



## GerMUN 2022

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**Code:** RES 1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security

*The Security Council,*

*Emphasizing* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* the principles and purposes of the *Charter of the United Nations*, especially those under Articles 1 and 24, outlining the responsibilities of the United Nations (UN) and the Security Council centered around the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions 2532 (2020) on "Maintenance of peace and security" amid the COVID-19 pandemic" and 2565 (2021) on the same matter, which highlight requirements for COVID-19 vaccine equity, as well as General Assembly resolutions 74/270 on "Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)" and 74/274 on "International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19", both emphasizing the need for cooperation among Member States facing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Recalling* the "Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict" (S/2020/366), which emphasizes the great risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the threats it poses to societies around the globe, especially for people affected by conflict, regarding additional duress as well as the exacerbation of existing challenges,

*Bearing in mind* that the COVID-19 pandemic continuously, directly, and indirectly poses a threat to international peace and security, and may serve as a warning example considering the necessity for preventative measures, such as universal health coverage (UHC), regarding future threats of a similar nature,

*Recognizing* that also pandemic-related measures might exacerbate the adverse humanitarian impact of armed conflicts and exacerbate inequalities,

*Highlighting* the role of the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) initiative and especially the COVAX Humanitarian Buffer, as well as the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which takes decisions on the allocation of the Humanitarian Buffer vaccines,

*Expressing its grave concern* about the lack of availability of vaccines in states of the global south, especially conflict-affected zones, as pointed out by Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) on "Maintenance of international peace and security", and acknowledging the urgent need for more contributions and more effective delivery mechanisms that allow for the vaccination of vulnerable societal groups,

*Underlining* the importance of the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) on fighting the spread of SARS-CoV-2 and other diseases, and noting with satisfaction its nascent initiative offering on-demand vaccine distribution and its increasing effectiveness so far,

*Deeply concerned* about the risk of the emergence of future SARS-CoV-2 variants as well as the occurrence of new infectious viruses with the potential of global outbreaks,

*Calling attention to* the lack of cross-border tracking of virus outbreaks complicating the implementation of efficient countermeasures and therefore building upon the Report of the Secretary-General on "The Review of United Nations Humanitarian cross-line and cross-border operations" (S/2020/401),

*Underscoring* the need for global universal health coverage (UHC) as a guarantee for peace and security worldwide as expressed in General Assembly resolution 67/81 on "Global health and foreign policy" (2012),

*Reaffirming* its call for a global approach to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic while following the principle of leaving no one behind according to Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) on "Maintenance of international peace and security",

*Noting* with concern the negative effects the extensive use of pandemic-related measures widening governments' competences might have on the international order, as well as the consequences of measures to limit contagion that hindered civil participation in political processes, thereby threatening international peace and security,

*Recalling* its presidential statement 2021/21 in recognition of the neglect of peacebuilding processes and democratic transitions in conflict-ridden areas due to the focus on combating the COVID-19 pandemic allowing for the recurrence of irregular transfers of power, especially in the African continent, and recalling the aforementioned presidential statement, supporting the UN-African Union (AU) partnership,

*Reaffirming* the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) work towards General Assembly resolution 70/1 on "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal 4 (ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all) and in this matter reiterating the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

*Reiterating* its appreciation of the urgent appeal of the Secretary-General for a global ceasefire in March 2020 in all corners of the world to focus together on the challenge of defeating the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Recognizing* the insufficient implementation of the first international ceasefire while being convinced of its necessity,

*Alarmed and concerned* about the Counter-Terrorism Committee's "Update on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism, counterterrorism, and countering violent extremism", which points to the conclusion that the pandemic is severely hampering the fight against terrorism,

*Recognizing* the vital role of UN peacekeeping operations in contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Expressing deep appreciation* for the UN personnel in UN peacekeeping operations, including personnel from troop- and police-contributing countries, especially in light of additional hurdles posed by the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Highlighting* the contributions to effective peacekeeping by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Integrated Training Service (ITS), while acknowledging the negative side-effects the suspension of essential parts of UN peacekeeping operations due to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as regular rotations among the peacekeepers, as well as humanitarian aid by non-governmental organizations have had,

*Deeply conscious* of the importance of the Sanctions Committees' work,

1. *Urges* all Member States to increase vaccine contributions to the COVAX initiative, especially to the COVAX Humanitarian Buffer;
2. *Calls upon* the IASC decision group to minimize bureaucratic hurdles and to simplify delivery modalities for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that apply for the delivery of vaccines provided by the COVAX Humanitarian Buffer and thereby, enable higher vaccination rates in conflict zones;
3. *Strongly recommends* the WHO to facilitate cross-border communication and information sharing of current and future SARS-CoV-2 mutations through means such as, but not limited to, the Contact Tracing Systems (CTS);
4. *Highly recommends* that the UN General Assembly schedules a new High-Level Meeting on UHC and COVID-19 vaccine distribution with all Member States in the General Assembly, the WHO, as well as relevant NGOs discussing the humanitarian, security, and health aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic within the next ten

months, putting equal recovery, resources, and infrastructure to regions left behind at this stage of the pandemic at the top of the agenda;

5. *Recommends* that UNESCO introduces analyses of the impact the measures implemented to limit contagion might have had on the way states are governed into appropriate existing education programs, in order to be able to learn from the experiences of the last two years and the effects they had on civil society, trusting UNESCO's expertise to determine what specific program can be deemed best;
6. *Urges* any and all Member States to re-evaluate possible impacts of pandemic-related governance measures on civil liberties and political, especially democratic, processes and asks them to encourage civil participation;
7. *Encourages* further efforts towards enhanced cooperation between UN bodies and organizations and state unions such as the AU in analyzing transparency of governance in Member States currently affected by irregular transfers of power obstructing all measures to contain the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and blocking vaccine distribution pathways in more detail by reporting to the UN Secretariat who shall proceed to inform the Security Council on an annual basis;
8. *Proclaims* a renewed international ceasefire of three months granting safe passage to actors providing vaccination to people in areas affected by conflict;
9. *Authorizes* incentives to convince parties of armed conflicts to implement the renewed ceasefire by adjusting UN sanctions in order to allow UN Funds and Programmes such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs having consultative status with ECOSOC to provide humanitarian aid as well as vaccines in the respective areas affected by conflict under the condition that an adjustment of the sanctions does not allow for any new armed conflict to arise;
10. *Draws attention to* the fact that only the adjustment of comprehensive economic and trade sanctions serves the objective of the renewed international ceasefire, therefore excluding sanctions aiming at specific leaders and institutions;
11. *Decides* accordingly to ask the Secretary-General to organize an urgent conference for every continent by:
  - a. Using the resources of the Secretariat to a sufficient degree;
  - b. Inviting parties currently participating in armed conflicts such as non-state armed groups or Member States;
  - c. Negotiating with those parties to advertise for the idea of a renewed international ceasefire by:
    - i. Offering the above-mentioned adjustments of sanctions;
    - ii. Reinforcing that the adjustment of sanctions is only possible if every group involved in a given conflict is implementing the renewed international ceasefire;
12. *Affirms* that the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al Qaeda, and Al Nusra Front (ANF) and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with Al Qaeda or ISIL, and other terrorist groups, which have been deemed to be a threat to international peace and security by the Security Council, are to be excluded from the renewed international ceasefire;
13. *Instructs* the Sanctions Committees of the Security Council to observe the implementation of the renewed international ceasefire with the help of information provided by UN Funds and Programmes operating in those areas and to admit an emergency report to the Security Council should violations of the ceasefire occur;
14. *Calls* for an evaluation of ongoing peacekeeping operations and training missions, and for this purpose recommends the Secretary-General to establish a working group consisting of members of the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Integrated Training Service (ITS) as dispatched by their respective organizations which:

- a. Works on the evaluation and improvement of pre-deployment training programs;
  - b. Considers the impacts of the measures taken during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;
  - c. Reports to the DPO and the ITS or the Security Council whenever deemed necessary by either member of the working group or the respective organizations;
  - d. Is funded by the United Nations Peacekeeping Fund, as well as by voluntary contributions from Member States acknowledging their responsibility to protect peace and security around the world;
15. *Appoints* a special advisor on the effect of global health crises on global peace and security, who consults Member States and international organizations on health crisis-related security issues by sharing the concerns of the Security Council;
16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.