. *Invites* Member States to model national programs after such programs as the Council of Europe's *Gender Equality Plan* and the African Continental Free Trade Area's *PWYT*;
3. *Urges* an expansion of digitization efforts of informal economies in Africa based on the design of the Mexico 4.0 framework from the Industrial 4.0 initiative, through the creation of a new subcommittee within the AfCFTA in cooperation with the AES;
4. *Supports* the development of a UNDP-sponsored training and mentorship in post-conflict areas, modeled after the frameworks developed by the National Commission of Women Entrepreneurs of the Federation of Enterprises of Congo (CNFE) and the UNDP's "Women Economic Empowerment" project, aimed at women-owned enterprises by allowing better opportunities and open training for MSME's and others that are interested in the opportunity to learn;
5. *Recommends* Member States model after programs such as UN-Women's *Second Chance Education* initiative, which works to restore access to education for women in crisis-affected areas, through hybrid classes that target local labor market needs, the informal sector opportunities, and women's preferences and constraints;
6. *Recommends* the integration of financial literacy and credit-access education into national curricula alongside partners like UNESCO with their "*Education for All Initiative*" (EFA) and international MSME development programs;
7. *Propose* more Public-Private Partnerships between universities, community colleges, and business incubators to offer specialized training modules on business management, digital skills, and sustainable practices to allow women easier access to higher education;
8. *Enables* the sustained usage and funding of VTCs, primarily by having Member States create national action plans modeled after the framework enacted by the UNHCR regarding educational training in manufacturing and within the trades in the Kyaka II Refugee Settlement in Uganda, which promotes the incorporation of vocational training programs for women in vulnerable conditions;
9. *Calls upon* capable Member States in collaboration with the UNDP to focus on the development of advanced digital infrastructure in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), specifically the introduction of 5G towers in rural areas and areas with a dense refugee

population according to the *UN Pact for the Future (A/RES/79/1) Annex I: Global Digital Compact* to increase access and dissemination of educational material;

10. *Stresses* the need to implement programs such as the *UN Joint Global Programme on Essential Services*, which provides comprehensive social and health services for the rejuvenation of the mind, body, and spirit of marginalized and underserved women, with an emphasis on infrastructure, education, and financial access to aid female refugees' entry into the formal sector,
11. *Advises* Member States to adopt programs similar to UN Women's *Together Digital*, which expands women-led MSME's access to digitalization by hosting workshops centered on integrating the digital economy into MSME's and connecting women with digital resources;
12. *Urging* Member States to consider supporting the BCID-AES's efforts to bring more gender inclusive economic participation policy & grants in the Sahel Region;
13. *Promotes* an expansion of the UN Early Childhood and Sustainable Development Program, which supports national governments in their attempts to create strong early childhood development programs by taking pressure off women in the workforce by expanding or creating national frameworks based on existing laws from the United Arab Emirates, Finland, and Republic of Korea where there is a paid 90 day maternity leave that can be split amongst multiple weeks up until the child is 6 months old, creating additional protocols that would allow the mother an opportunity for hybrid work (where/when possible) until the child is a year old, encouraging Member States to assist women in their re-entry into the workforce is smoothly facilitated;
14. *Suggests* Member States model national assistance programs after UNCDF-backed Mama Bank Program, which operates in Papua New Guinea, to increase the integration of financing tools for women-led MSMEs, focusing on collateral substitution mechanisms, advisory services, loans, and other tools to extend financing availability and derisk lending;
15. *Welcomes* the expansion of the International Trade Centre's (ITC) SheTrades Initiative to additional Member States, which provides knowledge, resources, and networks that support policymakers on inclusive policy reforms, and connects women with key market partners to provide customized solutions for women in trade through updating the SheTrades Academy course offerings to include more up-to-date introductory offerings on topics such as Artificial Intelligence, loans, and entrepreneurship through active dialogue with Member States and key partners;
16. *Urges* Member States to expand access to technical and vocational, education and training (TVET), modeled after existing programs such as those established in

collaboration with UNHCR in the Kyaka II Refugee Settlement in Uganda, as well as access to digital literacy programs, and financial education initiatives specifically designed to support women entrepreneurs operating in MSMEs to formalize their businesses;

17. *Draws attention to* Member States to model new initiatives after programs such as UN Women's *Buy from Women* program, which aims to connect women producers to digital financial services and markets through accessible digital literacy classes that aim to improve women-led MSMEs' access to the global market;
18. *Endorses* the further development and expansion of existing domestic programs using inspiration from other nations' programs, such as *Mujer Exporta MX*, a developed Mexican program that assists women-led MSMEs in entering the global trade market using a specialized educational curriculum surrounding exports, which reduces the gender gap in crucial financial knowledge, such as understanding profit and trade;
19. *Recommends* established UN partners, such as the Foundation for the Support of Women's Work (FSWW), to expand their programs, with direct funding from the great nation of Turkey, to support women entrepreneurs in low-income urban areas by providing financial education to women within low-income urban neighborhoods via women and youth centers;
20. *Calls for* Member States to regionally expand the implementation of the UNDP's Women's Entrepreneurship Support Program to enhance women's entrepreneurship and economic opportunity through personalized expert guided mentorships for women, focused on business development and planning.

GA-P-H-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the challenges that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) & Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) experience in international trade and disproportionately large amounts of loan defaults of LDCs on International Monetary Funds loans due to unreasonable austerity measures, as noted by the United Nations Trade and Development press release *TAD/INF/PR/9701*,

*Deeply concerned* that warns of a stalling global economy, with growth slowing to 2.4% according to the *World Trade Report 2023*,

*Disturbed* that Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and other vulnerable groups that suffer from economic disadvantages and financial discrepancies, leading to them facing discrimination in trade agreements, according to the UN Resolution 79/195 (2024),

*Fully Alarmed* that only about half of all trade agreements go into force to address non-tariff measures (NTMs) according to UNCTAD's *Key Statistics and Trends in Trade Policy (2024)* report,

1. Urges the IMF and World Bank to loosen IDA eligibility rules' on competent committees in sect 1.D used for deciding loan forgiveness on the IMF and World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) loan forgiveness program to make it such that competent committees have equal voting power between Member States on the competent committees;
2. Recommends Member States to model future programs similar to UNCDF's Pacific Digital Economy Program, which creates digital financial infrastructure such as telecommunications, online identification systems, and mobile banking to support digital trade;
3. Reaffirming the tariff revenue stabilization fund, modeled after the flexible financing structure used in EIF (Enhanced Integrated Framework) and Aid for trade programs, this fund would temporarily compensate developed countries for revenue lost during the early stages of tariff liberalization;
4. Suggests Member States adopt the International Trade Centre's Non-tariff Measures Program which aims to identify non-tariff barriers, improve transparency surrounding trade regulations, and support trade policy reform working directly with national governments.

GA-P-H-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* that developing Member States located in the Global South have a wide range of different natural resources used as exports, such as oil, minerals, food, coffee, flowers, cattle, and agricultural products, as well as high-added value manufactured goods, such as vehicles, medical instruments, electronics, and pharmaceuticals, and the United Nations Trade and Development 2024 report indicated South to South trade has moved over 5 trillion United States Dollars (USD),

*Acknowledging* the importance of agriculturally related trade for the continued security and health of all nations, as well as acknowledging the disproportionate barriers experienced by developing countries to participate in meaningful export of these resources and the significant financial agreements that accompany this sector of trade, as exhibited in UNCTAD documents *'Tariff escalation' keeps developing economies from moving up global value chains (2025)*, *Tariff disruptions: The impact on least developed countries (2025)* and *Sparing the vulnerable: The cost of new tariff burdens (2025)*,

*Deeply concerned* that in least developing countries, manufacturing value added per capita is \$169 compared to \$1922 globally, highlighting the need to implement free trade of people to support developing countries in economic growth and development, according to *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' The Sustainable Development Extended Report (2024)*,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States in free trade agreements to prioritize the uninhibited exportation of natural resources, including but not limited to products of animal origin (POAOs), agriculture and mineral extraction;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to promote export-led growth in developing countries through preferential trade access and targeted special and differential treatment that responds to their specific developmental needs, in line with World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments;
3. *Recommends Member States* to model after *UNESCO's programme on Design of Educational Policies for STEM and Higher Education*, which with governments and educational institutions to support Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) curriculum development, to increase research and development to support value added.

GA-P-H-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the improved labor standards and internal production quotas produced by the modification of the *North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)* into the *United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)*,

*Encouraged by* the recent progress made by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as stated under their *ASEAN STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FOR SME DEVELOPMENT 2016-2025* report as a stage to discuss further restructuring of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA),

*Noting* the positive improvements made with Mexico and the USMCA Rapid Response Mechanism which is designed to address urgent labor rights violations and exemplifies positive collaboration between member states,

*Emphasizes* the benefits gained by EU farmers from the reduction of agricultural tariffs introduced in the *EU-Mexico Modernized Global Agreement (2025)*,

*Concerned with* the urgent need for sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, and environment protection as outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Reminded of* the Standard and Trade Development Facility (STDF), a global partnership that helps developing countries to gain and maintain access to markets by tackling sanitation and phytosanitary knowledge and capacity gaps by promoting food safety and animal and plant health,

*Mindful of* the *EU Lisbon Treaty*, which grants equal vetoing power among all member states,

1. *Endorses* the creation of an auditing system which will look at current Regional Free Trade Agreements (RFTAs) and hold a productive discussion or facilitate malleable agreements between Member States to prevent unbalanced RFTAs;
2. *Suggests* a push to develop more oil, mineral, and energy infrastructure in underdeveloped regions with strong economic potential, such as the Mediterranean region and Eastern Europe, in order to facilitate diplomatic efforts between growing trade leaders like Türkiye, directing a majority stake in a port in local locations to developed States to then give developing nations priority access to exports and including them in additional trade and labor-related conferences;
3. *Shares the concern* of the UN Human Rights Office for the treatment of laborers in developing states;

4. *Urges* Member States to commit to reexamining the treatment of laborers in public and private sectors with UNCTAD and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on an annual basis to monitor progress toward the goals outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being, Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities, and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
5. *Supports* the expansion of ASEAN's future vision and goals for promoting productivity and technology initiatives in the area post-2025 by partnering under UNCTAD's Empretec program;
6. *Recommends* developing Member States or fellow Member States with economic and labor troubles to adopt the RRM to support independent union growth while ensuring the best labor conditions for workers;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt policies that increase trade for growth, employment, and prosperity by heeding the decrees of *A/RES/80/161* and support fair and favorable trade terms for developing countries.

GA-P-T-1

*The General Assembly,*

*Cognizant* of the World Health Organization's (WHO) commitment to *Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework* that aims for the sustained health and well-being of all afflicted member states during crisis,

*Recalling* the mandate of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which deploys United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams for the purpose of facilitating methods of food, shelter, water, and medical relief to post-disaster areas within 12-48 hours upon request,

*Drawing attention* to the Central Emergency Response Fund's (CERF) Rapid Response grant system as one of the fastest ways to bring coordinated and specific aid to areas in crisis, as well as its *Performance and Accountability Framework* (PAF) to hold countries accountable to their performance in crisis and set guidelines for beneficiaries and management and its 2024 emergency Türkiye-Syria Earthquake Response,

*Readopting* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 agenda*, that provides a 15-year plan, to reduce disaster risks, prevent new risk creation, and increase resilience, serving as a critical and actionable framework for managing risks globally and especially in Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

*Applauding* the "Early Warnings for All" initiative (EW4All) that aims to ensure global protection from natural disasters through multi-hazard early warning systems in assisting Member States to develop comprehensive financial protection strategies and social protection systems that are scalable in the wake of climate-related disasters,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the World Bank's Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFI)

*Highlighting the need of* acute stress management on-site mental health and social services that provide temporary shelter, such as code activations and trauma-informed care,

*Recalling* A/RES/1753(XVII), A/RES/46/182, A/RES/79/139 and A/RES/79/140 in affirming the role of the United Nations in promoting solidarity by providing humanitarian assistance to the victims of earthquakes and natural disasters through United Nations institutions,

1. *Calls upon* the WHO for the swift mobilization of disaster emergency relief through medical aid to affected nations by:
  - a. Establishing WHO medical aid tents in high-afflicted zone areas,
  - b. Mobilizing WHO medical aid workers and volunteers with disaster and emergency relief skills to address severe bodily injuries,
  - c. Coordinating with local and national health authorities to provide effective mobilization and communication in collaboration for swift medical action;

2. *Urges* affected countries and the UN Asia-Pacific regional teams within them to request the immediate response of the UNDAC teams in order to:
  - a. Coordinate with appropriate and reliable humanitarian organizations,
  - b. Assess and report the most pressing humanitarian needs,
  - c. Collaborate with the On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) and the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC) to simplify logistics and expedite communication;
3. *Requests* that the CERF's Rapid Response fund system place preliminary focus of its grants on those UN bodies that are in need of funds to respond to the crisis in and around areas of the South China Sea;
4. *Strongly supports* Member States implementing initiatives similar to WMO's *Early Warnings for All Initiative*, which provide analysis and data collection on natural disasters, enhancing early prediction capacity;
5. *Recommends* that Member States create programs similar to the World Bank's *Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance* (DRFI) Program as it aims to implement comprehensive financial protection strategies in the promotion of disaster risk financing, agricultural insurance, property catastrophe risk insurance and scalable social protection;
6. *Urges* Member States to implement initiatives similar to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) *Early Warnings for All Initiative* (EW4All) which aims to protect climate-affected vulnerable regions through multi-hazard early warning systems in the promotion of climate resilience;
7. *Encourages* that Member States to model programs after the World Meteorological Organization's (WMO) *International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems Initiative* which aims to transmit data through satellites in remote areas creating an additional protection for climate-affected regions;
8. *Further invites* Member States to cooperate with the World Bank and other international financial institutions to integrate DRFI strategies into national development plans, ensuring that financial resources are readily available for immediate response and long term recovery without compromising national fiscal stability;
9. *Further recommends* that Member States work with the Global Psychology Alliance (GPA) and the UN's Telepsychiatry & Telecounselling to the site of crisis in order to provide primary mental health support for affected people in the form of resources, advocacy, and ;
10. *Invites* the Member States that have a Coastline to invest in the development of aseismic structure in civil infrastructure, military and industrial in the Pacific Coastline to prevent the damage in the economic activities over the different affected Member States;
11. *Recommends* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures to be adapted in the Crisis Relief Program for future similar crises in the future.

GA-P-T-2

*The General Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the crisis that is affecting the South China Sea, brought to attention by a Special Message from the President of the General Assembly,

*Alarmed by* the deadly nature of this earthquake within the previously uncharted Strand Fault Line, which has so far resulted in a basin-wide tsunami and severe flooding from aftershocks, resulting in a high cost to human lives and ecosystems within affected areas,

*Alarmed by* the recent drillings that occurred in early 2025, in Shenzhen, involving the drilling of a 100 million ton oilfield, according to the China National Offshore Oil Corporation,

*Acknowledging* the recent events found in the South China Sea showing slow processes to find solutions to provide humanitarian aid and funding in a hasty manner, showing the need for faster solutions as suggested by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) 2025 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction,

*Highlighting* the threat of natural disasters to the nations around the South China Sea and the current protocols of Earthquake Early Warning Systems (EEWS) under the recommendation of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),

*Recalling* Sustainable Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, emphasizing that marine pollution is a grave threat to economic and environmental systems globally,

*Seeking* environmental assessments of polluted water caused by the mining activities present at the time of the earthquake to measure levels of pollution within oceans, guided through precedence from previous Environmental Assessment Reports from the United Nations Environmental Programme,

*Aware that* funding of United Nations programs and non-governmental organizations is funded by voluntary contributions from Member States, with these funds being critical to relief efforts during similar times of crisis,

*Noting with deep concern* the need for search and rescue in the affected area, and guided by standards and methodologies developed by the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) for such efforts,

*Saluting* the value of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in creating sustainable and effective nature-based solutions to flooding,

*Recognizing* the Republic of Finland's longstanding leadership in disaster risk reduction, technological innovation, and education-based resilience, including its contributions to multi-hazard early warning systems and climate adaptation frameworks consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

1. *Recommends* Member States to promote assistance and aid in coordination with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), using the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to reconstruct coastal structures affected by the Strand Fault and provide technical support to raise communities' local economies and protect remaining resources among affected states;
2. *Strongly urges* Member States to contribute to sponsorship of relevant UN programs and NGOs and/or promote the creation a simple majority fund with hopes to develop crisis support funds for future hardships that shall be used at the UN's discretion to provide support for damaged Member States and infrastructure caused by environmental crises, utilizing clear communication and coordinated efforts;
3. *Calls upon* The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to provide an environmental assessment and response through:
  - a. Mobilizing experts through the Flash and Nexus Environmental Assessment Tools (FEAT & NEAT), which identify environmental risks to health and security through in-depth field work, laboratory assessments, and remote sensing of contaminated waters affected by the earthquake,
  - b. Asking the United Nations University Institute for Water, Health, and the Environment to conduct a damage assessment report, much like that they conducted in Afghanistan in 2025, which evaluated the ecological and infrastructure damages in the Member State,
  - c. Calling upon actors within the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter (GPML) to coordinate and implement efforts to tackle the urgent crisis of marine pollution within the assessment through FEAT,
  - d. Supporting UNEP's Source-to-Sea Pollution Unit, which will guide short- and long-term solutions to this pollution crisis;
4. *Recommends* that humanitarian response be expedited by utilization of organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to facilitate reunification services to reunite reconnect families displaced and efforts instilled by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) who will provide post-crisis needs assessments, environmental assessments to identify major risks to health livelihoods and security;

5. *Designates* the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) to respond by assessing the needs of displaced people and coordinating support to include the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) by:
  - a. Carrying out satellite-based damage assessment and real-time,
  - b. Engineering evaluation of the affected areas to be easily accessible to local officials,
  - c. Providing a fair, sustainable rebuilding framework to the affected countries for long-term recovery;
6. *Invites* Member States to dispatch environmental search and rescue teams to address the need for ecological reconstruction on ecosystems damaged by the crisis, modeled after the Japan International Cooperation Agency's (JICA) Japan Disaster Relief response to the Aceh, Indonesia earthquake of 2004/2005;
7. *Requests* the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to conduct an investigation into the human-based and environmental causes of the earthquake on the Strand Fault Line, specifically focusing on the effects of offshore drilling operations present at the site of the earthquake's epicenter;
8. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen disaster preparedness through investment in advanced early warning technologies, open-access scientific data sharing, and education-based resilience training programs in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and relevant academic institutions, ensuring that vulnerable coastal communities in the South China Sea region are equipped with both technological tools and community-level knowledge to respond effectively to future natural hazards;
9. *Strongly recommends* Member States to participate in the UNDP's Climate Promise and Global Finance program, which helps facilitate nature-based solutions that help prevent disasters;
10. *Encourages* Member States to adopt standards of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that promote environmental accountability and responsibility in extractive industries through transparency on environmental impacts, and monitoring reports.

GA-P-T-3

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* by the sudden collapse of shipping routes, given the crisis in the South China Pacific and its greater impact on global trade,

*Acknowledging* the loss of valuable soil nutrients from farmlands after flooding of local areas recedes as noted by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and the willingness of other member states or economic unions to help replenish those farmland soils via nutrient trade,

*Noting* the importance of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Humanitarian Affairs Segment in their previous track record of helping with humanitarian crises similar to the current crisis,

*Noting* the importance of non-ASEAN member states' cooperation with ASEAN member states to help support the oil drilling rigs in the affected region,

*Aware of* the loss of valuable seeds and agricultural materials in flooded local farmlands based on the updated information about the ongoing situation,

*Alarmed* that the earthquake has disrupted critical supply chains that include infrastructures such as ports and telecommunication systems of the Indo-Pacific countries and territories, including Indonesia, Guam, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, and Papua New Guinea, restricting their ability to generate economic resources, which could be utilized to support their inhabitants and infrastructure to recover from the disaster,

*Recognizing* the impact this disaster poses upon the portion of the 50 million people within impact zones which runs Micro-Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) that contribute to affected nations' economies, focusing on the impact on infrastructure in particular as outlined by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in their article *The Impact of Disasters on MSMEs*, while also noting the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) hard work and efforts in coordinating disaster risk reduction with the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* the established frameworks regarding deployment of emergency telecommunications during natural disasters as described in *A/RES/57/152*,

*Noting* the ability of organizations such as the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), led by Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, to provide alternate land shipping routes to normal water routes interrupted by the ongoing crisis,

*Reaffirming* *A/RES/79/139* on international cooperation regarding humanitarian aid assistance,

*Noting* that Non-Tariff Measures (NTFs) have an undue place in times of crisis, as they halt the flow of life-saving resources between member states and slow down the rerouting of impacted trade routes,

*Acknowledging* that the existing FTAs around the affected area of South China, Indonesia, and Vietnam can act as an effective tool to ensure the continuation of trade in these areas for the post-disaster period,

*Aware of* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) eRegulations system, which increases transparency, guidance, and the implementation process of administrative procedures and investments,

*Concerned* with the impact this Earthquake will have on the Southern China's coast, and noting the extensive funding and support the People's Republic of China has offered to the affected nations,

*Concerned* with the impact this earthquake has on company buildings and homes in the impacted states. Also concerned with the lack of gabion systems- structures made of wire mesh and stones to work against erosion in disasters such as flooding and earthquakes, among other disasters, and also the "Instant House"- temporary housing which helps provide security and relief to people displaced during this time of need.

*Recognizes* UNCTAD's Automated Systems for Relief Consignments (ASYREC) as an organization to channel and distribute aid to affected states,

1. *Urges* this body to immediately redirect shipping routes around the Philippines for a short period to address the global disruption in trade, and if an agreed-upon period is reached, Member States that are in proximity to the crisis are encouraged to open their maritime borders to form convenient trade routes;
2. *Strongly suggests that* all emergency trade measures undertaken within Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) shall remain consistent with multilateral obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) to preserve predictability, transparency, and long-term market stability;
3. *Encourages* enhanced cooperation among regional free trade areas (RFTA) members to diversify supply chains by promoting regional production hubs, reducing over-concentration in single maritime routes, and strengthening cross-regional trade partnerships, to aid affected Member States in making swift recoveries from the disaster;
4. *Requests* a collaborative effort with the UNDRR and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to respond effectively to this crisis and provide lasting humanitarian help, as the bodies elaborate a strategic plan of action for possible future crises that involves prevention, rapid response, and swift action towards these countries;

5. *Calls* for Member States to consider importing free seeds of various crops such as rice, corn and wheat from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and members of the Alliance of Sahel States (EAS), in support of the United Nations *World Food Programme* and the United Nations Global Compact's *Principles for Sustainable Soil Management*, to help replenish crop loss in flooded areas within the next 67 days;
6. *Urges* that Member States consider the Alliance of Sahel States (AES) and the People's Republic of China's South South Cooperation Assistance Fund as the foremost potential economic unions of interest that may provide valuable soil nutrients and grants to import to the farmlands of member states affected by the farmland flooding washout from the current crisis;
7. *Recommending* Member States to utilize United Nations agreements and initiatives, such as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, and programs such as the *Crisis Response and Early Recovery from the United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP), that focus on instant economy rebuilding:
  - a. Through the Crisis Response and Early Recovery which would substantially reduce economic losses through the immediate restoration of the local and domestic economy, including employment, especially within MSMEs, caused by disasters, by creating a modeled initiative by integrating disaster and climate risk into development, trade, and the financial system,
  - b. With focus on infrastructure rebuilding of affected MSMEs mirroring the World Bank's response to the 2023 Türkiye earthquakes, which emphasizes "reconstructing resilient infrastructure and working with smaller businesses to accelerate economic recovery," as outlined in the World Bank's Blog posted in 2025, "*A Strong Foundation: Ensuring Türkiye's Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction*,"
  - c. Implementing the referenced frameworks that would aid affected nations in coordinating government programs focusing on the rebuilding of infrastructure, specifically to withstand future natural disasters, as seen in Chile's response to its 2010 earthquake, outlined in the UNDP's *Implementation Guide For Enhancing Disaster Resilience of Micro and Small Enterprises: The Resilience Manual*;
8. *Strongly recommends* the deployment of emergency satellite telephones and terminals to establish immediate telecommunications to the crisis zone as described in the *International Telecommunications Union (ITU) National Emergency Telecommunication Plan*;

9. *Recommends the UN Security Council* consider lifting all voluntary sanctions towards all affected nations for a time limit of 90 days to allow for free-flowing trade through rail routes to act as an alternate to the temporarily disrupted sea routes in the South China Sea;
10. *Encourages* Member States affected by this disaster to implement the World Trade Organization's Aid for Trade programs, which work to finance essential trade infrastructure such as ports, border facilities, and transportation facilities;
11. *Calls upon* Member States within existing RFTAs to activate emergency safeguards coordination mechanisms in the event of major maritime disruption affecting the South China Sea, including temporarily lifting tariffs for 90 days;
12. *Strongly recommends* member states enhance and build upon the previous framework from the UNCTAD eRegulation System by implementing a two-phased process of consultations and capacity building;
13. *Urges* the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States to work with the governments of Indonesia, China, and Vietnam in accordance with their FTA partnerships within the established Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) to enforce protocols to continue their trade procedure;
14. *Calls on* the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to provide temporary no-interest loans to high-impact areas of the Strand Fault Line disasters, so an affordable, effective way of reconstruction can be initiated;
15. *Encourages* Member States affected by this disaster to work with UN humanitarian organizations such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UNDP, and UN Women to assist financially for affected member states;
16. *Asks* that the People's Republic of China, non-ASEAN Member State, cooperates ASEAN member states to help temporarily staff any evacuated and abandoned oil drilling rigs in the affected region for no longer than 7 days;
17. *Urges* delegation to help implement gabion systems and the "Instant House" to create quicker deployment of homes during flooding, earthquakes, and tsunamis;
18. *Urgently* calls for Non-Tariff Measures (NTFs) restricting the flow of necessary humanitarian supplies between the member states affected by this crisis to be suspended indefinitely until the crisis is declared resolved;
19. *Strongly urges* Member States to utilize the World Bank's *Resilient and Inclusive Supply-Chain Enhancement (RISE)* and UNESCO's *Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Built Environment Initiatives*, which work to increase capacity on skills in

earthquake-resistant infrastructure to support affected member states in sustainable rebuilding;

20. *Encourages* member states, as they see fit, to temporarily lift trade barriers for trade routes with the potential to act as detours to those in the affected area;

21. *Advises* member states to sign on to the Automated Systems for Relief Consignments (ASYREC) to establish a concise list of needed material aid to the affected member states and to create well-documented records of what nations sent.

GA-P-T-4

*The General Assembly,*

*Alarmed* from the breaking news regarding the outbreak of the destructive earthquake that broke out in the South China Sea,

*Realizing* that current frameworks of peacekeeping operations such as the Triangular Partnership Program (TPP) is suitable to assist in such situations,

Understanding the need for urgent response in order to preserve, protect, and save as many human lives as possible,

Emphasizing the danger of infrastructures as a result from the earthquake and the need to address possible immediate solutions,

*Bearing in mind* the urgency of the crisis and the necessity to bring timely aid to civilians in the South China Sea,

*Declaring* the need for a solution towards vulnerable groups of displaced people and the need for medical supplies towards at risk civilians, - Norway and Denmark

*Affirming* the need of immediate discussion and collaboration with the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

*Recalling* responses to similar natural disasters in the Pacific region, particularly the 2004 Indian Ocean 9.2 - 9.3 magnitude earthquake and tsunami,

1. *Strongly recommends* the implementation of UN Peacekeeping's Quick Impact Projects for Communities which provide immediate and effective mediation and relief to crisis situations requiring peacekeeping through peacekeeping, recovery support, and capacity building;
2. Urges Member States cooperation on the crisis by providing necessities such as shelter, medical care, food, water, and special protection and care for vulnerable children and women to neutralize the crises after the natural disaster; through the Emergency Relief Efforts by UNHCR UN Refugee Agency Rapid Response;
3. *Calls on* the UN OCHA to gather and deliver humanitarian aid to communities victim to the natural disaster in the South China Sea:
  - a. To protect refugees within a Member State,

- b. To gather finances from from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for bringing emergency supplies to victims,
  - c. To give information to governments of victim Member States to assist in making decisions regarding plans of action in reaction to the crisis;
- 4. *Requests* the UN HCR to acknowledge the critical situation of international and intrastate refugees and assist these victims in relocating to temporary, safe locations;
- 5. *Calls for* the The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Crisis Relief and World Health Organization (WHO) to alleviate the ramifications of the disaster for the vulnerable population in the affected areas Through aid in the form of food resources and to address the injured victims through cooperation with WHO, who will provide medical support;
- 6. *Recommend* Member States to model after the UN Development Climate Transparency Global Support program (GSPIII) that builds capacity for climate-transparency and national reporting by providing technical assistance, digital tools, and regional networks to help countries meet Paris Agreement requirements by delivering tailored technical assistance, digital transparency tools, regional expert networks, and training modules that countries can institutionalize;
- 7. *Suggests* Member States follow the process undertaken by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) during the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami of 2004.

# MMUN 66 Security Council Agenda

**SC-A:** The Promotion of Peace and Security in Africa

**SC-B:** Reviewing the Implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaties

**SC-J:** Cyberattack on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam

SCN-A-1

*The Security Council,*

*Bearing in mind* Sustainable Development Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, which stresses the importance of expanding resources and infrastructure to support areas where these facilities can be expanded,

*Recalling* the adoption of *S/RES/2719*, which ensured predictable and sustainable funding for African Union (AU)-led peace support missions, where the framework entailed that up to 75% of the funding would be facilitated through UN-assessed contributions on a case-by-case basis, with the remaining 25% to be paid for by the AU,

*Recognizing* the importance of African cooperation to facilitate innovative and sustainable infrastructure and stability through multilateral bodies, including but not limited to the AU, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the East African Community (EAC), as essential to implementing *Agenda 2063*,

*Reaffirming* current frameworks such as the *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* (ACHPR) with particular emphasis on Article 19 of the ACHPR, which highlights the significance of assisting African Member States in providing protection and security in all areas, notably human rights violations and their consequences,

*Considering* the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Target A that calls for the enhancement of international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, and the fact that 600 million Africans still lack access to reliable energy,

*Guided by* the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner's General Comment No. 14, which affirms the right of all people to access essential medical services, and recalling Sustainable Development Goal 3, Target B, which calls for strengthened domestic technological capacity and health infrastructure in African countries,

*Emphasizing* that international engagement should support African-led solutions like *Agenda 2063* that respect their sovereignty and develop solutions for peace relevant to their shared identity and culture,

*Reaffirming* the objectives of the African Telecommunications Union's mission of strengthening national and regional resilience through communications systems capable of operating during crisis, including natural disasters, armed conflict, and cyber incidents,

*Calls for* the strengthening of regional cybersecurity coordination framework, as is laid out in the African Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection, through existing African-led bodies, aimed at enhancing regional digital resilience and safeguarding infrastructure,

1. *Encourages* international cooperation to aid the AU in meeting the 25% requirement by inviting Member States and international financial institutions to provide voluntary contributions to the AU Peace Fund;
2. *Proposes* the establishment of an Oversight Committee in the United Nations Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) with the approval of the UN Security Council to conduct annual reviews and reporting of each UN operation in Africa, to assess the allocation of UN-assessed contribution funding to ensure transparency with due regard for efficiency and a “needs-based” approach to prevent the diversion of existing peacekeeping mandates and humanitarian programs;
3. *Calls upon* Member States and United Nations agencies to create a program hosted by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) that will deploy renewable energy solutions, specifically in post-conflict regions, which shall be titled the “Plugged In Initiative”, with a specific focus on installing solar microgrids to enhance local economic stability and reduce vulnerability to future shortages by:
  - a. *Inviting* the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and requiring the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and other development partners to set aside financial resources that contribute to the construction of solar microgrids in African nations, as well as improving the interconnection of electric grids throughout Africa;
  - b. *Summons* the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Denmark, Slovenia, and Algeria to contribute 1.5 percent of national law enforcement personnel to support and protect the installation of solar energy infrastructure at the consent of host states;
4. *Instructs* all Member States that are committed to the development of personal and communal well-being in Africa to contribute funding through the World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa and Africa Health Observatory for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a series of community-led healthcare facilities constructed by the Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Denmark, Algeria, Republic of Slovenia, and the United Kingdom to stabilize post-conflict communities and reduce mortality during crises;
5. *Recommends* that all Member States remain engaged in the solutions of peace for Africa without overshadowing the role of African nations in resolving African conflicts by developing solutions with African states through direct diplomacy that decentralizes non-regional actors and places African Member States at the forefront of deliberations;
6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to expand support for secure and reliable telecommunications access in post-conflict and underserved areas, with consent of and upon request of Member States, including support for resilient public communication systems for emergency response, secure connectivity for hospitals,

schools, and local governance services, and protection of telecommunications infrastructure from sabotage and criminal exploitation;

7. *Calls for* the strengthening of regional cybersecurity frameworks, institutions, and infrastructure, coordinated through initiatives under the UNDP and ITU such as “Tech4Peace”, to support baseline cybersecurity standards for government networks and critical infrastructure, incident reporting and response coordination between Member States for major cybersecurity incidents, as well as cybersecurity training and development for African communities.

SCN-A-2

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling S/RES/1566 (2004), S/RES/1373 (2001), and S/2023/823, regarding the designations of terror groups,*

*Upholding the United Nations Security Council's "responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" according to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on peace and security on the African continent via the limitation of the arms trade,*

*Bearing in mind Section II of S/2023/823, which identifies the misuse, illicit transfer of, and accumulation of small arms and light weapons (SAWL) on behalf of bad actors, which derails Member States from their paths toward peace and security,*

*Deeply alarmed by the humanitarian consequences of the ongoing conflict and mass displacement across Africa, such as the Sudanese civil war and terrorist insurgencies in West Africa and the Sahel region, which have caused 59% of all worldwide terrorist deaths according to figures gathered by the United Nations Security Council,*

*Gravely concerned by the trade of illicit arms and financing of UN-designated terrorist organizations such as Al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, and Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin, and more, which directly threaten peace and security in the region, including the mass slaughter of civilians, which has caused displacement of peoples, such as the Sudanese Civil War and terrorist insurgencies,*

1. *Designates* groups disrupting the peace and security of Africa that fit the established Security Council definition of terror including warlords and private military companies (PMCs) as defined by previous Security Council legislation, as the groups of interest that this draft resolution will pertain to (does not designate them as terror organizations, simply as groups of interest), such as Al Shabaab, Boko Haram, Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM), private military companies found to have committed acts of terror as defined by S/RES/1566;
2. *Asserts* the need for the United Nations to stop the flow of weapons into Africa, particularly small arms and light weapons (SALWs), to promote the peace and security of Africa, via embargoes and sanctions of groups of interest which will be implemented by a new UN body, the Sanctions Commission on African Weapons (SCAW), which will be governed by the following rules:
  - a. The SCAW will be given a United Nations Mandate of five years with the mission of reducing the imports of weapons into Africa by this document's groups of interests,

- b. The SCAW will be composed of five African Union Members one of whom will be chair (selected by the five permanent UN Security Council Member States) and five Member States who are not directly involved in the African arms trade (selected by the five permanent UN Security Council Member States) meaning Member states whose SALW industries sell SALWs to private individuals in African member states,
  - c. The SCAW will have the authority to recommend which groups fall under the implementation of embargos and sanction and dictate the extent of embargos and sanctions so long as they pertain to the trade of SALWs,
  - d. The SCAW will be supported by a consolidated committee consisting of the extant sanctioning committees and regimes targeting Non-State Actors in the Sahel and West Africa and including new targets that are groups of interest to this document,
  - e. The SCAW will be funded by the chosen Member States of the SCAW in addition to 0.0001% of GDP of each of the Permanent Security Council Members, with the exception of the United States, under Article 49 of the *UN Charter* which outlines Member States are obliged to provide mutual assistance in carrying out decisions adopted by the body;
3. *Proposes* specific measures be taken to mitigate the threats posed to peace and security by the groups of interest, such as sanctions and embargos on the groups' leaders or complicit states, with the following standards for sanctions and embargoes: they will be decided on a case-by-case basis, complicit states will be defined as states providing weapons to groups designated as groups of interest by SCAW, and complicit states will face proportional embargoes and sanctions to the ones that affect the groups of interest they trade with;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to write an annual report on the progress of strengthening oversight mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on the protection of civilians and the status of displacement among Member States, through UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UNCASA), in cooperation with host states and upon their consent, and the provision of regular, objective, and non-politicized reports to the Security Council every 90 days on cooperation with the embargos and sanctions;
5. *Proposes* targeted financial monitoring to disrupt revenue streams sustaining the groups of interest, including tracking SALWs and enhancing intelligence-sharing among Member States of the SCAW, all of which will be executed through the UNCASA, which will be supported by a budget increase of 5% towards operations in Africa, funded by 0.00001% of the GDPs of the permanent five security council members.

SCS-A-1

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* African-led solutions to the ongoing promotion of peace and security in Africa in alignment with *Agenda 2063*,

*Stressing* the negative consequences to women, children, and minority groups in the African continent when Member States fail to adhere to *S/RES/2417*,

*Having adopted S/RES/1325 (2000)* and established the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security,

*Noting that* European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Operation Atalanta has led global efforts in reducing piracy of the Somali Coast in the Horn of Africa by over 90% since peak levels in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2033 (2012), which underscores the importance of restoring and preserving constitutional order and democratic governance in Africa,

*Welcoming* strengthened strategic cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in planning, training, and logistical coordination of peace operations, in line with *S/RES/2033* and *S/RES/2719*,

*Condemning* unconstitutional changes of government and reiterating the importance of constitutional order and democratic governance noted within *S/RES/2048*,

*Recognizing* the rise of political coups in Africa, with 11 successful coups since 2020 and the damaging effects they have on political instability in the African continent, as well as their threats to sustainable development and international security, as cited by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announcement: *Preventing coups in Africa calls for people-centered approaches*,

*Acknowledging* that peacekeeping operations often need to be expanded or given new permissions, such as the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) peacekeeping operation, wherein the Security Council authorized use of “any force necessary” to ensure Congo’s integrity, and considering the need for increased transparency in these operations,

*Recalling* Article 51 *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)*, which recognizes the inherent right of Member States individual and collective self-defense,

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of modern military and defense training among the official militaries of African Member States formally recognized by the United Nations (UN),

*Recognizing S/RES/2776 and the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union's Communique on the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and stability of the Federal Republic of Somalia*, which highlights the importance of state sovereignty through discussing Al-Shabaab's attempt to threaten Somalia's sovereignty and undermine its territorial integrity by threatening to alter Somalia's borders by force,

*Viewing with appreciation* the principles established in the *UN Charter*, namely to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security,

*Acknowledging* the some of root causes and primary issues preventing permanent peace and security in Africa are a lack of education and equality among persons and Members States and the fact that there are estimated 30 million children that are not in school in the Middle East and North Africa region, according to a press release on 23 January 2025 from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the *UN Charter*, including the sovereign equality of all Member States and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

*Reaffirming* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security through financial backing in alignment with Article 23 of the *UN Charter*,

*Acknowledging* that many conflicts in Africa are rooted in complex historical, political, and socio-economic factors, including the legacy of colonial borders and structural economic inequalities, addressed in a 2023 United Nations press release (SC 15249),

*Recognizing* the contributions of troop contributing countries in United Nations peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM),

*Emphasizing* Sustainable Developmental Goal 16 (SDG 16) Peace, Justice, and strong institutions, that sustainable peace requires addressing the root causes of conflict, including poverty, weak institutions, inequality, and lack of infrastructure,

*Recognizing* organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in conflict prevention and mediation,

*Acknowledging A/RES/79/323* that inclusive global governance and equitable representation in international decision-making strengthens legitimacy, cooperation, and compliance with international law,

1. *Authorizes* African Member States to take charge in the pursuit of transforming the continent into a global powerhouse in order to achieve all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and calls for the Security Council to take increased action aimed at promoting peace and security in Africa centered around issues which African Member States self-determine to be of the utmost importance, including humanitarian assistance, defense leadership capacity building, political and diplomatic discussion and negotiations, and education initiatives;
2. *Recommends* the development of new social programs and strengthening of current NGOs like The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), Tostan, and Campaign for Female Education to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations during and after conflict;
3. *Encourages* the continuation and expansion of France's Women, Peace, and Security agenda to protect and uplift women during conflicts, as well as include women in peace negotiations and decision-making to create change that benefits all members of the population;
4. *Reinforces* European Union support in African-led initiatives, such as the contribution of the European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) in collaboration with regional governments in the Horn of Africa;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deepen strategic cooperation with the African Union Commission in joint planning, logistics, training, and accountability frameworks for peace support operations, consistent with *S/RES/2033* and *S/RES/2719*;
6. *Calls for* an arms embargo enforced by the UN Security Council against any illegitimate government in the instance they are to take power in accordance with Article 4;
7. *Calls for* the restoration and preservation of constitutional order, democratic governance, and respect for the rule of law consistent with *S/RES/2048* and *S/RES/2033*;
8. *Further invites* the expansion of United Nations Peace Keeping Operations on the African continent and calls to add Peace Keeping Field Mission Headquarters Institutions in Sierra Leone and Somalia, to create stability in African Member States and allow host countries to address the root causes of conflict under the powers granted by Chapter 39 Article VII of the *United Nations Charter*;
9. *Recalling* *S/RES/2719* and *S/RES/2594* and noting that the United Nations Peacekeepers deployed for these purposes shall only be deployed based upon instructions from the United Nations Security Council and consent by the Member State to which peacekeepers will be deployed;

10. *Reiterates* the need for greater transparency and accountability in peacekeeping operations to ensure the protection of civilians, women, and children, to avoid unnecessary casualties, as discussed in *S/RES/2436*;
11. *Calls upon* the African Union to continue its support for Somalia in its fight against Al-Shabaab through further missions similar to the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS);
12. *Calls upon* all African Member States to convene yearly, in the context of a United Nations-hosted forum on African peace and security, to discuss the issues which African countries determine to be the greatest threats to Africa's peace and security and provide a written synopsis including recommendations to the Security Council for review and deliberation;
13. *Supports* the Education Plus initiative introduced by UNAIDS, a joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Women (UN Women) to introduce multi facetedl approaches to creating free and equal primary and secondary education along with ensuring students receive adequate medical care, and sexual education to provide long term effects in overall education levels;
14. Reaffirms support for African-led solutions to African conflicts, with the United Nations acting in partnership with the African Union and regional organizations to be funded by .02% GDP from Denmark, France, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom;
15. *Calls for* strengthened coordination between the United Nations and the African Union, including predictable and sustainable financing for African peace operations authorized by the Security Council as established in United Nations *A/RES/79/329*;
16. *Supports* enhanced humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations in the Sahel, Sudan, and Somalia, with particular attention to internally displaced persons, women, and children as emphasized in *S/RES/1325 (2000)*;
17. *Encourages* the participation of observer states, regional partners, international organizations, and voluntary contributing Member States of the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance, technical expertise, or financial support, in coordination with the African Union and United Nations frameworks in relation to *S/RES/2320 (2016)* and *S/RES/2378 (2017)*;
18. *Emphasizes* United Nations *S/RES/2719 (2023)* and the need for increased international assistance, partnerships, and security cooperation initiatives related to African peace operations should adhere to principles of transparency, mutual consent, and respect for sovereignty;

19. *Calls upon* all participating actors to clearly communicate objectives, conditions, and commitments of military operation, training, or aid in Africa in order to prevent financial mismanagement and threats of colonization in accordance with the *United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003)*;
20. *Encourages* confidence-building measures between African states and international partners through open reporting, consultation mechanisms, and regular review processes to strengthen trust and accountability in peace and development initiatives.

SCS-A-2

*The Security Council,*

*Cognizant* of the global disparities caused by structural inequality and in line with *A/RES/79/1, Pact for the Future (2024)* and recalling Article 23 of the *Charter of the United Nations, A/RES/62/557 (2008)* on Security Council reform, as well as the African Union's *Ezulwini Consensus (2005)*, which calls for enhanced and permanent African representation within the Security Council,

*Emphasizing* that allowing veto power to African Member States will enhance the council's ability to cater to the diversity of cultures, religions, and traditions present in the African Continent, especially in matters that directly affect African states in line with the requests outlined in *UN Press Release GA/12634 (2024)*,

*Recalling* the adoption of *S/RES/2417 (2018)* and keeping in mind that using starvation as a military tactic is considered a violation of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*,

*Acknowledging* that Africa consistently constitutes the majority of country-specific agenda items, such as conflicts in the Sahel, Sudan, Somalia, and the Western Sahara regions, sanctions regimes, and peacekeeping mandates as enumerated in the *Joint UN-AU Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security (2017)*,

1. *Encourages* the United Nations General Assembly to vote to allow African Member States to effectively advocate for their own national needs within the Security Council with:
  - a. The creation of two permanent African state seats in the Security Council to be served by representatives from each African State on a rotating permanent basis, and to be elected every two years by the General Assembly, to ensure African states can advocate for their individual needs,
  - b. The United Nations General Assembly should consider amending the United Nations Charter to allow for the voluntary renunciation of all Security Council members' veto powers in the case of mass atrocity to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations regardless of economic and political interests, as outlined in the 2022 French-Mexican Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto Powers in Cases of Mass Atrocities,
  - c. Encouraging more frequent abstentions rather than vetoes by the five permanent Security Council delegations would allow for more aid to the world and Africa to pass through the Security Council;

2. *Stressing* the importance of inclusive governance and the participation of marginalized communities, civil society, women, and youth in peace-building and reconstruction efforts and expressing its support for equitable geographical representation within the Security Council, including enhanced permanent representation for African States to continue intergovernmental negotiations within the General Assembly framework toward the expansion of permanent seats, consistent with Article 108 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
3. *Draws attention to* the importance of African Member State representation in the Security Council to ensure human rights violations, specifically starvation as a method of warfare, so that African States can request the continuation of successful aid programs like the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF);
4. Recognizes that the sustained predominance of African situations on the agenda of the Security Council necessitates enhanced and permanent African representation within the Council and improved preparation of African Member States systematically through the expansion of programs like France's National Vocational Training (ENVR) and Desert Commando Course (FDCC).

SCS-A-3

*The Security Council,*

*Noting with concern* the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) has projected that 512 million people could be chronically undernourished by 2030, specifically focused on the rise of malnutrition and poverty in Africa,

*Firmly convinced* by the merits of multilateral African-led organizations in combating systemic issues, as S/RES/2719, promoting and helping to connect humanitarian and development operations across regions,

*Having observed* that operations distributing humanitarian aid require multilateral, consistent funding and resource sharing from and between member states, as established in A/RES/46/182,

*Recognizing* the severe trade difficulties in Africa, such as low energy and poor transportation infrastructure, for instance, the African Development Bank estimates that transport costs in Africa are 75% higher than the global average, are not congruent with logistical realities, and that they are seeking an appropriate African-led solution like Program Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA),

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of healthcare infrastructure in the African continent, which has contributed to an increasingly vulnerable population of displaced peoples in Africa, including 1.4 million refugees in Uganda alone,

*Guided by* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8, Economic Growth, and the *2024 Economic Development in Africa* Report by the United Nations Council on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),

*Expressing concern* with the fragility of smaller African economies that have weaker resistance to international political and economic pressures, such as sanctions, by moving away from using such methods as a means of coercion, as seen with the 1995 sanctions placed on Iraq, which left many of the country's citizens impoverished and the economy long scarred.

*Recognizing* the importance of key resources in rare-earth elements and aquaculture, the United Nations affirms the importance of self-determination in these matters by empowering individual countries through multilateral treaties, such as the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, such as the 10-Year Framework of Programme.

*Believing* in the importance of women's rights, as established in S/RES/1325 (2000), as a foundational principle for the development of all nations, and that legal protection and social empowerment should be strengthened by working alongside African non-government organizations and growing already established legal protocols,

*Taking into account* that serious issues are plaguing many refugees across the continent of Africa, at the end of June 2024, there were 122.6 million people forcibly displaced. There is a serious need for development in tandem with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

*Recalling S/RES/1325 and S/RES/2016* which discuss the protection of medical and humanitarian personnel,

1. *Reiterates* its call for further strengthening nutrition-focused humanitarian aid programs, such as the implementation of the *United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition* and *A/RES/65/178*, and for helping coordinate humanitarian aid across political, geographical, and economic obstacles;
2. *Seeks* to strengthen and empower regional Intergovernmental Organizations like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and Southern African Development Community (SADC) to achieve greater cooperation across different regional Intergovernmental Organizations to tackle more systemic inequalities and foster greater African unity;
3. *Urges* Member States to invest in and share resources with non-governmental organizations and regional non-profits as part of humanitarian aid considerations, further increasing cooperation between non-government organizations and host countries through the use of consultative sessions for prudent policy decision-making and policy implementation in accordance with *S/RES/1996/31*;
4. *Expresses its hope* for the African Union-led initiative of the “Program Infrastructure Development for Africa” (PIDA) in removing trade barriers by supporting the creation of infrastructure in key areas such as transport, energy, transboundary water, and telecommunication;
5. *Pledges* the Kingdom of Denmark, which exports vaccines primarily and packaged medicine, to contribute pharmaceuticals through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to internally and externally displaced peoples in Africa to mitigate the risk of premature death in the youngest populated continent in the world;
6. *Supports* the further development and investment by member-states regarding export diversification, debt management, and targeted investments in infrastructure to drive growth in key and emergent industries in cooperation with the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
7. *Supports* trade protections for legitimate small countries (under \$10 billion) from potential predatory actions such as sanctions, by preventing the implementation of sanctions by the Security Council in these cases;

8. *Emphasizes* fair economic practices surrounding key resources such as rare-earth elements and aquaculture, such as the use and implementation of the *UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Blue Transformation Roadmap* that effectively increases fisheries and aquaculture production by 14% by 2030;
9. *Promotes* the advancement of women's rights, legal and social programs, such as the *Maputo Protocol*, the Solidarity for African Women's Rights (SOAWR), and the African Women's Development Fund (AWDF);
10. *Endorses* strengthening the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by strengthening cooperation and support with host countries, such as the Danish Institute for Human Rights, which lays a framework for other states to follow as an NGO intermediary for joint projects on migration.
11. *Calls* for increased protection of vulnerable populations and humanitarian workers by the United Nations Nonviolent Peaceforce to ensure that aid contributes effectively to peace and stability, in accordance with localized peacekeeping missions, as outlined in the Secretary General's Initiative on Action for Peacekeeping.

SCS-B-1

*The Security Council,*

*Bearing in mind* that nuclear power plants produce more than one quarter of all low-carbon electricity according to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s Statement on Nuclear Power at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference, which supports the achievement of SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

*Acknowledging* the responsibility of the United Nations to protect all Member States as enumerated in General Assembly Resolution Protection and Security of Small States A/RES/49/31(1994) and Responsibility to Protect (R2P) from the 2005 World Summit,

*Recognizes* the previous struggle in regards to accurately reporting stockpiles amongst Member States and the fear this has created in non-nuclear Member States, strongly endorsed by the 2022 review NPT meeting, enhancing transparency and security measure,

*Noting with deep concern* the threat posed to international peace and security by Member States' withdrawal or potential withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was designed to avert the dangers of war and ensure the safety of humanity,

*Concerned with* the ability for international authorities to impose and enforce the regulations of nuclear non-proliferation treaties without outside pressures, as noted in the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), and in accordance with the United Nations Charter, Chapter VII, Article 40,

*Notes with concern* that certain nuclear-armed states remain outside of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) framework or have withdrawn, challenging the legitimacy of global norms,

1. *Invites* all nuclear-weapon Member States to contribute financial and/or technological developments to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), as only 24 member states currently contribute to the PUI's development of nuclear energy infrastructure;
2. *Notes* the geopolitical pressure Member States feel to develop nuclear weapons technology and the importance of adhering to *UNSC Resolution 1887* (2009), *UNSC Resolution 1540* (2004), and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, a regional protection system should be developed to ensure nations without nuclear weapons capacity are protected;
3. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to recommend yearly reporting amongst the United Nations in regard to nuclear production and stockpiles to promote transparency through

the creation of the Nuclear Transparency and Safe Reporting Commission, a non-biased outsourced group whose primary function is performing these through checks;

4. *Instructs* that any Member State's withdrawal or announcement to withdraw from the NPT should automatically be considered a threat to peace and shall henceforth trigger an immediate crisis meeting of the Security Council to consider the threats posed by this Member State's withdrawal from the NPT, and to consider whether further action to incentivize the Member State to remain signed or re-sign the NPT to secure international peace and security is necessary. During this meeting, the Security Council shall:
  - a. Deliberate whether the conditions under which the Member State withdrew from the NPT constitute the extraordinary conditions under which Article X of the NPT provides that a Member State may withdraw;
  - b. Consider what positive reinforcement mechanisms can be employed to ensure a Member State remains party to the NPT, including capacity building of Member States' use of nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, such as energy and power;
  - c. Consider if more forceful actions should be taken as authorized in Article 41 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, as provided for by the precedent established in S/RES/1696 (2006), which notes that refusal to comply with NPT safeguards can result in enforcement action taken under Chapter VII;
  - d. Debate the possibility of issuing a recommendation to the General Assembly to consider a resolution imposing suspension of the voting privileges in the General Assembly of the Member State that has withdrawn from the NPT;
  - e. Recommend that other Member States cut off military trade, impose individual sanctions and travel bans, cease or prevent transfer of materials, technology, or information that may contribute to the development or completion of a nuclear program or the production of nuclear arms materials in the Member State that withdrew from the NPT, under the precedent set by S/RES/1696 (2006);
  - f. Call for the immediate reinstatement of the Member State's voting rights in the General Assembly and the lifting of all sanctions once it re-signs the NPT;
5. *Calls for* the Security Council to strengthen the authority and legitimacy of third-party actors regarding third-party verification methods, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to review the legal obligations of international nuclear non-proliferation treaties without political interference, as referenced in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540;

6. *Encourages* constructive engagement rather than isolation by offering civil nuclear cooperation under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) oversight, supporting regional security guarantees, and suggesting confidence-building agreements to reduce reliance on nuclear deterrence.

SC-J-1

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling the 2015 Agreement on Declaration of Principles between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan on the Grand Ethiopia Renaissance Dam Project (GERD) due to Somalia's growing concerns about water scarcity, and the importance of peaceful dispute settlements and transboundary cooperation, specifically regarding integrated water resource management implementation, as marked in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations and Sustainable Development Goal 6.5,*

*Having adopted A/RES/64/292 and A/RES/79/171, which respectively aim to ensure that every person has access to clean water and food, as deemed a universal human right by the United Nations General Assembly, to negate the negative impacts deprivation of resources can have on agricultural, humanitarian, and economic sectors,*

*Noting a 40 percent increase in Denmark's financial contribution to the African Development Fund, and the significant contributions of both traditional and emerging development partners, to support SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7: Clean and Affordable energy, and SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure in the African continent,*

*Supports the implementation and cooperation between local governments and localized non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by offering a consultative session in accordance with the United Nations Economic and Social Council E/RES/1996/31 that gives non-governmental organizations consultative status with the UN, to enable accredited NGOs and local authorities to work with Member States involved in the GERD negotiations,*

*Encouraging Member States to remain committed to legally binding agreements of peaceful cooperation, as highlighted in S/RES/2788, a resolution adopted to maintain civilian protection and diplomatic relations by ensuring States take ultimate responsibility for mass atrocities and provide proper relief as a result of said atrocities,*

*Recognizing A/RES/79/138 (2024) on strengthening the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance, in particular the protection and rapid deployment of relief personnel in crises centered on breaches of human security, in accordance with the African Union's African Solutions to African Problems policy framework,*

*Noting that 335,000 Sudanese people were displaced across 16 countries, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), due to historic levels of flooding in September and October 2025, and the need to ensure their well-being in alignment with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,*

*Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations in Chapter IV, Article 33, including the obligation of Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means*

and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, as mentioned in Article 2,

*Emphasizing* the importance of transparency with regional intelligence sharing and measurable benchmarks of conflict de-escalation as pertaining to the United Nations Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) and the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Tension Monitoring System to ensure that any reallocation of resources remains needs-based, effective, and subject to periodic review, further emphasizing Article 25 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties addresses,

1. *Authorizes* a multi-stage peace-talk agreement between Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia facilitated through the African Union (AU), mediated by the UN-led body Bureau of the Water Convention, to conduct productive discourse and come to an equitable agreement on water usage, sanitization, and desalination efforts, in agreement with the progress made in the original agreement between Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan, addressing the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Project (GERD);
2. *Strongly advises* Member States, the Republic of Korea, to provide the clean technology needed for desalinization focusing on Reverse Osmosis (RO) systems powered by Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in accordance with the UN's net-zero goals, through donor nation foreign disaster relief personnel to the African Union to distribute and implement water security measures at their own discretion and voluntary United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and African Risk Capacity as approved by the Office of Inspector General;
3. *Seeks* greater cooperation between the Non-Government Organizations, host countries, and the United Nations through the use of consultative sessions in accordance with *E/RES/1996/31*, which are focused on supplying humanitarian aid to key and critical populations and locations, providing training in security measures, and distribution, and cooperating with host countries to break down restrictions to NGO operations;
4. *Encourages* the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations World Food Programme, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to reallocate .05% of funds to the African Development Fund and also encourages voluntary and needs-based contributions to the African Development Fund, including through South-South cooperation and existing development partnerships, to finance the achievement of SDGs 6, 7, and 9 and contribute short-term disaster relief to the African region;
5. *Expresses its support* of the discussion of the development of regional electricity interconnection projects that would enable the export of GERD-generated hydropower to neighboring countries on mutually agreed and commercially viable terms, thereby transforming GERD into a shared development asset in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7;

6. *Reinforcing* the pre-existing frameworks of *S/RES/2417*, which calls upon all Member States to uphold international humanitarian law in conflict, as well as ensuring that states bear the responsibility of protecting the entire population of their territory, emphasizing humanitarian relief in affected areas by utilizing pre-existing structures like the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with *A/RES/79/138 (2024)*, to prepare equal emergency arrangements for rapid-deployment of UN-Host Nation coordinated disaster-relief personnel through the United Nations Department of Assessment and Coordination to Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt should flooding, displacement, or infrastructure disruption escalate as a result of the ongoing GERD-related crisis, and to report to the United Nations Security Council within 10 days on readiness and human rights accessibility;
8. *Inspired by* Denmark's *Refugees United* (REFUNITE) framework, the United Nations Refugee Agency is called to identify displaced individuals and reunite them with their family members in accordance with *A/RES/79/156, clause 78*;
9. *Endorses* the United Nations Refugee Agency to implement temporary shelters for people living in risk areas, especially those communities living near the GERD through a collaboration of local state military and law enforcement disaster relief in the Northeast African region to set up, maintain, support, and protect these temporary shelters in collaboration with local NGOs, in alignment with the spirit of *S/RES/2719 (2023)*;
10. Calls upon Egypt, Ethiopia, and Sudan to immediately refrain from the threat or use of force, consistent with Article 2(4) of the *Charter of the United Nations* which calls all members of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of any force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;
11. *Decides* that the resource reallocation and related financing measures authorized in this resolution shall remain in effect for an initial period of six months, and further decides that any continuation beyond this period would require the Security Council to review implementation and renew authorization based on reported progress towards de-escalation and compliance with commitments between both parties in line with *S/RES/2231*.

SC-J-2

*The Security Council,*

*Noting with apprehension* the recent cyberattack and alleged special forces attack on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) and the violation of Ethiopia's sovereignty the council believes it is necessary to have an immediate investigation in line with clause 9 of the Delhi Declaration on Cyber Security, which advocates for "urgent action to prevent and counter [cyber] terrorism," along with the precedent set by *S/RES/1373 (2001)* and *S/RES/1566 (2004)*, necessitating immediate action in the face of terrorism,

*Acknowledges* the weaknesses in Ethiopia's cybersecurity infrastructure, thus prompting the need for a routine examination of the aforementioned cybersecurity infrastructure in line with precedent set by *S/RES/2396 (2017)*, which requests the sharing of information by Member States regarding cyber-terrorism,

*Expressing grave concern* over potential flooding risks to downstream populations and humanitarian consequences that would arise from dam failures, attacks, mismanagement, or military escalation in the region, leading to environmental degradation, risk to biodiversity, and loss of innocent life,

*Emphasizing* the real threat posed by cybersecurity attacks on the safety and security of each Member State, as international cooperation can only happen when each member believes their domestic situation is stable, in line with SDG 16 for Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, thus requiring active participation of member states in ending the Egypto-Ethiopian conflict,

*Concerned* by the increasing tensions between the Member States and noting that continued uncertainty surrounding the identity of the cyberattacker will only inflame tensions, strain international relationships, and ignite conflict,

1. *Demands* an immediate investigation into the cyberattack against Ethiopia by establishing a United Nations fact finding mission, which shall be titled the "*United Nations Independent Fun Time Fact Finding Mission on the Aegypto-Ethiopian Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam Conspiracy Investigation as to the Validity of Rumors that Egypt May or May Not Have Allegedly Launched both a Cyber Attack and a Special Forces Raid Upon the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam in Order to Create a More Equitable Negotiation Atmosphere*" (*UNIFTFMAEGERDCIATTVRTEMMNHALBCASFRUGERDOCMENA*) to investigate the nature, scope, and origin of the attacks on GERD, cyber, or otherwise;
2. *Urges* implementation of security checks, which the Security Council stipulates: occur every 90 days regarding the GERD, be undertaken by the International Commission of Inquiry, and summarize the state of Ethiopian cybersecurity in order to bring about more transparency regarding the situation;

3. *Encourages* Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt to establish a joint emergency flood response team composed of trained national responders, regional volunteers, medical personnel, disaster risk managements experts, and humanitarian logistics coordinators tasked with preparing a contingency response plan for potential displacement scenarios in downstream regions to protect human life, further recommends that the mechanism be funded through a combination of voluntary Member State contributions, regional emergency funds under the African Union (AU), and international humanitarian assistance coordinated with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) including technical and financial support from relevant UN agencies;
4. *Compels* nations involved in the conflict to identify themselves as being involved and begin remediating the impacts of the cyberattack by assisting in the repair and rebuilding of the GERD, as will be dictated by the Security Council following investigation;
5. *Directs* in the name of the *Charter of the United Nations* that all nations live together in peace, and that the United Nations and all Member States should put forth an unbiased, good-faith effort to discover the attacker's identity without malice, bias, or preconceptions.

SC-J-3

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply disturbed* by the impending threat of the use of military force in Ethiopia through the presence of movement along the Ethiopian-Sudanese border, which could entail the involvement of other Middle Eastern Member States, untold civilian casualties, and the threat of regional war,

*Acknowledging* the right to clean and safe drinking water as a fundamental right for all, as recognized in *A/RES/64/292* (2010) and Sustainable Development Goal 6,

*Drawing attention to* United Nations *S/RES/2417* on Conflict-Induced Food Insecurity (2018), which acknowledges the direct link between conflict and hunger and strongly condemns the use of starvation as a method of warfare, citing it as a severe violation of fundamental human rights and international law,

*Recognizing* the serious threats the Egyptian-Ethiopian conflict poses to all civilian populations involved, the world economy, and global peace and security due to the instability it will prompt in East Africa, the Nile Basin, and the Red Sea region,

*Recalling* the precedent outlined in *S/RES/143* (1960), *S/RES/161* (1961), and *S/RES/169* (1961), and Chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter)*, which seeks to maintain or restore international peace through the potential use of force in response to miscellaneous military conflicts through authorizing a coalition of Member States to forcefully mitigate threats as seen in *S/RES/83* (1950),

*Having considered* *S/RES/660* (1990) and *S/RES/678* (1990), and the way in which the United Nations Security Council responded to the impending Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in November of 1990, by any means necessary via Member State coalition if Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein did not adhere to the demands made by the Security Council to cease and desist all military activity, and now reiterates the potential need to authorize a coalition force in the spirit of Chapter VII of the *UN Charter*,

*Remembering* previous agreements, including the *Declaration of Principles on the Great Renaissance Dam* and relevant documents *S/2024/646*, *S/PRST/2021/18*, and *S/2025/562*, and the fifteen years of negotiation that have yet to yield results,

*Bearing in mind* the Security Council should respond with sufficient action to whoever militarily aggresses first in the spirit of Chapter VII of the *UN Charter*,

*Emphasizing* the primary role of the Peace and Security Council (PSC) under the *2030 Agenda* by the African Union (AU) to send immediate emergency response teams to help de-escalate any riots or insurgent groups,

*Highlighting* that sustained de-escalation and progress towards an agreement requires timely, transparent, and objective information to support the Security Council's consideration of rapidly evolving developments affecting regional peace and security,

*Noting with deep concern* the disturbing actions on the part of both Ethiopia and Egypt, including Ethiopia's completion of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) with disregard for Egypt's national security, water supply, and Egypt's presence on the Ethiopian border and threats of airstrikes,

*Understanding* that this decade-long conflict is complex and sensitive to the survival of each member state involved, and because the right to water is protected for each state, as is outlined in *A/RES/64/292*(2010), it is vital to each state that this resolution receive the highest priority to resolve this dispute,

*Taking into consideration* the refugee crisis in East Africa due to flooding in Sudan and attributed to water mismanagement by Ethiopia,

*Recognizes* the need for a potential incentive for the sake of compromise, and the precedent of the Ethiopian-Kenyan energy treaty of 2022 that established an energy transfer between the two countries,

1. *Draws attention* to the impending threat of mass violence by Egypt against Ethiopia that would ensue if the United Nations Security Council does not act swiftly and efficiently by immediately incentivizing a compromise and negotiation process;
2. *Demands* that all Member States involved in this dispute continue to allow the free, unimpeded flow and transfer of water across East African borders and Nile bordering Member States;
3. *Calls for* immediate restraint from all parties and the avoidance of any military action targeting civilian or critical infrastructure, including Egypt's immediate, unconditional withdraw from the Ethiopian border, unimpeded flow of water from Ethiopia to Egyptian and Sudanese populations which rely on the Nile as a primary source of drinking water, restraint from any future attacks from either side whether military or cybersecurity related;
4. *Requires* the United Nations Security Council to hold an emergency meeting if the aforementioned tasks are not adhered to by Egypt, to discuss the indefinite suspension of Egypt's voting privileges in the Human Rights Council until a peaceful, mutually agreed upon treaty has been agreed to and signed by both Egypt and Ethiopia, based on the following:

- a. Precedent established in Chapter 39 of Article VII of the *UN Charter* to determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression;
  - b. The powers vested in the Security Council by Chapter 41 of Article VII of the *UN Charter* to decide what measures not involving armed forces shall be employed to give effect to its decisions;
  - c. The previous suspension of General Assembly voting rights due to unpaid dues from Member States such as South Sudan, Venezuela, and Lebanon;
  - d. The inherent value of human lives and fundamental rights over financial dues;
5. The sanctions that may be potentially applied to Egypt would also apply to Ethiopia in the event it were a military aggressor in the conflict, or if either party should violate the other's sovereignty;
6. *Encourages* the establishment of an International Technical Monitoring Mechanism through the African Union (AU) with UN support to prevent the rise of conflicts;
7. *Employs* involved Member States to engage in diplomacy to come to a peaceful resolution of this enduring dispute by following the *Pacific Settlement of Disputes* as outlined in Article 33 of the *UN Charter*;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report to the Security Council every 48 hours on de-escalation steps, border security developments, and progress towards an agreement, in accordance with precedents in *S/RES/1978/425*, *S/RES/1981/488*; *S/RES/2025/792 (2025)*;
9. *Takes note of* the severity of the developing situation and the need for each respective Member State to have continued access to water resources within the confines of international law as established in *A/RES/64/292 (2010)* and Sustainable Development Goal 6;
10. *Requests* that temporary economic sanctions appropriate under *S/RES/2664 (2022)* be levied against Ethiopia, given that GERD was responsible for flooding in Sudan and causing a refugee crisis;
11. *Expresses its hope* that the water crisis in East Africa, which has been exacerbated by water mismanagement, will be swiftly resolved by the Ethiopian government to prevent further escalation of the refugee crisis in Sudan, which has forced 13 million Sudanese civilians to flee their homes, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

12. *Encourages* the construction of a power line from the GERD to Egypt across Sudan, akin to the Ethiopia-Kenya Electricity Highway under the guidance of the Horn of Africa Gateway Development Project (HOAGDP) to compensate Egypt for the disruption the GERD has caused to Egyptian resources.