**FORUM:** Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Council

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Status of the Libyan Civil War

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** France

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, South Africa, UK, Ukraine, Argentina,  
 European Union

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Defining* force as Security Council approved military operations,

*Disturbed* by the prison conditions and handling of human life,

*Observing with approval* the ceasefire on both sides of the conflict,

*Expressing its concern* to all nations about the first and second Libyan Civil War as well as its effects,

*Reaffirming* the initial resolution unanimously passed by the United Nations security council on the 26th of February 2011, which condemned the use of lethal force by the government of [Muammar Gaddafi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muammar_Gaddafi) against protesters participating in the Libyan Civil War,

*Noting with deep concern* the current situation of the Libyan government as well as its instability,

*Deeply disturbed* by the amount of Libyan immigrants immigrating to the European Union in search of safety, security and better education,

1. Calls upon MEDC’s to help Libya financially to ensure a stable government in order to stop and/or minimise immigration to European and other popular Libyan settlement areas;
2. Recommends actively engaging in peaceful negotiations with all parties involved in the conflict, if the ceasefire is broken, to ensure peace and prevent death of innocent civilians;
3. Further recommends using force if the conflict gets out of control or too brutal and begins violating the Geneva Convention, through:
   1. sending in troops from 3rd party states to:
      1. capture and imprison terrorist forces
      2. protect civilians
   2. further destruction of Libyan air force;
4. Requests that a UN operated program be implemented with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP) and Education Cannot Wait (ECW) within the countries involved in the conflict such as Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali:
   1. increase public awareness by means such as but not limited to:
      1. providing protective security measures in collaboration with the respective countries military units, to educators involved in high risk areas of the conflict
      2. encouraging leading international media companies to continue to their funding dedicated to promoting freedom of speech and spreading information on the consequences of the conflict on the future of the West African population
   2. disincentive the local populations of the region especially the youth from choosing to be recruited under the parties of the National Movement for the Liberation for the Liberation of Azawad;
5. Encourages all member states to offer increased scholarships to Libyan students, especially those in tertiary education;
6. Further calls upon the instalment of the Government of National Accord in holding peaceful, fair and safe intergovernmental dialogues;
7. Calls for open and well-regulated dialogue, particularly regarding fair elections, between, but not limited to:
   1. libyan authorities,
   2. the civilian population,
   3. the High National Election Commission,
   4. central Commission of Municipal Elections,
   5. the Transitional National Council,
   6. the General National Congress,
   7. local rebel militias;
8. Further encourages improving the conditions for Libyan prisoners and forbidding inhumane torture techniques and ill-treatment based around the UN’s Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) by:
   1. having annual inspections of every prison in Libya by an authorised and trusted organisation to insure transparency such as but not limited to a United Nations “NPM”,
   2. being more integrated with society,
   3. increasing hygiene through:
      1. Separating showers and equipping each with hygienic products
      2. Having fresh clothes
      3. Building more cells to assign only 1 person per cell
   4. opening a UN organised funding to build prisons based around the Swedish prison system due to its astonishing effectiveness;
9. Asks fellow member states to agree on helping Libya rebuild important infrastructure such as but not limited to:
   1. hospitals,
   2. roads,
   3. educational buildings:
      1. primary schools
      2. secondary schools
      3. universities
      4. colleges
   4. public transits;
10. Urges to provide funding for farming and food initiatives in the forms of, but not limited to:
    1. irrigation,
    2. sustainable fertilisers,
    3. fair distribution of farming land,
    4. educational courses on efficient and sustainable farming techniques;
11. Strongly recommends an increase in aid to those wounded both mentally or physically in Libya through measures including but not limited to:
    1. employing general medical staff in accessible areas for physical injuries,
    2. supplying needed medical equipment,
    3. providing specialised aid for the trauma of civilians;
12. Declares to extend the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to ensure safety for the inhabitants and protection of the Geneva convention as well as other human rights;
13. Expresses its hopes to remain actively seized upon the matter.