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Position Papers for:

UN Security Council



Delegation from: Tunisia
Represented by: Beachwood High School
Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are: providing effective humanitarian assistance in conflicts and improving effectiveness in peacekeeping missions. The delegation of Tunisia looks forward to reaching a series of effective solutions through the committee's collaborative efforts.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

For several decades now, numerous conflicts of national and international scale have displaced millions, caused destruction worth billions of dinars, and permanently disrupted the social, cultural, and political fabric of countless communities. However, nations' responses to these crises have been woefully scarce. The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is a prime example of this. Yemen's civil war has instigated a striking crisis that has been ongoing for nearly a decade now, displacing ~ 80% of Yemen's population. The crisis is worse with regards to children, with Yemen's children being malnourished, wounded, or dying at increased rates. The 357+ human rights violations that have occurred in Yemen since 2015 only further highlight the profound extent of the humanitarian crisis. Overall, the situation in Yemen is a grave indicator of the lack of dedicated and active responses to such humanitarian crises.

Like Yemen, Libya's ongoing armed civil conflict has caused a large influx of migrants to Tunisia, creating a severe humanitarian crisis. Since Tunisia is located at the tip of North Africa, it has been the nation to receive and host 120,000 Sub-Saharan migrant seekers as they attempted to cross the Mediterranean and seek permanent residence in Europe in just the past 5 years. Recently, an escalation in the Libyan civil war has increased the number of refugees and asylum seekers by an astounding 125% over the past year. There are currently estimated to be more than one million Libyans already living in Tunisia. Tunisia has been a long-time supporter of UN efforts to improve humanitarian efforts, having signed both the 1951 Refugee Convention and the UN Resolution "safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations Personnel" (document A/73/L.51). However, as a young democracy, it has been difficult for Tunisia to independently pass and enforce legislation regarding this crisis. As of now, Tunisian asylum seekers are allowed to stay for several months visa free. As part of the contingency plans to assess new arrivals the UNHCR (UN refugee agency) and TRC (Tunisian Red Crescent) have set up a pre-registration office near the Libyan border to screen those in need of international assistance. Through this new system, the number of registered seekers has increased nearly 270% showing hope that the 10,000 undocumented refugees can eventually be accounted as legal immigrants. Tunisian officials have chosen to close schools and public buildings to accommodate some of these migrants, but the lack of shelter and the need for improving existing accommodation remain a major concern. Moreover, mental health problems, discrimination, and language barriers have prevented the assimilation of these refugees into Tunisian society. Finally, it must be noted that the UNHCR reports that around 94% of refugees and migrants transiting through Libya have experienced some type of human rights violation, such as kidnapping, sexual assault torture, or human trafficking to name a few, and it is not uncommon that they'd be at risk of such violations in Tunisia itself, given the lack of clear legislation in Tunisia.

Considering the complexity and urgency of the global humanitarian crises and the magnification of the already dire situation by the current Covid-19 pandemic, the Republic of Tunisia recommends that both immediate and long-term action be taken to quell these crises. First and foremost, the Republic of Tunisia recommends that national governments team up with NGOs such as REACH and IMPACT along with UN peacekeeping efforts to provide at least temporary socially-distanced, shelter, sustenance, and other necessary resources (to the extent possible) to the displaced people, refugees, and asylum seekers. The top priority, as of now, should be to contain the virus in these remarkably unstable and ramshackle communities. As for long term goals, the Republic of Tunisia recommends a serious international discussion about opening up safe routes to locations of sanctuary, especially in more stable and developed countries. These routes could be capped to a certain number of refugees annually to promote eventual assimilation and resettlement and prevent an overbearing of responsibility to the countries which house such refugees. With regards to countries currently experiencing these humanitarian crises, the Republic of Tunisia implores these governments to invest in search and rescue operations for distressed migrants, investigate and prosecute trafficking gangs and other human rights-related violations, and encourage temporary assimilation by guaranteeing certain rights and protections to these displaced peoples. Finally the most important resolution to the humanitarian crises in areas of conflict is to resolve ongoing conflict and promote peace in an emergent manner.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

Peacekeeping missions are vital to secure and maintain peace throughout the world, with the United Nations being invested in this for over 50 years now. The 3 main cornerstones of these missions include consent of the respective parties, nonuse of force and impartiality. But these missions can have mixed outcomes, with favorable short term resolution of conflict, but longer term derailment largely due to lack of sufficient resources, management issues and mistrust from the member countries. Although these missions have become more complex and multifaceted in nature, the lack of a clear focus, priorities, trained personnel, injuries to personnel, scarce resources and missions extending over lengthy periods of time have contributed to their lackluster performance.

Having served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council 3 times prior, the Republic of Tunisia is honored to do so again for the 2020-2021 period. The Republic of Tunisia believes that peacekeeping operations must be conducted in accordance with the principles laid out by the UN and members should receive clear and objective mandates with appropriate resources. Since the 2011 revolution, Tunisia has made significant advances with its military initially focusing on local law enforcement, guarding critical infrastructure, disaster relief and protection of Tunisia's national exam facilities. But given the ongoing Libyan conflict, some of these responsibilities were handed back to the Ministry of Interior (MOI) forces. To better perform peacekeeping missions, the Tunisian armed forces are moving from an outmoded style to a leaner and more responsible military set to handle diverse missions. However, this dynamism appears to be offset by the lack of better predictive intelligence by the Tunisian military at the operational and strategic levels, further hindered by insufficient staffing, civilian turnover and bureaucratic distrust. The Republic of Tunisia plans to work on conflicts in Libya and Palestine in unison with international forces per UN mandate. The Tunisian Blue Helmets (UN designated peace keeping troops) have donated medicines, supplies, food and education to the children and adults of the Republic of Congo about sexually transmitted infections, alcoholism and tobacco addiction. Yet, they face unprecedented threats in conflict zones necessitating better support and backing. The Republic of Tunisia also believes that peacekeeping operations must stand against all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation. Tunisia currently participates in 6 peacekeeping missions and plans to expand its contingent and step up training of staff to do so but requires support and resources from the international community for the same.

The Republic of Tunisia believes Regional organizations such as the African Union (AU) are important for peacekeeping. It is imperative to finance AU led operations authorized by the Security Council consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of UN, in particular Resolution 2378. The Republic of Tunisia urges member states to implement Resolution 2538 calling for doubling of women in military and police contingents in UN peacekeeping. Additionally the delegation of Tunisia endorses and promotes the Action for Peace (A4P) initiative launched by the Security Council in 2018 asking for collective action and responsibility with strengthening of multilateralism to help with crises management in vulnerable regions. The delegation of Tunisia believes that complete participation of all member countries in the UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities is required to prevent conflict, enhance peace and combat terrorism and to enable a smooth transition to lasting peace, security and sustainable development in such regions. Finally, the delegation of Tunisia recommends a comprehensive package of socioeconomic reforms and better political integration to enhance sustenance of the outcomes of these missions. Appropriate training prior to deployment of the troops, capacity building, use of modern and smart technology to enhance better communication are some solutions to improve the success. The Republic of Tunisia with its enormous experience in peacekeeping spanning at least 50 years remains fully committed to cooperating with the United Nations in contributing to these missions by providing the necessary troops and expertise, in accordance with the ideals and goals of the United Nations.

Delegation from: Estonia

Represented by: Mentor High School

Committee: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Position Paper for The United Nations Security Council

The topics before the Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. Poland hopes to work together with other countries to create solutions to the issues at hand and increase the effectiveness of the Security Council so that the world and its citizens can be better aided.

Topic A: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

In times of conflict, civilians often rely on the United Nations to deliver the resources and aid which became scarce during warfare. Estonia fully supports the UN's mission to help said civilians, and thus believes it is vital that assistance is delivered as effectively as possible. For every second that is wasted, and every piece of aid that isn't secured, lives are lost and people suffer. Estonia wishes to work with other nations of the Security Council to solve the issue of ineffectiveness by reworking the processes by which assistance is gathered and delivered. It is the hope of Estonia that through this reworking, the world as a whole will be benefitted.

Estonia has contributed large sums of money and other resources to provide assistance in the past. Naturally, Estonia is willing to continue contributions and encourages other nations to do the same. Additionally, Estonia has worked on UN missions to create infrastructure and increase stability in regions that are underdeveloped, whether it be because of conflict or other reasons. Estonia believes that these contributions are vital to the UN's mission of peace and security. However, Estonia believes that the way in which supplies are gathered and delivered to those who need them is at the root of the problem of ineffectiveness.

It is Estonia's belief that through altering how, and more specifically when, supplies are gathered, the effectiveness of assistance delivery can be increased. Additionally, Estonia finds that ensuring supplies are given to the proper people and are protected throughout their movement will also increase effectiveness. Estonia's hope is that the Security Council will create a larger standing emergency fund devoted to the gathering of supplies. The time that is spent deciding assistance is necessary and the time that is spent gathering it once that is decided, is time wasted. Estonia also wishes that the United Nations Security Council would create a larger delivery network of vehicles and security measures for those vehicles so that supplies can be delivered quickly and safely. Estonia believes that by implementing these measures, the

effectiveness of assistance will be increased, and the time spent sending help will be reduced alongside the possibility of supplies being seized.

Topic B: Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

For years, the United Nations Security Council has deployed peacekeepers to areas of conflict to ensure that rights are protected, laws are followed, and to help end fighting. Reports have shown that peacekeepers have been a positive force in the world, resulting in more peace and less violence. However, peacekeepers have recently come under fire for being ineffective and only inflaming conflicts. While these claims have validity, the aforementioned reports show that peacekeeping as a whole is a worthwhile institution. Thus, Estonia wishes to develop and implement protocols, resolutions, and other changes which will help UN peacekeepers to complete their missions as efficiently as possible.

Estonia is no stranger to peacekeeping missions, and has sent personnel to Mali and other locations under UN request. Estonia has always done its best to ensure that its soldiers who are sent on peacekeeping missions are of high quality. Although, Estonian military command has little control over its soldiers after they are deployed. Estonia strongly believes in the goal and value of the peacekeepers, especially as a small nation which could potentially need UN aid at some point in its future. However, Estonia believes that the issues which arise from multinational military personnel with different training, tactics, and other traits is at large fault for the ineffectiveness of the peacekeepers.

Given this, Estonia wishes that the United Nations Security Council reforms the peacekeepers through two different measures. First, Estonia would suggest that peacekeepers still act under UN orders and through UN authority, but function as they normally would if they were serving within a national military operation. Detaching a group of soldiers from the structure, command, and practices which they are familiar with, and putting them under a chain of bureaucrats who often speak other languages only harms communication and efficiency. Second, Estonia would urge the Security Council to consider adopting a more permanent UN peacekeeping force. Having select units from global militaries who are specifically trained and drilled for accomplishing the goal of the peacekeepers would increase effectiveness. By implementing both these measures, Estonia believes the UN can eliminate the problem of efficiency and better establish peace when and where necessary.

Delegation From: Federal Republic of Germany

Represented By: Fuchs Mizrachi School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

The cases being reviewed by the United Nations Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. Germany understands that these catastrophic humanitarian situations have continued for years largely under-noticed. The world can no longer tolerate inaction — too many lives are at risk.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance

The Federal Republic of Germany acknowledges that Yemen's humanitarian crisis is the largest in the world, affecting millions of people. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that more than 24 million people in Yemen require humanitarian assistance, approximately 3.2 million people have been internally displaced, and over 100,000 people have been killed. These numbers amount to over 80% of Yemen's population -- including 12 million children. Germany has endorsed the terms of UNSC Resolution 2216, which calls for an end to all violence threatening Yemen's political transition. In addition, the Security Council has continuously condemned the region's brutality and actions taken against civilians seeking humanitarian relief.

In the past, Germany has made significant contributions toward resolving Yemen's humanitarian crisis. We have contributed 100 million euros to humanitarian aid, making us the second-largest non-regional bilateral donor. The German commitment focuses on emergency food assistance, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene programs, as well as ensuring humanitarian security. Through its membership of the United Nations Security Council, Germany is working to enable unhindered access for humanitarian workers and goods. The security of the civilian population and infrastructure must be ensured by supplying the victims with humanitarian and medical treatment.

As the number of confirmed cases is seriously under-reported due to the damaged health system, Germany is worried about the spread of COVID-19 in vulnerable communities. Only half of Yemen's health centers are in service. This circumstance is detrimental to the overwhelming number of people suffering from malnutrition, cholera, dengue fever, and war injuries. Although steps to monitor the spread are being taken, the citizens of Yemen are already susceptible to the virus due to weakened immune systems. In a war-torn region, funding deficits in excess of \$2 billion have put millions of people at risk of losing access to life-saving resources. As a committee, we need to immediately improve health facilities, such as mobile clinics and municipal water systems, to avoid an increase in cholera and COVID-19. In the long term, the only remedy is to develop a political solution. Germany is committed to bringing lasting peace to Yemen.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

In order to preserve and restore national stability and humanitarian rights, the UN Security Council engages in numerous peace mission mandates. The Security Council has the authority to mandate the United Nations itself, regional organizations (such as NATO, the EU, the OSCE or the African Union), and other willing coalitions to intervene in conflict situations. Since its inception, the United Nations has carried out more than 70 peace missions of its own and has implemented numerous others through the Security Council. Since 1948, the United Nations-led missions have covered a wide variety of activities. Over time, these missions have increased in frequency and scale due to the growing intensity of crises across the globe. This amplification highlights UN peacekeeping missions' value and presents significant challenges to the mechanism in preparing, executing, and – most importantly -- concluding missions. Therefore, systematic reforms of the UN peacekeeping missions have been undertaken globally and are being followed with high enthusiasm under the leadership of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres.

The Federal Republic of Germany contributes to UN peace missions with civilian staff, police officers, and soldiers. Germany's personnel are presently engaged in seven peacekeeping missions and two special political missions. This includes Germany's significant focus on the United Nations Mission for Peace in Mali (MINUSMA), aiming to help the country's peace and reconciliation process and stabilize the region outside of Mali itself. Germany's participation in these UN missions is part of a systematic global approach to peacekeeping, including Germany's active role in NATO, EU, and OSCE missions. Germany is the fourth-largest donor to the related UN budget after the US, China, and Japan, and is also a primary source of funding for peacekeeping missions, contributing 6.09% of the current budget. In addition, Germany also supports the UN's widespread presence through bilateral capacity-building and stabilization initiatives and the deployment of mobile training teams.

Many global conflicts are primarily internal, involving a large number of different stakeholders, and requiring a multidimensional approach to peace missions. Therefore, in addition to strictly military peacekeeping duties, such as the safeguarding and monitoring of borders and civilians' security, these operations often assume a broad range of civilian obligations. Peace missions actively promote political processes. Depending on the specific mandate, this may include supporting mediation between conflict groups, as in Darfur; supporting reform of the security sector, as in Mali; destroying small arms; monitoring elections, and other democratic processes, creating structures for the rule of law and monitoring the human rights situations. Germany has a well-established legacy of creative and engaged support in peacekeeping missions. Germany is eager to coordinate with our fellow United Nations members' work and improve the effectiveness of our combined resources.

Delegation From: the Republic of Indonesia

Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the Security Council

The issues before the Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts (Case Study: Yemen); and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. Indonesia is dedicated to improving the effectiveness of United Nations' efforts, in times of both peace and civil strife. Indonesia further expresses its hope to work cooperatively with state and non-state actors to achieve the objectives of the Security Council.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts (Case Study: Yemen)

Having received humanitarian support following the 2018 earthquake and tsunami disaster, the Republic of Indonesia understands the crucial need for effective United Nations aid. Citing the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen, Indonesia recognizes that United Nations aid must be effective, and this issue must be solved quickly. As a result, the Republic of Indonesia supports and will continue to support all legislation improving the quality of United Nations Assistance.

The Republic of Indonesia believes that members of the UNSC have strayed away from the committee's core values: to protect citizens, infrastructure, the economy, and culture. When analyzing the conflict in Yemen, these ideals must be at the forefront. Furthermore, the goal of the Security Council must be to progress towards peace and to save the people of Yemen. Indonesia recognizes that the crisis in Yemen is multifaceted. While peace is the primary goal, it must be achieved without compromising Yemen's economy and exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Due to Indonesia's unique history and connection to the region, Indonesia firmly believes that peace is possible, and is prepared to lead in mediating a solution.

Backing both S/RES/2534 and S/RES/2511, the Republic of Indonesia has consistently supported treaties promoting peace in Yemen. However, Indonesia reaffirms that there is much to be done. In order to promote peace in Yemen, the Hodeidah agreement must continue to be upheld. Additionally, humanitarian channels must be opened through these ports to provide effective aid. The Republic of Indonesia suggests that revenues from the ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Isa be diverted to support humanitarian efforts. Further, Indonesia strongly supports continued dialogue between the Houthis and the Government of Yemen. With much conflicting interest in the region and among the Security Council, a proper mediator must be found. The Republic of Indonesia reiterates the Stockholm Agreement's call for all parties to be *unconditionally* promoting consultations of peace. To progress towards peace, actions must be taken to de-escalate the tension between parties. The exchange of detainees and ceasing of drone strikes are steps towards peaceful resolution. Finally, the humanitarian crisis is only getting bleaker. While peace remains the primary objective of the Security Council, alleviating the

suffering of the Yemeni people must remain paramount. The Security Council must continue to support the WHO, UNICEF, and other actors in their fight against starvation. Indonesia reminds the Security Council that action must be taken swiftly; all efforts that promote peace and humanitarian aid in Yemen must be supported.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

As one of the most frequent contributors of peacekeepers, the Republic of Indonesia understands the value of peacekeeping missions. These missions are often characterized by inefficiency and incompetence. The Security Council has been criticized for dragging on peacekeeping missions and often lacks clear objectives. The Republic of Indonesia has supported and will continue to support all legislation improving the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions.

The Republic of Indonesia reminds the Security Council of the founding principles that guide our peacekeeping efforts: consent of both parties, impartiality, and non-use of force. The disregard for these ideals has led to ineffective and inefficient peacekeeping operations. The focus of peacekeeping missions has always been multifaceted; member states have been asked to shoulder responsibilities far outside the scope of their intentions. However, the Security Council has been unable to provide adequate resources to support member states in these missions. As the Security Council ponders the future of peacekeeping, successful missions in Liberia, Haiti, Kosovo, and others must be looked to as a guide.

The Republic of Indonesia understands the numerous challenges that have led to ineffective peacekeeping. In many cases, the Security Council's ambition has led it astray. Peacekeeping mandates must be both robust and specific. This is a difficult union, but it is both possible and necessary given the stakes of peacekeeping missions. Furthermore, member states must commit to sharing the cost of peacekeeping. For too long, it has been a small group of member-states funding the vast majority of peacekeeping missions. All member states must pay their fair share. The Republic of Indonesia reiterates that peacekeeping missions prevent unnecessary deaths, and are a critical part of mediating peace in developing nations. The Republic of Indonesia is proud to have sponsored S/RES/2538, enhancing the role of female peacekeepers. This kind of action is imperative to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping. Additionally, The Republic of Indonesia calls upon member-states to strengthen partnerships in the name of peace. Harmony within the committee will allow for the swift passing of mandates and greater pledging of resources by member-states. The stakes of peacekeeping missions are high, and the Security Council plays an instrumental role in guiding nations towards peace. The primary goal of peacekeeping operations must be mediating peace, not preventing war. There is a clear difference between the two. In many cases, peacekeeping missions have outlasted their original timelines due to neither side moving towards a peaceful resolution. The Republic of Indonesia reminds the Security Council to be swift, surgical, and specific. Without changes to the structure of Security Council authorized peacekeeping, member-states time and resources will continue to be wasted.

Delegation from: The French Republic

Represented by: Mayfield High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are providing effective humanitarian assistance in conflicts and improving effectiveness in peacekeeping missions. The French Republic recognizes the significance of these issues and hopes for future multilateral collaboration between countries in creating international peace.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

International humanitarian assistance is often a necessary presence to help those living in conflict as it assists in securing their most basic human rights. Not only are such missions essential in maintaining the dignity of those in regions of conflict but they are also vital in maintaining international relations as they establish solidarity with countries affected by conflict. The situation in Yemen is especially concerning as 24 million people require humanitarian assistance, almost 12.2 million of whom are children. This has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic; only half of the country's 5000 hospitals are operational and many are understaffed or underfunded. Time-consuming bureaucratic requirements placed on humanitarian organizations by the Yemeni government has slowed down the aid for millions of civilians.

Humanitarian aid is a key pillar of French international policy and France is one of the main donors to humanitarian causes worldwide. It is one of the top three European donors and one of the top five global donors. Moreover, the French Republic has constantly reaffirmed its commitment to humanitarian law by holding events such as the "Humanitarian Call to Action" by partnering with other countries such as Germany. As the amount of people requiring humanitarian assistance increases and as conflicts lengthen, the French Republic emphasizes the importance of continuing and increasing humanitarian support for those in need. Moreover, the French delegation deplors the actions of the Houthis, who have blocked UN aid and utilized them in funding their war effort.

The French republic affirms that the only solution to the ongoing crisis in Yemen is political. It believes that the collaboration of the parties involved along with the special envoy of Yemen should be pursued, to cease hostilities and supply aid to civilians. Furthermore, the French Republic implores all parties to keep their obligations to comply with international humanitarian law and denounces the attacks on civilians, personnel, and civilian property that are currently taking place. Through the broader application of political and communicative solutions to conflicts, humanitarian needs can be better addressed worldwide.

The French Republic also emphasizes that protecting civilians and civilian infrastructure should be of the highest priority to the council. France has maintained that collaboration between compatible entities will lead to the constructive use of our resources in its humanitarian strategy and believes that partnering with relevant NGOs and nonprofits is necessary. Additionally, expanding the scope of partnerships to include companies and corporations, as France has done, can provide more funding during the current Pandemic to provide medical equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) to nations affected with COVID-19. It is also critical to streamline the process of providing humanitarian aid to effectively and swiftly deliver assistance to civilians. Currently, the average time between project presentation and receipt of funds is four months, delaying critical responses to the crisis. Through partnering with non-UN organizations and innovating to create new ways of money transfer, the council should be able to reduce the

bureaucratic burden faced by the many personnel in the field, allowing them to focus their efforts on the civilian population. Finally, the French Republic also recommends that all parties create an open and transparent information program regarding COVID-19. Taking the necessary precautions to address the pandemic is imperative in stopping the spread of COVID-19 and the first step should be for local governments to educate their people.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

Peacekeeping operations or PKOs are the most visible representation of the United Nations, serving to prevent conflict, protect civilians, and improve human rights. The almost 110,000 men and women currently in peacekeeping operations are often the only hope for survival in many vulnerable populations, who face looting and terror every day. Created over 70 years ago, the first peacekeeping operation contained military observers to oversee the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Over the last seventy years, the goal of these missions has changed considerably, evolving from a purely observational standpoint to incorporate multi-functional and multidimensional approaches in creating peace. In such, the French Republic believes that as the needs of the world evolve, the mandate for peacekeeping missions must evolve with it.

Many criticisms have been raised in response to peacekeeping missions, despite the security they provide, and the French Republic understands that we must change PKOs to better address these criticisms. The PKOs are expected to deal with complex global challenges at the lowest cost possible knowing that they might not have any great impact on the crisis. Such high expectations are unreachable at the current moment and leave peacekeeping missions understaffed and underfunded. France is a great supporter of peacekeeping operations, being the second-largest supplier of troops in the permanent members of the security council and the only UN member state to deploy a national force to aid PKOs. The French Republic has also been a strong advocate of reforming the current peacekeeping system as shown by its support of resolutions S/2017/781, S/2018/853, and many more. The country maintains that effectiveness and results are important in dealing with the worldwide crisis but also required to correctly use the resources of the world. The delegation emphasizes that PKOs should be subject to constant, dynamic improvement.

Firstly, the delegation believes that mandates should be multidimensional, allowing for both short term goals such as the protection of civilians and long term goals such as the establishment of state authority. This goal can only be achieved through the integration of UN stakeholders in terms of funds, personnel, and programming. The council must encourage and support host states in taking charge of their security to create better long-term progress, as seen in the creation of the Group of Five for the Sahel. This can increase the effectiveness of frequently underfunded and understaffed peacekeeping operations. The delegation has repeatedly shown support for the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative and believes that partnership between member states can increase the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions. Not only so, but involving the European Union, the African Union, and other sub-regional entities that have their own programs would reduce wastage and increase the productivity of PKOs as well. Secondly, the French delegation believes that upgrading equipment to fit modern standards, as well as increasing training for personnel, leads to increased prolificacy. Moreover, as peacekeeping officers regularly talk to civilians, France affirms the necessity of creating language learning programs. France has partnered with the International Organization of La Francophonie to establish french language programs for non-Francophones in PKOs. Creating other programs such as this for the various countries that host PKOs will allow officers to gain the trust of local civilians and better understand local cultures.

Delegation from: The Republic of the Niger

Represented by: Mayfield High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

The issues before the United Nations Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts, and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. Niger is active in the protection of the people from crises, and continues to advocate for a solution for peace.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

In the midst of a global COVID-19 pandemic, many conflicts in states have escalated, and thus, its citizens have suffered tremendously. The coming years, it is estimated that an estimated 56 percent increase in the amount of countries will experience conflicts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. A crucial detail to recognize in this context is the issue of humanitarian aid and how authorities are able to assist citizens in a time of crisis such as COVID-19 with various other conflicts happening at the same time. The Republic of Niger is committed to cooperate with member states who are facing this dilemma, but would like to emphasize that assistance should be directed towards an upkeep of law enforcement before humanitarian aid can be conclusively offered.

The Nigerien delegation would like to recognize that the safety of citizens of a country in turmoil should be best protected by a local well maintained law enforcement sector within the zone of conflict. Such as in the case of the S/RES/2349 resolution, the Republic of Niger firmly believes that the issue of humanitarian crisis should be left to the individual country to solve, as it brings dignity and sovereignty to the nation currently in crisis. Under Article 12 of the Nigerien constitution, the ruling officially states every individual should have the right to life, to health, to physical, moral integrity and other inalienable rights. For this reason, Niger is willing to help preserve the safety of it, and other nation citizens in collaboration with one another. The Republic of Niger partnered with other countries in the past, such as in “Operation Juniper Shield”, to counter terrorism and violence along Nigerien borders. On the other hand, the Nigerien delegation finds it vital to acknowledge that the country is currently not in the best position to help other nations, as many of its own citizens are currently also heavily deterred by the pandemic.

When considering the situation in which millions of citizens are being negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic - specifically in the case of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen - Niger does not have the monetary funds to be able to assist in aiding other countries at the moment. Many times these countries are internally in turmoil because Niger believes that before its government can focus on providing humanitarian aid, it must first stabilize itself. On this basis, Niger agrees with the sentiment that strengthening law enforcement and the military can empower the Yemeni people by offering them a sense of safety run by locals. An increase in the presence of law enforcement offers a sense of security and will be able to attend to crisis situations much more easily because of their abundance. This change would also bring more employment to the areas currently experiencing higher levels of poverty due to the pandemic, and empower the citizens as well. The republic of Niger is willing to take the opportunity to help Yemeni citizens through their current humanitarian crisis situation through guidance. Niger would also like to call upon the international community to suggest that Yemen and other neighbouring nations to broker out a plan in which all parties would commit to a ceasefire in the times of a public crisis. The Nigerien delegation encourages the Security Council and other delegations to consider a solution which supports the

sovereignty of the nation in crisis, while simultaneously assuring the safety of their citizens. By establishing a ceasefire and strengthening a process of law enforcement in communities that are particularly vulnerable to violence, the United Nations will be able to offer humanitarian aid to Yemen and many other countries like them, while at the same time, empowering their own citizens to take a stand for their own dignity and welfare.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

The Republic of Niger gives credence to the idea that achieving peace should be the ultimate goal for ending a conflict, and is essential to maintaining the well-being and assured safety of human life for everyone. The right to live a fulfilling life of liberty away from violence is a key right in the State of Niger, as voiced in Article 10 of the Nigerien constitution. That is why furthering peacekeeping in every nation would be beneficial to all parties involved. The Nigerien delegation also believes that the methods in which peacekeeping is utilized in nations that are experiencing internal conflicts needs to be heavily updated in order to efficiently protect those who can not protect themselves.

In reference to the welcoming of peacekeepers to countries that need them, and supporting the improvisation of the protection of peacekeepers by acknowledging the risk in their duties, the delegation of Niger affirms these standards as fundamental elements of ensuring the best outcomes for peacekeeping missions. The delegation has previously supported resolutions such as S/RES/2436 and S/RES/2518 among others that address these concerns as a paramount factor to maintaining peace. This being said, the Republic of Niger would like to concede that the role of peacekeepers are quite limited, thus impacting their ability to influence a community for the better. Niger has made some changes to accommodate this, such as in 2005, the government of Niger establishing a camp to reintegrate former combatants for extremist groups back into society, as well as providing over 2000 youths training in technical skills. Learning to understand where these individuals are coming from would greatly assist in the efforts of the United Nations peacekeepers by a great margin.

The Nigerien delegation will continue to advocate for and support the roles that the United Nations peacekeepers have on the international community. A significant detail to acknowledge would be that these communities in which the peacekeepers are going to often do not have plans that would help stabilize them from ongoing conflict in the long run. While the peacekeepers have already done a great deal of good in the places that they have visited, they often do not have the materials to continue any programs into the future. Peacekeepers often have a wide variety of areas to cover, ranging from crisis management, to acting as a mediator for communities. The Nigerien delegation encourages these wide categories of concerns to be divided into sub sectors of each other, and should be incentivised to employ experts in those specific areas to handle those situations. Peacekeepers and law enforcement could also act collaboratively to collectively solve issues that may be affecting communities on a larger scale such as violence related to conflict, or to share information on what has worked in the past to restore communities. To further ease these concerns, the Nigerien delegation also encourages the United Nations to sponsor programs that would empower locals to participate in the change themselves, and would teach them necessary skills for conserving a safer community. These sponsored programs must contain timely goals that should be set by the peacekeepers every few years, and also include a reasonable budget law enforcement to use productively. Oftentimes, these communities and peacekeepers lack the necessary resources in order to make these changes effective, and rely on the limited funds they are given, which is not nearly enough to support them properly. As should be customary, the Nigerien delegation sanctions the United Nations to make the effort to promote such changes to train the peacekeepers in order to officially address the limitations of what the Peacekeepers are expected to do in their times of service. To assist in the work of the United Nations peacekeepers on a global scale, changes must be made efficiently and effectively to benefit the most vulnerable of people and ensure the safety and dignity of all parties involved.

Delegation from: The Russian Federation

Represented by: Beachwood High School

Position paper for the United Nations Security Council

The issues before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts; and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. Russia believes in providing humanitarian assistance in conflicts and for keeping peace by aiding in peacekeeping issues. Russia looks forward to resolving these issues and cooperating with other countries.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

Humanitarian assistance during conflicts can come in many ways. Generally aid during conflicts is indiscriminate temporary aid to innocent bystanders during a conflict.

Russia has a long history of providing assistance to many countries throughout conflicts. One of the most notable examples of this was Russia's assistance in the Middle East. Russia has provided aid and assistance to around 6 countries in the Middle East including but not limited to: Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. With a history of aiding many countries Russia looks forward to collaborating with others to increase effectiveness in these endeavors. Russia's involvement in Syria cost them around 150 million dollars, which shows how much Russia understands the importance and value in providing aid during conflicts.

Russia has adopted many programs and policies over the years in hopes of increasing the effectiveness of their humanitarian assistance. One of the bigger policies is the ODA which outlines Russia's goals, priorities, and principles of their endeavours in assisting people and countries during conflict. In summary this policy aims to eliminate the consequences of humanitarian, natural, environmental, and industrial disasters and other emergencies, to foster democratic processes, the development of market economies, and respect for human rights in recipient countries, and to to develop political, economic, educational, social, cultural, and academic relations with other countries and international associations. This program has created goals and priorities for Russian aid which causes it to be infinitely more efficient. Throughout its history Russia has adopted many policies and aims to adopt more.

Russia greatly endorses and approves of collaboration for making and passing policies. Russia looks forward to creating new and improved policies to higher the effectiveness of humanitarian aid during conflicts.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

The Russian Federation believes in using its powerful army to maintain and keep peace in other countries. They started aiding in peacekeeping missions from 1973 and since then have continued to aid in peacekeeping missions. Russian aid in peacekeeping affairs have usually been groups of soldiers sent to aid the UN for the purpose of keeping peace. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia has had an increasing interest in aiding the UN in peacekeeping missions. Although Russia aids the UN in many peacekeeping missions, they prefer to organize the missions from private groups. Since back in 1991 Russia sent approximately 1600 troops per peacekeeping mission and barely any experts. However, nowadays they send a very small group of highly trained and specialized experts. Russia started modernization of their peacekeeping programs in 2008 and finished their advancement in 2015.

As a permanent member of the UNSC Russia has been undergoing peacekeeping missions since 1991. Peacekeeping missions are a crucial part of Russia's foreign policy, especially with neighboring countries. It is crucial to Russia that its neighbors get all the aid and assistance they need, so they may resolve many humanitarian issues and problems. One of the biggest reasons Russia undergoes peacekeeping missions is simply being on its border. Russia doesn't always follow strict rigid rules when it comes to where and when they should launch a peacekeeping mission. However, they do their best to always assist as many people as they can. Russia believes in taking a proactive approach when it comes to UN peacekeeping policies.

Russia believes that national sovereignty should be protected but shouldn't cost lives. Russia respects and honors a country's sovereignty but if it will come at the cost of innocent lives they believe in interfering. Russia yearns to collaborate with other countries to improve the overall effectiveness of peacekeeping missions.

Delegation From: St. Vincent and The Grenadines

Represented By: Archbishop Hoban high School^[L]_[SEP]

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues presented before the United Nations Security Council are: Topic A, Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts and Topic B, Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. The honorable delegation of St. Vincent and The Grenadines is determined to use its position on The UNSC to work in conjunction with other delegations in modernizing the United Nations' approach to efficient assistance, prevention, and suppression of conflicts.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

The delegation of St. Vincent and The Grenadines acknowledges that “the main purpose of the United Nations, as stated in its charter, is “to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.” The UN is now relied upon by the international community to coordinate humanitarian relief operations. Established in 2005, the UN Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is one of the fastest and most effective ways to support rapid humanitarian response to those affected by armed conflict”.

The delegation of St. Vincent & The Grenadines recognizes the ineffective humanitarian assistance in conflicts as an issue of the utmost importance.

While our Nation may not be particularly equipped to offer aid, nor are we in need of this particular kind of aid, the delegation of St. Vincent and The Grenadines will not back down from our duty to ensure justice throughout the U.N. Given the nature of this UN organ, our Nation hopes to provide much needed representation both for the Caribbean and for the countries deeply destabilized by the pandemic. For too long, small countries have been used as pawns for the superpowers, who exploit them for resources, manipulate them for favorable power, and now gather superficially to reform their “humanitarian” assistance. The humble Nation of St. Vincent demands genuine and effective humanitarian assistance in the form of support, aid, resources, immigration, legislation, and guidance. All with proper regards to national sovereignty. The delegation of SVTG wholeheartedly believes that multifaceted, conditional aid is the only long term method of humanitarian assistance in conflicts. Additionally, the delegation of SVTG encourages effective communication and cooperation between Governments, civil society, and international organizations. Communication and international collaboration are the key to conflict assistance, especially currently, as COVID-19 heightens the level of conflict in many countries.

II. Topic B: Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

In recent history, peacekeeping has evolved into “‘multidimensional’ enterprises involving the implementation of comprehensive peace agreements and laying the foundation for sustainable peace. Peacekeepers are increasingly expected to shoulder a wide variety of tasks, yet the Security Council is running into situations in which they are not able to authorize sufficiently comprehensive mandates or provide adequate resources. A number of reforms have been introduced to strengthen capacity to manage and sustain the field operations”. The delegation of St. Vincent and The Grenadines recognizes these reforms and urges further improvements to UN peacekeeping. The introduction of Covid-19, as with the other topic, brought complications and difficulty to the UN procedures.

The sovereign nation of STVG calls upon participating nations to share in the responsibility of caring for conflict ridden countries in this time of need. The complex and widespread nature of this issue requires international cooperation in reaching out to and providing support to countries with failing peacekeeping missions. Additionally, STVG recognizes that many conflicts are neglected by the UN and we encourage the Security Council to utilize this crisis to introduce further reform.

Our only reserves for a peacekeeping overhaul lies in the threat of peacekeeping as a front for political power grabs, selective suppression, corruption, and modern colonialism. The Nation of SVTG looks forward to hearing proposals for the reform, streamlining, and strengthening of peacekeeping missions. We look forward to working with our fellow delegates on this issue.

Delegation From: The United States of America

Represented By: Rocky River High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

The cases being reviewed by the United Nations Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts and Improving Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Missions. The United States acknowledges the importance of protecting citizens and innocents through humanitarian assistance when a country is facing a crisis. Improving and implementing these humanitarian aids is of the utmost priority, along with bettering the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions sent to these countries.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

The United States acknowledges that the ongoing crises in Yemen is a pressing global issue, requiring immediate and decisive action. Since it's official formation in 1990, the Yemeni people have faced many hardships, however the current crisis truly began through political instability during Arab Spring in 2011. In early 2012, Yemen's president Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down after having led for two decades. During the chaotic political transition that occurred, two groups took advantage of the weakened Yemeni government. First, Al Qaeda's presence in the south in the form of the AQAP greatly increased activity, creating an active terrorist threat. Second, and more concerning, the Houthis, a rebel group from northern Yemen seized the opportunity to take control of Yemen's capital Sana'a and declare themselves sovereign. Yemen's president escaped the regime and called upon loyal officials and military personnel, as well as foreign governments to aid him. The presence of these militant groups has created a significant humanitarian crisis for the Yemeni people. Immediate and swift action is necessary to prevent further citizen casualties.

The United States has had an active military presence in Yemen since 2001, when troops were sent there to battle Al Qaeda following the September 11th Attacks. While the US is not publicly involved in the currently ongoing Saudi-Houthi civil war, and the US has no active battle with the Houthi rebels, aid has gone indirectly to the Saudis. This crisis requires swift, decisive, and immediate action in order to prevent further citizen casualties. In March of 2020, Martin Griffiths, UN Special Envoy to Yemen, proposed a three pronged proposal to the Houthis that called for a national ceasefire, a focus on humanitarian aid, and a resumption of the peace process. As of August 2020, the Riyadh agreement has been signed and is beginning to be implemented in the southern areas. It is the people of Yemen who are truly suffering under this endless battle. Nearly 21 million people are in need of aid, with almost 10 million of them being children. Malnutrition and disease are common causes of death, as well as violence in the form of airstrikes that commonly kill citizens.

The US endorses any efforts to cease the violence occurring in Yemen, but believes that aid efforts should be the priority. The United States recommends that humanitarian aid now be concentrated in the north, where Saudi/Houthi fighting still created massive casualties. Food and Medical Supplies should be priorities, with children and mothers being the primary recipients. Utilizing the UN Emergency Response Fund, we will be able to help the citizens of Yemen.

II. Improving Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Missions

One of the main goals of the United Nations is the pursuit of global peace through non-violent means. Since 1948, this has been achieved through several different UN bodies. The UNSTO was the first of these bodies, but several others such as the UNMOGIP have been in effect as well. The mission of these bodies is to monitor situations that may become harmful. The UN itself operates by the manifesto that peacekeepers are actively engaged in protecting civilian populations, helping prevent conflict, reducing violence and strengthening security in the field where it matters most. UN peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles, the consent of the parties involved, complete impartiality, and a peaceful, non-forceful approach. The first principle is the one that most often limits UN peacekeeping missions, as governing bodies are often reluctant to give a foreign mission free reign within their borders. This can lead to micromanaging, and ultimately to the failure of the peacekeeping mission. Other reasons why missions fail can include a lack of adequate resources, and a deficit in proper management. The failure of peacekeeping missions can often have devastating consequences, such as the destruction of property, the dissolving of international amnesty and the deaths of innocent civilians.

While the United States has never needed the aid of United Nations peacekeeping, we are the single largest financial contributor to its coffers. In 2020, nearly 28% of UN peacekeeping funds can be attributed to the United States. These funds are mostly provided through the US Contributions For International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA). The United States is a large supporter of UN operations and objectives, and provides support wherever possible. Many active United Nations peacekeepers are former or current United States Military personnel. Additionally, the US was an avid supporter of the Actions for Peacekeeping initiative, and openly participated in its initiation. This initiative already puts the structure in place for further changes in order to increase the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions. The United States will continue to support global UN peacekeeping efforts until they are no longer needed.

In order to improve the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions, it is necessary to address the reasons why they fail in the first place. After the Cold War, UN missions shifted to involve addressing the roots of conflict. These can often be too comprehensive for UN peacekeepers to be adequately equipped to deal with. Additionally, a lack of a strong mandate can hinder a mission in its tracks, inadequate funding, micromanagement by member states, and a lack of transparency can hinder a mission in its tracks. In order to resolve these issues, the United States recommends that more time be spent during the technical field assessment in order to more adequately determine the root cause of issues and how best to address them. The US also advocates for a closer working relationship between governing bodies and UN peacekeeping missions, so as best to increase trust. Active communication between parties can help to resolve fear and secrecy, and complete transparency on the part of United Nations personnel is a necessity. The United States proposes that when a new UN peacekeeping mission is allotted, the member states for which the mission is directed have the ability to nominate choices for the Secretary-General to give Head Of Mission status to. While financial matters are difficult to address, as the US already funds more than a quarter of UN Peacekeeping activities, the United States urges other countries to contribute more to international peacekeeping operations in the form of funds, or personnel. With international assistance, we will be able to drastically increase the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping.

Delegation from: The United Kingdom

Represented by: Archbishop Hoban

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

The issues before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) are: providing effective humanitarian assistance in conflicts and improving effectiveness in peacekeeping missions. The United Kingdom is committed to providing much needed humanitarian aid to struggling communities and hopes to work with other countries to resolve these issues and to reach applicable compromises.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

The United Kingdom has been a long standing champion of reforming the UN humanitarian system and holds the belief that humanitarian aid has a large capacity to aid peoples around the world who are in need of Humanitarian Aid. During this time of global pandemic and instability, the effectiveness of UN humanitarian assistance operations is especially important. As the average humanitarian crisis lasts 9 years, actions must be taken to shorten this time span and grant relief to people in distress in a more urgent manner.

The United Kingdom has been in support of several documents adopted to revise UN humanitarian efforts. These include (document A/73/L.61), (document A/73/L.18/Rev.1, and (document A/73/L.51) which focus on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, promoting international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters from relief to development, and ensuring safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United nations personnel respectively. These resolutions have also helped to ensure that basic human rights like water, food, shelter, health, education, and communication were protected.

In today's day in age, it is imperative that humanitarian aid be distributed effectively and efficiently. In Yemen, specifically, it is important to help the civilians and non militants who have been harmed in the Saudi Arabian intervention in Yemen. Efforts should also be made to ensure that Yemen is not endangering their own populace and uses humanitarian aid for the benefit of the people rather than against Saudi Arabian Forces. In a more global scope, the process of humanitarian aid should be redone so that there is less competition and duplication between individual UN organizations. Ensuring and promoting collaboration and coordination between these organizations is also a priority. Rather than focusing on general welfare, a "people-centered" approach would better suit the victim's needs.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a top contributor to the United Nations in general and thus a funder of Humanitarian projects. In 2016, the UK donated more than 1.3 billion towards Humanitarian Assistance. The majority of these funds went towards The world food programme, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF, International Organization for Migration, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the Central Emergency Response Fund. With this in mind, the UK will continue to support Humanitarian efforts and encourages other countries to make contributions in order to promote stability in countries undergoing times of crisis. Ultimately The United Kingdom would support any resolution that focuses on streamlining the Humanitarian Aid Process and encourages UN organizations like WHO, UNICEF, and Peacekeeping initiatives to cooperate to better provide aid in a more effective manner when necessary.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wholeheartedly supports the usage of Peacekeeping missions and recognizes the beneficial role that they can play in maintaining stability in struggling nations. The United Kingdom is a leading contributor to both UN Peacekeeping and UN Peacekeeping related funds as seen in the contribution of more than 600 military and police officers across 13 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peace Operations across Africa, Europe, and Asia. The UK is also the fifth largest monetary contributor to the UN's peacekeeping budget.

Since the first peacekeeping mission in 1948, peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to lead host countries away from present conflict and towards a future of peace. To effectively enact and execute peacekeeping missions, three main principles must be upheld: consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self defence. When used in tandem, these principles ensure that the peacekeeping officers and the citizens of the host country can work together in order to promote peace and order where it is currently non-existent. The core strength of peacekeeping missions lies in the ability of the officers to integrate with civilians from other countries through use of legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy and sustain troops and police from around the globe.

Most recently, the UN Security Council has adopted resolutions 2547, 2546, 2545, 2544, 2543 and 2542. In each of these resolutions, the Security Council has called into the question the humanitarian actions in Haiti, Libya and Afghanistan while reaffirming previous efforts to protect people in distress.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a long standing tradition of looking favorably upon and supporting United Nations Peacekeeping missions. It sees peacekeeping as a unique global partnership that succeeds in combining the security council, general assembly, secretariat, troop and police contributors, and the host governments. The United Kingdom would support any resolution that aims to further expand and streamline UN Peacekeeping so that the world can continue to move closer towards global stability.

Delegation from: Vietnam

Represented by: Beachwood High School

Position Paper for the United Nations Security Council

The issues presented before the United Nations Security Council are: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts and Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions. The People's Republic of China is dedicated to working to resolve these issues and hopes for future cooperation between nations and advancements on the topics at hand.

I. Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

Humanitarian aid is defined as material and logistical assistance to people who need help. Considering that achieving international cooperation in response to issues of humanitarian character is among the most prominent purposes of the United Nations, the responsibility of ensuring that this goal is met rests upon this committee. Among the most effective measures taken to ensure humanitarian aid in response to crisis has been the establishment of the UN Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Since its establishment in 2005 CERF has allocated a total of \$6,724,010,444 to meet global humanitarian aid needs. Most recently as of March 2nd, 2020 the Fund allocated \$3,501,693 in rapid response to the drought crisis in Angola. While there is a straightforward method to providing aid through funds such as CERF factors such as ongoing warfare and unstable economies serve to complicate and even inhibit efforts to relieve those in need. The crisis in Yemen is among the most severe of these situations where violent warfare has made the distribution of resources, desperately needed by over 24.1 million people, nearly impossible. With the disastrous consequences of Covid-19 the Yemeni people need humanitarian aid now more than ever. For these reasons the UNSC must take action in order to more effectively provide humanitarian assistance in areas plagued by conflict.

Vietnam is firmly committed to the continued development of more effective humanitarian assistance in conflicts. As both a recipient and provider of foreign assistance Vietnam recognizes the great importance of international cooperation and assistance in times of need and crisis. As of October 2020 torrential rains threatened the lives and property of nearly 681,000 Vietnamese citizens. If not for the desperately needed aid provided by The United States Agency for International Development several deaths and calamities would likely have taken place. As for aid provided Vietnam has allocated a sum of \$10,000 annually to the CERF in hopes of a stronger international community, better equipped to support distraught peoples around the world.

Since 2015 the UN has been able to provide 100,000 metric tons of food to Yemen reaching 8 million Yemenis. This statistic is of great concern seeing that 8 million represents a mere 33.2% of those in need. Recognizing the ongoing complication of humanitarian efforts caused by war in Yemen Vietnam sees a great opportunity for peace provided by the pandemic. Using Covid-19 relief as an incentive for a cease fire would allow for the proper distribution of supplies in the region. In addition to advocating for peace Vietnam also recognizes the dire need to support Yemen's crippled economy in order for its people to receive proper aid. Given this Vietnam encourages its fellow participating nations to contribute to the recovery of its economy and overall

GDP through purchasing oil and other Yemeni exports. It is absolutely crucial that the international community respond to the needs of the Yemeni people and others alike.

II. Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

Since their original implementations, the effectiveness and overall necessity of UN peacekeeping missions has become greatly contested among the international community. Currently there are 13 active peacekeeping missions world wide with 94,463 personnel serving from 121 nations. Originally designed as a semi-military force tasked with maintaining peace in conflict zones and areas recovering from violence, the integrity of these missions has come under great scrutiny in light of several damaging allegations. Rather than protect those in need, several accounts of sexual abuse, theft, the spread of disease, among countless other atrocities have been inflicted by those holding the title of an UN peacekeeper. When looking at several cases however, the question of whether peace is being preserved or enforced must be asked, as there is a line separating the effective management of peace and the harsh enforcement of it. Additionally when looking at the lengths of certain peacekeeping operations the question arises regarding if permanent peace is obtainable. For instance the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) began in 1949 and is still active to date. The responsibility of maintaining peace and security lies upon the United Nations, peacekeeping missions being their primary instrument yet, it is clear that said missions are ill-equipped to effectively establish order and in some cases inflict more harm than good.

With a relatively recent yet impactful history of involvement in United Nations peacekeeping missions Vietnam stands to benefit and strongly encourages the continued improvement of these missions' effectiveness. As of October 3rd, 2018 the first ever Vietnamese medical team in the history of peacekeeping landed at South Sudan's Juba International Airport to assist in the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan, an operation expected to enter its tenth year of activeness in the coming months. The current atmosphere in South Sudan is considerably unstable with the outbreak of war being likely. However after nine years of peacekeeping many criticize the effectiveness of the UN's efforts as numerous incidents of peacekeepers proving unable to protect citizens have been reported.

Vietnam recognizes the dire need for UN peacekeeping efforts to be improved upon in order to best aid the peoples of the international community. To properly combat this issue the delegation proposes a three point plan to effectively enhance these programs. First rigorous and thorough training programs must be established in order to ensure that those being sent to maintain peace are properly vetted and trained to handle the respective needs of those they are tasked with protecting. Second a third party committee must be assembled for each respective peacekeeping mission composed of the nations contributing the most to the mission. This committee would be responsible for analyzing the situation and ensuring that their resources are being properly utilized and making a significant contribution. They would be responsible for determining whether the continuation of the UN's involvement is beneficial to the parties involved. Third, the creation of a formal coordinating center for all peacekeeping operations in which all resources and personnel are carefully processed and documented in order to prevent the inappropriate distribution of contributions made. With these three measures established it is Vietnam's firm belief that future peacekeeping missions will be carried out in a greater and more effective capacity.

Delegation from: China

Represented by: Gilmour Academy

Topic A: Providing Effective Humanitarian Assistance in Conflicts

Topic B: Improving Effectiveness in Peacekeeping Missions

The People's Republic of China first and foremost believes that the most humanitarian approach to conflict in general is to avoid it, and instead to facilitate reasoned debate and negotiations that consider the interests of all parties involved. With that being said, it must be acknowledged that there can and will be times that the deployment of last resort techniques will be necessary, and in such cases, the People's Republic of China will make efforts to use its technological innovations and superior military strategy to minimize the casualties of violent engagements with enemy forces. The People's Republic of China is also willing to use its capabilities to supply technological assistance to humanitarian efforts in foreign conflicts so that civilian lives are protected.

The People's Republic of China also supports efforts to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions so that a global respect for civilian lives can be enforced by those willing. Our nation is once again willing to apply its ever growing technological capacities to assist these objectives and increase the precision and swiftness of peacekeeping operations. The People's Republic has a vested interest preserving international stability due to the boundless benefits that international trade and business has and will bring our people.