



Security Council

Distr.: General

23 April 2022

Sponsors: The Federal Republic of Germany, The Republic of India, The Republic of South Africa
 Signatories: The Arab Republic of Egypt, The Federation of Malaysia, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, The French Republic, The Republic of Colombia, The Republic of Costa Rica, The Republic of Lithuania,, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America

Resolution 1 (2022)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 16th meeting, on
23 April 2022**

The Security Council,

Affirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed in 1948,

Expressing its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Ethiopia,

Having regard to the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia adopted on 8 December 1994,

Taking into consideration the African Charter of Human and People's Rights, which entered into force in October 1986,

Welcoming the actual cessation of hostilities agreed by both parties,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting international humanitarian law and the utmost importance in being respected in times of conflict in respect of the Geneva Convention of 1949 and its additional protocols of 1977 and 2005, Considering Resolution 2417 of the UN Security Council of 24 May 2018 condemning the starving of civilians as a method of warfare and the unlawful denial of humanitarian access to civilian populations,

Committed to the spread of equity, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, acknowledging gender perspective and SDG 5, Gender Equality,

Recalling on the Security Council Resolution 2106(2013) which affirms that sexual violence, when commissioned as a method of war, can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Underscoring the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security,

Guided by the UN Refugee Convention of 1951 and to its 1967 Protocol,

1. *Decides* to establish a humanitarian corridor running from the Sudanese border through the northern region of Tigray, as requested by the Tigrayan authorities and agreed to by the Ethiopian authorities;
 - 1.1. The corridor will be managed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), African Union (AU) & Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA);
 - 1.1.1. The route will focus on Mekelle (Tigray capital), from Sudan all through Himora, Shire, and Adwa;
 - 1.1.2. Internal humanitarian aid dedicated for internally displaced Ethiopians will be managed by the aforementioned entities;
 - 1.2. Further invites the analysis of the operation by a board of experts to further analyze the implementation of the corridor and the proper functioning of it.
2. *Encourages* a panel of experts to observe that Ethiopian national prosecution respects national and international law. The panel may refer the issue back to the United Nations Security Council if their findings detail an unwillingness or inability to prosecute by the Ethiopian government; with a specific focus on the principle of *non-bis in idem*.
3. *Proclaims* the establishment of a **peacebuilding summit**, which will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, with the inclusion of civilian representatives of ethnic minorities, women, and NGOs, focused on discussing the following topics that should be included in the agenda;
 - a) an indefinite ceasefire and the end of the armed conflict;
 - b) the sending of humanitarian aid through the humanitarian corridor;
 - c) regional elections of the Tigray region and a revision of the political system;
 - 3.1. Such peacebuilding summit shall promote an all-inclusive peace dialogue in which all political parties, constituencies, and civil society groups, including women grassroots organizations, within Ethiopia are fully and fairly represented;
 - 3.2. Proposing the representatives of the African Union as mediators of the peacebuilding discussions;
4. *Draws attention* to the Refugee and Internally Displaced People (IDP) crisis in the Ethiopian region, as well as the neighboring countries. Stresses the difference between Refugees outside the Ethiopian territory and Internally Displaced People inside the territory;
 - 4.1. Reaffirms the protection of human rights as specified in the Refugee Convention of 1951;
 - 4.2. Encourages for a relaunch of the already successful “Response to Internal Displacement in Ethiopia” provided by the UNHCR & The UN Refugee Agency between January to September in 2021. Their actions to be taken will be:
 - 4.2.1. Providing quality protection support and services to IDPs;
 - 4.2.2. Addressing basic needs of IDPs through shelter, core relief items and camp management activities enhancing their protection;
 - 4.2.3. Supporting IDPs in achieving a durable solution of their choice to their displacement;

- 4.3. Reminds the issue of Ethiopian returnees and calls the UNHCR to provide them assistance and protection
5. *Urges* for a collaboration of the UN Organization for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and High Commissioner for Refugees aid support for the Ethiopian refugees in neighbor countries;
 - 5.1. With the purpose of avoiding spillover effects;
 - 5.2. In collaboration with the border authorities from the neighboring countries;
6. *Draws attention* to the UNHCR Report on the Response to the Internal Displacement in Ethiopia regarding the humanitarian effort funding needs and authorizes the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) to create a Special Commission, that will:
 - 6.1. Present a Report on the corrent and future funding needs for the humanitarian efforts;
 - 6.2. Make a proposal on how to spend the funds to achieve optimal results for the affected population;
7. *Calls* on the fight against sexual violence through
 - 7.1. The creation of women assistance centers, specifically focused on the delivery of Medical assistance as well as mental health services to support victims of sexual violence in their recovery. These centers will be located in the areas affected by the conflict, aimed at population centers and refugee camps;
 - 7.2. Urges the need to prosecute against sexual violence;
 - 7.3. The prevention of gender-based violence through a better education in equity through the collaboration of UN Women and UNICEF
 - 7.4. Supports local women organizations working on the ground to protect women in conflicte zones, such as the Network of Ethiopian Women's Associations (NEWA);
8. *Decides* to remain seized on the matter.