



Delegate Guide

Counter Terrorism Committee

Security Council
WILLMUN 2026



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INVITATION LETTER

Cuernavaca, Morelos, October 11, 2025

Williams School of Cuernavaca, through the organizing committee of the WILLMUN 2026 Model United Nations, is honored to extend a cordial invitation to participate in our next edition, which will take place on January 21 and 22, 2026, at our school.

WILLMUN is an academic simulation where students from various institutions have the opportunity to develop essential skills in debate, negotiation, leadership, and public speaking to find collaborative solutions, while also reflecting on current global challenges.

In this 2026 edition, we aspire to enrich the experience through the participation of new invited schools, thus strengthening multicultural dialogue and cooperation among institutions.

It would be a true privilege to have you join us for this unique experience, dedicated to developing young people committed to diplomacy, international cooperation, and building a more just world.

We look forward to your valuable participation at WILLMUN 2026!

Thank you in advance for your attention, and we remain at your disposal for any questions, comments, or suggestions.

Sincerely,



Sol Fabrizio Vergara Bahena
President of WILLMUN 2026



Ximena Urquieta Rodriguez
General Secretary of WILLMUN 2026

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear prospective participants of our model,

We warmly welcome you and are thrilled to have a Secretary General and a President of the Model UN for the first time at WILLMUN. Along with all the members of the organizing committee, we are delighted to welcome you to our model, which is celebrating its twentieth edition.

This year, WILLMUN 2026 represents a turning point: a year of change, innovation, growth, courage, and commitment. The journey so far has been full of challenges, learning, and emotions; but above all, it has taught us that cooperation and mutual support are the pillars that allow us to move forward as a community.

The transformations we have implemented encompass not only the internal organization of the model but also the experience of each participant: delegates, faculty, observers, speakers, and everyone who is part of this experience. We firmly believe that each person is an essential piece in building this academic space, so WILLMUN should feel like an enriching experience, not an obligation.

In this spirit, we invite you to share your ideas, suggestions, and questions, because this model isn't built by just a few, but by all of us together. We hope you are as excited as we are for the model days. Prepare with enthusiasm, perseverance, and commitment to experience a unique and unforgettable edition.

With gratitude and esteem,



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WELCOME MESSAGE FROM THE TENDER OFFICIALS

Dear delegates,

As members of the chair of the Security Council Committee, we give you a warm welcome to the UN model of Colegio Williams de Cuernavaca, WILLMUN 2026.

The United Nations Security Council holds the responsibility of maintaining peace and international security, responding to any global crisis that may be considered a threat to peace or an act of aggression. Its main goal is to provide solutions to conflicts that ensure health, well-being, peace, justice, and strong institutions.

We hope this space serves as an opportunity for you to participate, build, and develop proposals that promote justice and well-being, becoming true advocates for peace.

We are excited to reach common agreements through the exchange of ideas, collaborative work, and dialogue that will allow you to develop your skills, broaden your thinking, and open yourselves to new perspectives and positions focused on achieving peace, justice, health, well-being, and strong institutions.

As the committee chairs, we are committed to making this experience an enjoyable and meaningful one, dedicating our effort and work to addressing the impact of these conflicts. We trust that you will give an excellent performance, striving to make the world a better place. As the Dalai Lama once said, "Peace does not mean an absence of conflicts; differences will always be there. Peace means solving these differences through peaceful means."

Thank you for being part of our committee. We look forward to seeing you with great enthusiasm, and please don't hesitate to reach out with any questions.

SINCERELY

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RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I. COMPOSITION

Article 1

The Security Council is composed of 15 Members, of which 5 are permanent (France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, and the United States of America) and the remaining 10 are non-permanent Members.

Article 2

Any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Security Council may participate in the Formal Session.

Article 3

The Members of the Security Council may be convened urgently to resolve any issue that threatens international peace and security.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK

Article 4

The Security Council's program of work shall be suggested by the Secretary-General or by any Member State, analyzed and approved by the President, and then submitted to a vote by the Member States represented in this body.

Article 5

At the beginning of each session, an informal vote shall be held to determine the order of the items on the program of work.

Article 6

The Presidency shall communicate the agenda, as accepted by vote, to the representatives of the Security Council.

Article 7

Representatives of the Security Council wishing to submit Draft Resolutions to the Presidency must ensure that the subject of the project appears on the program of work. Otherwise, they must propose the inclusion of the topic at the beginning of the next session.

Article 8

Any Member of the United Nations not represented on the Security Council may bring to the attention of the Council any dispute or situation that might endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Such Member State must make the request in writing and present it to the Presidency of the Security Council at the beginning of each session.

Article 9

Any Member of the United Nations not represented on the Security Council may submit a draft resolution, provided that the topic is on the agenda. These draft resolutions may only be analyzed at the request of a Member of the Council.

Article 10

Any item on the agenda of a Security Council session whose consideration has not been concluded shall automatically be included on the agenda of the next session.

Article 11

The Secretary-General or the Presidency may add items to the agenda at any time during a regular session.

III. PROCESS

Article 12

The Security Council shall address the issues within its mandate either in an official (formal) session or in a private (informal) session.

A. Informal Session

Article 13

This type of session shall initiate discussion on all topics. In this session, delegations discuss the matter behind closed doors.

Article 14

All Member States of the Security Council may take the floor to question, refute, or express different positions that may arise during the conversation. An informal debate and a non-binding vote shall be held on the draft resolution(s) submitted to the Presidency.

Article 15

Delegations shall address the Security Council or any of its Members only after the Presidency has granted the floor.

Article 16

Parties to a dispute not represented on the Security Council may be invited to participate in the Informal Session, but without the right to vote.

Article 17

In this type of session, Members of the Security Council may recuse the parties involved in the conflict.

Article 18

The Secretary-General may be invited to participate as an observer.

B. Formal Session

Article 20

The formal session is public and official. During this type of session, States that are not Members of the Security Council may take the floor, provided they are previously listed among the speakers.

Article 21

In case of a conflict between States, the President shall invite the parties involved to participate. At the start of the session, the President shall read the document convening the meeting, after which the floor shall be given to the countries involved in the conflict.

Article 22

This session begins with a debate on the topic for which it has been convened. If draft resolutions have been previously prepared, they shall be read and discussed before being submitted to a vote.

Article 23

Breakout rooms may be requested by delegations or designated by the Presidency, under any of the three discussion formats, and are used for negotiations, drafting resolutions, etc. The duration of the breakout rooms shall be determined and announced by the Presidency.

Article 24

Delegations shall address the Security Council or any of its Members indirectly, once the Presidency has granted the floor.

IV. VOTING

Article 25

Decisions on procedural matters shall be adopted with the affirmative vote of 9 Members of the Security Council, regardless of whether such votes include those of the Permanent Members.

Article 26

Decisions on substantive matters (issues of peace and global security) shall be adopted with the affirmative vote of 9 Members of the Security Council and no negative vote from the Permanent Members. If any of the 5 Permanent Members votes against, the draft will be vetoed.+

V. RESOLUTIONS

Article 27

For a resolution to be adopted, it must obtain the affirmative vote of at least 9 Members and no negative vote from the Permanent Members.

Article 28

Once the topic has been presented and developed, delegations propose or the Presidency determines a breakout room for drafting the draft resolution.

Article 29

Several draft resolutions may be submitted to the Presidency according to the consensus reached in negotiations among the Members of the Security Council.

Article 30

To propose amendments to a draft resolution, delegations must submit them in writing to the Presidency during the breakout rooms, and then, in the formal session, the Presidency shall give the floor to the delegation to propose the amendment, which will then be put to a vote.

Article 31

The Presidency may suspend the consideration of amendments when deemed appropriate.

Article 32

If several amendments are proposed to a draft resolution, the Presidency shall decide the order in which they shall be discussed and voted on. The amendments that differ most from the original proposal shall be discussed first.

Article 33

The Presidency shall read and then put to vote the draft resolution(s) received.

Article 34

Delegations that have submitted a draft resolution may withdraw it if they deem it necessary before the proposed amendments or voting begin.

ALWAYS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY

Article 35

The Presidency shall ensure the observance and enforcement of each article of these Rules.

**Article 36**

All those performing the functions of the Presidency shall have all the powers of the President.

Article 37

The President may issue Presidential Communications reflecting the consensus of the Members of the Security Council regarding a specific issue.

Article 39

The President of the Security Council may issue a Presidential Statement if consensus is reached. The President's statement does not constitute a resolution and, therefore, is not binding.

Article 40

The Presidency shall moderate the debate, ensuring it remains productive.

VII. SECRETARY**Article 41**

The Secretary-General may make oral or written statements to the Security Council on any matter under consideration by the Council.

Article 42

The Secretary-General shall act as a guarantor of peace treaties and may mediate in all formal and informal negotiations between delegations.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER V: THE SECURITY COUNCIL

COMPOSITION

Article 23

The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year.

A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS and POWERS

Article 24

In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

VOTING

Article 27

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28

The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.



Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

I. PROTOCOL OF COMMITTEE OPENING AND AGENDA SETTING

I. Committee Opening and Agenda Setting

This initial phase establishes the committee's legal standing and its rules of operation.

Step 1: Presentation of the Dais (Bureau) and Committee Opening

1. **Dais Presentation:** The **Chairperson** (or President), Vice-Chair, and Rapporteur (or Director/Assistant Director) are introduced.
2. **Formal Opening:** The Chair officially convenes the committee.
 - **Chair:** "The [**Committee Name**] session is now open."

Step 2: Roll Call and Quorum Check

1. **Roll Call:** The Chair calls the name of each delegation.
2. **Responses:**
 - **"Present and Voting":** The delegate is present and **must vote** on all substantive matters.
 - **"Present":** The delegate is present and **may abstain** on substantive matters.
3. **Quorum:** The Chair confirms that the minimum attendance required to proceed (**Quorum**) has been met.

Step 3: Moment of Silence

A moment for prayer or silent reflection is observed.

- **Chair:** "We will now observe a **Minute of Silent Prayer or Meditation.**"

Step 4: Setting the Agenda (Topic Selection)

If the committee has two or more topics, the order of debate must be decided.

Motion	Purpose	Majority Required
Motion to Set the Agenda	To determine which topic (e.g., Topic A or B) will be debated first.	Simple Majority (50% + 1)
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Step 5: Setting Speaker Time and Opening the Speaker's List

The foundational speaking rules are established.

Motion	Purpose	Majority Required
Motion to Set the Speaker's Time	To fix the time limit for speeches on the main Speaker's List (e.g., 1:30 minutes).	Simple Majority
Motion to Open the Speaker's List	To formally initiate the primary list for position speeches.	Simple Majority

II. Debate Phase and Procedural Interjections

Once the Speaker's List is open, the main debate begins, interspersed with negotiations and procedural requests.

General Debate and Negotiation

The debate proceeds according to the Speaker's List. Delegates use procedural motions to interrupt this list and facilitate negotiation.

Motion	Purpose	Majority Required
Motion for a Moderated Caucus	To allow for a structured, focused debate on a specific sub-issue for a set total time and speaker time.	Simple Majority
Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus	To suspend all formal rules and allow delegates to mingle freely (lobby) to draft and negotiate working papers.	Simple Majority
Parliamentary Points		

These are used to address procedural issues or personal needs and **do not require a vote**. A delegate simply rises and states the point.

Point	Purpose	Does it Interrupt the Speaker?
Point of Order	To indicate a violation of the Rules of Procedure by the Dais or another delegate. <i>It cannot address the substance of the debate.</i>	Yes , if the violation is occurring during the speech.

Point	Purpose	Does it Interrupt the Speaker?
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	To ask the Dais a question about the rules, motions, or procedure (not about the topic).	No , the delegate must wait until the speaker yields their time or finishes.
Point of Personal Privilege	To address a personal discomfort (e.g., not being able to hear the speaker, room temperature).	Yes , if the issue directly affects the delegate's ability to participate (e.g., speaker volume).

III. Documentation and Resolution Stage

The debate progresses into the formalization of solutions.

Step 6: Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

1. **Working Papers (Hoja de Trabajo):** Informal documents containing ideas and potential solutions. These are drafted and refined primarily during **Unmoderated Caucuses**. They are submitted to the Dais for review.
2. **Draft Resolution (Anteproyecto de Hoja de Resolución):** A formalized Working Paper that follows the strict resolution format (preambulatory and operative clauses). It requires a minimum number of **sponsors** (those who support and helped write it) and **signatories** (those who wish to see it debated).
3. **Introduction:** Once approved by the Dais, a **Motion to Introduce the Draft Resolution** is made, and the main sponsors usually present the document to the committee.

Step 7: Amendments

Changes to the operative clauses of a Draft Resolution are proposed and voted on.

1. **Friendly Amendment (Enmienda Amigable):** Accepted by **all** sponsors and automatically incorporated without a vote.
2. **Unfriendly Amendment (Enmienda No Amigable):** Not accepted by all sponsors. It must be seconded and **voted on** by the committee.

IV. Closing Debate and Voting

The committee shifts from discussion to final decision-making.

Step 8: Closing the Debate and Voting Procedure

Motion	Purpose	Majority Required
Motion to Close Debate	Ends all discussion on the current topic and forces the committee to move immediately into the voting procedure on all outstanding Draft Resolutions and Amendments.	Two-Thirds Majority (2/3)
Voting Procedure	The committee votes on all amendments and Draft Resolutions on the floor. Delegates vote "For," "Against," or "Abstain" (where permitted).	Simple Majority (for most resolutions in GA-style committees).

Step 9: Adjournment (Cierre)

Once all business for the conference has concluded, the committee officially closes.

Motion	Purpose	Majority Required
Motion to Adjourn Meeting (Levantar la Sesión)	Terminates the committee session permanently until the next conference.	Simple Majority
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PROTOCOL GUIDE FOR CHAIR

Protocol Guide for Chair

I. Apertura y Establecimiento de Reglas (Opening and Rules)

Función/Momento	Español	Inglés	Francés
Declarar la Apertura	Declaro formalmente abierta esta sesión del comité.	I formally declare this session of the committee open.	Je déclare formellement ouverte cette séance du comité.
Pase de Lista	Se procederá al Pase de Lista. Delegación de...	The Roll Call will now commence. Delegation of...	Nous allons procéder à l'Appel Nominal. Délégation de...
Respuesta (Ausente)	(Ausente/No está)	(Absent)	(Absent)
Establecer Quórum	Habiendo verificado la presencia de la mayoría de delegados, se establece el quórum.	Having verified the presence of a majority of delegates, quorum is established.	Ayant vérifié la présence de la majorité des délégués, le quorum est établi.
Preguntar por Agenda	¿Hay alguna moción para establecer la agenda?	Is there a motion to set the agenda?	Y a-t-il une motion pour établir l'ordre du jour ?
Fijar Tiempo	¿Hay alguna moción para fijar el tiempo del orador?	Is there a motion to set the speaker's time?	Y a-t-il une motion pour fixer le temps de parole ?
Abrir la Lista	¿Hay alguna moción para abrir la Lista de Oradores?	Is there a motion to open the Speakers' List?	Y a-t-il une motion pour ouvrir la Liste des Orateurs ?
Conceder la Palabra	La palabra es para la distinguida delegación de...	The floor is now open to the distinguished delegation of...	La parole est à l'honorable délégation de...

II. Control del Debate y Mociones (Debate Control and Motions)

Función/Momento	Español	Inglés	Francés
Requerir Moción	¿Hay alguna moción en la sala?	Are there any motions on the floor?	Y a-t-il des motions dans la salle ?

Función/Momento	Español	Inglés	Francés
Recibir Moción	La Mesa recibe la moción de la delegación de...	The Dais receives the motion from the delegation of...	Le Bureau reçoit la motion de la délégation de...
Preguntar por Segunda	¿Hay un segundo para la moción?	Is there a second for the motion?	Y a-t-il un second à la motion ?
Apertura de Caucus Mod.	La moción para un caucus moderado ha pasado. El tiempo total es de [Tiempo] , con [Tiempo] por orador.	The motion for a moderated caucus has passed. Total time is [Time] , with [Time] per speaker.	La motion pour un caucus modéré est adoptée. Le temps total est de [Temps] , avec [Temps] par orateur.
Apertura de Caucus Inmod.	La moción para un caucus inmoderado ha pasado. El debate formal queda suspendido por [Tiempo] .	The motion for an unmoderated caucus has passed. Formal debate is suspended for [Time] .	La motion pour un caucus immodéré est adoptée. Le débat formel est suspendu pour [Temps] .
Indicar tiempo	Su tiempo ha expirado.	Your time has expired.	Votre temps de parole est écoulé.
Ceder la Palabra	¿La delegación cede su tiempo a la Mesa o a preguntas?	Does the delegation yield its time to the Chair or to questions?	La délégation cède-t-elle son temps au Bureau ou aux questions ?
Preguntar por Puntos	¿Hay algún Punto de Orden o de Privilegio Personal?	Are there any Points of Order or Personal Privilege?	Y a-t-il un Point d'Ordre ou de Privilège Personnel ?
Pregunta de Procedimiento	La delegación puede plantear un Punto de Duda Parlamentaria.	The delegation may raise a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.	La délégation peut soulever un Point d'Information Parlementaire.

III. Documentación y Votación (Documentation and Voting)

Función/Momento	Español	Inglés	Francés
Anunciar Proyecto	La Mesa acepta el Anteproyecto de Resolución [Número] .	The Dais accepts Draft Resolution [Number] .	Le Bureau accepte le Projet de Résolution [Numéro] .
Ronda de Preguntas	Abrimos una Ronda de Preguntas por [Tiempo] para interrogar a los patrocinadores.	We will open a Question and Answer Period for [Time] to question the sponsors.	Nous ouvrons une Période de Questions et Réponses pendant [Temps] pour interroger les parrains.

Función/Momento	Español	Inglés	Francés
Moción de Enmienda	¿Hay alguna moción de enmienda sobre la mesa?	Is there a motion for an amendment on the floor?	Y a-t-il une motion d'amendement dans la salle ?
Cerrar el Debate	¿Hay una moción para cerrar el debate sobre el Proyecto de Resolución [Número] ?	Is there a motion to close debate on Draft Resolution [Number] ?	Y a-t-il une motion pour clore le débat sur le Projet de Résolution [Numéro] ?
Votación (General)	Pasamos al Proceso de Votación. Declaro la sala en receso de votación.	We now move to the Voting Procedure. I declare the room in voting-recess.	Nous passons au Processus de Vote. Je déclare la salle en répit de vote.
Opciones de Voto	Por favor, emitan su voto: A Favor, En Contra, o Abstención.	Please cast your vote: In Favor, Against, or Abstention.	Veuillez exprimer votre vote : Pour, Contre, ou Abstention.
Resultado (Aprobado)	La moción/resolución ha sido aprobada/adoptada.	The motion/resolution has been approved/adopted.	La motion/résolution est adoptée.
Resultado (Rechazado)	La moción/resolución ha sido rechazada.	The motion/resolution has been rejected.	La motion/résolution est rejetée.
Declarar el Cierre	La palabra es para una moción de levantar la sesión.	The floor is open for a motion to adjourn the meeting.	La parole est ouverte pour une motion de levée de la séance.
Cierre Final	Esta sesión queda formalmente clausurada.	This session is formally adjourned.	Cette séance est formellement levée.

PROTOCOL GUIDE FOR DELEGATES

I. Apertura, Respuestas y Discurso (Opening, Responses, and Speech)

Momento / Intención	Español	Inglés	Francés
Pase de Lista (Voto Obligatorio)	Presente y votando.	Present and voting.	Présent et votant.
Pase de Lista (Voto Opcional)	Presente.	Present.	Présent.
Pedir la Palabra	La distinguida delegación de [País] solicita la palabra.	The distinguished delegation of [Country] requests the floor.	La distinguée délégation de [Pays] demande la parole.
Iniciar Discurso	La delegación de [País] agradece a la Mesa Directiva por concederle la palabra.	The delegation of [Country] thanks the Dais for granting it the floor.	La délégation de [Pays] remercie le Bureau de lui accorder la parole.
Declarar Posición	Nuestra postura es que [Punto clave] ...	Our position is that [Key point] ...	Notre position est que [Point clé] ...
Referirse a otro País	Estamos de acuerdo con la delegación de [País] .	We concur with the delegation of [Country] .	Nous sommes d'accord avec la délégation de [Pays] .
Ceder Tiempo (a la Mesa)	La delegación cede su tiempo restante a la Mesa Directiva.	The delegation yields its remaining time to the Dais.	La délégation cède son temps restant au Bureau.
Ceder Tiempo (a Preguntas)	La delegación cede su tiempo a preguntas.	The delegation yields its time to questions.	La délégation cède son temps aux questions.

II. Mociones y Puntos de Procedimiento (Motions and Points of Order)

Intención	Español	Inglés	Francés
Plantear una Moción	La delegación de [País] hace una moción para [Moción] ...	The delegation of [Country] moves for [Motion] ...	La délégation de [Pays] fait une motion pour [Motion] ...
Secundar una Moción	Secundo la moción.	I second the motion.	Je seconde la motion.

Intención	Español	Inglés	Francés
Moción de Caucus Mod.	...un caucus moderado de [Tiempo total] con [Tiempo/orador] por orador.	...a moderated caucus for [Total Time] with [Time/speaker] per speaker.	...un caucus modéré de [Temps total] avec [Temps/orateur] par orateur.
Moción de Caucus Inmod.	...un caucus inmoderado de [Tiempo total] para cabildeo/negociación.	...an unmoderated caucus for [Total Time] for lobbying/negotiation.	...un caucus immodéré de [Temps total] pour le lobbying/la négociation.
Punto de Orden	Punto de Orden , distinguida Mesa. (Para señalar una violación de reglas).	Point of Order , distinguished Dais.	Point d'Ordre , distingué Bureau.
Duda Parlamentaria	Punto de Duda Parlamentaria . (Para preguntar sobre el procedimiento).	Point of Parliamentary Inquiry .	Point d'Information Parlementaire .
Privilegio Personal	Punto de Privilegio Personal . (Por audibilidad, temperatura, etc.).	Point of Personal Privilege .	Point de Privilège Personnel .

III. Proceso de Resolución y Votación (Resolution Process and Voting)

Momento / Intención	Español	Inglés	Francés
Patrocinar/Firmar	La delegación desea ser Patrocinador/Firmante de la resolución [Número] .	The delegation wishes to be a Sponsor/Signatory of resolution [Number] .	La délégation souhaite être Parrain/Signataire de la résolution [Numéro] .
Hacer una Pregunta (P&R)	La delegación tiene una pregunta para los patrocinadores del proyecto de resolución.	The delegation has a question for the sponsors of the draft resolution.	La délégation a une question pour les parrains du projet de résolution.
Proponer Enmienda	La delegación propone la Enmienda [Número] al Proyecto de Resolución [Número] .	The delegation proposes Amendment [Number] to Draft Resolution [Number] .	La délégation propose l' Amendement [Numéro] au Projet de Résolution [Numéro] .
Moción de Cierre	La delegación de [País] hace una moción para	The delegation of [Country] moves to	La délégation de [Pays] fait une motion pour close le

Momento / Intención	Español	Inglés	Francés
	cerrar el debate sobre la resolución.	close debate on the resolution.	débat sur la résolution.
Voto (General)	A favor.	In favor.	Pour.
Voto (General)	En contra.	Against.	Contre.
Voto (General)	Abstención.	Abstain.	Abstention.
Voto (Pasar)	Paso. (Solo si es permitido en el recuento nominal).	Pass.	Passe.

Additional observation:

Remember that at a MUN, formality and use of third person are mandatory. You must refer to yourselves as "The delegation of [Country]" instead of "I" or "We".

Ejemplo:

- ✗ **Incorrect:** "I believe we should vote against it."
- ✓ **Correct:** "The delegation of Spain believes that the vote should be against it."

Protocolo para el uso y redacción de las Frases Preambulatorias y operativas en las hojas de resolución

I. Frases Preambulatorias (Preambular Phrases / Phrases Préambulaires)

Las frases preambulatorias (o cláusulas) establecen el contexto, los antecedentes y las justificaciones para las acciones que se proponen en la resolución.

Español (Spanish)	Inglés (English)	Francés (French)
Afirmando	Affirming	Affirmant
Alarmado por	Alarmed by	Alarmé par
Consciente de	Aware of	Conscient(e) de
Considerando	Considering	Considérant
Convencido de	Convinced	Convaincu(e) que
Deseando	Desiring	Souhaitant
Enfatizando	Emphasizing	Soulignant
Esperando	Expecting	Espérant
Habiendo adoptado	Having adopted	Ayant adopté

Español (Spanish)	Inglés (English)	Francés (French)
Habiendo examinado	Having examined	Ayant examiné
Observando	Observing	Observant
Observando con profunda preocupación	Noting with deep concern	Notant avec une profonde préoccupation
Preocupado por	Concerned by	Préoccupé(e) par
Reafirmando	Reaffirming	Réaffirmant
Reconociendo	Recognizing	Reconnaissant
Recordando	Recalling	Rappelant
Teniendo en cuenta	Taking into account	Tenant compte de
Tomando nota	Taking note	Prenant note

II. Frases Operativas (Operative Phrases / Phrases Opératives)

Las frases operativas (o cláusulas) introducen las acciones específicas, recomendaciones o soluciones que propone el comité para abordar el problema.

Español (Spanish)	Inglés (English)	Francés (French)
Acepta	Accepts	Accepte
Afirma	Affirms	Affirme
Alienta	Encourages	Encourage
Apoya	Supports	Appuie
Aprueba	Approves	Approuve
Autoriza	Authorizes	Autorise
Condena	Condemns	Condamne
Decide	Decides	Décide
Deplora	Deplores	Déplore
Exhorta	Urges	Exhorte
Expresa su aprecio	Expresses its appreciation	Exprime sa reconnaissance
Hace un llamamiento	Calls for	Lance un appel
Invita	Invites	Invite
Pide	Requests	Prie
Proclama	Proclaims	Proclame
Reafirma	Reaffirms	Réaffirme
Recomienda	Recommends	Recommande
Resuelve	Resolves	Décide (o Résout)
Subraya	Stresses	Souligne
Toma nota de	Takes note of	Prend note de

III. Guidelines for the Use and Drafting of Pre-ambulatory and Operational Sentences in the Draft Resolution Sheet

- **Pre-ambulatory Sentences:**

- They usually end with a comma (,) (except the last one, which often ends with a colon (:) or a period (.)).
- They generally use present participles or gerunds (in Spanish) or verbs in the present participle form (in English, ending in -ing, or in Spanish such as Affirming, Considering).

Operational Sentences:

- They should be numbered (1., 2., 3., etc.).
- They generally end with a semicolon (;) (except the last one, which ends with a period (.)).
- They begin with a strong action verb conjugated in the present indicative (in Spanish, Accepts, Decides, Recommends).

Committee history

At the end of World War II, nations lay in ruins, and peace was urgently sought throughout the world. Representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, from April 25 to June 26, 1945. During the following two months, the UN Charter was drafted and signed, creating the international organization called the United Nations (UN), with the aim of preventing another World War. (United Nations, n.d.)

In this Charter of the United Nations (1945), six main bodies were established, among which was the Security Council, which met for the first time on January 17, 1946, at Church House in Westminster, London. Today, its headquarters remain at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, but it has also moved to many cities and held sessions in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in 1972; Panama City (Panama) in 1973; and Geneva (Switzerland) in 1990. (United Nations, n.d.)

The Security Council is a committee with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and it may convene whenever peace is threatened. It has four main purposes, which focus on maintaining international peace and security, promoting friendly relations among nations, cooperating in solving international problems and in the development of respect for human rights, and serving as a center that harmonizes the efforts of nations. (United Nations, n.d.)

Likewise, it is worth mentioning that in the Security Council, all United Nations members commit to accept and carry out its decisions, since it has the power to adopt resolutions that member states are obligated to implement under the Charter. It also has 5 permanent members, which include the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. In addition, it has 10 non-permanent members, five of which are elected by the General Assembly. A representative of each of its members must be present at all times at the United Nations Headquarters so that the Security Council can meet whenever the need arises. (United Nations, n.d.)

Topic A: The Humanitarian Crisis in Afghanistan following the Withdrawal of International Forces

Resolutions:

S/RES/2593 (2021):

Demanded that Afghanistan must not be used to threaten or attack any country and that terrorists should not be given refuge on Afghan territory.

S/RES/2596 (2021)

The mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was extended until 2022. It requested full and safe access to humanitarian workers, prioritizing the protection of human rights (including women) and the protection of civilians.

S/RES/2615 (2021)

Permits economical resources, financial assessments, and the provisions of services and goods for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and decides that the provision of humanitarian assistance does not violate concerning sanctions on Taliban-related individuals/entities.

S/RES/2626 (2022)

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was extended one year (2023).

Emphasize that the mission will ensure the promotion of gender equality and human rights (including women) and the delivery of basic human needs by the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

Background and Context:

The humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan represents one of the worst and most enduring emergencies of the twenty-first century. While the removal of international forces in August 2021 marked a decisive turning point, the origins of Afghanistan's suffering reach far deeper, rooted in over four decades of conflict, political instability, economic dependency, and social fragmentation. The sudden breakdown of the Western-backed government and the rapid return of the Taliban to power exposed the fragility of the Afghan state, and the crisis revealed the depth of institutional reliance on foreign assistance. As an outcome, Afghanistan has tumbled into a multidimensional crisis, including economic collapse, food insecurity, human rights violations, and mass displacement.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2024), over 28 million Afghans, two-thirds of the population, require humanitarian assistance, while the World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that approximately 19 million people face severe food insecurity. These figures are alarming for a nation that once relied heavily on external support for nearly 75 percent of its public spending. The sudden suspension of foreign aid and the freezing of approximately nine billion U.S. dollars in Afghan central bank reserves triggered a systemic collapse of the economy, resulting in inflation, rising unemployment, and widespread poverty. The consequences have been particularly devastating for women, children, and rural populations, whose survival now depends largely on the limited reach of humanitarian agencies.

The political vacuum left by the departure of foreign troops revealed the inherent weaknesses of Afghanistan's governance model. Decades of international intervention had produced a state that appeared functional but was in reality dependent on donor funding and foreign security guarantees. The fall of Kabul in August 2021, followed by President Ashraf Ghani's flight from the country, illustrated how little legitimacy the central government truly possessed beyond urban elites and foreign backers. Within days, administrative structures crumbled, salaries for public employees ceased, and essential services, including healthcare and education, were disrupted. The Taliban's swift consolidation of power was less the result of popular support than the manifestation of institutional collapse.

The economic isolation that followed the Taliban's return to power has been equally catastrophic. Penalties imposed by Western governments, coupled with the suspension of development aid and banking restrictions, have paralyzed Afghanistan's financial system. The country's inability to engage in international trade or access global banking mechanisms has led to an economy increasingly reliant on informal cash transactions and the traditional *hawala* network. This shadow system

has enabled limited commercial activity but has also increased corruption and strengthened illicit actors. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2023) warns that the combination of sanctions and liquidity shortages has reduced the country's gross domestic product by over 30 percent since 2021, pushing an estimated 97 percent of the population below the poverty line.

One of the most profound and tragic dimensions of the current crisis is the systemic exclusion of women from public life. Since regaining control, the Taliban have reinstated restrictions reminiscent of their rule in the 1990s: women are prohibited from working in most sectors, barred from higher education, and compelled to adhere to strict dress codes and mobility limitations. In December 2022, the de facto authorities extended these restrictions to female employees of non-governmental organizations, effectively crippling humanitarian operations. According to UN Women (2023), this institutionalized gender apartheid not only violates fundamental human rights but also exacerbates economic decline, as the loss of women's participation could reduce Afghanistan's GDP by as much as 30 percent. The exclusion of half the population from education and employment eliminates any prospect of long-term recovery and entrenches structural poverty across generations.

The humanitarian emergency cannot be understood in isolation from the environmental and climatic challenges that afflict the country. Afghanistan is among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations, and the worsening effects of droughts, floods, and extreme weather have compounded the human suffering. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2023) reports that agricultural output—particularly wheat, which constitutes the dietary staple for most Afghans—has declined by over 40 percent since 2018 due to drought and soil degradation. Rural livelihoods, already undermined by conflict and economic instability, have collapsed under the combined pressures of climate change and lack of institutional support. As a result, migration from rural to urban areas has intensified, placing additional strain on cities ill-equipped to absorb displaced populations.

Security conditions remain precarious despite the Taliban's territorial control. While the large-scale combat that characterized previous decades has diminished, violence continues through targeted attacks and repression. The Islamic State – Khorasan Province (ISIS-K) has conducted regular bombings against ethnic and religious minorities, particularly the Hazara community, and against urban targets in Kabul and other major cities. Meanwhile, the Taliban's own internal divisions and decentralized command structure have hindered governance and security management. Reports from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA, 2024) indicate that arbitrary detentions, public executions, and restrictions on free expression have become common tools of control. Thus, the country remains trapped between

authoritarian repression and persistent insecurity, neither of which offer the stability required for reconstruction.

History of the Problem

To fully grasp the depth of Afghanistan's humanitarian tragedy, it is necessary to situate it within its broader historical trajectory. Since the Soviet invasion in 1979, Afghanistan has endured cycles of foreign intervention and internal fragmentation. The withdrawal of Soviet forces in 1989 left a devastated landscape soon consumed by civil war among rival factions. The rise of the Taliban in the mid-1990s brought a measure of territorial unity at the cost of extreme repression and isolation. Following the U.S.-led invasion in 2001, the establishment of a new Afghan government under international supervision promised democracy, reconstruction, and gender equality. Yet, despite massive inflows of aid—estimated by the World Bank at over 145 billion U.S. dollars between 2002 and 2020—corruption, factionalism, and dependency undermined the state's foundations. The gradual drawdown of NATO forces after 2014, culminating in the Doha Agreement of 2020, set the stage for the Taliban's return. The collapse of the republic in 2021 thus represented not only the failure of a twenty-year state-building project but also the return of Afghanistan to its historical pattern of isolation.

The humanitarian consequences of this collapse are multidimensional. Food insecurity has reached unprecedented levels, with more than half of Afghan children under five suffering from acute malnutrition, according to UNICEF (2023). Healthcare infrastructure, once partially sustained by international donors, has deteriorated sharply; hospitals face shortages of medicine, electricity, and staff. Education, especially for girls, has effectively ceased beyond the primary level. The social fabric that once held together communities under duress has been torn apart by poverty, repression, and fear. The exodus of professionals—doctors, teachers, and engineers—has further hollowed out the state's human capital, creating a vacuum that no amount of humanitarian relief can fill.

The economic vacuum has also fueled the resurgence of illicit activities. With formal employment scarce and the banking system paralyzed, the opium trade and illegal mining have become vital sources of income for many communities. Although the Taliban announced a ban on poppy cultivation in 2022, enforcement remains inconsistent, and the policy has devastated farmers who lack alternative livelihoods. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2024) reports a temporary decline in opium production but warns of increased methamphetamine trafficking as criminal networks adapt. The illicit economy now sustains millions of Afghans while simultaneously undermining the prospects for lawful recovery.


Displacement represents another defining feature of Afghanistan's crisis. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2024), over 2.8 million Afghans remain registered as refugees in Iran and Pakistan, while an additional 3.5 million are internally displaced. Many of these individuals face precarious living conditions, limited access to healthcare, and rising hostility in host countries. The regional implications are profound: border tensions with Pakistan have escalated over refugee management, while Iran struggles with its own economic challenges and domestic unrest. Without international coordination, the displacement crisis risks destabilizing the broader region.

Diplomatically, Afghanistan remains almost entirely isolated. No country has formally recognized the Taliban government, and while several regional actors—such as China, Russia, and Iran—maintain pragmatic relations, they refrain from conferring legitimacy. This lack of recognition, combined with the freezing of assets and continued sanctions, has prevented the establishment of normal economic relations. The humanitarian aid that does reach the population operates under severe restrictions, particularly because the Taliban have imposed gender-based employment bans that limit the participation of female aid workers. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, 2024) has warned that without the full inclusion of women in relief operations, the effectiveness of aid delivery is severely compromised.

Current Situation

The current situation, as of 2025, is thus one of fragile survival rather than recovery. Afghanistan's gross domestic product continues to decline, inflation erodes purchasing power, and dependence on humanitarian aid has become structural. The Taliban maintain centralized control through repression and ideological enforcement, but governance remains fragmented between Kabul, Kandahar, and local power holders. The population endures chronic shortages of food, medicine, and employment opportunities, while the international community grapples with the moral and political dilemma of how to deliver assistance without legitimizing an oppressive regime.

Addressing Afghanistan's humanitarian crisis requires a multidimensional approach that balances immediate relief with long-term sustainability. One crucial step is the establishment of mechanisms that ensure humanitarian assistance reaches those in need without empowering the Taliban leadership. The United Nations has proposed the creation of a trust fund managed independently by international agencies to bypass government channels and maintain financial transparency (UNDP, 2023). At the same time, regional diplomacy is essential. Afghanistan's neighbors—Pakistan,



Iran, China, and the Central Asian states—must engage in coordinated dialogue on refugee management, counterterrorism, and trade. Without such cooperation, the crisis will continue to spill across borders, exacerbating regional instability.

Equally vital is the restoration of women's rights to education and employment, not only as a moral imperative but also as an economic necessity. The exclusion of women undermines every aspect of national resilience, from healthcare delivery to agricultural production. Conditional aid—linking international support to verifiable improvements in gender equality—could create incentives for gradual reform. However, this approach demands unity among donor nations, which has often been lacking due to geopolitical divisions and fatigue after two decades of intervention.

Beyond immediate humanitarian and political measures, Afghanistan's recovery depends on environmental resilience and sustainable livelihoods. Investments in water management, drought-resistant crops, and community-based agriculture could mitigate the effects of climate change while reducing dependency on food aid. Programs supported by the FAO and the WFP have already demonstrated that localized, small-scale agricultural initiatives can strengthen food security even in conflict-affected areas. Scaling up these efforts, alongside vocational training and microfinance for women, offers one of the few viable paths toward self-reliance.

Ultimately, the Afghan crisis exposes the limitations of international engagement driven by short-term security objectives rather than long-term development. The withdrawal of international forces may have ended a foreign occupation, but it also revealed the absence of a coherent post-withdrawal strategy. The failure to integrate humanitarian, economic, and political dimensions into a unified policy has left Afghanistan adrift. The moral responsibility of the international community cannot end at the moment of departure. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations emphasized in 2023, abandoning Afghanistan would not only condemn millions to suffering but also risk the resurgence of instability with global repercussions.

The humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is therefore not merely the product of recent events but the culmination of decades of mismanagement, dependency, and neglect. Its resolution will require a reimagined approach that prioritizes human dignity, regional cooperation, and inclusive governance over military or ideological objectives. For the Afghan people—particularly women and children—survival now depends on the world's willingness to act not out of strategic interest but out of shared humanity. The path forward will be arduous, but indifference would represent a failure far greater than any lost war: the failure to uphold the universal values of justice, equality, and compassion that the international community claims to defend.

Possible solutions

- Cash-for-work programs provide temporary paid work, like repairing infrastructure or clearing debris, to people affected by a crisis. As a form of conditional cash transfer, they aim to deliver income while boosting the local economy and rebuilding community assets.
Key to their success is first assessing the program's suitability, then designing jobs and fair wages in consultation with local communities and authorities. The goals are to increase resilience, reduce tensions between groups, prevent distress migration, and address labor shortages by giving people a reason to stay and work in their area.
- Inspired by India's successful Take-Home Rations (THR) program, which provides fortified food to children and mothers to combat malnutrition, applying this model in this crisis is vital for directly preventing acute hunger among the most vulnerable. By distributing essential nutrients for home consumption, it ensures dignified, efficient, and targeted aid that safeguards health, supports child development, and stabilizes communities when food systems fail during emergencies like conflicts or natural disasters.
- Use multipurpose cash transfers as a medium of satisfying the basic needs of people affected by a crisis, which consist of unrestricted cash transfers, offering greater flexibility and choice in how to meet their basic needs.

Guiding Questions

What is the current situation of this problem in your country and worldwide?

What has your country done about this? What has it implemented? What solutions has it provided, or how has it handled this problem?

What are the consequences of the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, and how does it affect your country?

How has your country been directly or indirectly affected by this problem?

With the resources and ideas of your delegation, what else can your country implement to improve the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of international forces?

Topic B: Towards Meaningful Accountability for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Linked to Terrorism

Resolutions:

S/RES/2331 (2016):

To ensure accountability, the resolution calls upon member states to dismantle and disrupt trafficking networks as well as preserve and collect information related to such acts.

S/RES/2253 (2015):

It sentences the abduction of women and children by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, ANF (Al-Nusrah Front), or any associated groups or individuals, and reaffirms that sexual violence, forced marriage, slavery, and any other type of abuse are part of the problem.

S/RES/1820 (2008):

Declares that sexual violence and rape can constitute war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity and exhorts armed conflictive parties to take measures that protect civilians from sexual violence.

S/RES/2388 (2017):

Demands the protection of women and children in conflictive areas and mentions the connection between terrorism, person trafficking, and sexual violence.

S/RES/2242 (2015):

Recognizes that gender-based violence and sexual acts are strategic objectives for some terrorist groups.

Background and Context

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) linked to terrorism is not collateral damage; it's a deliberate tactic to dominate populations, recruit and reward fighters, generate revenue through trafficking, and re-engineer social orders. International law clearly prohibits these abuses, and the Rome Statute classifies rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, and persecution on gender grounds as international crimes (war crimes and crimes against humanity). "UN Security Council, Security Council resolution (2016)"

Over the last two decades, the UN Security Council built a normative scaffold through the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Resolution 1325 (2000) opened the door to women's participation and protection; Res. 2331 (2016) explicitly tied trafficking and terrorism to SGBV and contemplated targeted sanctions; and Res. 2467 (2019) pushed a survivor-centered approach and stressed access to medical and psychosocial services. "United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)"

Despite this legal architecture, impunity remains common. Collecting evidence in active conflicts is risky; stigma and reprisals deter reporting; national courts often lack capacity; and counter-terrorism practice can sideline survivor protection. The UN's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) and the Secretary-General's recent reports flag sustained use of SGBV by state and non-state actors as a tactic of war, torture, terrorism, and repression, while warning that funding gaps are undermining survivor services.

History of the Problem

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) has been a persistent feature of armed conflict for as long as wars have existed. In ancient societies, women were taken as spoils of conquest, their bodies treated as trophies symbolizing victory. For centuries, this brutality was normalized and dismissed as an inevitable consequence of warfare, unworthy of legal attention. It was seen as a private act rather than a matter of international peace and security. This collective silence shaped centuries of impunity, allowing countless atrocities to go unpunished.

Early international humanitarian law made only vague references to protecting personal dignity. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and later the Geneva Conventions of 1949, prohibited "outrages upon personal dignity," but avoided direct mention of sexual violence. Even during the devastating global conflicts of the twentieth century, mass rape and sexual slavery were widespread—in places like

Nanking, Berlin, and the Philippines—yet postwar tribunals largely ignored them. The Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials documented sexual crimes but failed to treat them as standalone offenses. This omission reinforced the false belief that sexual violence in war was incidental and unavoidable, rather than an intentional weapon of domination.

The latter half of the twentieth century brought a slow awakening. Feminist scholars, human rights activists, and survivors began to expose sexual violence as a tool of power and coercion rather than an accident of war. Their advocacy, combined with growing international attention to human rights, gradually pushed institutions to confront gendered violence within legal frameworks. Still, it was not until the 1990s that the world was forced to acknowledge SGBV as a deliberate instrument of terror. The wars in the Balkans and the genocide in Rwanda marked a historic turning point. In Bosnia (1992–1995), thousands of women and girls were subjected to systematic rape in detention camps run by Bosnian-Serb forces. In Rwanda (1994), between 250,000 and 500,000 women were raped during a hundred days of genocide. These crimes were so extensive and deliberate that the newly created International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda (ICTR) and for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) were compelled to act. Their landmark judgments—particularly the Akayesu case (1998) in Rwanda and the Kunarac case (2001) in the Balkans—established rape and sexual slavery as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and even acts of genocide. For the first time in history, the international community recognized sexual violence as a central method of warfare, not a side effect.

The creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 1998 cemented these gains. The Rome Statute explicitly listed rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, and persecution on gender grounds as prosecutable crimes under international law. This recognition signaled a paradigm shift: women's suffering was no longer invisible, and perpetrators could be held accountable before the world's highest court. In 2023, the Office of the Prosecutor adopted a Policy on Gender-Based Crimes, strengthening the ICC's commitment to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based violence with survivor-centered procedures. Despite this progress, prosecutions remain limited, and implementation depends heavily on the political will and resources of member states.

After 2001, the global war on terror and the rise of non-state armed groups transformed the character of modern conflict. Unlike conventional armies bound by treaties, extremist organizations such as Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, and ISIS/Da'esh built ideologies that fused religion, politics, and misogyny. Within these groups, sexual violence became institutionalized—no longer spontaneous but strategic. The Taliban's regime in Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001

introduced a form of gender apartheid: banning women from education and employment, erasing their presence from public life, and punishing disobedience through corporal violence. Boko Haram, founded in Nigeria in 2002, weaponized abduction and forced marriage as instruments of terror and recruitment, infamously illustrated by the 2014 kidnapping of the Chibok schoolgirls.

The most chilling example of organized sexual violence occurred under ISIS, which between 2014 and 2019 operated a formal system of slavery targeting the Yazidi minority in Iraq and Syria. ISIS fighters abducted thousands of Yazidi women and children, sold them in slave markets, and subjected them to rape, forced conversion, and forced pregnancy. These crimes were bureaucratically managed through written price lists, registration papers, and religious decrees—evidence of a deliberate and systematic campaign of genocide. The UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria later confirmed that ISIS's actions met the legal threshold for genocide.

The international community's response to these horrors revealed both evolution and paralysis. The UN Security Council, through its Women, Peace, and Security agenda, began to frame SGBV as a direct threat to peace. Resolution 1325 (2000) emphasized women's role in peacebuilding; Resolution 1820 (2008) acknowledged sexual violence as a tactic of war; Resolution 2331 (2016) linked it to terrorism and human trafficking; and Resolution 2467 (2019) called for survivor-centered justice and reparations. Yet, even with these instruments, impunity prevails in many conflicts, reflecting a persistent gap between legal principles and enforcement.

Accountability has made slow, uneven progress. In Iraq, the government enacted the Yazidi Survivors Law (Law No. 8/2021), which provides reparations and recognition for victims of ISIS atrocities, though implementation has been inconsistent. In Europe, courts have begun to use universal jurisdiction to prosecute ISIS members for crimes of sexual slavery and genocide. In 2021, a German court convicted an ISIS fighter of genocide against the Yazidis—the first ruling of its kind—and the verdict was upheld in 2023. These developments mark important steps toward justice, but the number of cases remains small compared to the magnitude of the crimes.

Today, the history of SGBV linked to terrorism reveals a long arc of denial, recognition, and incomplete justice. From ancient conquest to modern extremist regimes, sexual violence has functioned as a weapon of control, identity erasure, and ideological enforcement. The struggle for accountability continues to evolve, but each precedent—from Nuremberg's silence to the ICC's prosecutions—demonstrates a slow, painful expansion of the world's moral and legal imagination. This history

underscores a fundamental truth: where sexual violence is normalized, peace is impossible; and where justice for survivors is achieved, the foundations of lasting security begin to emerge.

Current Situation

In 2025, the landscape of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) linked to terrorism remains dire and complex. Even after ISIS's territorial decline, its ideological and operational footprints persist in Iraq and Syria. United Nations assessments estimate that 5,000 to 7,000 ISIS-affiliated individuals remain active across both countries, many embedded in local communities and safe houses, enabling trafficking, sexual exploitation, and propaganda operations under the radar. These sleeper networks continue to threaten displaced populations, especially women and girls in camps, where oversight is weak and reporting is dangerous.

In Afghanistan, the return of the Taliban regime has resulted in structural exclusion of women from education, employment, and public life often enforced by morality police and security forces. UN reports describe a chilling climate where women who attempt to report SGBV risk retaliation, forced "marriage," or arrest. Access by humanitarian actors to monitor or assist survivors is heavily constrained. Under such conditions, much gender-based violence is underreported or concealed, making data scarce and justice nearly impossible. (UN, 2018)

In Nigeria and the Sahel, Boko Haram and its offshoot ISWAP (Islamic State West Africa Province) persist in using abduction, forced marriage, rape, and female child suicide bombers as terror tools. Government military gains have liberated some hostages, but reports now include allegations of sexual abuse by security forces within displacement camps, a double victimization dilemma. Displaced women often live in precarious camps without legal recourse or protection, compounding stigma and silence. (UN, 2024)

Beyond physical atrocity, terrorist groups have embraced digital and financial sophistication. Propaganda normalizing sexual enslavement circulates on encrypted apps; fundraising via illicit networks supports trafficking operations. A 2025 UN counterterrorism brief flags how extremist actors exploit gaps in border control, weak surveillance of communication platforms, and corruption in local institutions to sustain SGBV chains.

The United Nations continues to mobilize through its institutional architecture but faces sharp constraints. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism coordinate with civil society to

produce analytical reports and policy guidance on SGBV linked to terrorism. In 2024, a joint CSO-UN document urged that responses be survivor-centered and that sanctions regimes be more finely tuned to target networks facilitating sexual violence. The Secretary-General's 2025 periodic report highlights that states struggling with fragility, displacement, weak courts, and insecurity are precisely those where terrorist-linked SGBV flourishes.

Nevertheless, implementation is painfully uneven. Local courts in affected areas often lack capacity, forensic capability, or independence. Peace negotiations and counterterrorism strategies sometimes sideline gender justice in favor of strategic alliances. Funding cuts in humanitarian budgets are shuttering clinics, shrinking psychosocial support teams, and leaving many survivors without safe spaces. The disconnect between normative frameworks and field realities widens the gap of impunity. (Security Council, 2025)

Possible Solutions

- Close the “norms-to-consequences” gap. Update national counter-terrorism and criminal codes to explicitly charge SGBV linked to terrorism, including gender persecution where applicable; align evidence practices with ICC standards. Use universal jurisdiction when domestic venues are blocked.
- Smart, targeted sanctions. Systematically apply Security Council listings—asset freezes, travel bans, and arms embargoes—against perpetrators and trafficking enablers, under Res. 2331 (2016). A couple listings with evidence-preservation mandates.
- Hybrid or specialized chambers. Stand up hybrid courts or specialized SGBV chambers in affected states, ensuring survivor-centered procedures mandated by Res. 2467 (2019): protective measures, trauma-informed testimony, medical and psychosocial care, and reparations orders.
- Reparations and economic reintegration. Scale models like Iraq's Yazidi Survivors Law: monthly stipends, healthcare (including reproductive care), psychosocial support, education, livelihoods, and family reunification—financed on multi-year horizons.
- Mainstream WPS into CT/PCVE. Integrate WPS commitments (Res. 1325 and successors) into counter-terrorism operations, DDR, detention policy, and intelligence practice; measure mission-level performance against survivor access to services.

- Tackle digital enablement. Work with platforms to detect and remove extremist sexual-exploitation content, preserve evidence for prosecutions, and disrupt online trafficking pipelines, in line with SRSG-SVC guidance and the Secretary-General's reports.
- Afghanistan stress test. Pair calibrated pressure (non-recognition, targeted measures) with humanitarian exemptions that reach women, per Council briefings—prioritizing female aid workers, safe access to clinics, and protection monitoring.

Guiding Questions

Should terrorism-linked SGBV be explicitly recognized in domestic law as a terrorist act, and what evidentiary thresholds best capture command responsibility and trafficking pipelines?

Which institutional designs (hybrid courts, specialized chambers, survivor ombudspersons) maximize convictions without re-traumatizing witnesses?

How do we operationalize survivor-centered justice (confidential reporting, shields, reparations, long-term care) amid security volatility and funding shortfalls?

What sanctions criteria and metrics should the Council adopt to trigger and review listings tied to SGBV/trafficking by extremist groups?

How can WPS obligations be embedded into everyday counter-terrorism practice—from evidence collection to DDR—so SGBV isn't siloed as a "social" issue?

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Annex 1:

WORKSHEET

Committee:

Topic:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Signatory Countries:

The number must correspond to at least one third of the delegates present in the committee.

**Annex 2:
Draft Resolution**

Committee:

Topic:

Sponsors: _____; _____; _____; _____; _____;
_____; and _____

Pre-ambulatory _____

_____;

Pre-ambulatory _____

_____;

Pre-ambulatory _____

_____;

The _____ (NAME OF COMMITTEE) _____:

1. Operational

_____;

2. Operational

_____;

3. Operational

_____;

4. Operational

_____;

5. Operational

_____;

6. Operational

_____; and

7. Operational

_____;

Signatory Countries:

_____.

_____.

Annex 3: Amendments.

The format explained below must always be followed.

Amendment via _____ Specify the way _____.

Amendment that: _____ Specify if it adds to, eliminates, or modifies _____; the content of the Draft Resolution: _____X-#____; Page: _____#____; Line: _____#____.

Promoter(s): _____; _____; _____ and _____.

It says: “ _____ Quote verbatim the phrase, from point to point, that you want to modify _____”.

It should say: “ _____ Specify how the phrase, from point to point, that you want to modify should read _____”.

Signatory Countries:

_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.

In the case of a friendly amendment, one hundred percent of the members of the committee are required, while a diplomatic amendment requires the signature of at least two-thirds of the members.

Annex 4:

The format explained below must always be followed.

DRAFT DIVISION OF THE ISSUE. ON DRAFT RESOLUTION __X-#__.

Number of operational points: __#__.

Number of parts into which the project is divided: __#__.

1. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.
2. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.
3. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.
4. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.
5. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.
6. Part __#__: From operational point __#__ to operational point __#__.

Motivation for the division of the issue:

Signatory Countries:

**Annex 5:
Motion of Competence.**

The format explained below must always be followed.

Committee: _____.

From: _____ Delegation _____.

To: Academic Undersecretary.

Accused: _____ Mention the member(s) of the
committee who are accused of incompetence _____.

Action: _____ Specify the action
considered questionable _____.

Explanation: _____ Clearly explain why the delegate believes
the action warrants correction _____.

Signatory Countries:

_____. _____.

_____. _____.

_____. _____.

_____. _____.

The signature of at least one third of the participating delegates will be required.

ANEXO 6

Preambulatory and Operative Phrases

Some preambulatory clauses include the following:

Furthermore lamenting	Declaring	Objecting
Furthermore recalling	Disapproving	Disturbed / concerned by
Further noting	Desiring	Fully alarmed
Noting with approval	Highlighting	Fully aware of
Noting with regret	Emphasizing	Deeply aware
Noting with concern	Hoping	Deeply convinced
Noting with satisfaction	Expressing its appreciation	Deeply troubled
Affirming	Guided by	Deeply disturbed
Alarmed by	Having adopted	Deeply concerned
Seeking	Having considered	Reaffirming
Concerned	Having studied	Recognizing
Aware of	Having examined	Recalling
Considering	Having paid attention	Also recalling
Also considering	Having heard	Referring to
Contemplating that	Having received	Taking into account
Convinced	Noting with deep concern	Bearing in mind
Fully believing	Noting with satisfaction	Taking into consideration that
Believing that	Observing	
Welcoming	Observing with appreciation	
Realizing that	Observing with satisfaction	

List of terms used to begin operative paragraphs:

Accepts	Decides	Calls upon
Further invites	Declares	Invites
Further proclaims	Defines	Regrets
Further recommends	Declares prudent	Calls
Further recalls	Deplores	Requests
Further resolves	Designates	Proclaims
Welcomes	Designates	Reaffirms
Affirms	Commends	Recommends
Encourages	Emphasizes	Recalls
Supports	Urges	Resolves
Approves	Expresses	Solemnly affirms
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Requests
Celebrates	Expresses its desire	Takes into account
Condemns	Expresses its hope	Transmits
Confirms	Finally condemns	Urges
Considers	Has resolved	

Annex 7:

How to Write a Position Paper:

The structure of position papers aims to elicit responses from delegates that provide a clear picture of a nation's position on a specific issue.

By providing a summary of a position paper, we hope that delegates will be able to illustrate a clear understanding of their country's policies and interests rather than simply reproducing parts of the Study Guide.

However, all delegates should also read the section on the preparation required to participate as a delegate in a Model United Nations and review the Position Papers they should include in their study guides, paying attention to the specific instructions from their director.

Stages:

Stage 1 - Preparation

Read the Guide for the Committee to which your delegation is registered (the country you represent).

Research the monographs on the country you represent (See Format at the end of this document).

Research the country's position on the issue.

Stage 2 - Drafting the Position Paper

Draft the position paper according to the following structure.

A position paper should include three sections, summarized below:

Background of the Issue

This section should establish the general context of the issue from the perspective of the country you represent.

Answering the following questions will help you be clearer and more precise in your writing. Approximate length: 200 to 250 words.

In your country's opinion, what are the main elements of the problem?

What are the root causes of these elements?

Position Adopted by Your Delegation

In this second section, you should focus on the issue or matter that constitutes the problem to be resolved. How has the issue been addressed in your country? What bilateral, regional, or international agreements have been used to address this issue? And answer the following questions. 300 to 500 words.

What are your national interests in this situation?

What is your nation's policy on this matter?

What measures would you like to see taken to resolve the problem?

Solutions

Finally, it is important to emphasize that Model UN conferences serve as a pedagogical tool for addressing topics that allow us to reflect on peacebuilding and construct knowledge based on problem and conflict resolution. (150-250 questions)

What do you think your country should do to resolve the problem?

What do you think will be the main opposition to your proposals?

Position papers should roughly follow the format below, with the Country, Committee, and Topic at the top. Limit each topic to a single page, single-spaced. An example position paper is found in Appendix A.

Stage 3: Cite your sources

Include in the sources only the documents, books, journals, and newspapers referenced throughout the position paper, in APA format.

Annex 8: Example of an Official Resolution Sheet

United Nations

S/RES/2669 (2022)



Security Council

Distr.: General
21 December 2022

Resolution 2669 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 9231st meeting, on
21 December 2022**

The Security Council,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing state of emergency imposed by the military in Myanmar on 1 February 2021 and its grave impact on the people of Myanmar,

Recalling its Press Statements SC/14986 of 27 July 2022, SC/14785 of 2 February 2022, SC/14430 of 4 February 2021 and Presidential Statements S/PRST/2021/5 of 10 March 2021 and S/PRST/2017/22 of 7 November 2017,

Expressing further deep concern at all forms of violence across the country, and attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including educational, health and energy infrastructure and facilities, and attacks on businesses and public properties,

Recalling its condemnation of the execution of activists in July 2022 and *reiterating its deep concern* at the ongoing arbitrary detention of State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and President Win Myint, among others,

Underlining the need to uphold the rule of law and to fully respect human rights, stressing in particular the need to fully protect the rights of women and children, *stressing* the importance of accountability, and *expressing deep concern* at restrictions on medical personnel, civil society, labour union members, journalists and media workers,

Expressing deep concern at the increasingly large numbers of internally displaced persons, and dramatic increase in humanitarian need, particularly among women, children and persons in vulnerable situations, *stressing* the need for the protection of minority groups, *noting* the rise in extreme poverty, and *stressing* the urgent need to mobilise sufficient resources to meet humanitarian needs in the country,

Reiterating the need for full, safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to all people in need; and *underlining* the need for the full protection, safety and security of humanitarian and medical personnel,

Stressing the need to uphold democratic institutions and processes in accordance with the will and interests of the people Myanmar,

Underlining the need for a peaceful, genuine and inclusive process to de-escalate violence and reach a sustainable political resolution; and *stressing* the

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need for any political process to include the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and of a diverse set of representatives from all sections of the society and political groups,

Reiterating its full support for ASEAN's central role in facilitating a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar and their livelihoods; *welcoming* the efforts of the Chair of ASEAN and the ASEAN Special Envoy on Myanmar, including efforts to facilitate constructive dialogue among all parties, as well as the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Expressing deep concern over the limited progress on the implementation of ASEAN's Five Point Consensus, and *reiterating* its call for concrete actions to effectively and fully implement the Five Point Consensus,

Welcoming the ASEAN Leaders' review and decision on the implementation of the Five Point Consensus which reaffirmed that the Five Point Consensus remains the valid reference and should be implemented in its entirety, and *noting* ASEAN's call on the UN and ASEAN's external partners to support ASEAN's efforts in implementation of the Five Point Consensus,

Reiterating support to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar for her good offices, and *underlining* the need for close coordination with the ASEAN Special Envoy, and *encouraging* them to maintain communication and engage intensively with all parties, and reaffirming the need for them to meet with all concerned parties,

Expressing concern that recent developments in Myanmar pose particularly serious challenges for the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons, and *underlining* the risks that the Rohingya situation poses for the wider region,

Welcoming the recent release of prisoners by the military and the statement issued by the Special Envoy of the Chair of ASEAN and reiterating its call for the immediate release of all those who continue to be arbitrarily detained,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh, with the assistance of the United Nations, their partners and other non-government organisations, to provide safety, shelter, and humanitarian assistance to those who have fled the violence in Myanmar,

Reaffirming its support for the people of Myanmar and its strong commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of Myanmar,

1. *Demands* an immediate end to all forms of violence throughout the country, and urges restraint and de-escalation of tensions;

2. *Urges* the Myanmar military to immediately release all arbitrarily detained prisoners, including President Win Myint and State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi;

3. *Reiterates* its call to uphold democratic institutions and processes and to pursue constructive dialogue and reconciliation in accordance with the will and interests of the people of Myanmar;

4. *Urges* all parties to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law;

5. *Acknowledges* ASEAN's central role in helping to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Myanmar in the interests of the people of Myanmar, and *encourages* the international community to support the ASEAN-led mechanism and process in this regard, including ASEAN's efforts in the implementation of the Five Point Consensus;

6. *Calls for* concrete and immediate actions, noting the military's commitments to ASEAN Leaders, to effectively and fully implement ASEAN's Five Point Consensus agreed on 24 April 2021 by all members of ASEAN, and *requests* that the Secretary-General or through his Special Envoy, in coordination with the ASEAN Special Envoy, reports orally by 15 March 2023 to the Security Council on UN support on implementation of the Five Point Consensus;

7. *Reiterates support* for the ASEAN Special Envoy's efforts to engage intensively with all relevant parties in Myanmar, with a focus on promoting fully inclusive and representative dialogue, to achieve an end to the violence and to support the path of democracy, and *encourages* close coordination with the UN Special Envoy in pursuit of this;

8. *Urges* all parties in Myanmar to work constructively with the ASEAN Special Envoy and the UN Special Envoy to commence dialogue to seek a peaceful solution in the interests of the people of Myanmar;

9. *Reiterates* the necessity for full, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, and *underlines* the need for scaled up humanitarian assistance to all people in need in Myanmar and to ensure the full protection, safety and security of humanitarian and medical personnel;

10. *Underscores* the need to address the root causes of the crisis in Rakhine State, and to create conditions necessary for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and internally displaced persons, *encourages* diplomatic efforts between the parties concerned to help address the issues facing Rohingyas, and *further stresses* the importance of providing continued protection and assistance to refugees and displaced persons;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.