

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
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CONFERENCE B

General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

Committee Staff

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Chair	Alliyah Edwards
Rapporteur	Lewis Morgan
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Agenda

- I. Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations
- II. Improving the Situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories
- III. Intensifying Cooperation in Outer Space to Preserve Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA4/RES/1/1	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	124 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 31 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/2	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	109 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 39 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/3	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	120 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 32 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/4	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	105 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 44 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/5	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	96 votes in favor, 32 votes against, 32 abstentions

GA4/RES/1/6	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	93 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 45 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/7	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	126 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 25 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/8	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	80 votes in favor, 37 votes against, 43 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/9	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	121 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 30 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/10	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	119 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 31 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/11	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	130 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 25 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/12	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	121 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 24 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/13	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	132 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 21 abstentions
GA4/RES/1/14	Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	122 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 23 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Fourth Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations
- II. Intensifying Cooperation in Outer Space to Preserve Peace and Security
- III. Improving the Situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The session was attended by representatives of 168 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations.” In the first session on Monday morning, several groups formed around common ideas, interests, and regional affiliations. By Monday night, the Dais received a total of 24 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as equitable representation for women in peacekeeping, the potential uses of emerging technologies, regional cooperation, training for peacekeeping personnel, networking of national police forces, and revisions to funding structures. Substantive feedback was returned for all 24 working papers by Tuesday morning and delegates began negotiating in earnest to facilitate complex mergers with partners across other working groups.

On Wednesday morning, the Dais had approved 14 draft resolutions, 4 of which received amendments. The committee adopted all 14 as resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the reform of budget practices for UN peacekeeping operations, guidelines for accountability of human rights violations committed by peacekeepers, administrative review of the UN system framework, the protection of children in conflicted regions, the equitable inclusion of women in the peacekeeping process, targeted training and education for peacekeepers, potential uses for satellite and drone technology in peacekeeping operations, and regional cooperation for peacebuilding.



Code: GA4/RES/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the existing United Nations budgetary structure for peacekeeping as outlined by General Assembly
4 resolution 55/235,

5
6 *Affirming* the duties of United Nations Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions to provide budgetary support for
7 their missions,

8
9 *Cognizant* of the significant voluntary contributions from Member States to these Peacekeeping Operations and
10 Special Political Missions,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the importance of the goals outlined in General Assembly resolution 69/95 specifically relating to
13 transparency, accountability, and inclusive representation,

14
15 *Noting* the Office of Internal Oversight Report of 2014 (39/308) as well as the Peacekeeping Procurement Audit of
16 2006 stating that nearly 40% of all peacekeeping contracts have been corrupted by misallocation of funds to
17 inappropriate recipients not intended within the operations mandate,

18
19 *Recognizing* the General Assembly Fifth Committee and its dedicated work in United Nations budgeting,

20
21 *Drawing attention to* the out of date nature of the 2002 effective rate used in United Nations budgeting valuations of
22 resources provided to United Nations Peacekeeping, specifically pertinent to existing Member State arrears and the
23 effect this rate has on implementation of resources available to United Nations Peacekeeping Missions,

24
25 *Further drawing* attention to General Assembly resolution 66/340 on the funding of Special Political Missions
26 including its recommendation for the formation of a support account,

27
28 *Declaring* the importance of adaptability of Special Political Missions and the inflexibility currently existing,

29
30 *Noting with regret* the lack of a separate Special Political Mission budget,

31
32 1. *Calls upon* the peacekeeping field offices and missions to collaborate with community and government leaders
33 within their region in the drafting of the yearly mission budgets to better address current needs within the
34 mission, community concerns, and more effective peacekeeping implementation;

35
36 2. *Additionally calls upon* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to create an individual budget for Special
37 Political Missions (SPMs) to mirror the structure of peacekeeping operations (PKOs), inclusive of a support
38 account to increase flexibility and improve crisis response times;

39
40 3. *Renews* its support of the Special Committee On Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to continue in its role of
41 approving budgetary proposals;

42
43 4. *Avidly recommends* to the General Assembly Fifth Committee an increased focus upon proper use of fiscal
44 resources by specific PKOs through the following authorization methods:

- 45
46 a. Appropriation of funds greater than 5% of the relevant sub-budget must undergo a double
47 authorization method, subject to approval by the financial manager of the specific PKOs and SPMs, as
48 well as approval from a regional United Nations financial supervisor from the Department of
49 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), as appointed by the United Nations budgetary policies;

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- b. Authorizations will be recorded and stored at each United Nations operational base as well as in the existing United Nations Financial Database;
 - c. These authorization will in turn be referenced in end of year financial reporting;
5. *Further requests* each PKO and SPM to dedicate increased attention to the compilation and analysis of budgetary year end reports for the purpose of:
- a. Reconciliation between actual expenditure and projected budget;
 - b. Isolation of inefficiency to be avoided in the following budgetary year;
 - c. Tracking trends in budgetary spending in greater detail;
 - d. Aiding in the creation of effective fund management techniques;
 - e. Acting as primary support to future funding requests;
6. *Additionally calls upon* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to continue with the established policy of transparency with regards to these financial reports;
7. *Strongly recommends* the recalculation of the effective rate used in PKOs and SPM budgeting by the General Assembly Fifth Committee for the purpose of more accurate valuation of assessment from member states every five years hence forth.



Code: GA4/RES/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* Chapter 1, Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which calls upon Member States to
4 recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states,

5
6 *Referencing* Article 1 of the Charter which states that our organization shall “take effective collective measures for
7 the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of
8 the peace,”

9
10 *Highlighting* the need for a policy reform within the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
11 (DPKO) for Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) specifically on accountability,
12 efficiency, financial stability, transparency, and gender equality,

13
14 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, "Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies which targets
15 the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels," and its significance in regards to
16 promoting comprehensive review and policy reform,

17
18 *Further recalling* SDG 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development specifically targeting
19 policy coherence and coordination to strengthen the review of cooperation within Peace Operations,"

20
21 *Further recalling* the role of SDG 5, "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls especially its
22 target of 'ensur[ing] women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of
23 decision-making in political, economic and public life" as it pertains to the review of policies on leadership positions
24 and opportunities for participation in higher level roles in Peace Operations,

25
26 *Recognizing* the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section of the DPKO and its thematic advisory area on gender,

27
28 *Further recognizing* the existence of the High-level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations which
29 was established by Secretary-General Ban-Ki-moon on 31 October 2014 and its role as the foremost mechanism on
30 comprehensive review and policy reform through its external assessments on Peace Operations,

- 31
32 1. *Requests* that future PKOs fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States by utilizing
33 cultural sensitivity training and implementing mandates only under the explicit authorization of the Member
34 State in question through consultation with the Security Council;
- 35
36 2. *Suggests* that the Secretary-General reconvenes the High-level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace
37 Operations to create a comprehensive review specifically on the following subjects: accountability, efficiency,
38 financial stability, transparency, and gender equality;
- 39
40 3. *Reiterates* and builds upon the recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace
41 Operations to create necessary policy reform by:
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43 a. Focusing on the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section of the DPKO to help review and promote gender
44 equality and inclusion;
- 45
46 b. Improving the review process specifically on oversight of peace operations by including Child and
47 Women Protection Advisers in order to promote the general welfare and safety of individuals who
48 interact with peacekeepers;

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- c. Collaborating with the international community and Human Rights Sections of PKOs on conducting educational workshops similar to the African Union-United Nations Joint Consultative Workshop on Human Rights to enhance transitional justice mechanisms in conflict areas to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies;
 - d. Instituting the framework of A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping to promote accountability, transparency, efficiency and financial stability by reviewing and improving upon consultation between General Assembly Fourth Committee, the DPKO, and the Department of Field Support;
4. *Encourages* the use of all aspects of frameworks outlined in the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change and the New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping that have been proven to show improvement, to better facilitate the aforementioned policy reform within the DPKO and all peace operations.



Code: GA4/RES/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Affirming* the importance of coordination and communication between peacekeeping forces and local, national, and
4 regional law enforcement agents, as displayed in programs such as the Department of Field Support (DFS), which
5 better understand situations on the ground,
6

7 *Observing* that local, national, and regional peacekeepers and the Top Contributing Countries (TCCs) may lack the
8 appropriate preparation and funds to subsidize efficient training programs for peacekeeping officers according to the
9 Global Policy Forum,
10

11 *Recognizing* the limitations in funding, technology, and transparency, and that the General Assembly Fifth
12 Committee maintains the responsibility for the approval of any financial and budgetary arrangements as outlined in
13 the *Charter of the United Nations* in Article 17,
14

15 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of unity between developed and less-developed countries involved in missions, as
16 outlined by the Brahimi Report of 2000,
17

18 *Applauding* the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) in a further attempt to integrate
19 women into peacekeeping efforts where culturally acceptable,
20

21 *Noting with satisfaction* the United Nations Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU), which was established by the
22 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in 2005 to maintain a state of oversight and discipline of
23 peacekeeping operations (PKOs),
24

25 *Fully endorsing* the distinction between Special Political Missions (SPMs) and PKOs in which SPMs are civilian
26 missions that are deployed for a limited duration to support Member States, and PKOs are defined by the United
27 Nations as impartial overseeing operations deployed into conflict-affected or post-conflict areas to provide security
28 while assisting with the transition from conflict to institutional stability,
29

30 *Recognizing* that 96% of peacekeeping personnel come from the developing world, according to the United Nations
31 Report outlining the top TTCs, and that such a structure is not sustainable for these states to subsidize peacekeeping,
32

33 *Concerned* by the inefficiency and the problems the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
34 Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) has brought, such as repeated cases of sexual abuse, violence,
35 and corruption, which directly affect the entire United Nations system as well the legitimacy of peacekeeping
36 officers,
37

38 *Guided* by the goals and principles put forward in the *Beijing Declaration* of 1995,
39

40 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of accountability on the part of United Nations peacekeeping forces and the ensuing
41 damage to the United Nations' credibility and effectiveness,
42

43 *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which recognizes the important status that women play in
44 peacekeeping,
45

46 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), which stressed that dialogue with civil society groups
47 established under United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanisms must be accessible to women and children
48 while maintaining an emphasis on regional cooperation and understanding,

49
50 *Deeply regretting* the alarming prevalence and under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of power by
51 United Nations peacekeeping forces and officials, according to Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),
52
53 *Recognizing* the DPKO Policy on Gender Equality in United Nations PKOs, which states that women and girls are
54 the main targets of sexual based violence by combatants,
55
56 *Emphasizing* that instances of abuse and exploitation of civilians by United Nations personnel should be prevented
57 at all times,
58
59 *Noting* that it can be difficult for male soldiers to gain trust of victims of SEA, especially when social and cultural
60 differences separate them from these victims,
61
62 *Deeply convinced* that legal, economic, and cultural barriers to women’s equal participation in peacekeeping exist,
63 and accepting that these barriers exist within Member States and the United Nations,
64
65 *Fully endorsing* the implementation of the United Nations Seven Point Action Plan by countries involved in post-
66 conflict reconstruction, established by the General Assembly to allocate 15% of post-conflict funds to projects
67 addressing the rights of women, advancing gender equality, and the empowerment of women,
68
69 *Recalling* the 2014 report “Why The United Nations Need More Female Peacekeepers,” which states that women
70 make up a mere 3% of United Nations peacekeeping military operations and 10% of United Nations peacekeeping
71 policing operations, and that furthering the presence of women in peacekeeping operations would make the women
72 and children affected in peacekeeping operations feel more comfortable while also decreasing the amount of
73 peacekeeper violence directed towards such parties,
74
75 *Noting with satisfaction* Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), which addressed the issue of sexual assault in
76 peacekeeping operations and pertaining investigations,
77
78 *Recognizing* that operations such as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United
79 Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), United Nations
80 Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNAMIK), and United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in
81 the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) have shown that female peacekeepers are able to overcome
82 cultural differences and establish contacts with local populations far easier than their male colleagues,
83
84 1. *Confirms* the necessity of working closely with local and national, official and nongovernmental peacekeeping
85 operations directly involved, through information sharing and coordinated action between high ranking officers,
86 so as to have a better understanding of the peacekeeping mission at hand and how to act accordingly;
87
88 2. *Calls upon* the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee to revisit the budget in order to allocate
89 more funds toward reimbursing Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs);
90
91 3. *Confirms* that PKOs and SPMs can only be effective by multilateral collaboration between Member States and
92 that the best way to do so is to expand means of communication and to ensure that all Member States have
93 adequate access to technology by:
94
95 a. Incorporating NGOs such as STEP (Solving The E-waste Problem);
96
97 b. Reusing electronic devices, so communication between peacekeeping missions and officers can be
98 greatly increased with little to no cost, as seen in missions enacted in West Africa;
99
100 4. *Requests* able Member States to collaborate together to contribute personnel, equipment, and other forms of aid
101 to enhance the efficiency and quality of PKOs and SPMs;
102
103 5. *Urges* the implementation of dialogues like the Women Peace Committees implemented in Kyrgyzstan, a
104 network of female activists who use diplomacy, dialogue and mediation to engage women in peacebuilding and

105 reconstruction, and to further education and involvement of local civilian women in the reconstruction and
106 peace processes;

- 107
- 108 6. *Recommends* further training be provided to peacekeeping police forces in Member States and Observer States,
109 such as general orientation of the objective of the mission, ethics in the mission, human rights standards, the
110 culture of the specific Member State, humanitarian law, among others, in order to build the capacity to enforce
111 the rule of law and defend human rights;
- 112
- 113 7. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to establish National Action Plans (NAP) to implement the
114 recommendations of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and encourage more women to participate in
115 peacekeeping missions, following the examples of the policies currently implemented by 57 Member States
116 which will include:
- 117
- 118 a. The development and implementation of national anti-discrimination laws and gender equality laws;
- 119
- 120 b. The implementation of programs to encourage more women in their country to enlist in military and
121 peacekeeping forces;
- 122
- 123 c. The proposal of more female nominees to key positions related to military forces in peacekeeping
124 operations such as head of mission and leading police commissioners;
- 125
- 126 d. The establishment of an independent committee to monitor and review this implementation process;
- 127
- 128 e. The assistance of all Member States with established national action plans in helping other Member
129 States implement their own national action plans;
- 130
- 131 8. *Suggests* the reform of the training in the selection processes in PKOs and SPMs by establishing more training
132 centers worldwide and incorporating both military training and cultural sensitivity training;
- 133
- 134 9. *Proposes* that United Nations deployments send more female military and police peacekeepers in areas where
135 their presence will improve the security of female civilians, based on consultations with the NGO Working
136 Group on Women, Peace and Security;
- 137
- 138 10. *Calls for* the strengthening of mission mechanisms for receiving complaints and tracking follow-up actions and
139 investigations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) for all involved United Nations personnel,
140 including uniformed, civilian, and volunteer;
- 141
- 142 11. *Endorses* initiatives in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Special
143 Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to assess the exploitation of children and any other forms of
144 abuse committed against them that are in direct violation of human rights;
- 145
- 146 12. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider these initiatives when proposing reforms regarding mechanisms of
147 peacekeeping operations, by ensuring that any SEA reports regarding minors must be shared with UNICEF and
148 child protection officers;
- 149
- 150 13. *Calls for* the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) to:
- 151
- 152 a. Establish an in-depth, five-year study into legal, economic, and social barriers to women's
153 participation in peacekeeping within Member States;
- 154
- 155 b. Investigate such hindrances to participation in military and police forces, upon consent of Member
156 States involved;
- 157
- 158 c. Address possible institutional barriers within the DPKO;
- 159

- 160 d. Observe Member States from which female peacekeepers come, and analyze how they encouraged
161 their participation;
162
- 163 14. *Requests* that the UNRISD produce a set of recommendations to alleviate or circumvent these barriers based on
164 their findings, and invites the UNRISD to share their findings and recommendations with the General Assembly
165 Plenary;
166
- 167 15. *Calls* for the examination of the effects of local PKO military bases on surrounding communities, particularly
168 incidents of sexual abuse, exploitation of women and children, and disruption of local economy;
169
- 170 16. *Requests* that all peacekeeping missions respect the needs of women and young girls in global areas where
171 women's security is most at risk, through measures:
172
- 173 a. Addressing the special requirements of women in refugee camps, particularly in nations with high rates
174 of sexual abuse;
175
- 176 b. Prosecuting crimes of sexual violence committed during conflict, administered through the TCC;
177
- 178 c. Protecting confidentiality of reports of all SEA cases for the safety and privacy of victims and
179 witnesses;
180
- 181 17. *Recommends* that the DPKO, in connection with UN-Women Regional Offices, hold discussions with focus
182 groups of local women, that include equal distribution of women from diverse social classes in conflict prior to
183 the mandate of peacekeeping missions, in order to address the needs of female civilians in the mandates of all
184 peacekeeping operations;
185
- 186 18. *Requests* that UN-Women Regional Offices deliver annual reports, using information gathered by the Secretary-
187 General's Database on Violence against Women, to address the areas where female peacekeepers are most
188 needed;
189
- 190 19. *Strongly encourages* regional cooperation for the long-term improvement of women's status in conflict areas, so
191 that female civilians can actively collaborate with the peacekeeping forces by:
192
- 193 a. Cooperating with UN-Women in order to specify key conflict or post-conflict areas that require the
194 highest degree of professional support for civilian women;
195
- 196 b. Implementing educational programs through NGOs such as Women's Education for Advancement and
197 Empowerment focusing on areas UN-Women recommended, such as, but not limited to:
198
- 199 i. Continued efforts to guarantee elementary numeric, linguistic, and health education;
200 ii. Practical and vocational training aiming for economic empowerment;
201 iii. Education on basic human rights and self-defense;
202
- 203 20. *Calls upon* peacekeeping missions as a whole to increase the scope of women's influence in peacekeeping
204 missions by 2025 to increase women peacekeepers in military operation by 7% and increase women
205 peacekeepers in police operations by 20% by encouraging women peacekeepers to take part in field missions, in
206 a manner that takes into consideration the cultural and religious beliefs regarding gender roles of host Member
207 States;
208
- 209 21. *Urges* for the violations mentioned in Security Council resolution 2272 (2015) to include all aspects of human
210 rights violations and pushes for corrective measures to be taken against such guilty parties in a manner that
211 encompasses OIOS to work with Member States to hold peacekeepers accountable for their violations;
212
- 213 22. *Recognizes* the need for increased communication between developed and lesser developed Member States to
214 increase reaction time for the securing of peace and security of all regions;
215

216 23. *Emphasizes* the importance for domestic and regional aid for Member States hosting PKOs and SPMs while
217 endorsing the development and implementation of shared materials and resources from contributing Member
218 States.



Code: GA4/RES/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 The *General Assembly Fourth Committee*,

2
3 *Reaffirming* Chapter 6, Article 34 of the *Charter of the United Nations* on addressing specific settlement of disputes
4 that allows the “Security Council to investigate emerging disputes, or any situation which might lead to international
5 friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the disputes or situation is likely
6 to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,”

7
8 *Acknowledging* the standards set for all United Nations employees by the United Nations Code of Conduct and
9 General Assembly Resolution 2006 (XIX) (1965), which establishes the Special Committee on Peacekeeping
10 Operations (C-34), to uphold efficiency, accountability, and integrity,

11
12 *Noting* that female peacekeepers have directly contributed to improved reporting of instances of violence against
13 women and to a corresponding decrease in the actual number of instances of such violence noted in the study carried
14 out by United Nations Dispatch based on a case study of an all women’s peacekeeping force in Liberia,

15
16 *Noting* the undeniable benefits of timely response by peacekeepers in order to reduce corruption and ensure mission
17 success overseen by United Nations forces,

18
19 *Concerned* with the integrity of United Nations peacekeeping forces and the broad mandates implemented to ensure
20 the welfare and protection of civilians as requested by General Assembly resolution 70/92,

21
22 *Acknowledging* the increasing need for healthcare resources following the aftermath of abuse against civilians in
23 peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs),

24
25 *Reaffirming* the suggestions for funding and the need to consolidate and better organize the administrative
26 organizations within peacekeeping operations and noting special attention to the lack of women peacekeepers and
27 the prevalence of sexual violence in PKOs and SPMs, as recommended in the Brahimi Report to consolidate
28 monetary resources in PKOs and SPMs,

29
30 *Reaffirming* the importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), “Women, peace and security,” to protect not
31 only women’s physical states, but also their mental and social well-being, and the need to build upon the Zeidi
32 Report’s handling and accountability of sexual violence cases in all United Nations Member States and United
33 Nations operations,

34
35 *Recognizing* the role United Nations PKOs can play in stabilizing conflict by solidifying governmental control and
36 maintaining territorial sovereignty as outlined in the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated
37 Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and the transition of oversight for the
38 Multinational Force for Central Africa (FOMAC) from the Council for Peace and Security to MINUSCA in 2013,

39
40 *Considering* Article 4 of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs Strategic Plan for 2016 to 2019, which
41 points that political solutions are key to preventing or resolving violent conflict and ensuring sustainable solutions,

42
43 *Applauding* the success of Pakistan’s use of military tribunals to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence of
44 peacekeepers stationed in Haiti following the 2011 earthquake,

45
46 *Noting* the preference of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to first investigate
47 crimes of sexual abuse domestically before entering into the jurisdiction of the ICC,

48

49 *Recalling* the Womens' Empowerment Principles, which underpin the necessity to improve the inclusion of women
50 in leadership positions and ground forces, alongside research conducted by Human Rights Watch highlights that the
51 presence of women aids in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peace negotiations, creates safer
52 environments for female civilians, and encourages the protection of women's rights,
53

54 *Noting* the additional support needed in areas of PKOs and SPMs made by the 2015 Report of an Independent
55 Review on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by International Peacekeeping Forces in the Central African Republic,
56

57 *Appalled by* the staggering numbers reported by Save the Children of over 6,600 children in Liberia and the over
58 24,500 infants in Cambodia fathered by the Blue Helmets and over 11,769 cases of rape just in the Congo in 2014,
59

- 60 1. *Calls upon* the Security Council and the United Nations Secretariat to be more engaged in the early stage of
61 disputes to ensure that appropriate mediation and prevention efforts are in place to prevent expansion of the
62 disputes by:
 - 63 a. Inviting the Secretary-General to work in close consultation with the regional groups such as the
64 African Union, Arab League, Pacific Regional Forum, and European Union to craft early warning
65 initiatives in preventing emerging disputes;
66
 - 67 b. Taking into account the urgency to revitalize Regional Ad Hoc Working Groups of Security Council
68 on conflict prevention and resolution;
69
 - 70 c. Reinforcing the deployment of peace and development advisors of the United Nations country team for
71 the prevention of incipient crises;
72
- 73 2. *Urges* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Policy and Training Division (PET) to establish its
74 own separate and specific comprehensive code of conduct for the entire DPKO that upholds the current United
75 Nations Code of Conduct by:
 - 76 a. Directing attention to the importance of prevention in the establishment of a pacifistic solution to
77 conflict;
78
 - 79 b. Promoting the sovereignty of each Member State and the fundamental right of self-determination
80 embodied in the Charter;
81
 - 82 c. Strengthening international law by respecting prohibition on the use of force;
83
- 84 3. *Implores* peacekeepers and peacekeeping organizations, both local and international, to uphold United Nations
85 standards and hold their own peacekeepers accountable in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA);
86
- 87 4. *Suggests* the creation of an ad-hoc advisory committee to conduct research on the efficiency, sustainability, and
88 effectiveness of PKOs and SPMs on a regional basis and make that reaserch available to the General Assembly
89 Fourth Committee;
90
- 91 5. *Requests* Human Rights Watch to hold a yearly civilian census to monitor complaints and implement domestic
92 and international punishment procedures for perpetrators;
93
- 94 6. *Urges* nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), especially those in the local areas of PKOs and SPMs to
95 provide survivors of physical and mental harm with the necessary material and mental health services;
96
- 97 7. *Requests* the allocation of \$50 million through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary
98 Questions (ACABQ) in advance of the Security Council's PKOs as recommended in the Brahimi Report by:
 - 99 a. Urging the creation of a reserve of emergency funds to go to newly established PKOs and SPMs;
100

- 104 b. Emphasizing the need for the creation of a reserve of material resources and administrative personnel,
105 especially to regions of heavy conflict, alongside donations of humanitarian supplies within the first
106 six to twelve weeks of the conflict;
107
- 108 c. Encouraging Member States to allocate a percentage of their yearly funds already donated to the
109 United Nations to be specifically donated to the DPKO;
110
- 111 d. Urging the donation of resources needed for medical, physical, and psychological assistance to
112 survivors of emergency situations, markedly, cases of sexual violence;
113
- 114 e. Encouraging member states to support PKOs and SPMs through:
115
- 116 i. Monetary donations;
117 ii. Experienced and exemplary troops for training;
118 iii. Material and administrative resources recognized by the Annual Committee to Address the
119 Changing Scope of Peacekeeping as being necessary to appropriately respond and resolve
120 conflict internationally;
121
- 122 8. *Encourages* the Member States to develop national action plans according to the Brahimi Report, as well as the
123 Principles and the Guidelines of the Peacekeeping Operations to further increase the political will by:
124
- 125 a. Supporting the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of
126 Political Affairs to increase credibility, transparency and overall effectiveness of the electoral process
127 within Member States;
128
- 129 b. Calling upon the increased involvement of women within both policy decision making and various
130 political institutions;
131
- 132 c. Encouraging the work of Member States to set up participatory institutions and structures to increase
133 dialogue amongst various groups within the Member States;
134
- 135 d. Emphasizing the need for the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and the Inter-
136 Agency/Interdepartmental Framework which improved the interdepartmental contacts to plan long-
137 and short-term conflict prevention strategies by inviting Member States to offer political and financial
138 support;
139
- 140 9. *Recommends* the expansion of the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security by the Interagency
141 Network on Women and Gender Equality in locations of PKOs and SPMs by:
142
- 143 a. Noting that, although, the taskforce includes representatives from over 20 different departments of the
144 United Nations, there are still dozens that are not included;
145
- 146 b. Requesting at least 30% of the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security be made up of
147 female employees trained by the PET;
148
- 149 c. Inviting local NGOs to work alongside the PET in assisting in the sensitivity training of peacekeepers,
150 DPKO employees, and local military and police forces;
151
- 152 10. *Recommends* that the Security Council consults regional groups within the United Nations to identify regionally
153 based international peacekeeping and peacemaking forces operating in areas of conflict, such as FOMAC and
154 the Regional Task Force of the African Union on the Lord's Resistance Army, and attempts to achieve
155 cooperation between local and United Nations peacekeeping operations by:
156
- 157 a. Requesting specific, relevant information about developing military situations and critical threats to
158 civilian populations from local strategic oversight bodies;
159

- 160 b. Providing advisory resources and oversight to regional forces upon request by regional forces;
161
162 c. Establishing reciprocal information and best-practice sharing between the oversight bodies of the
163 United Nations and regional peacekeeping forces;
164
165 d. Endorsing the deployment of expert United Nations peacekeeping forces involved in the training of
166 peacekeepers to nations repeatedly entangled in civil conflict, with the purpose of recruiting natives as
167 permanent peacekeeping forces;
168
- 169 11. *Further recommends* the creation of regional task forces to increase cooperation between regional forces and
170 foreign peacekeepers in order to establish safe images and strong relationships between civilians and
171 peacekeeping forces;
172
- 173 12. *Urges* Member States to prosecute perpetrators of sexual crimes and physical and mental abuse of civilians in
174 PKO and SPM zones in their military courts;
175
- 176 13. *Encourages* the implementation of independent sexual assault investigation panels in all United Nations
177 peacekeeping mandates, modeled after an existing panel in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated
178 Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) by:
179
- 180 a. Proposing that when registering a complaint, the PET representatives or the Conduct and Discipline
181 Unit (CDU) officers transmit it directly to those panels, which will decide if it can be the object of a
182 lawsuit;
183
- 184 b. Emphasizing proper training of military forces on codes of conduct to ensure that prosecutors do not
185 become perpetrators themselves, holding military leaders accountable for actions of soldiers under
186 their command, with the consequence of being tried in domestic military courts;
187
- 188 14. *Urges* Member States, especially those major monetary contributors to PKOs and, SPMs and development
189 institutions like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, to establish scholarship programs allocated
190 to local NGOs and schools, especially in countries that contribute the most troops (TCCs), such as India,
191 Pakistan, and Bangladesh, in order to provide female locals with monetary and educational incentives to join
192 peacekeeping operations by:
193
- 194 a. Requesting local NGOs to present at primary, secondary, and higher educational institutions;
195
- 196 b. Urging the gradual integration of women by setting up a minimum goal of a 5% increase of female
197 personnel from each Member State to contribute to the PKO and SPM workforce within the first two
198 years of new and already established PKOs and SPMs;
199
- 200 c. Further recommending that all Members States strengthen their diplomatic and economic relationships
201 with other member states and the aforementioned development institutions;
202
- 203 15. *Requests* the appointment of a representatives from the PET to be permanently stationed in all DPKO field
204 offices for the duration of the peacekeeping operation by:
205
- 206 a. Expressing the need for the PET representative to answer all cases of sexual violence complaints
207 against bodily integrity where cultural norms prevent male peacekeepers from assisting in cases of
208 sexual violence against women;
209
- 210 b. Calling upon the PET representatives to hold monthly trainings of UN personnel and peacekeepers,
211 namely, speaking with female locals about reporting and assistance services;
212
- 213 c. Instructing the PET representative to hold monthly meetings to address civilian complaints and
214 recommendations, noting special attention to issues of sexual violence and bodily harm against
215 women;

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16. *Requests* that the Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict be implemented in current peacekeeping mandates in order to enforce the Conduct and Discipline Units (CDUs) of PKOs and SPMs by:
- a. Advising that the DPKO issue a comprehensive report on CDU missions and personnel of all PKOs and SPMs;
 - b. Recommending that CDU officers promptly report incidences of sexual assault to the PET and local and international NGOs to ensure that cases are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted by the home states and are condemned by the international community;
 - c. Requesting surveys to be conducted once a year by local and international NGOs on the female personnel's experience during PKOs and SPMs in order to react appropriately handle gender biases and sexual harassment cases;
 - d. Instructing local NGOs and the DPKO to allocate funds and resources for the survivors of sexual violence and the children that are a result of the assaults.



Code: GA4/RES/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of diplomatic measures in the prevention of conflicts in accordance with Security
4 Council resolution 2171 (2014),

5
6 *Taking note of* Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) to establish stronger cooperation between regional
7 organizations and the United Nations in peacebuilding initiatives,

8
9 *Recalling* the United Nations Secretary-General's report on overall policy matters pertaining to special political
10 missions, which states that strong and effective partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations has been a
11 central objective for special political missions (SPMs) for the past decade,

12
13 *Confident* in the mandate of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), which is to review
14 peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

15
16 *Bearing in mind* the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Peacekeeping Training
17 Programme (UNITAR-PTP), which highlights in their mission statement the establishment of peacekeeping training
18 and educational programs that enhance the comprehension and proficiencies of individuals, groups, and institutions,

19
20 *Noting with approval* the current work of the Peace and Stability Operations, Training and Education Workshops
21 (PSOTEW) emphasizing the importance of identifying and implementing peace and stabilization training and
22 education best practices,

23
24 *Observing* Security Council resolution 2086 (2012), which emphasizes the importance of proper peacekeeper
25 training and the need for the availability of specialized training for peacekeepers in order to meet the regional
26 requirements of peacekeeping missions,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the fact that three-fourths of peacekeepers originate from developing countries and that not all
29 Member States can contribute in a comparable manner to PKOs and SPMs,

- 30
31 1. *Affirms* that combative PKOs and SPMs are a last resort in the prevention and resolution of conflict and crisis
32 situations;
- 33
34 2. *Establishes* an ad hoc committee that reports to and advises the General Assembly Fourth Committee, C-34, and
35 the Security Council in order to:
- 36
37 a. Incorporate regional representation for better implementation for PKOs and SPMs;
- 38
39 b. Assess particular needs of the considered regions that would be housing these missions financially and
40 other wise;
- 41
42 c. Be supported by the afore mentioned committees in the implementation and review of the committee
43 and partnership with the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operation;
- 44
45 3. *Recommends* that the seats within this ad hoc committee are allocated equally among United Nations designated
46 regions paying special attentions to small island developing states;
- 47

- 48 4. *Invites* Member States within designated regions to vote upon the representative of their region will serve a five
49 year term under the supervision of C-34;
50
- 51 5. *Supports* more effective training for peacekeepers according to the recommendations made by the ad hoc
52 committee, in order to better prepare them for the particular needs of the interventions, tailoring to specific
53 regions and situations in collaboration with UNITAR-PTP;
54
- 55 6. *Emphasizes* the importance of proper training by establishing region specific workshops housed in the areas in
56 which the missions will take place, in order to ensure the effectiveness of each peacekeepers assignment in
57 conjunction with PSOTEW;
58
- 59 7. *Recognizes* the necessity of fully utilizing experts within their specialties to properly train peacekeepers on the
60 incorporation of niche capacities according to the needs of any regions, such as but not limited to:
61
- 62 a. Explosive ordinance disposal units;
 - 63
 - 64 b. Nuclear, biological, and chemical protection capability;
 - 65
- 66 8. *Encourages* Member States to further their participation in PKOs and SPMs by any available means to them,
67 disregarding demographic, financial and geographic size, such as:
68
- 69 a. Financial contributions;
 - 70
 - 71 b. Military personnel;
 - 72
 - 73 c. Logistic personnel;
 - 74
 - 75 d. Material resources such as first aid, transportation vehicles, food, clothing, water, and other primary
76 needs.



Code: GA4/RES/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the Chapter VI of the *Charter of the United Nations* on the pacific settlement of disputes and its
4 declaration that “the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of
5 international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation,
6 arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements other peaceful means of their own
7 choice,”

8

9 *Further acknowledging* the importance of preserving national sovereignty in accordance with Article 2, Clause 7 of
10 the Charter, which states that “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the UN to intervene in
11 matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit
12 such matters to settlement under the present Charter,”

13

14 *Regretting* the 1,803 peacekeepers that have died while on duty since 2000,

15

16 *Deeply convinced* that an increase in surveillance of peacekeeping activities will lead to a more accountable and
17 transparent peacekeeping force,

18

19 *Recognizing* the benefits of satellite-based technology information gathering and sharing for the socio-economic
20 development of conflict states and regions,

21

22 *Further recognizing* the benefits of satellite-based technologies in ensuring transparency and accountability relating
23 to peacekeeping and special political missions (SPMs),

24

25 *Noting* the contribution of satellite-based technology to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 of sustainable
26 cities and communities as a means of promoting sustainable peace and development within a region or state,

27

28 *Recognizing* with pleasure existing cooperation with the United Nations to make Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs)
29 and SPMs more efficient,

30

31 *Recalling* the need to address SDG 9 on “building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization
32 and fostering innovation” and the necessity to include this goal within PKOs through the advancement of sustainable
33 technology,

34

35 *Further recalling* the need to address SDG 17 on “revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development”
36 through the formation of coalitions between inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental
37 organizations (NGOs), regional cooperation, as well as all relevant Member States and their involvement in
38 Peacekeeping Operations,

39

40 *Promoting* the cooperation between countries that use outer space and the adherence to space regulations set forth by
41 United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA),

42

43 *Realizing* that peacekeeping operations often face a lack of energy resources,

44

45 *Further realizing* the need for funding and collaboration on the usage of unmanned unarmed drone technology and
46 long distance communication,

47

48 *Acknowledging* the necessity for other committees such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-
49 34) to include SPMs and PKOs in discussion,
50

51 *Taking into account* the Performance Peacekeeping report which states that “Missions frequently lack a wide range
52 of the very capabilities now considered by most militaries, law enforcement agencies and international organizations
53 to be minimally necessary to operate effectively,”
54

55 *Appreciating* the efforts of the United Nations Information Centers to provide data in regards to the comprehensive
56 review of PKOs and SPMs,
57

58 *Acknowledging* the New Horizon initiative established in 2014 by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and its work with
59 United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Services (DFS) and
60 recognizing the importance of review and reporting of these bodies to all Member States,
61

62 *Noting* with satisfaction the efforts of the New Horizon initiative with their periodic in-depth reporting, serving as a
63 cornerstone of Member State partnership agenda,
64

65 *Referencing* the work done by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and the drafting of
66 the 1974 BRS agreement on the *Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals*
67 *Transmitted by Satellite*, where it specifies that “signals distributed on territories carry short excerpts of the program
68 carried by the emitted signal, consisting of reports of current events, but only to the extent justified by the
69 informatory purpose of such excerpts,”
70

71 *Emphasizing* the importance of promoting technological development and information sharing through cooperation
72 and coordination with the DPKO, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development
73 (CSTD), and the DFS,
74

- 75 1. *Proposes* the use of satellite technology in the surveillance of PKOs and surrounding territories through
76 utilization of existing satellites and the formation of satellite data receiving stations made possible by:
 - 77
 - 78 a. The creation of multilateral coalitions between the United Nations COPUOS, IGOs such as but not
79 limited to the European Space Agency (ESA) and the International Telecommunications Satellite
80 Organization (INTELSAT), the regional governments and interested Member States, keeping in mind
81 national sovereignty;
82
 - 83 b. The provision of training workshops to affected Member States and surrounding and interested
84 territories on the proper collection and comprehension of the satellite data received hosted by the
85 different organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
86 (UNESCO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to develop a curriculum for
87 peacekeepers at United Nations University (UNU) regarding the usage of satellite and drone
88 technologies for defensive peacekeeping operations;
89
 - 90 c. Funding from budgetary allocations by the United Nations as well as financial support received from
91 interested organizations such as ESA, European Telecommunications Satellite Organization
92 (EUTELSAT), ITU, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in order to improve
93 the monitoring of conflict zones and terrorist attack sites with collaboration of host countries, NGOs,
94 and intergovernmental organizations such as INTELSAT;
95
- 96 2. *Requests* that the DPKO works with United Nations organizations, such as the UNOOSA, as well as other
97 NGOs within a state/region to utilize satellite-based data and information to:
 - 98
 - 99 a. Monitor the activity of grounded peacekeeping troops within a state or region;
100
 - 101 b. Accumulate data and analyze the dynamics of a conflict zone to develop comprehensive and efficient
102 stratagems before sending in peacekeepers;
103

- 104 c. Promote sustainable socio-economic development in a conflicted region/state through information-
105 sharing databases such as United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster
106 Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as well as increased funding for national space
107 programs that can monitor maritime traffic and mitigate natural disasters through:
108
- 109 i. Endorsing the use of technology donated by developed nations as to not put financial strain on
110 developing nations and also to give more nations the opportunity to utilize such technology;
 - 111 ii. Cooperating with the Security Council in regards to funding technology advancement to
112 maintain and build peacekeeping through the African, Caribbean and Pacific Science and
113 Technology Program in order to put emphasis on promoting innovation and to more
114 effectively achieve sustainable development goals;
 - 115
 - 116 d. Monitor conflict zones and terrorists attack sites with collaboration of host countries NGOs and IGOs
117 such as INTELSAT;
 - 118
- 119 3. *Recommends* that satellite-based data gathering technologies be promoted by the DPKO in conflicted states and
120 regions in order to reduce violence and poverty through socio-economic development and encourages Member
121 States to utilize defense-oriented technology during PKOs in order to protect the safety and sovereignty of
122 conflicted states and their populations within conflicted regions;
123
- 124 4. *Calls upon* Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to further provide wide scale transparency and accountability
125 regarding the activities of their peacekeepers through:
126
- 127 a. An annual summit by the C-34 from all participating Member States specifically on utilizing satellite-
128 based technologies, including communications systems and non-weaponized drones;
 - 129
 - 130 b. The involvement of the United Nations Information Centre into further peacekeeping operations;
 - 131
- 132 5. *Suggests* the initiative to donate larger budgetary amounts by willing and able developed nations for the
133 advancement of technology within peacekeeping activities;
134
- 135 6. *Encourages* cooperation and open dialogue with the Security Council to further:
136
- 137 a. Increase efficiency in funding peacekeeping and supporting peacekeeping missions collaborating with
138 the General Assembly Fifth Committee;
 - 139
 - 140 b. Improve technology to detect and neutralize improvised explosive devices in territories that require
141 peacekeeping operations;
 - 142
 - 143 c. Recommend the addition of a fifth pillar in the Global Field Support Strategy that would include a
144 communication framework;
 - 145
 - 146 d. Strengthen the cooperation between these bodies, the DPKO and the DFS to ensure the evaluation and
147 review of peacekeeping missions to ensure transparency and effective use of peacekeeping personnel;
 - 148
- 149 7. *Highly recommends* the United Nations and its PKOs to open dialogue with regional, non-United Nations
150 peacekeeping forces when utilizing new and advanced technology, so that their regional concerns may be taken
151 into consideration when specific forms of technology may present potential harm by:
152
- 153 a. Creating panel discussions with commanding officers of peacekeeping forces and other military or
154 political figures in a particular region, such as the African Union International Support Mission to the
155 Central African Republic (MISCA);
 - 156
 - 157 b. Reporting the concerns over technology as discovered by these panels to the General Assembly Fourth
158 Committee for information collection purposes in order to aid future missions;
 - 159

- 160 c. Establishing a 21st Century Technology Adoption Panel modeled similarly to the “Expert Panel on
161 Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping,” to give yearly recommendations in the form of
162 regionally focused reports to the Security Council that evaluate the use of both emergent and formerly
163 utilized technology and how this technology may impact PKOs, in terms of both the benefits and
164 detriments to specific regions, and also concerns of practical implementation of new technology;
165
- 166 d. Encouraging the Secretary General to utilize its office of the Special Rapporteur for Democratic and
167 Equitable International Order to operate and oversee the aforementioned expert panels in a timely and
168 efficient manner so as not to impede the process of PKOs and to distribute the panel’s reports to the
169 Security Council and General Assembly Fourth Committee;
170
- 171 8. *Requests* use of non-weaponized drone technology, whereas the use of drones will be:
172
- 173 a. To inspect conflict zones which will ensure peacekeeper safety as it places them away from harm;
174
- 175 b. Operating strictly for intelligence based purposes within the jurisdiction of the peacekeeping operation
176 itself;
177
- 178 9. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the DPKO, the CSTD, and the DFS in terms of:
179
- 180 a. Co-developing technologies to facilitate the communication, information sharing and information
181 gathering between peacekeepers as well as with endangered civilians;
182
- 183 b. Sharing communication and information systems as well as information gathering tools already being
184 used by national militaries with the United Nations for peacekeeping purposes;
185
- 186 10. *Declares* that no peacekeeping missions should be without alternative energy sources, especially in those
187 countries where energy is scarce;
188
- 189 11. *Encourages* NGOs such as the World Energy Council to provide basic electrical and gas needs to the PKO if
190 not adequately provided by the host country and further recommends interested United Nations Member States
191 to also aid in the supply of adequate energy resources if necessary.



Code: GA4/RES/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Endorsing* the principles anchored in the *Charter of the United Nations*, particularly Chapter I, Article I and its
4 commitment to improve collective measures in peacekeeping and peace operations,

5
6 *Reiterating* Chapter VIII of the Charter and its commitment and respect to the principles of political independence,
7 sovereign equality, and territorial integrity of all states in conducting all peacekeeping activities, as outlined in
8 Security Council resolution 2185 (2014),

9
10 *Recognizing* with pleasure the multilateral cooperation of Member States with the Department of Peacekeeping
11 Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS), who facilitate Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),

12
13 *Acknowledging* the collective contribution of regional organizations and recognizing their primary responsibility for
14 the maintaining of international peace and security as stated in Security Council resolutions 2167 (2014) and 2086
15 (2016),

16
17 *Further recalling* the importance of peacebuilding activities in both PKOs and special political missions (SPMs) as
18 stated in General Assembly resolution 60/180,

19
20 *Supporting* General Assembly resolutions 69/95 (2014) and 70/92 (2015) on the Comprehensive Review of Special
21 Political Missions regarding the enhanced exchange of information within the United Nations as well as between the
22 United Nations, Member States, and regional organizations,

23
24 *Encouraged by* the Report of the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in United Nations peacekeeping,
25 stating that technology and communication must be further developed in all peacekeeping missions,

26
27 *Recognizing* the difficulties of integrating modern technology in former PKOs and SPMs and taking note of the high
28 importance of having information accessibility in order to deploy successful missions and operations,

29
30 *Recognizing further* the benefits outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/195 of satellite-based technology for
31 information gathering and sharing towards the socio-economic development of states and regions who are
32 vulnerable to conflict,

33
34 *Noting further* the need for greater cultural sensitivity and gender equality in the Civil Affairs Handbook, as well as
35 within the DPKO itself,

36
37 *Recalling* the ideals held by the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* regarding the empowerment and
38 inclusion of women within peacekeeping and the peacebuilding process,

39
40 *Welcoming* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recommendation to foster peaceful, just, and inclusive
41 societies that are free from fear and violence and the Target 5 of Goal 5 for the eradication of gender discrimination
42 and provision of equal opportunities for leadership,

43
44 *Alarmed by* widespread allegations and evidence of sexual assault and rape by peacekeepers in current United
45 Nations peacekeeping mandates, as noted by Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),

46

47 *Drawing attention to* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which highlights the importance of women's role in
48 the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response,
49 and in post-conflict reconstruction,
50
51 *Realizing* that the issues of women's rights are critical to the contribution towards the progression of gender equality
52 in peacekeeping and peace operations,
53
54 *Recalling* Security Council resolutions 1889 (2009) and 1820 (2008), which call for the safeguarding of women and
55 children during peacekeeping and peace operations,
56
57 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 49/37 which requests the Secretary-General to develop training
58 materials and a wide range of measures that can assist Member States in taking responsibility for contributing
59 culturally-sensitive, highly-trained peacekeeping officers,
60
61 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 61/266 which stresses the importance of providing materials, training, and
62 increased financial support in PKOs,
63
64 *Further recalling* the *Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* of 2005,
65 which notes the importance of linguistic diversity and its fundamental relation to cultural diversity as well as the
66 important role of eliminating communication barriers in peace missions,
67
68 *Recalling* the differences in training standards according to the Brahimi Report and the need for training centers in
69 the regional and international community for standards,
70
71 *Noting* with concern the difficulties in effectively prosecuting United Nations peacekeepers and other officials
72 serving in peacekeeping mandates for crimes committed within the DPKO,
73
74 *Fully aware* of the need to reform the peacekeeping mandate as noted in General Assembly resolution 64/633, the
75 New Horizon Initiative report, which states that it takes six months to start peacekeeping operations in order to
76 promote efficient tasks which help save innocent civilian lives,
77
78 *Aware of* the Secretary-General report No Exit Without Strategy and the importance of the inclusion of detailed exit-
79 strategies in mandates,
80
81 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of robust mandates that do not reflect the reality of SPMs and PKOs, as expressed in
82 Security Council resolution 2100 (2013),
83
84 *Reminding* Member States that the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations Report indicates the
85 importance of political mandates of peacekeeping operations in the role of international peace,
86
87 *Recognizing* the significance of institutional change, pre-given State consent regarding the deployment of
88 Peacekeeping Troops (PKT) as emphasized in the Capstone Doctrine,
89
90 1. *Recognizes* the further effort to improve transparency and joint-usage of data collection, gathered during PKOs,
91 while ensuring that any information collected is the property of the United Nations alone and this data:
92
93 a. Has to be protected and stored by the United Nations Field Information Services Section (FIS);
94
95 b. Will be managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
96
97 c. Will be analyzed and utilized solely for the use of peace missions including PKOs and SPMs;
98
99 2. *Welcomes* national and regional initiatives through Member States' peacebuilding funds which will invest in
100 technologies and provide resources to be used in PKOs, SPMs, and peacebuilding operations;
101

- 102 3. *Encourages* cooperation of the DPKO and the DFS with regional organizations and Member States in the
103 following ways:
104
- 105 a. Collaboration on the co-development, as well as the sharing of technologies and technical devices
106 which emphasize on communication;
107
 - 108 b. Exchange of data and information in regard to current PKOs and SPMs through annual meetings as
109 well as through the use of equipment in order to improve our knowledge and our efficiency;
110
 - 111 c. Data collected within the framework of this resolution falls under the category of sensitive, classified
112 or highly classified data and it will remain protected and will only be used with regard to respective
113 PKOs and SPMs;
114
 - 115 d. To support greater collaboration between United Nations peacekeeping and already existing regional
116 peacekeeping forces like the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to
117 better facilitate the exchange of information and universalization of standards for peacekeeping
118 everywhere, especially in terms of human rights and development education;
119
 - 120 e. To foster mutually beneficial and cordial relationships between peacekeepers and residents in mission
121 areas through the extension of rotational cycles of personnel and materiel, resulting in more stable
122 operations;
123
- 124 4. *Urges* the committee to consider an increased deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in order to
125 facilitate surveillance and aid troops on the ground while limiting the role of said systems strictly to the
126 gathering of information;
127
- 128 5. *Advocates* further clarification on national rules and regulations restricting the United Nations from operating
129 UAV's during peacekeeping missions;
130
- 131 6. *Appreciates* non-invasive advanced connected technologies such as geo-locating and satellites that are able to
132 monitor the vitals and the position of United Nations troops in conflicted areas to be used by reinforcement
133 troops and emergency personnel with programs such as handheld digital reporting devices for:
134
- 135 a. The prospect of these connected advanced technologies requires a collective fund and collaboration
136 across the international boundaries;
137
 - 138 b. The United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) will work
139 closely with Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to govern the transparency
140 of the information by these technologies;
141
 - 142 c. Discussion of the creation of an international framework to govern the use of satellite derived
143 information for peacekeeping;
144
- 145 7. *Calls upon* the DPKO to update their Civil Affairs Handbook to include culture and gender-sensitive practices,
146 to be applied through:
147
- 148 a. Workshops and training camps operated and developed by the DPKO and DFS;
149
 - 150 b. Active peacekeeping operations, carried out by the DFS;
151
- 152 8. *Suggesting* that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) includes cultural-sensitivity in their
153 annual session;
154
- 155 9. *Emphasizes* a partnership among the DPKO, UN-Women and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
156 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase endeavors to facilitate educational institutions for women in
157 younger generation to focus on programs and activities which enhance their abilities of peacebuilding and

- 158 diplomacy, so as to increase the number of female peacekeepers, in peacekeeping operations by increasing their
159 viability as candidates through:
- 160
- 161 a. Recommending a joint panel between the DPKO and UN-Women with NGOs to draft specific reports
162 on the role of women in peacekeeping;
- 163
- 164 b. Building institutions that encourage women to take courses relating to bridging the gap between
165 ethnicity and religion;
- 166
- 167 c. Providing efficient simulation training of peacekeepers to ameliorate their understanding of public
168 diplomacy, and conflict negotiation;
- 169
- 170 d. Offering various safety and risk management training for peacekeepers to ensure the well-being of
171 peacekeepers in their daily duties in conflict zones;
- 172
- 173 10. *Encourages* further assistance during the psychological recovery of victims of sexual assault or gender
174 discrimination through local support groups that are culturally adapt to be:
- 175
- 176 a. Available through the PKO on location partnering with the local law enforcement to see through the
177 prosecution of perpetrators;
- 178
- 179 b. Reviewed by the DPKO in order to follow through with previous cases via a one year follow up, to
180 enact accountability on the part of the DPKO pertaining to the individual's recovery as well as holding
181 the DPKO accountable;
- 182
- 183 11. *Calls upon* Member States to expand current national punitive frameworks to apply to contributing peace
184 mission personnel, with the same standards to apply for military and civilian personnel in misconduct situations
185 to be enforced by the United Nations Conduct and Discipline Unit for greater effectiveness and oversight
186 capabilities in order to more effectively address breaches of Conduct Code involving sexual assault;
- 187
- 188 12. *Encourages* investigation into potential misconduct and the creation of sexual assault investigation panels,
189 comprised of experts from local, regional, and international levels to be established within all United Nations
190 peacekeeping mandates that would:
- 191
- 192 a. Submit a report by the investigator under the DPKO to be sent to the Security Council to recommend
193 corrective actions to be taken against the offender;
- 194
- 195 b. Be modeled after an existing sexual assault panel in existence within United Nations Multidimensional
196 Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA);
- 197
- 198 13. *Encourages* continued use of regional and national training centers for the enhancement of standards through
199 programs under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as well as
200 regional initiatives such as the Training Enhancement of the International Security Forces Training School
201 (EIFORCES) to:
- 202
- 203 a. Assess, address, counter and offer aid, should occurrences of sexual assault and gender discrimination
204 arise in PKO areas that involve United Nations peacekeepers;
- 205
- 206 b. Create minimum levels for regional and international peacekeeping standards;
- 207
- 208 14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the Security Council to proactively employ the Office of Internal Oversight
209 Services (OIOS) to investigate potential misconduct in PKOs and SPMs by including OIOS staff within mission
210 deployment;
- 211
- 212 15. *Encourages* the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) to work with NGOs such as the NGO Working Group on
213 Women, Peace, and Security, and civil society organizations approved by the United Nations Non-

- 214 Governmental Liaison Service to utilize the unique ability of SPMs to educate on human rights' violations such
215 as female genital mutilation and other persistent cultural-based abuses of those rights;
216
- 217 16. *Invites* a review of all active United Nations SPM budgets and reallocate staff and resources based on the
218 viability and necessity of each mission which has completed its mandated tasks;
219
- 220 17. *Highlights* the need for Administering Powers and the affected populations to allow the presence of Special
221 Political Missions and peacebuilding efforts within NSGTs;
222
- 223 18. *Requests* that the DPA and the DPKO Policy, Evaluation and Training Division cooperate to develop better
224 educational programmes and standards for the implementation of more effective rule of law and state-building
225 mechanisms, for both pre- and post-conflict situations, that the peacebuilding process is so reliant upon;
226
- 227 19. *Implores* the DPKO to collaborate with the Red Cross to develop more stringent and comprehensive standards
228 for the description and evaluation of unstable environments;
229
- 230 20. *Encourages* reform to current Security Council mandates through an analytic metric, the Qualified Quadrant
231 Mission Analysis (Q2MA), that will classify mandates based on political and military interaction for the
232 inclusion of conditional clauses in Security Council mandates for any shift of the missions between quadrants
233 for:
234
- 235 a. The ability to adapt to new circumstances with an already existing detailed plan how to react with to
236 changes in an appropriate way;
237
- 238 b. Classifications of conditional clauses to use in means of efficiency to ensure time effective practices;
239
- 240 c. Ways to ensure extensive political efforts do not lead to the creation of a new mandate;
241
- 242 d. The Y-axis of the quadrant system will show military interaction and X-Axis will show political
243 interaction;
244
- 245 e. The movement towards X means higher political interaction and movement towards Y will mean
246 higher military interaction;
247
- 248 21. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General establishes an additional High-level Panel on the United Nations Peace
249 Operations, as the original was crucial in concluding that peacekeeping operations must be properly resourced
250 and equipped, and will:
251
- 252 a. Operate under clear, legitimate and achievable mandates;
253
- 254 b. Convene semi-annually for a period of ten years to issue a report to the Secretary-General;
255
- 256 c. Continue the legacy of the original and expand upon its recommendations;
257
- 258 22. *Strongly supports* the international community to create an effective coordination between the DFS and DPKO
259 through information communication technologies (ICTS) by creating the sub-office called the Distribution of
260 Accountability Reformation Reserves of Moderation and Assessment (DARRMA) by:
261
- 262 a. Reviewing the accountability mechanisms as stated previously;
263
- 264 b. Reforming the DPKO in means of efficiency and classification of SPMs in order to assure that each
265 post conflict zone be handled sufficiently;
266
- 267 c. Moderating with the insight of the non-governmental organization of Amnesty International to enhance
268 transparency within peacekeeping operations and the DPKO;
269

- 270 d. Assessing PKO and SPMs through mandatory tri-annual reports to the Secretary-General, regional
271 blocs that hold the peacekeepers, and the UNCAC;
272
- 273 e. Reserving peacekeeping military personnel in order to increase United Nations peacekeeping forces
274 supplied by the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) for the deployment of
275 peacekeepers in cases that call for a rapid response, as determined by consent, which may be given by
276 any member of the United Nations in possession of at least non-member observer status, creating a
277 stand-by platoon to implement peacekeeping operations as quickly as possible;
278
- 279 23. *Emphasizes* the dire need for the implementation of more robust mandates with a clear political framework to
280 guide parties in conflict and ensure proper updating and regional assessment for peacekeepers in order to:
281
- 282 a. Include direction within mandates to train peacekeeping personnel, especially police and non-military
283 personnel, in the local laws and governance of the region or regions of deployment, so that they are
284 better able to respect and support the existing authorities and frameworks with the interest security
285 sector reform of promoting national ownership of the peace process;
286
- 287 b. Establish mechanisms that promote the fair trial by relevant local authorities of individual
288 peacekeepers who have broken or disrespected the laws or customs of the region within which they are
289 operating, as approved by regional authorities recognized as legitimate by the United Nations, for
290 active-duty peacekeepers within active operations;
291
- 292 c. Recommend the logistical support of local authorities to ensure human rights and post conflict
293 peacebuilding measures through the implementation of an assistance brigade which will:
294
- 295 i. Be overseen by the United Nations Human Rights Council, *United Nations Convention*
296 *Against Corruption*, and the DPKO;
297
- 298 ii. Adhere to Member States' requests regardless of observing and non-observing powers in
299 order to ensure Member States' sovereignty;
300
- 301 iii. Aid in ensuring unilateral relations within Member States;
302
- 303 iv. Be funded by Member States as stated in earlier resolutions as well as in Article 17 of the
304 Charter;
305
- 306 24. *Recommends* the further utilization of the United Nations Peacekeeping Training Manual, and implement
307 regional experts in language and cultural training to be consulted through the training under the manual, which
308 includes language training in PKOs and SPMs as well as cultural sensitivity training;
309
- 310 25. *Reconfirms* policies and practices of cooperation that can provide mutual benefit to all those involved, as well as
311 those that ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the national ownership of peace
312 and security of member states;
313
- 314 26. *Calls for* specificity in the development of mandates by C-34 and the Security Council, respectively, for both
315 SPMs and PKOs in establishing and confirming distinctions between situations calling for pacific settlement
316 and situations requiring potential PKOs;
317
- 318 27. *Reiterates* that for each PKO mandate, the objective, timeframe, and necessary funding have to be explicitly
319 stated in order to ensure the transparency of the mission;
320
- 321 28. *Reaffirms* the need for communication between states and PKOs, which could commence in the form of semi-
322 annual assessments of the mission in order to continue the mission if proven successful, or otherwise cease the
323 presence of PKOs in the states where it was unsuccessful;
324
- 325 29. *Affirms* that peacekeeping and peace operations should be aligned with the principles of consent of the main
326 parties to the conflicts involved in operations;
327

- 325 30. *Renews* its appeal to the General Assembly by not interfering in internal affairs of a Member State but rather
326 centralizing the attention of PKOs on providing aid as an effective consultation and support system.
327
- 328 31. *Encourages* the DPKO to cooperate with recipient Member States of PKOs to ensure that the eventual
329 distribution of peacekeepers respects the sovereignty of a Member State by requiring authorization from the
330 host country of deployment schemes for multilateral protection forces.



Code: GA4/RES/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Pointing out* that current conflicts with 16 peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and 11 special political missions (SPMs)

6 require unique and targeted responses from the international community,
7
8 *Invoking* the Report of the Independent High-level Panel on Peace Operations which recognizes the importance of

9 modern peace operations embodying a “broader strategy in support of a political process,” and that urgency is
10 imperative for conflict prevention,
11
12 *Bearing in mind* the international community lacked capacity to act and prevent genocide in Srebrenica as

13 mentioned in a report by the Secretary-General, whereas Security Council resolution 2211 (2015) for the
14 Democratic Republic of Congo emphasizes the success of a multi-faceted collaborative effort of Member States,
15
16 *Guided by* the priority of continual review of peacekeeping within the current United Nations system,

17
18 *Referring to* duties encompassing the recommendations made in report the Secretary-General’s report 70/95, which
19 states “[t]he Deputy Secretary-General responsible for peace and security would oversee and manage the change
20 structures and be accountable to deliver on said results”,
21

22 *Noting with concern* that the SPMs’ funding is currently managed through the General Assembly budget as opposed
23 to independently like it is the case for the PKOs,
24

25 *Acknowledging* the responsibilities of both the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General to manage the
26 United Nations Secretariat,
27

28 *Reemphasizing* the importance of a multi-faceted approach in initial PKOs and SPMs highlighting the need for
29 cooperation between the Security Council, non-state actors, civil society, and military personnel,
30

31 *Reiterating* the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations toward mandates that
32 “deploy sufficient peacekeeping forces quickly” with “specialist capabilities” emphasizing that expectations and
33 capability must converge,
34

35 *Reaffirming* the ability of the Security Council to deploy peacekeeping forces in times of crisis and at the request of
36 the sovereign Member States in order to uphold Chapter VII of the Charter,
37

38 *Bearing in mind* the necessity for PKOs to evolve emerging challenges of both humanitarian and conflict situations,
39

40 *Reiterating* the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), the global political initiative to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic
41 cleansing, and crimes against humanity in an effort to promote international peace,
42

43 *Aware of* the importance of immediate action with regard to global crises and the use of armed personnel in order to
44 prevent the spread of violence,
45

46 1. *Recommends* that the administration of SPMs be managed through a realigned Department of Peacekeeping
47 Operations (DPKO) by:
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103
- a. Operating under the name of “Department of Peace Operations” (DPO);
 - b. Allowing the joint administration of SPMs and PKOs and therefore enabling the United Nations to streamline information between the two peace mechanisms in order to formulate more situation-specific, political responses to complex crises around the world;
2. *Asks* that the current funding of SPMs, managed as part of the budget of the General Assembly, be reallocated from the General Assembly’s budget to the independently managed budget of the DPKO;
 3. *Calls* for the creation of an additional Deputy Secretary-General position within the United Nations Secretariat responsible for all peace and security matters, as follows:
 - a. Calling the new position Deputy Secretary-General of Peacekeeping and Security while:
 - i. Defining the new Deputy Secretary-General by “Peacekeeping and Security;”
 - ii. Maintaining the current Deputy Secretary-General’s position;
 - iii. Identifying organizations and United Nations bodies that work with both Deputy Secretaries-General;
 - b. Fulfilling the responsibilities of the new Deputy Secretary-General, which include assisting and supporting the Secretary-General in the ways specifically detailed in General Assembly resolution 52/12B in addition to:
 - i. Upholding the delegation of duties from the Secretary-General to the Deputy Secretary-General within the current framework of the Secretariat;
 - ii. Reviewing the current capabilities of the Secretariat and of the newly created Deputy Secretary-General of Peacekeeping and Security;
 - iii. Recommending that the DKPO, United Nations Department of Safety and Security, United Nations Peace Building Support Office, Children and Armed Conflict, Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Representatives of the Secretary General, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs become a primary focus in newly allocated responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary General of Peacekeeping and Security and insure their cooperation;
 4. *Recommends* the establishment of permanent Quick Reaction Units (QRUs), within the United Nations, consisting of readily deployable, on an interim basis, peacekeepers to bolster recognized state and regional authorities in order to help stabilize escalating conflict zones and protect civilians:
 - a. The QRUs may be deployed at the discretion of the Security Council by a vote, when necessary, and by invitation from affected Member States to reaffirm territorial sovereignty to be approved by the Security Council;
 - b. Based upon the approval of the Security Council QRUs will be composed of armed forces units, provided for a length of six months at a time by Member States, that are able to quickly react to critical incidents, on an interim basis, until the presence of the specialized and mandate-focused peacekeeping forces are deployed;
 - c. In case of deployment the QRU will operate in place of local armed and governmental forces until local entities are better prepared to handle the conflict, and a yearly report will be submitted to the Security Council by the head of the QRU;
 - d. Fostering a short transition period wherein both the QRUs and regular peacekeeping troops would cooperate to ensure a smooth transition of operations;
 5. *Strongly urges* Member States allocate soldiers and resources to the QRUs, recognizing the authority of the Security Council to take command of and deploy the QRUs and recognizing the role of non-state actors through

104 the initial phases of organization and planning to allow for a multi-perspective approach to missions and
105 operations.



Code: GA4/RES/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which established that one of the purposes and principles*
4 *of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and considering that the international*
5 *community has a responsibility to mitigate conflict through peaceful mediation and negotiation between belligerent*
6 *countries,*

7
8 *Recalling Article 44 of the Charter, which highlights the necessity of cooperation between developed and*
9 *developing nations involved in peacekeeping operations by the consultation between the United Nations and*
10 *Member States contributing troops to operations,*

11
12 *Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 66/209 which expresses the necessity to promote efficiency and*
13 *accountability within all bodies of the United Nations while upholding the essential right of state sovereignty*
14 *through non-interference as highlighted by Article 2 of the Charter and General Assembly resolution 36/103,*

15
16 *Acknowledging the necessity for both regional and international cooperation in maintaining international peace and*
17 *security, as outlined by Security Council resolution 2167 (2014),*

18
19 *Recognizing the unique responsibility of each Member State to train its personnel and acknowledging the role and*
20 *the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Peacekeeping Training*
21 *Programme, which implements a variety of voluntary peace and security training programs,*

22
23 *Reiterating the protocols of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Brahimi Report, especially Section F, which*
24 *emphasizes the necessity to reform, improve, and establish more specific and clear peacekeeping mandates,*

25
26 *Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 61/276, requesting that financial aspects are considered fully in*
27 *the implementation of peacekeeping mandates, through voluntary contributions from non-governmental*
28 *organizations (NGOs) such as the Fund for Peace Around the Globe, Member States, and United Nations bodies*
29 *such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund,*

30
31 *Alarmed by the continued misconduct of personnel within peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political*
32 *missions (SPMs), especially in regards to sexual exploitation and abuse as mentioned in Security Council resolution*
33 *1325 (2000) and reaffirming its commitment that it violates the fundamental principles of the *Universal Declaration**
34 *of Human Rights,*

35
36 *Taking into account the Report of the Secretary-General and the Report of the High-level Independent Panel on*
37 *Peace Operations alongside the Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), stating the necessity for*
38 *continual review and improvement of United Nations peacekeeping,*

- 39
40 1. *Encourages the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to elaborate and strengthen*
41 *International Training Standards for Peacekeeping Personnel by including issues like:*
42
43 a. *The use of new technologies such as aerial support and communication technology in order to ensure*
44 *successful use of high-level technology when peacekeepers are deployed;*
45
46 b. *Cultural sensitivity preparation alongside logistical and communication training in order to ensure the*
47 *effective implementation of the goals of the mission, proper behavior, and integration into host state;*
48

- 49 c. Behavioral expectations as outlined in Ten Rules: Code of Personal Conduct, as established by the
50 Conduct and Discipline Unit, to mitigate human rights abuses and respect international law;
51
- 52 d. Protection of women, children, and vulnerable communities in conflict and post-conflict societies,
53 particularly in regards to sexual assault and exploitation as outlined by the Kigali Principles on the
54 Protection of Civilians, with assistance and suggestions provided by the Office of the Coordination for
55 Humanitarian Affairs;
56
- 57 e. Specialized training to protect women involved in PKOs, ensuring self-defense and understanding of
58 cultural differences in regards to hegemonic cultures, including:
59
- 60 i. A development center for men and women that will focus on education, training in
61 administration and diplomacy roles;
62 ii. Programs addressing disparities that are present within the education system pertaining to
63 special issues that affect women;
64 iii. Specialized trainers for the education from the United Nations Department of Public
65 Information (DPI);
66
- 67 f. Special training of high-level peacekeeping personnel in order to explain leadership roles and
68 expectations and conflict mitigation;
69
- 70 g. Focusing on mitigating and approaching situations of human rights abuses and ensuring the continued
71 reporting of the actions of peacekeeping troops to the DPKO;
72
- 73 h. Providing suggestions to national authorities on a framework for the prosecution of peacekeeping
74 personnel that violate human rights or commit crimes such as sexual exploitation and abuse;
75
- 76 2. *Recommends* that Members States abide by international peacekeeping training standards for the recruitment
77 and training of local personnel during PKOs;
78
- 79 3. *Further recommends* the DPKO cooperates with the UNITAR regarding the establishment of these standards in
80 order to better facilitate knowledge of peacekeeping;
81
- 82 4. *Recommends* the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the DPKO work in conjunction with UNITAR
83 Personnel to provide representatives from Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) with specialized training
84 methods on diplomacy and logistics so that this specialized training may be implemented in regional training
85 centers with the intent to involve states with especially developed technology and logistical diplomacy and
86 peacekeeping aspects in the facilitation of training in order to ensure uniform training framework to all TCCs;
87
- 88 5. *Encourages* Member States to establish and strengthen, with the assistance and guidance of the United Nations
89 and within their regional organizations, training bases that facilitate training of peacekeeping personnel and
90 improve the capacity of actors within their own region, using the framework of the Kofi Annan International
91 Peacekeeping Training Center as a model, and additionally improve peacekeeping training by:
92
- 93 a. Encouraging Member States that have preexisting peacekeeping training bases or similar institutions to
94 share their best practices within their regional organizations;
95
- 96 b. Including a department for women in each peacekeeping training base that will focus on education,
97 training in administrative and peacekeeping roles, and overall prepare women for more employment
98 opportunities;
99
- 100 c. Funding these by contributions from regional organizations, United Nations bodies, and NGOs such as
101 the Fund for Peace Around the Globe and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund;
102
- 103 6. *Invites* all Member States to cooperate bilaterally and multilaterally in North-South and South-South
104 cooperation regarding the training of peacekeeping personnel as well as the use of peacekeeping training centers

- 105 by:
106
107 a. Inviting Member States to facilitate joint training programs with troops from different countries and
108 regions in order to promote regional cooperation as well as the sharing of knowledge and technology
109 regarding the fields of diplomacy and police;
110
111 b. Sharing information on best practices, through the Accountability Board, within Member States' own
112 training programs;
113
- 114 7. *Furthermore encourages* North-South cooperation with the funding and maintenance of these bases;
115
- 116 8. *Encourages* regional actors to contribute to the maintenance of these training bases through regional and
117 international cooperation;
118
- 119 9. *Implores* developed Member States to provide financial, technical, and logistical assistance for developing
120 states for the operation and maintenance of these bases;
121
- 122 10. *Calls for* stronger and closer cooperation within regional organizations in sharing information with the DPKO
123 in order to ensure proper and comprehensive implementation of missions through:
124
- 125 a. The improvement of the existing database system, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
126 (SIPRI), by analysis of regular reports and data;
127
- 128 b. Regional arrangements that can not only support United Nations peacekeeping by enhancing the
129 common ability of their Member States to contribute to peacekeeping operations, but also by
130 delivering regional assistance such as necessary transportation;
131
- 132 11. *Strongly suggests* the implementation of an Accountability Board within the DPKO which will have the task of
133 ensuring that the International Training Standards are being met within the implementation of missions and the
134 pre-deployment training of personnel while respecting state sovereignty;
135
- 136 12. *Endorses* the DPKO consider the organization of annual summits within regional peacekeeping training centers
137 in order to continuously review and discuss the success of the international peacekeeping training framework;
138
- 139 13. *Recommends* that the staffing of the DPKO and the Department of Field Support better reflect equal
140 representation of contributing states;
141
- 142 14. *Reaffirms* the necessity of continued annual review and improvement of United Nations peacekeeping and the
143 need for Member States involved in PKOs to continue to support the mission of United Nations peacekeeping
144 through continued dialogue and international cooperation and increased voluntary contributions by Member
145 States.



Code: GA4/RES/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2

3 *Mindful* of the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically its dedication to ensuring
4 the fundamental human rights and the dignity and worth of the individual,

5

6 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of infrastructure involved in the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse cases,
7 victim relief and support in peacekeeping operations as mentioned in the United Nations Responses to the Sexual
8 Abuse and Exploitation Report,

9

10 *Recognizing* that misbehavior by peacekeeping forces tarnishes the reputation of the whole United Nations
11 organization and goes even as far as reducing funds given to peace operations,

12

13 *Alarmed by* the confirmed cases of sexual assault on both male and female Haitian citizens in the United Nations
14 Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in 2011,

15

16 *Deeply disturbed* by the continuous allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers,
17 particularly with recent allegations in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic
18 Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), and
19 MINUSTAH missions, where 75% of all allegations in 2014 were concentrated,

20

21 *Recalling* the precedent set by the Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo in the International Criminal Court
22 (ICC), which considered rape and sexual abuse to be crimes against humanity under the jurisdiction of the ICC,

23

24 *Reaffirming* the existing commitment to treatment of sexual assault victims under the UNiTE to End Violence
25 against Women campaign,

26

27 *Recalling* the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women,

28

29 *Fully believing* in the current efforts taken by the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) outlined in the United Nations
30 peacekeeping Fact Sheet on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse,

31

32 *Recognizing* the efforts that the United Nations has already put forth regarding the incorporation of women into
33 peacekeeping operations,

34

35 *Commending* the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and their efforts to gain a more functional
36 humanitarian system in regards to sexual health in areas of conflict,

37

38 *Appreciating* the importance of increased participation of women in peacekeeping and their vital role in empathizing
39 with survivors of gender based violence,

40

41 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasizes that women should involve themselves as
42 fundamental actors in peacekeeping operations and protection against sexual violence,

43

44 *Noting with concern* that only 3% of United Nations peacekeepers are women, as reported by United Nations
45 peacekeeping in 2014,

46

47 *Believing* that, by incentivizing the role of the peacekeepers, it will increase motivation from both men and women
48 to participate in peacekeeping efforts,

49
50 *Recognizing* the current efforts based on the 2012 UN-Women and United Nations-wide Inter-Agency Task Team
51 Report on United Nations Gender Architecture in Post-Conflict Countries that takes into consideration the effect of
52 masculinity of foreign cultures on the populations of host cultures when deploying male peacekeepers,
53
54 *Bearing in mind* Rule 28 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Security Council, which allows the Security
55 Council to appoint special rapporteurs for a specified question,
56
57 *Recalling* clauses one to three of the Mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
58 Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), which encourages the use of Women Safety Advisors and
59 Child Safety Advisors as an essential component of the oversight of PKO missions,
60
61 *Noting with satisfaction* the Women Protection Advisors mandated by the Security Council in 2009,
62
63 *Acknowledging* the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in their report 2016/4, which calls
64 for the elimination of all forms of violence against women as an essential means to peace and stability,
65
66 *Welcoming* the Secretary-General's 2016 report to the General Assembly on Special Measures for Protection from
67 Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse,
68
69 *Deeply conscious* of the traditional hegemonic masculinity prevalent in the conflation of military masculinities with
70 exploitation,
71
72 *Having considered* the observations on PKOs by Jane Holl Lute, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping
73 Operations, which focused on economically disadvantaged areas that view prostitution as a desperate and valid
74 course of action,
75
76 *Recognizing* the need to assess the proper distribution of aid to post-conflict zones, as well as a strategy to help
77 enforce the self-sustainability of these areas following the retirement of peacekeeping operations,
78
79 *Observing* Security Council resolution 1674 (2006), which states that peacekeeping forces should always defend
80 human rights and uphold the rule of law,
81
82 *Emphasizing* the importance of solidifying the relationship between Member States and peacekeeping troops to
83 ensure the success of culturally-sensitive training approaches,
84
85 *Regretting* the lack of previous work done in order to ensure increased sensitivity in dealing with younger
86 populations such as children and adolescents,
87
88 *Convinced* that the protection of children from warfare is a vital aspect in the success of peacekeeping operations, as
89 previously declared by Security Council resolution 2143 (2014),
90
91 *Noting with approval* the efforts of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), which has
92 previously trained 2300 police officers from 29 Member States,
93
94 *Referring* to Security Council resolution 2446 (2015) which included an in-depth external review of the United
95 Nations Police Departments, peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and strengthening the overall
96 United Nations system regarding PKOs,
97
98 *Expressing* the importance of establishing and monitoring legal procedures and producing availability of
99 reconciliation services for the victims of sexual violence, whilst recognizing the crucial requirement of a sensitive
100 approach,
101
102 1. *Recommends* the Promoting Opportunities for Women's Equal Representation and Safety (POWERS) initiative
103 which will:
104

- 105 a. Promote the inclusion of volunteer non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which focus on gender-
106 related issues aimed at forward progress and challenging the stereotypes and biases that have kept the
107 numbers of women small and their roles limited in SPMs and PKOs in order to:
108
- 109 i. Advise on opportunities on the integration of women;
 - 110 ii. Decrease the language barrier between the parties involved;
 - 111 iii. React more effectively to developing crises;
 - 112 iv. Better educate the peacekeepers concerning the situation in the conflicted state;
 - 113 v. Better and deeper interpret the sexual abuse problem in each conflict area;
 - 114 vi. Reduce the gender-based misconceptions related to relationship between peacekeepers and
115 the local populations;
- 116
- 117 b. Establishes a broad goal for a push toward 8% of United Nations peacekeeping personnel being
118 women deployed by 2035, and intends to improve incentives to recruit more women peacekeepers,
119 including:
120
- 121 i. Training modules provided by the United Nations peacekeeping programs;
 - 122 ii. A pay increase for peacekeepers, in order to not only increase participation, but also to
123 increase accountability and work ethic, supported by volunteered Member State donations;
 - 124 iii. A 20% increase in vacation time for each peacekeeper deployed by the United Nations
125 Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
126
- 127 2. *Advocates* uniformity across the United Nations peacekeeper training programs, including conduct special,
128 gender-responsive trainings for all-women peacekeeper units to tackle sexual violence and to further understand
129 and implement their mandate into the existing administering power, and to reduce the margin of error through
130 the same rules being supported among all peacekeepers, such as:
131
- 132 a. Mandatory training courses on gender mainstreaming for civilian staff;
 - 133
 - 134 b. Education on the utilization of modern technologies to launch courses online, so long as the Member
135 State can facilitate this option;
 - 136
 - 137 c. Standardized training for peacekeepers in order to prevent acts of sexual and gender-based violence;
 - 138
 - 139 d. An ethics training course that educates future peacekeepers on what forms of conduct are considered
140 appropriate and inappropriate;
 - 141
 - 142 e. Knowledge on child protection in conflict-ridden zones;
 - 143
 - 144 f. Acquiring the ability to recognize acts of sexual misconduct and exploitation in peacekeeping
145 operations, and knowing what measures to implement when such an event occurs;
146
- 147 3. *Encourages* an expansion of sexual assault victim recovery infrastructure, such as anonymous hotlines and
148 counselling services already under operation, to be of greater support to the victims of these crimes;
149
- 150 4. *Further invites* the United Nations to expand efforts, such as the UN-Women initiative in India, to train both
151 female and male peacekeeping officers in order to have more gender-responsive peacekeeping through training
152 programs, including culturally-sensitive approaches with the following focuses in order to ensure peacekeepers
153 are ready for responsible deployment:
154
- 155 a. Intelligence-gathering to identify potential risks and vulnerabilities of the local population;
 - 156
 - 157 b. Knowledge of child protection and care practices in the community being dealt with;
158

- 159 c. Scenario-based models with videos, photos and other personal accounts of women involved in sexual
160 violence in order to sensitize the troops and prepare them for the expectations of their behavior while
161 in service;
162
- 163 5. *Further requests* the Department of Peacekeeping Affairs (DPA) to provide training for conflict-related sexual
164 violence that involves local community organizations in order to ensure geographically-sensitive peacekeeping
165 by involving more civilian women in peacekeeping operations by extending proper training to ensure the
166 quality of peace operations, allowing for more gender-balanced community participation;
167
- 168 6. *Emphasizes* the importance of solidifying the relationship between Member States and peacekeeping troops to
169 ensure the success of culturally-sensitive training approaches;
170
- 171 7. *Endorses* continuing efforts to prevent children from suffering the horrors of warfare by maintaining support for
172 the “Children, not Soldiers” campaign;
173
- 174 8. *Designates* that PKO’s culturally-sensitive training should be done in conjunction with child rights advocacy
175 NGOs such as Save the Children and Refugees International in order to ensure that member states that are
176 deploying these troops are sensitized to dealing with and working with younger populations in their host
177 countries reprimanded within the United Nations system;
178
- 179 9. *Suggests* all peacekeeping personnel, including both existing and newly recruited peacekeepers, to be required
180 to undertake a set of psychological examinations before being deployed along with follow-up screenings every
181 five years to ensure the protection of both peacekeepers and civilians;
182
- 183 10. *Reaffirms* its belief that the *Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations* should be strictly
184 enforced, which establishes immunity does not extend to actions outside of official functions;
185
- 186 11. *Recommends* the current efforts based on the 2012 report on United Nations Gender Architecture in Post-
187 Conflict Countries take into consideration the effect of masculinity of foreign cultures on the populations of
188 host cultures when deploying male peacekeepers;
189
- 190 12. *Designates* that PKO’s culturally-sensitive training should be done in conjunction with child rights advocacy
191 NGOs such as Save the Children and Refugees International in order to ensure that member states that are
192 deploying these troops are reprimanded within the United Nations system;
193
- 194 13. *Encourages* the deployment of all-female Formed Police Units, when culturally appropriate for both the
195 providing and assisted Member States, following the example of the United Nations Mission in Liberia
196 (UNMIL);
197
- 198 14. *Calls upon* the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to collaborate with the DPKO to provide services to
199 children affected by sexual assaults such as but not limited to:
200
- 201 a. Testing for sexually-transmitted diseases;
202
- 203 b. Psychological services;
204
- 205 c. Sexual education;
206
- 207 15. *Encourages* the establishment of restrictions to interactions with peacekeepers and women and children to
208 strictly verbal communication pertaining to health, safety, peace, and security matters, as to avoid any situation
209 which may become conducive to crimes such as but not limited to rape, human trafficking and abuse;
210
- 211 16. *Takes note of* members of the *Geneva Conventions* and other United Nations Member States’ increase in
212 involvement to monetarily contribute to organizations like the ICRC to provide opportunities for volunteers,
213 resources, and other organizational expenditures;
214

- 215 17. *Recommends* the expansion of the Monitoring and Reporting (MRM) mechanism established by the Security
216 Council to not only track sexual assault violations with children, but women as well;
217
- 218 18. *Directs* the Human Rights Council to monitor and report on the conduct of United Nations peacekeeping troops
219 and to report any allegations of violence or sexual abuse to the Security Council and the DPKO;
220
- 221 19. *Calls on* the DPKO to address such situations immediately by suspending any peacekeeping troops with
222 specific allegations against their conduct and cooperating with all further investigations by the Security Council;
223
- 224 20. *Further calls upon* the DPKO to appoint Child Safety Advisors and Women Safety Advisors to every PKO
225 currently operating and all future PKOs;
226
- 227 21. *Recommends* that the DPKO together with the Security Council works to resolve cases of sexual violence by:
228
- 229 a. Appointing a special rapporteur to compile and report on the circumstances surrounding the allegation
230 with the goal of establishing the seriousness and extent of sexual abuse and any circumstances
231 contributing to violent or abusive behaviors toward women or children within the peacekeeping
232 mission from which the allegation arose;
233
 - 234 b. Directing the DPKO to remedy any aspects of that mission’s operation that the special rapporteur
235 deems to be both under the control of the DPKO and a contributing factor in sexual abuse or gender-
236 based violence;
237
- 238 22. *Suggests* pre-appointment background checks on United Nations peacekeepers with the following goals:
239
- 240 a. Background checks will be conducted by the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations
241 (HIPPO);
242
 - 243 b. Background checks will consist of political, religious, origin, educational, employment, and criminal
244 history;
245
 - 246 c. The background check will be known as a “Applying Peacekeeping Officers Check” (APKO Check);
247
 - 248 d. The background check will be publically available and fully transparent to all Member States;
249
 - 250 e. The background check must be submitted with the application and will be considered before further
251 consideration of the Officer Application;
252
 - 253 f. Political, religious, and origin information will be used exclusively to minimize cultural
254 misunderstanding between United Nations troops and local populations by assigning peacekeeping
255 staff to areas with similar cultural expectations and tolerances to those of their country of origin;
256
- 257 23. *Invites* the creation of programs and services to victims of violence and sexual assault, supported by the United
258 Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, such as but not limited to:
259
- 260 a. Psychological counseling;
261
 - 262 b. Legal services;
263
 - 264 c. Health care;
265
 - 266 d. Building the capacity of local services providers to respond promptly and effectively;
267
- 268 24. *Suggests* the establishment of Mobile Community Courts (MCCs) in situations where national criminal courts
269 are not readily available to serve as temporary, case-by-case judicial mechanisms, which are designed to ensure

270 the accountability of peacekeepers and find justice for the victims of sexual assault and other related crimes
271 under the following guidelines:

- 272
- 273 a. Consisting of a panel composed of the following:
- 274
- 275 i. Two appointees designated via the joint agreement of both the Member State of the victim
276 and the State of the peacekeeper accused of misconduct;
- 277 ii. One appointee selected by the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO;
- 278
- 279 b. Requiring all appointees to be decided upon within a period of two-months, with a possible one-month
280 extension following the approval of the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO;
- 281
- 282 c. Requesting the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO to provide a representative for host countries
283 lacking the capacity to provide a suitable agent within the granted decision period;
- 284
- 285 d. Given multiple peacekeepers accused of misconduct, forming a single MCC with representatives
286 decided upon as previously determined, with the following additions:
- 287
- 288 i. Using the same representatives but ensuring independent rulings for each peacekeeper;
- 289 ii. Recognizing the redundancy of appointing multiple commissions for a single Member State;
- 290
- 291 e. Requiring, as a precondition for the commission, that Member States must relax any measures of
292 impunity to ensure fair and judicious implementation of commission decisions;
- 293
- 294 f. Recommending the collaboration of all involved Member States with MCCs to assess individual cases
295 of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as any necessary judgments, sanctions, and appropriate action
296 that may follow from such cases;
- 297
- 298 g. In the event where a Member State fails to correspond with the elaborated procedure within a six-
299 month period, an assumption of unwillingness or inaction will be assumed, and the case may be
300 rendered admissible for jurisdiction of the ICC;
- 301

302 25. *Calling upon* the MCCs to provide further services as appropriate to the needs of Member States, through
303 functions such as, but not limited to:

- 304
- 305 a. Services designed to increase cooperation and communication with NGOs and other relevant
306 organizations;
- 307
- 308 b. Workshops to educate victims on basic human rights and opportunities for justice within the MCC
309 structure and any other relevant organizations;
- 310

311 26. *Calls for* an addition to the current CDU efforts in the form of an extensive self-defense and self-confidence
312 training program aimed around women and children, to be called the United Women Self Confi-defense
313 program, which will be an addition to, and under the full mandate of the CDU, including:

- 314
- 315 a. Commissioning a report on the needs of women and children geographical areas surrounding proposed
316 peacekeeping missions, to be compiled by the CSW and the UNICEF;
- 317
- 318 b. Educating women and children of the roles and responsibilities of troops operating in their local area
319 and informing them of proper contact and reporting procedures in case they either require the
320 assistance of peacekeeping staff or encounter a problem that should be reported to the oversight body
321 of the PKO;
- 322
- 323 c. Discouraging stigma toward victims of violence and sexual abuse and to encourage accountability for
324 United Nations and local peacekeeping forces.



Code: GA4/RES/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Chapters VI and VIII, which discuss the pacific settlement*
4 *of disputes and regional arrangements of which peacekeeping and special political mission should be utilized,*
5
6 *Reaffirming the United Nation's adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 and the United*
7 *Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which have an important role in establishing and maintaining*
8 *long-term peace, security, and equality,*
9
10 *Recognizing the importance of sovereignty of Member States, especially in the deployment of peacekeeping*
11 *operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs) and believing that even in times of crisis it must be the*
12 *highest good for all UN offices,*
13
14 *Fully believing that PKOs and SPMs are crucial to preserve international peace and security, and that Member States*
15 *have a duty to provide assistance and facilities to the Security Council to accomplish this goal,*
16
17 *Recognizing all the efforts being made and the successes gained by SPMs in establishing legal frameworks to*
18 *legitimize local government, in protecting civilians, in attempting to reduce the risk of violence renewal and in*
19 *protecting human rights,*
20
21 *Fully aware of the benefits of utilizing security sector reform activities within PKOs, as noted within Security*
22 *Council resolution 2151 (2014), especially to ensure security after a peacekeeping operation withdraws,*
23
24 *Noting with concern that the majority of SPMs are funded by the regular United Nations budget and are very*
25 *underfunded,*
26
27 *Further noting that there is a need for their continued development as stated within General Assembly resolution*
28 *70/92 on the comprehensive review of SPMs,*
29
30 *Deeply concerned with findings of large-scale fraudulent spending within peacekeeping mandates, endangering the*
31 *successful realization of these mandates,*
32
33 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/340, which recommends separating funding between PKOs and SPMs to*
34 *assist in the achievement of mandates,*
35
36 *Recognizing the importance of providing standardized education and training to all peacekeepers, as noted in the*
37 *Brahimi Report, with special consideration to peacekeepers from least developed countries and small island*
38 *developing countries (SIDS), before they are deployed in PKOs and SPMs,*
39
40 *Alarmed by the lack of involvement of women in PKOs and SPMs as stated within Security Council resolution 1325*
41 *(2000),*
42
43 *Acknowledging the Inter-Agency Standing Committee which was formed in response to General Assembly*
44 *resolution 46/182 and its status as the foremost mechanism in regards to inter-agency coordination,*
45
46 *Encouraged by the utilization of female peacekeepers in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated*
47 *Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) especially in regards to the Child Protection Advisors in that mission,*
48

49 *Commends* all Member States at the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping for contributing unprecedented amounts of
50 financial, technical and logistical resources to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
51 which will assist in the achievement of peacekeeping mandates,
52

53 *Recognizing* the need for greater dissemination of information on conflicts and insurgent groups to countries through
54 early warning systems for conflict prevention and mitigation as stated within Security Council resolution 2171
55 (2014),
56

57 *Encouraged* by the successful debut application of unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in PKOs particularly
58 in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),
59

60 *Emphasizing* the need for south-south and triangular cooperation, as stated within General Assembly resolution
61 69/239, especially in regards to building capacity of developing countries militaries in order to better communicate
62 and promote the safety of peacekeepers and civilians through the sharing of best practices of technological advances,
63

64 *Noting with gratitude* previous contributions made by developed Member States to African countries, especially
65 those with whom they share a mutual security related friendship, such as Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, and Libya in national
66 defense,
67

68 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2180 (2014) and General Assembly resolution 61/110 regarding the
69 United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-
70 SPIDER), which would be beneficial for utilization by PKOs especially for complex crises that can occur because of
71 natural disasters, such as the humanitarian response, within the MINUSTAH PKO, to the aftermath of the
72 earthquake in Haiti and the remnants of war such as landmines,
73

74 *Further referencing* General Assembly resolution 70/95 and its call for human inclusion into the peacekeeping
75 efforts of the United Nations,
76

77 *Further recognizing* Security Council resolution 616 (2004) and Security Council resolution 2211 (2015) especially
78 the need for transitional justice activities be incorporated within the peace process in order to prevent the relapse of
79 conflict and ensure Member State sovereignty and autonomy,
80

81 *Reminding* the Member States of the recent debates and allegations involving MINUSCA and other peacekeeping
82 operations, as well as the difficulties of investigating and prosecuting peacekeeping crimes, recognized in Security
83 Council resolution 2272 (2016),
84

85 *Recalling* the recommendation by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) in its 2006 Group of
86 Experts' report, that a new special court be established by resolution of the Security Council under Chapter VII, to
87 exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed within the peacekeeping context if the troop-contributing country is
88 unable or unwilling to investigate or prosecute the crime,
89

90 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2167 (2014) and the great successes achieved through the close cooperation of
91 the United Nations with regional political organizations especially in their joined peacekeeping efforts, Security
92 Council resolution 2185 (2014) and its emphasis on the sovereignty of Member States and the importance of
93 national authorities,
94

95 *Notes* the important work of the DPKO, United Nations Department of Political Affairs, Peacebuilding Commission
96 and Peacebuilding Fund in the review and reform of PKOs and SPMs for the pacific settlement of disputes,
97

98 1. *Recommends* that modern SPMs look beyond military intervention strategies to the totality of the situation,
99 including the economic state and humanitarian situation of the post-conflict nations and the Sustainable
100 Development Goals, such as access to renewable energy and clean water, should be incorporated into the
101 successful execution of PKOs and SPMs;
102

- 103 2. *Urges* the Security Council to include the internationally recognized government in the process of developing
104 the mandate for future PKOs and SPMs and to remain neutral and non-partisan with regards to the domestic
105 political situation in the host country;
106
- 107 3. *Introduces* the system of Qualified Mission Analysis to promote the flexibility of PKOs and SPMs by:
108
- 109 a. Ranking every PKO and SPM in the level of political instability and military interactions and dividing
110 them into four sub categories that include “observing assistance” (low level of political instability and
111 military conflict), “interim administration” (high political instability without corresponding military
112 conflict), “direct participation in hostilities and conflicts” (describing military conflict without a high
113 level of underlying political instability) and “peaceful intervention” (high level of political instability
114 and military conflict);
115
 - 116 b. Observing assistance requires small number of United Nations officials providing humanitarian
117 assistance and observing the situation to stay alert, interim administration requires high levels of
118 diplomatic assistance for example in the form of a special envoy fostering mediation, DPH requires
119 high presence of United Nations military and security personal and peaceful intervention requires high
120 presence of United Nations staff such as peacekeeping forces and United Nations police for
121 disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration;
122
 - 123 c. Ensuring high ranking officials within the deployed PKO or SPM are to rank and analyze the situation
124 regarding the level of political instability and military conflict;
125
- 126 4. *Calls upon* the Security Council to adopt clear mandates with the help of the proposed Qualified Mission
127 Analysis that are not susceptible to multiple interpretations by:
128
- 129 a. Developing the mandate to reflect potential operational shifts in the security and political situations,
130 including the level of intensity of armed conflicts and political stability that will modify the number of
131 troops deployed and operational resources necessary and specifying whether and under which
132 circumstances preemptive and offensive action such as the use of force by peacekeepers, as in the
133 mandate of MONUSCO, can be taken, confining preemptive actions to cases where immediate danger
134 for the lives or bodies of civilians is to be expected;
135
 - 136 b. Calibrating PKOs and SPMs to the specific situations by establishing Mandate Observers under the
137 DPKO who will compile reports that detail potential political and security risks for United Nations
138 peacekeepers and civilian personnel;
139
 - 140 c. Consulting Member States, local decisional institutions and regional partners in the specific region of
141 the PKO or SPM when judged as appropriate and that these instances may be trusted with highly
142 sensitive information;
143
 - 144 d. Hiring mandate observers to reevaluate PKOs and SPMs every 6 months to a year or as needed by the
145 affected country;
146
- 147 5. *Further calls upon* the Security Council to ensure peacebuilding measures such as security sector reform,
148 specifically border management and security, be integrated within all mandates for PKOs so as to build capacity
149 for the rule of law and security of post-conflict Member States and ensure an exit strategy for PKOs;
150
- 151 6. *Suggests* Member States to enhance cooperation with United Nations entities on developing and improving
152 early warning systems and measures in conflict areas in order to strengthen focus on conflict prevention by:
153
- 154 a. Promoting regional communities to work with the United Nations Department of Public Information
155 (UN DPI) on implementing already existing regional programs, such as the Central African Early
156 Warning Programme;
157

- 158 b. Collaborating with the Security Council on increasing partnerships with local observers on installing
159 early warning systems on multiple levels;
160
- 161 c. Improving regional cooperation and information exchanges between PKOs for training and to adapt
162 best practices through the Security Council and UN DPI;
163
- 164 d. Incorporating more political mediation strategies through consultation with UN DPI;
165
- 166 e. Preventing power vacuums by overlapping long-term mandates through consultation with Security
167 Council and UN DPI;
168
- 169 f. Providing education on multiple levels in collaboration with United Nations Children’s Fund;
170
- 171 g. Promoting proliferation control through consultation with the Programme of Action on Small Arms
172 and Light Weapons;
173
- 174 7. *Urges* the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee to separate the budget and funding, while keeping
175 the criterion, methodology, and mechanisms for funding the same, between PKOs and SPMs so as to allow for
176 the better, equal and greater allocation of funds and the better achievement of all mandates;
177
- 178 8. *Recommends* to the General Assembly Fifth Committee to increase the amount in the Peacekeeping Reserve
179 Fund to \$200 million and the contingency fund will be increased from 0.75-1% of the mandate’s budget;
180
- 181 9. *Further suggests* willing and able developed Member States work with developing countries militaries in
182 utilizing new or upcoming military technologies such as trial phases for small groups of peacekeepers of UAV
183 capabilities and body cameras to increase safety and address accountability of all PKOs, their peacekeepers and
184 for the protection of all civilians;
185
- 186 10. *Establishes* a forum of legal experts discussing the use of UAVs for reconnaissance purposes in PKOs by:
187
- 188 a. Meeting 11 – 15 July 2016;
189
- 190 b. Issuing a report on the legal framework necessary in order to use UAVs in PKOs;
191
- 192 c. Reporting to the General Assembly Fourth Committee as well as the Security Council;
193
- 194 d. Issuing a suggestion regarding the limits of the usage of UAVs in PKOs;
195
- 196 e. Consisting of 40 legal experts stemming from all continents and covering as many cultural groups as
197 possible;
198
- 199 11. *Suggests* that the Security Council state in the mandate given to a PKO, whether the use of UAVs are
200 authorized;
201
- 202 12. *Strongly urges* Member States to supply PKOs with up-to-date two-way mobile communication devices in order
203 to improve their response time and the cooperation between operative sub organs;
204
- 205 13. *Further suggests* that PKOs and SPMs supply leaders of local communities with a means of communication in
206 order to:
207
- 208 a. Enable community members directly communicate with the headquarters of the PKOs and SPMs;
209
- 210 b. Enable victims of crimes committed by officers of the United Nations to report those crimes;
211
- 212 c. Promote cooperation on political, social and military issues;
213

- 214 14. *Further urges* the expansion of UN-SPIDER to incorporate an increased focus on urban geography, political
215 geography and social media “UPS” technology to provide a framework of information sharing for PKOs that
216 can include human aspects that a satellite cannot measure, particularly taking into account:
217
- 218 a. Urban and rural geography to further understand infrastructural challenges in times of conflict and
219 assist in the detection of landmines;
 - 220
 - 221 b. Political geography to address withstanding issues of boundaries, leadership, customary and official
222 political institutions;
 - 223
 - 224 c. Social media to further assess and bring awareness to the concerns from victims affected by creating a
225 hashtag, such as #unUPS, to develop a medium which will provide the United Nations with a live feed
226 of the needs of those affected on a more individual, direct and personal basis, and;
 - 227
 - 228 d. Improving these technologies so that PKOs and regional organizations can utilize them to fulfill their
229 mandates;
 - 230
- 231 15. *Encourages* all Member States to ensure an equitable representation of genders within peacekeeping forces,
232 relative to the needs of the Member State in question;
233
- 234 16. *Suggests* Member States to develop national action plans where military and police environments are safe and
235 inclusive for all genders so these Member States’ militaries can contribute more female peacekeepers, both
236 military and police personnel, to the DPKO;
237
- 238 17. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical resources and
239 utilize the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and their pre-existing frameworks for the development of regional
240 peacekeeping training centers, modeled after the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center,
241 which will emphasize the following:
242
- 243 a. Equal opportunity to small island nations and developing nations, so as to better train and educate
244 peacekeepers and civilian experts in standardized methods to address gender, cultural, linguistic, and
245 religious sensitivity and norms, along with environmental sustainability, and codes of conduct;
 - 246
 - 247 b. Improving the training of peacekeepers specifically for new and upcoming information,
248 communication, and global positioning systems technologies;
 - 249
 - 250 c. Evaluating the need and usage of infrastructure and resources to better communicate and establish a
251 relationship between the United Nations, peacekeeping troops, and the population;
 - 252
- 253 18. *Invites* Member States with strategic historical security relationships to the host country of future PKOs to be
254 more involved in specific funding processes and deliberations for PKOs and SPMs;
255
- 256 19. *Calls upon* Member States to implement and model programmes after the Enhancing of United Nations-African
257 Union Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union through
258 conducting workshops alongside the DPKO Human Rights Section and PKOs in order to strengthen capacity-
259 building initiatives that enhance transitional justice mechanisms in conflict areas;
260
- 261 20. *Urges* the General Assembly Sixth Committee to look into exceptionally expanding the enforcement powers of
262 the DPKO and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), in cases where a troop contributor fails to
263 uphold its duties to investigate and prosecute a national peacekeeper that has been expelled from a PKO for
264 peacekeeping crimes, so that the United Nations may take direct actions, including but not restricted to:
265
- 266 a. Assist Member States in the investigation and prosecution of peacekeepers that have evidently been
267 implicated in peacekeeping crimes;
 - 268

- 269 b. Create an ad-hoc tribunal on peacekeeping crimes tasked with investigating and prosecuting
270 peacekeeping crimes;
271
- 272 c. Correspondingly decreasing the monthly compensation payment it provides the troop contributor;
273
- 274 21. *Recommends* the disciplinary power over the peacekeeping forces to be exercised jointly by the United Nations,
275 the country providing the troops, and the host states, in order to increase the sovereignty of the host states and
276 accountability of the forces;
277
- 278 22. *Encourages* increased cooperation between SPMs and regional political organizations, especially the League of
279 Arab Nations, the African Union, the Organization of American States, and the Commonwealth of Independent
280 States;
281
- 282 23. *Recommends* negotiations between the Secretary-General and the League of Arab Nations concerning the
283 establishment of a United Nations Office to the League of Arab Nations comparable to the United Nations
284 Office to the African Union:
285
- 286 a. To support SPMs and PKOs in their coordination with the League of Arab Nations;
287
- 288 b. To further simplify the process of evaluating the SPMs and PKOs in the Member States of the League
289 of Arab Nations by having a comprehensive overview of the neighboring and directly affected States’
290 opinions.



Code: GA4/RES/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* past setbacks of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions and recalling the
4 recommendations of the Brahimi Report,

5

6 *Aware of* the limitations imposed on peacekeeping and Member State forces as well as the lack of accountability
7 imposed upon these forces,

8

9 *Recognizing* the principles in General Assembly resolution 60/1, specifically highlighting the importance of
10 establishing strong internal institutions that possess the capabilities to maintain peace and stability once the
11 peacekeeping mission comes to a conclusion,

12

13 *Noting* the hardships Member States vulnerable to conflict face due to lack of funding and resources from other
14 agencies,

15

16 *Addressing* the concerns of Member States regarding sovereignty consenting to the presence of peacekeeping troops,

17

18 *Urging* multilateral cooperation between the United Nations and other regional organizations that will assist in
19 alleviating the strain on troops contributed by Member States as well as local forces,

20

21 *Convinced* that overall stability derived from peacekeeping is dependent upon the trust and faith placed in
22 peacekeepers to ensure peace while remaining accountable in accordance with principles laid out in General
23 Assembly resolution 67/88,

24

25 *Cognizant of* Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the need for partnerships towards the goals
26 such as the partnership between UN-Women and India in training female military officers,

27

28 *Bearing in mind* the importance of SDG 8 in investing in stimulating the economy, ensuring the lasting stability of
29 Member States after peacekeeping operations (PKOs), as well as mitigating the need for peacekeepers to return to
30 affected areas,

31

32 *Recognizing* the importance of ensuring that non combat-oriented peace operations and special political missions
33 (SPMs) are not deployed in areas that have not achieved a post-conflict status,

34

35 *Recognizing* the desire for greater clarity and distinctiveness of mission mandates,

36

37 *Acknowledging* the major role that religious intolerance plays into exacerbating combat violence, emphasizing the
38 necessity for education promoting religious tolerance, as mentioned in Security Council resolution 1674 (2006),

39

40 *Guided by* the Report of the Secretary-General 2001/394, entitled “No exit without strategy,” which discussed
41 comprehensive transition and exit strategies of peacekeeping operations, as well as the desire to create sustainable
42 conflict resolution institutions in peace operation areas,

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44 1. *Reminds* Member States of past assessments of PKOs, in order to address past missteps, while proactively
45 seeking innovative methods, including technological advancements to address future conflicts;

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2. *Urges* reviewing codes of conduct and revamping by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) within the next three months in through methods including but not limited to:
 - a. Restructure oversight of peacekeeping operations, through the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) that will help foster efficiency while seeking to eliminate violations of United Nations protocols;
 - b. Assist in increasing transparency, especially amongst local civilians and foreign actors;
 - c. Joint observance from internalized committees to local military tribunals as to provide for accountability;
 3. *Recommends* cooperation amongst United Nations peacekeeping forces and local regional organizations in order to increase efficiency and revitalize capacities:
 - a. Invites Member States to voluntarily allocate military surplus funding to PKOs;
 - b. Encourages communication between Member States in these regional organizations;
 4. *Recommends* that the Security Council establishes independent oversight panels like those currently in place in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to increase the accountability of peacekeepers, thus increasing the likelihood of the peacekeepers being able to establish a stable, peaceful, and prosperous area following their withdrawal, as suggested by Security Council resolution 2262 (2016) through:
 - a. Disarmament of rebel groups and their repatriation into society;
 - b. Public financial management and revitalization of the economy through the United Nations Development Programme;
 5. *Suggests* that the DPKO plan for the gradual exit of PKOs, both administrative and military forces, over time according to the stability of the country;
 6. *Encourages* the Security Council to address the creation of sustainable conflict resolution institutions when drafting peace operation mandates;
 7. *Recommends* peacekeepers receive training under the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to further their understanding of cultural ideals and sensitivity prior to deployment, with training adapted to region of expected operation as opposed to region of deployment.



Code: GA4/RES/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of Peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the pioneering effort of the Brahimi Report on improving peacekeeping which encourages greater
4 commitment, dedication of resources, and financial backing for peacekeeping from all Member States, while also
5 stressing the need for clear achievable goals,

6

7 *Acknowledging* that there are currently 16 United Nations peacekeeping missions with 124,846 personnel from 122
8 different countries, and ten of those missions have existed for over one decade, while three have been in existence
9 for over half a century,

10

11 *Requesting* that peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs) take a comprehensive
12 approach in order to decrease the amount of conflict exposure experienced by children and to stress these priorities
13 in their primary mandates,

14

15 *Reaffirming* the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which declares the right to life, liberty,
16 and security, and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which defines a child as anyone under the age of 18 and
17 declares that a child has the right to a name and nationality, the right to education, and cannot be taken from their
18 family against their will except under proper judicial review,

19

20 *Further reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), which defines youth as individuals between 18 and 29
21 years of age, recognizes that youth suffer severe educational and economic consequences from conflict situations
22 and encourages their participation in creating rehabilitation integration and programs in conflict areas for youth and
23 children,

24

25 *Acknowledges* that children in conflict are subject to a number of forms of exploitation as discussed in Security
26 Council resolution 2143 (2014) including military recruitment, killing, maiming, abductions, sexual violence,
27 coercion and all efforts will be made to prevent and combat these abuses through peacekeeping operations and
28 special political missions,

29

30 *Realizing* that decreasing and ultimately eliminating the exposure of children to violent conflict zones will influence
31 long-term effects into adulthood such as development, mental stability, and interpersonal communication,

32

33 *Noting with satisfaction* the impact of the 2009 Franco-British initiative to review and strengthen peacekeeping by
34 improving communication and transparency between different United Nations committees, acknowledging resource
35 constraints, refraining from forming a new peacekeeping mission until a clear exit strategy is developed, and
36 increasing cost efficiency,

37

38 *Approving* the efforts of Member States in implementing the Policy on Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights, and
39 Well-being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict within United Nations PKOs that increases the effectiveness of
40 peacekeeping operations with relevant partners such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations
41 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),
42 International Labour Organization (ILO), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and in implementing
43 Security Council resolution 1261 (1999), which protects children involved in armed conflict,

44

45 *Asserting* that dialogue and action between the United Nations and non-state actors must be fulfilled through the
46 cooperation framework between the United Nations and the concerned government as established by Security
47 Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1539 (2004),

48
49 *Appreciating* the progress made in the recent Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), bringing accountability to
50 those who are causing greater damage in conflict zones, particularly those who are responsible for acts of sexual
51 exploitation and abuse,

52
53 *Affirming* the need to address child and youth specific issues in conflict prevention and resolution by making Child
54 Protection Advisers (CPAs) a mandatory part of all United Nations PKOs,

55
56 *Applauding* the recent formation of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, which builds cooperation between
57 United Nations committees on issues involving youth and gives youth the opportunity to participate in the United
58 Nations system,

59
60 *Reiterating* the importance of the Children, Not Soldiers campaign, with its goal of preventing the recruitment of
61 children in war, as children are one of the most vulnerable groups in civil war and conflict and there are currently
62 230 million children being raised in conflict areas,

63
64 *Valuing* the Zero under 18 campaign, striving to ensure that no child is made to serve within armed forces and that
65 every former child soldier is assisted in re-building a life independent from violence,

66
67 *Expressing its hope* that Member States will contribute financially to these regional and sub-regional organizations
68 focusing on child protection in conflict zones,

69
70 *Drawing attention* to the need for increased awareness worldwide of child protection issues, and hopes that all
71 Member States will use Universal Children's Day on 20 November 2016 as a chance to educate both adults at the
72 workplace and children in schools on these topics,

- 73
74 1. *Firmly requests* that the protection of children in conflict zones is included in the mandate of all PKOs and that
75 all necessary resources and training, as detailed below, are provided so as to facilitate this task;
76
77 2. *Recognizes* the necessity for specialized and trained personnel to tackle specific issues on the matter and to
78 provide a leadership role in the field, through:
79
80 a. CPAs ensuring that PKOs provide special protection to children by acting as advisers to mission
81 leadership for issues related to child protection and training new peacekeepers on the safeguarding of
82 children;
83
84 b. Cultural and trauma sensitivity training, which includes training for peacekeeping officers and allows
85 them to be educated on the cultural norms of a society and the traumatic psychological implications of
86 conflict within the deployment of a peacekeeping mission and will ensure that they are in the optimal
87 position to provide assistance to children in all conflict zones and are aware of the implications of such
88 actions;
89
90 c. Annual training seminars to reaffirm that peacekeepers remain aware of all current advancements
91 relating to the needs of children prevalent within conflict areas and how to effectively combat those
92 child specific risks;
93
94 3. *Providing* informational sessions, run by specially trained peacekeeping officers and CPAs, accessible to
95 children in urban and rural locations on the threats faced in areas of conflict such as landmines, road safety,
96 recognizing the signs of exploitation, emergency procedures;
97

- 98 4. *Encourages* Member States to follow the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and Security Council
99 resolution 1631 (2005) by increasing cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations
100 specializing in conflict prevention and resolution through:
101
- 102 a. Inviting CPAs to directly provide expertise to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to guarantee
103 that they are capable of full cooperation with Peacekeeping officers, ensuring that the specific needs of
104 children in conflict zones are met;
 - 105
 - 106 b. Encouraging Member States to be transparent with one another in past, present, and future
107 communications by providing liaisons for NGOs and CPAs;
 - 108
 - 109 c. Requesting reports between peacekeeping operations assessing the growth and collaboration of the
110 regional and sub-regional groups;
 - 111
- 112 5. *Welcomes* the use of Track II diplomacy through the negotiations of peacekeepers and regional leaders within
113 conflicted areas, to address child exploitation and facilitate discussions to prevent any further escalation;
114
- 115 6. *Urges* all SPMs and PKOs to closely monitor and send semi-annual reports to the Secretary-General on sexual
116 and labour exploitation of children encountered within the context of their missions;
117
- 118 7. *Aims* to establish a comprehensive system for reporting current and existing violations of international human
119 rights laws and the *Convention on the Rights of a Child* in order to monitor the prevalence of such
120 transgressions within the regions of peacekeeping and SPMs;
121
- 122 8. *Calls upon* all Member States to submit plans every three years on how they will combat child soldiering, with
123 the assistance of peacekeeping officers in theatre, as a mechanism to remove children from the combat zone and
124 bring an increase of child security, as was done in Security Council resolution 1539 (2004);
125
- 126 9. *Calls* for the delivery of these reports to the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions;
127
- 128 10. *Urges* those officers involved in PKOs to be specifically mandated to monitor all mechanisms by which
129 children might be recruited as child soldiers;
130
- 131 11. *Strongly requests* adherence of peacekeeping officers to standard operating procedures for the rescue and
132 recovery of child soldiers separated from armed forces and endorses cooperation between peacekeeping
133 operations and UNICEF to aid and reintegrate child soldiers back into society if peacekeepers encounter child
134 soldiers;
135
- 136 12. *Fully supports* previous calls for the creation of an independent account to allow for the funding of
137 peacekeeping operations as suggested in the Report of the Secretary-General on the “Review of Arrangements
138 for Funding and Backstopping Special Political Mission”;
- 139
- 140 13. *Appeals* for the provision of finances that go unassigned to provide assistance in the provisioning of
141 peacekeeping forces, to ensure that those engaged in operations are equipped to the highest possible standard
142 particularly allocating them resources to help in the protection of children;
143
- 144 14. *Intends* for the creation of an emergency fund that might be maintained by the allocation of finances from those
145 unspent in the previous financial year, allowing for the dispersal of mission specific equipment;
146
- 147 15. *Further requests* that this fund is supported to the figure of no less than \$1 billion to facilitate any missions,
148 political or peacekeeping, that must be established at short notice by the Security Council, and particularly to
149 provide support for the FCSR;
150

151 16. *Recommends* the inclusion of a focus on the aforementioned peacekeeping programs aimed at protecting the
152 rights of children in the mandate of SPMs, including those under the FCSR.



Code: GA4/RES/1/14

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, which stresses the need for
4 the maintenance of international peace and security,

5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/85 on the comprehensive review of special political missions (SPMs)
7 which calls for the need of the United Nations system to improve its capabilities in the pacific settlement of disputes
8 including mediation, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution, for the maintenance of international peace and
9 security,

10
11 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of a technological foundation available to civilians in post-conflict territories,

12
13 *Stressing* the need for precise and sustainable solutions for families separated in post-conflict territories,

14
15 *Noting* and having examined existing United Nations programs, such as CAPMATCH, which was implemented in
16 the year 2012, through continued development of peacekeeping missions in conflicted areas and the continual
17 support and development of these programs,

18
19 *Emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, to further create solutions for
20 civilians in conflicted areas,

21
22 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States as outlined in Article II, Section I of the
23 Charter,

24
25 *Notes with appreciation* Member States who have effectively contributed to the overall implementation of
26 peacekeeping missions within severely post-conflicted areas through the deployment of troops and the allocation of
27 funds,

28
29 *Notes with satisfaction* the number of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and missions that have successfully impacted
30 post-conflict territories,

31
32 *Recognizing* the 2005 World Summit outline on the Peacebuilding Commission, referencing the need for the
33 incorporation and development of technology in developing and conflict zones,

34
35 1. *Calls upon* Member States to incorporate an effective technological foundation base aimed towards
36 strengthening peacekeeping and development;

37
38 2. *Reaffirms* the actions of the Peacebuilding Commission on:

39
40 a. Assisting developing countries to become more actively involved with their local authorities and
41 resources by advocating sustainable growth and development;

42
43 b. Establishing a sustainable approach through current United Nations programs such as CAPMATCH, to
44 strengthen their overall efficiency;

45
46 c. Ensuring continued support of the CAPMATCH online platform for an enhanced facilitation between
47 countries affected by conflict;

48

- 49 3. *Calls for* the implementation of Communication of Nationals Needing Efforts in Conflicted Territories
50 (CONNECT) in order to allow communications between displaced civilians who are in the aftermath of conflict
51 through:
52
- 53 a. A secure database, which will be protected by a unique and specialized algorithm to limit hacking from
54 any possible threat to harm to displaced civilians, in order to ensure the safety and privacy of those
55 displaced;
 - 56 b. A secure and effective wireless communications network capable of implementing a network, which
57 CONNECT users may easily access;
 - 58 c. A secure social network platform that will enable displaced civilians in the aftermath of conflict to
59 effectively communicate with persons about the safety of relatives, in order to allow for future
60 reunions of displaced families that have been segregated from each other as a result of conflict;
61
 - 62 d. Computers donated by certain international organizations and put in place within post-conflict
63 territories to ensure accessibility to this platform;
- 64
- 67 4. *Further calls for* peacekeeping officers to help in connecting families based on their information provided by
68 their secure identification number that would be administered through safe havens established by the United
69 Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with peacekeeping officers working under a strict ethical privacy
70 code in order to secure the utmost respect of displaced civilians and maintain trust with those civilians;
71
- 72 5. *Recommends that* the peacekeeping code of ethics mandates that officers maintain respect for all local cultures,
73 laws and practices, treat inhabitants with courtesy and consideration and act with impartiality, integrity and tact;
74
- 75 6. *Ensuring* both the host state and sending state have jurisdiction over the review and reporting of violations of
76 the ethical privacy code of CONNECT:
77
- 78 a. The host state and the sending state will come to an agreement on appropriate disciplinary measures to
79 address violations of the ethical privacy code;
 - 80 b. Teams of peacekeeping officers should be limited to 10 members and could be composed of a
81 combination of peacekeeping officials, non-governmental organization volunteers, or any other
82 organization as long as each worker and or volunteer abide by the ethical privacy code of CONNECT;
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- 84
- 85 7. *Requests* an allocation of an adequate percentage of 5% from the Peacebuilding Commission's budget in order
86 to fund this project;
87
- 88 8. *Further invites* all Member States to continue to strive for active sustainable solutions, which will better
89 improve and advance PKOs.