

Delegation from the United States of America

Position Paper for the Security Council

The topics before the United Nations (UN) Security Council (SC) are: Strengthening Peacebuilding to Mitigate Conflict; and the Impact of Climate-Related Disasters on International Peace and Security. The United States of America early deeply committed to the pillars of the work of the United Nations Security Council, namely maintaining international peace and security. We therefore advise the enhancement of supranational efforts with the participation of all member states to address the challenges mentioned above with the necessary and appropriate measures.

I. Strengthening Peacebuilding to Mitigate Conflict

Over the last decades, the threats to International Security have changed rapidly. Although a small number of state actors are still undermining the efforts of international organizations like the United Nations, the more dangerous actors in causing conflicts and wars are criminal and terrorist organizations who are plunging whole regions into chaos. The United States of America has dedicated human, technical and financial resources during the last decades in order to solve crisis and bring stability and peace to war-shattered regions and areas affected by conflicts and violence. Our commitment to this cause is incomparable across the globe. Over the last years the United States of America, nevertheless, has come to the conclusion, that the best way to bring peace into every corner of this world is by preventing conflicts before they break out and providing aftercare measures in conflict regions. Therefore, we need to pay more attention to peacebuilding. The most important conflicts the United States and her allies are facing in the year 2019, that are threatening international stability and peace, are the tensions between the Islamic Republic of Iran and peace seeking member states of the United Nations, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, as well as the conflict in Syria. All those flashpoints give room to the rising of terrorist organizations, such as Al-Qaida, Boko Haram, Hamas and Hizballah. These radical groups are a lethal threat to the wellbeing of men, women and children, not only in war- and conflict-affected regions, but also on the European and American continent. Facing these challenges, the United States of America seeks to especially expand and develop the participation of all member states in the area of peacebuilding and peacekeeping and we are going to bring current threats to international stability and security into focus of discussion.

Recognizing the fact that peacebuilding measures are in practice in many areas but not fully developed yet, the United States of America highly appreciate the SC resolution 2282 (2016) on the Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture. We are of the opinion that guiding our international partners on their way to peaceful living conditions without the threat of poverty and leading by example are key elements in the process of preventing and mitigating conflict. They should include all member states, especially when it comes to the important part of funding United Nations peacebuilding missions. Moreover, the United States of America values the work of the peacebuilding commission (PBC), established through the SC resolution 1645 (2005). In order to strengthen her support to the PBC's work of advancing intergovernmental coherence, the United States of America delegated Mr. Brent Scowcroft to the High-Level Threat Panel where he serves as an expert on analyzing threats and challenges to international security. The United States of America furthermore highly appreciates the SC resolutions 2250 (2018) and 2419 (2018) on the Increasing Role of Women and Youth in the Peacebuilding Efforts. We strongly support the endeavors of local women and youth in preventing and mitigating conflict because the United States of America

strongly believe that women should have a solid position, next to men, when it comes to measures shaping the future of their countries. Also, youth needs to be included into decision making, since it is their responsibility to guide their country and generation into a peaceful and independent future.

The United States of America is convinced, that every member state has the responsibility to take part in peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions, just as our nation has done over the last decades. In partnership, we need to strengthen our commitment to peace and stability by encouraging more member states to step forward and contribute to UN missions. In addition, we should promote the work of High-Level Panel of Threats on the area of Weapons of Mass Destruction, as this is the most dangerous and the most affecting threat to all member states of the United Nations. In this field, the United States of America also calls for action against the threatening and provoking behavior of the Islamic Republic of Iran and relaunches legally binding economic sanctions.

II. The Impact of Climate-Related Disasters on International Peace and Security

Peace and security around the globe are influenced by many factors. The Security Council most often focuses on conventional threats, fought with arms and war technologies. But it is right that we also consider natural phenomena and disasters. They are taking lives, destroy homes, impact resources and cause widespread displacement both within and beyond national borders. For this reason, the United States of America appreciates the reflection on these issues.

In many parts of the world where vulnerable populations suffer from natural disasters and their effects, the United States is partnering with Governments and regional organizations to bring relief to those who need it most. We are applying innovative solutions to help communities better prepare for and respond to climate-related pressures. The United States is supporting the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and we provide \$265 million to the UNDP Funding Facility for Immediate Stabilization since 2014. The United States of America withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement in June 2017 and several domestic programs. We do not see human made impacts on rising temperatures and therefore neither recognize a connection between the so-called human made climate change and natural disasters. That is why we do not support any Security Council Resolutions treating human made climate change as a risk to international peace and security.

The United States is going to focus on disaster risk reduction and building resilience to cope with natural disasters. These are important elements of promoting sustainable development and eradicating extreme poverty. As appropriate, that should be integrated into policies, plans programs and budgets at all levels. As global leader in innovation, the United States of America continues to support access to cleaner and more efficient energy sources; the promotion of effective and sustainable land use practices and other activities aimed at improving resilience, particularly where such support benefits broader mutual economic development, and foreign policy and national security objectives. The United States of America wants to work with other member states to continue advancing the development and deployment of a broad array of technologies that will enable us to achieve greater resilience in the face of these challenges.