

GVMUNC III

Committee: Historical Security Council (HSC)

Sponsors: Brazil, India, Libya

Signatories: Belgium, France, Iraq, Qatar, Austria



The Historical Security Council (HSC),

Alarmed by the amount of civilian casualties in Iraq,

Recognizing the funds required to rebuild Iraq from this devastating conflict,

Realizing that a pullout of troops may lead to a surge in terrorist groups,

Understanding the impact the war in Iraq had on regional stability,

Aware of the amount of refugees that will leave after the war,

1. Calls for the establishment of a UN peacekeeping force in Iraq to;
 - a. Prevent the formation or expansion of terrorist groups after the American withdrawal of troops by;
 - i. Collaborating with the Iraqi government to secure portions of Iraq that have been destabilized
 - b. Collaborate with local governments in the Middle East to prevent the outbreak of another war;
 - c. Ensure collaboration with the Iraqi government to ensure humanitarian aid is used properly by;
 - i. Ensuring transparency of funds by using the UN peacekeepers to create a watchdog agency in the government;
 - d. Make sure the human rights of Iraqi civilians are guaranteed by having peacekeepers work with municipal governments to ensure this;
2. Urges for the Tripoli Accords to be enacted;
 - a. Peace talks between Iraq and the United States of America to be held in Tripoli,
 - b. Objectives of the talks to be to reach a peace and the specifics of the ceasefire,
 - c. Libya is to be present also as a neutral moderator,
3. Proposes the Ceasefire Plan by the Delegate of Libya;

- a. The United States, along with its coalition partners, would agree to cease all forms of military intervention in Iraq following the implementation of the ceasefire:
 - i. No future invasions, airstrikes, or ground operations within Iraqi territory;
 - ii. No further attempts to influence Iraq's internal political affairs, including regime change efforts or support for opposition factions;
 - b. All United States and coalition forces will complete a full withdrawal from Iraq within a designated time frame of 2 years;
 - c. The United States will also commit to respecting Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, refraining from deploying military forces or conducting operations on Iraqi soil without explicit UN authorization or a formal request from the recognized Iraqi government;
 - d. Iraq will agree to a reciprocal non-intervention policy, pledging not to conduct any actions that might destabilize neighboring countries or violate international laws;
 - e. The United Nations will establish a Non-Intervention Monitoring Commission (NIMC), tasked with overseeing the compliance of the United States and Iraq with the non-intervention commitments which will:
 - i. Regular inspections and fact-finding missions should be conducted to verify that neither side is violating the terms of the agreement;
 - ii. Provide biannual reports to the UN Security Council detailing compliance, any alleged breaches, and recommended actions for correction;
 - iii. Act as a mediator in disputes, ensuring diplomatic channels remain open to prevent future conflicts;
4. Requests for a combined Watchdog committee under the ECOSOC to:
- a. Collect all the Funds given by the United States and pool all of them into this one body to properly help in the reconstruction of infrastructure;
 - b. Partner with NGOs to make sure that all the refugees and given proper care and rehabilitation;
5. Asks for the protection of refugees through collaboration with the UNHCR by;
- a. Ensuring that refugees who decide to leave Iraq will be protected by;
 - i. Collaborating with countries nearby, such as Turkey and Qatar, to ensure that refugees will be allowed from Iraq;
 - ii. Collaborating with NGOs, such as the Red Cross/Crescent, or ALLMEP, to ensure that refugees have access to the necessities of life, such as food, water, and medicine;
 - iii. Working to make sure refugees detained in camps during the war have access to food, water, and medicine;

6. Seeks for collaboration with the UNHRC to ensure the protection of human rights in Iraq;
 - a. A war zone is a conflict zone with high chances of Human Rights Violation, to prevent this and restore peace and stability and end human rights violations the United Nations Security Council proposes a partnership with the United Nations Human Rights Council,
 - b. Oversee and identify Human Rights Violations;
 - c. Make a detailed report about Human Rights violations and particular places;
 - d. Support UNSC in promoting peace and stability;
 - e. Help make a plan with the UNSC to eradicate Human Rights Violation;
7. Calls for Public-Private Partnerships
 - a. United Nations and the Iraqi Government can partner with Non-Governmental and nonprofit organizations, both local and international to help the refugees and civilians facing human rights violations and help them get resources Public Private Partnerships can help people get humanitarian aid They can provide essential supplies and help in ways such as;
 - i. Providing essentials;
 - ii. Providing toiletries;
 - iii. Help in reconstructing destroyed homes;
 - iv. Provide shelter for refugees;
8. Proposing for collaborating with UNESCO to protect culturally significant heritage sites by;
 - a. The United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization can partner to protect the heritage sites of the country which are of cultural significance and possess emotional value to the Iraqi people destroyed by war
 - a. UNESCO will work by;
 - i. Identifying the sites destroyed to restore them, and prepare a report to submit to the UNSC;
 - ii. Both organizations can work together to restore the sites;
 - iii. Employing locals to work for the restoration of sites providing jobs in a conflict-stricken environment;
 - b. The sites that are protected under the partnership of UNESCO and the United Nations will be the Erbil Citadel, Imam Ali Holy Shrine, Ziggurat of Ur, Wadi us Salaam cemetery, Duan Lake, Al-Abbas Holy Shrine, Great Mosque of Samarra, Ishtar Gate, Lion of Babylon, and Ninmah Temple

9. Requests collaboration with the Iraqi Government and UNESCO to employ Iraqis who lost their jobs in the war;
 - a. Using UNESCO's restoration of Cultural Sites to employ the Iraqi people;
 - i. Establish an agency of the Iraqi government solely dedicated to providing jobs;
 - b. Using collaboration between the Iraqi Government and ECOSOC to help rebuilding efforts by;
 - i. Using ECOSOC to survey areas most damaged by the war;
 - ii. Hiring Iraqis to help rebuild these areas by paying them a wage of \$7.25 per hour;
 - iii. Adding a stimulus package of \$1 billion for small businesses affected by the war;