



Code: SC/2/1

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Women, Peace, and Security

1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Remembering* Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and its relevance in providing an international framework
4 for addressing women, peace, and security,

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6 *Recalling* the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that is centered on the economic development and
7 social empowerment of women,

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9 *Having examined* the UN Department of Peace Operations and its dedication to ensuring peace and security,

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11 *Taking into account* the International Criminal Court (ICC) as an international organization and its resources to
12 investigate crimes of concern to the international body,

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14 *Acknowledging* the limitations of post-conflict reconstruction such as lack of financial resources and the political
15 legitimacy of women during the peace-resolution process, while realizing that providing women with financial
16 resources is important to the peace process,

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18 *Emphasizing* the role of women in economic diversity and their direct correlation to positive economic outcomes,
19 including the estimated 15% decrease in GDP in regard to gender gaps in nation states,

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21 *Noting the role* of human rights defenders (HRDs) and recognizing that the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders
22 (1998) and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), specifically women leaders and activists, whose
23 meaningful participation in conflict resolution is constantly threatened by repression and violence,

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25 *Concerned* by the high rate of sexual violence, which is overwhelmingly perpetrated against women and girls, in
26 conflict-affected areas, noting that 35 percent of women worldwide have been physically or sexually assaulted and
27 nearly 70 percent have been assaulted by an intimate partner,

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29 *Calling attention to* the chronic lack of humanitarian aid targeted at supporting women and girls in crisis situations,

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31 *Observing* the impact of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) support of strong
32 initiatives in conflict-stricken and post-conflict states,

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34 *Emphasizing* UN Security Council Resolution 2467 (2019) focusing on women, peace, and security and the notable
35 importance of women's involvement in conflict resolution and countering terrorism,

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37 *Recalling* the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in which state parties were
38 encouraged to adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures,

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40 *Understanding* the crucial contribution of women and civil society in conflict-affected areas towards lasting peace
41 and security,

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43 *Reaffirming* the threat of extremism which exacerbates transnational organized human trafficking that harms the
44 well-being of women around the world,

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46 *Condemning* in the strongest of terms the rise of extremism, the international law violations and the use of
47 human trafficking, that disproportionately affects women, by terrorist groups and other malicious actors
48 such as but not limited to Al-Qaida, ISIL and Al-Shabab;

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50 *Emphasizing* that Member States are required to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not
51 make available any funds, financial assets or economic resources for terrorist group's benefit,
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53 *Reaffirming* the need to reduce female and male stereotypes that negatively impact equal participation in all aspects
54 of society,
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56 *Noting* the importance of reducing the disparity worldwide between women in political positions of power over
57 security matters as expressed by resolution 1820 (2018), and considering the success of the Strengthening Women's
58 Participation and Representation (SWARGA) in Indonesia, which raised women's representation by 22% in targeted
59 regions,
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- 61 1. *Calls* for the creation of an investigative service under the purview of the UN Department of Peace
62 Operations, with the consent of the Member State who deploys UN Peacekeepers, dedicated to:
 - 63 a. Investigating gender-based violence in conflict affected areas;
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 - 65 b. Informing of any sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by UN Peacekeepers to the
66 relevant authorities to the troop-or-police contributing countries;
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 - 68 c. Referring to the Security Council the banning of any current UN Peacekeepers accused of sexual
69 assault or gender-based violence from future UN Peacekeeping forces;
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 - 71 d. Creating reports for the Security Council on gender-based violence, sexual violence, and a
72 comprehensive, intersectional gender-sensitive conflict analysis;
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- 74 2. *Considers* the collaboration between the Department of Peace Operations and the International Criminal
75 Court (ICC) to prosecute UN Peacekeepers who are repeat offenders perpetuating violence against women
76 in conflict-affected areas, with the consent of the Member State who deployed them;
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- 78 3. *Expands* the mandate of all current and future UN Peacekeeping Missions to include the meaningful
79 participation and consultation of civil society, specifically women's rights organizations and female
80 community leaders, in all operations concerning peace and security;
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- 82 4. *Encourages* post-conflict states to apply for funding from the Peacebuilding Fund specifically to address
83 projects related to women:
 - 84 a. Supporting initiatives like the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women by 2030;
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 - 86 b. Collaborating with UN Women through the Rural Women Economic Empowerment Act to fund
87 projects related to developing agricultural skills and entrepreneurial skills, specifically for women
88 and girls in post-conflict areas;
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- 91 5. *Implores* the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to reevaluate funding
92 towards projects supporting women and security to reduce the chronic shortfall in humanitarian aid for
93 women and girls, with a goal of meeting and exceeding the current UN requirement of 15% humanitarian
94 aid towards women's issues;
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- 96 6. *Calls upon* Member States to implement and strengthen measures to ensure the security of women who are
97 serving in both combat and non-combat roles within their national militaries:
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 - 99 a. Requesting that the United Nations International Research and Training Institute (UN-INSTRAW)
100 conduct a training on acknowledging the role of gender in peacekeeping and conflict;

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- b. Ensuring that gender parity is observed in peacekeeping operations by Member States by maintaining the composition of women in peacekeeping forces at minimum 20%;
 - 7. *Appeals* to Member States to protect the rights of HRDs working within national laws to promote peace and defend civilians in conflict affected areas;
 - 8. *Affirms* support for post-conflict economic empowerment of women through addressing the direct causes of poverty through changes in economic structure and working with UN Women on identifying economically vulnerable women and UN Social Protection Floor initiative to ensure income and food security;
 - 9. *Urges* member states to take action to increase the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in political and security decision-making positions by:
 - a. Further investigating the effect of imposing gender quotas on political parties and electoral positions, involving the creation of new reports from organizations like the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA);
 - b. Establishing more programs such as SWARGA involving the United Nations Development programme (UNDP), states with high levels of inequality, and other relevant organizations;
 - c. Creating additional international scholarship opportunities specifically for women to study peace and security related fields providing women with meaningful opportunities to advance policies and engage directly in peace processes;
 - 10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.