



# **THE 2017 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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19–23 March (Conference A) & 9–13 April (Conference B) • [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org)

## **Update for the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

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## Committee Overview

### *Recent Developments*

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) hosted a special event on the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) on 25 November 2016.<sup>1</sup> The event featured discussions of the role of these two commissions in implementing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, with speakers highlighting the work already done to this end.<sup>2</sup> It was noted that the maintenance of the rule of law and the creation of crime and drug-free societies are both enablers and outcomes of sustainable development.<sup>3</sup> Going forward, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its commissions will be focused on assisting Member States in implementing the Doha Declaration as a contribution towards the realization of SDG 16.<sup>4</sup>

On 1-2 December 2016, the CCPCJ reconvened its 25<sup>th</sup> session in Vienna, Austria, as a joint session with the CND.<sup>5</sup> The agenda for the session included “strategic management, budgetary, and administrative questions,” CCPCJ’s contribution to ECOSOC, the theme of the 26<sup>th</sup> session, and working methods of the Commission.<sup>6</sup> At this session, the Commission adopted resolution 25/4 on “Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.”<sup>7</sup> The resolution notes the lack of regional diversity and gender parity in UNODC staff, the lack of funding for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the effect of a decrease in general purpose funding, particularly for the established drug program.<sup>8</sup>

At the meeting, members also considered the term of the Standing Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Improving the Governance and Financial Situation of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime.<sup>9</sup> Co-chairs of the working group noted that the group has supported a culture of evaluation with UNODC, strengthened the financial situation of UNODC, improved gender balance and geographical representation in employees, and supports gender mainstreaming in UNODC policies.<sup>10</sup> It was held that a decision on whether to extend its term would be made at the 26<sup>th</sup> session in 2017.<sup>11</sup>

The Commission considered the report of the Executive Director of UNODC on “Gender Balance and Geographical Representation in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.”<sup>12</sup> This report acknowledges the lack of a gender balance in its employees, particularly in professional levels of employment.<sup>13</sup> The Executive Director sets out UNODC’s commitment to achieve gender parity without compromising on standards of competency in recruitment.<sup>14</sup> The Commission requested that UNODC continue to work towards achieving this, in line with SDG 5.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UNODC, *Director General Remarks at the CND & CCPCJ Special Event on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> UN ECOSOC, *Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the CND and the CCPCJ (E/2011/259)*, 2011.

<sup>6</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Annotated provisional agenda (E/CN.15/2016/1/Add.1)*, 2016, p.1.

<sup>7</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Report on the twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*, 2016, p. 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.11)*, 2016; UN CCPCJ, *Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/2016/3/Add.1)*, 2016.

<sup>11</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Report on the twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*, 2016, p. 6.

<sup>12</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Gender balance and geographical representation within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Report of the Executive Director (E/CN.7/2016/18)*, 2016.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Report on the twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*, 2016, p. 6.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

At its 25<sup>th</sup> session held in May 2016, a recommendation was made that UNODC call for input from Member States on how to improve the working methods of CCPCJ.<sup>16</sup> Two submissions were received from Spain, and Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and were considered at this reconvened session.<sup>17</sup> One submission included the recommendation of the creation of an annual report that follows up on the implementation of resolutions passed by the Commission.<sup>18</sup>

Finally, CCPCJ adopted an agenda, documentation, and a theme for its 26<sup>th</sup> session to be held in 2017.<sup>19</sup> The theme, which is in line with ECOSOC Decision 2016/241, is “Comprehensive and Integrated Crime Prevention Strategies: Public Participation, Social Policies, and Education in Support of the Rule of Law.”<sup>20</sup> The 26<sup>th</sup> session of CCPCJ will be held on 22-26 May 2017, with the reconvened session on 7-8 December 2017.<sup>21</sup> Items on the agenda include a thematic discussion on the theme of the session, as well as a review of ratification and implementation of United Nations instruments to combat transnational organized crime, terrorism, and corruption.<sup>22</sup>

### Annotated Bibliography

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Annotated provisional agenda (E/CN.15/2016/1/Add.1)*. Retrieved 8 January 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/E/CN.15/2016/Add.1>

*The Agenda for the reconvened session details out what CCPCJ and CND set out to discuss and achieve. Together with the report of the 25<sup>th</sup> session, this provides a clear picture of the key priorities for CCPCJ, including criminal justice approaches to terrorism, and outstanding budgetary and administrative decisions. The annotations provide useful context to help delegates understand the working methods and framework for CCPCJ's session, as well as highlighting key documents for each agenda item.*

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Report on the reconvened twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*. Retrieved 8 January 2016 from: <http://undocs.org/E/2016/30/Add.1>

*This report details the discussions and decisions taken by Member States at the reconvened 25<sup>th</sup> session. While it must be read in conjunction with the necessary documentation, it provides a comprehensive overview of the session that enables delegates to understand both the substantive and administrative functions of the commission. Further, it gives insight into the working methods of the commission, which will aid delegates in understanding existing mechanisms and proposing actions that fit with CCPCJ's current priorities.*

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.11)* [Statement]. Retrieved 8 January 2017 from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND\\_Sessions/CND\\_59Reconvened/ECN72016\\_CRP11\\_ECNI52016\\_CRP6\\_V1609747.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_Sessions/CND_59Reconvened/ECN72016_CRP11_ECNI52016_CRP6_V1609747.pdf)

*This source is a statement by the co-chairs of the working group on the work that it has done thus far and the work that it hopes to undertake should its term be renewed. This statement illustrates the importance of this working group and it is important that delegates understand its role in the functioning of UNODC now and in the future. As Members of the Commission are considering extension of the working group's term, it is likely to have increased influence the working methods of the commission in the year ahead.*

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<sup>16</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Working Methods of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2016/CRP.7)*, 2016, p. 1.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2.

<sup>19</sup> UN CCPCJ, *Report on the twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*, 2016, pp. 10-11.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 10.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*



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United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/17)* [Report]. Retrieved 8 January 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/E/CN.7/2016/17-E/CN.15/2016/14>

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Report on the reconvened twenty-fifth session (1-2 December 2016) (E/2016/30/Add.1)*. Retrieved 8 January 2016 from: <http://undocs.org/E/2016/30/Add.1>

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2016/CRP.11)* [Statement]. Retrieved 8 January 2017 from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND\\_Sessions/CND\\_59Reconvened/ECN72016\\_CRP11\\_ECN152016\\_CRP6\\_V1609747.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_Sessions/CND_59Reconvened/ECN72016_CRP11_ECN152016_CRP6_V1609747.pdf)

United Nations, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Twenty-fifth session. (2016). *Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/2016/3/Add.1)* [Addendum]. Retrieved 5 February 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/E/CN.7/2016/3/Add.1>

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United Nations, Economic and Social Council. (2011). *Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2011/259)* [Decision]. Retrieved 8 January 2017 from: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Drug\\_Resolutions/2010-2019/2011/ECOSOC\\_Decision-2011-259.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/Drug_Resolutions/2010-2019/2011/ECOSOC_Decision-2011-259.pdf)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2016, 25 November). Director General, Remarks at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Special Event on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Retrieved 14 February 2017 from: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/speeches/2016/cndccpcj-sdgs-251116.html>

## I. Strengthening the Rule of Law for Post-Conflict Recovery

### *Recent Developments*

In recent months, the international community has continued to discuss the importance of the rule of law to support effective and sustainable recovery post-conflict. On 25 November 2016, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) held the Special event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) on the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda).<sup>23</sup> In his statement, the Executive Director of the UNODC acknowledged that the absence of the rule of law and weak institutions could contribute to and prolong conflicts.<sup>24</sup>

On 23 November 2016, a number of United Nations (UN) agencies and the government of Sudan launched a program that would promote sustainable peace and development, through strengthening rule of law institutions and access to justice.<sup>25</sup> This initiative emerged from the Global Focal Point, which aims to increase the UN's ability to strengthen the rule of law in crisis-affected areas. This ability would be strengthened by actions such as assisting UN country teams and missions to develop and implement rule of law, justice, and security strategies and programs.<sup>26</sup> The rule of law program in Sudan will also involve other UN agencies, such as the UN Development Program (UNDP) and UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), to strengthen the rule of law through monitoring, evaluation, and providing capacity-building for rural court judges.<sup>27</sup>

Also in November, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) hosted a side event, "Justice and Gender to Build Peaceful Scenarios for Development: The Colombian Case."<sup>28</sup> At this event, UN-Women Deputy Executive Director Yannick Glemarec noted the importance of including women in creating a strong justice system.<sup>29</sup> Specifically, Mr. Glemarec further stated that this inclusion of women could not only strengthen the rule of law and justice, but also guarantee stable and lasting peace.<sup>30</sup> In addition, speakers highlighted the results achieved by the Colombia's Gender Commission, which has involved more than 24,000 magistrates, judges, administrative employees, and similar actors to include gender perspectives in the judiciary system.<sup>31</sup> Through this approach, the Gender Commission has encouraged the participation of women in the peace process, as well as strengthening the legal protections for human rights and gender equality in post-conflict transition.<sup>32</sup>

Beyond the specific focus on post-conflict situations, the UN has also discussed the importance of the rule of law in general. On 11 November 2016, the UN General Assembly (GA) Sixth Committee presented a report on "The Rule of law at the national and international levels (A/71/515)."<sup>33</sup> This report highlighted the importance of the rule of law, and the commitment of Member States to promote fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory, and accountable services that increase access to justice for all.<sup>34</sup> Further, actions mentioned in the report to achieve these goals include providing legal aid for those involved in criminal and civil proceedings, and encouraging the role of knowledge and technology in judicial systems.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> UNODC, *Special event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 2016.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> *UN and Government of Sudan Launch a Joint Programme for Rule of Law in Darfur*, Business Ghana, 2016.

<sup>26</sup> UNDP, *Fact Sheet: Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections*, 2012.

<sup>27</sup> *UN and Government of Sudan Launch a Joint Programme for Rule of Law in Darfur*, Business Ghana, 2016.

<sup>28</sup> UN-Women, *Coverage: Towards justice and gender equality to build peace*, 2016.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> UN General Assembly, *The rule of law at the national and international levels: Report of the Sixth Committee (A/71/515)*, 2016, p. 5.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

As reaffirmed by the 2030 Agenda, global development requires a high degree of integration between peacebuilding and assistance in interconnected areas such as governance, human rights, and conflict prevention.<sup>36</sup> From this perspective, the international community continues to recognize the importance of establishing and strengthening rule of law in post-conflict settings to ensure long-term stability and peace.<sup>37</sup>

## Annotated Bibliography

*United Nations and Government of Sudan Launch a Joint Programme for Rule of Law in Darfur.* (2016, November 23). Business Ghana. Retrieved 23 December 2016 from:

<http://www.businessghana.com/site/news/Politics/138221/UN%20and%20Government%20of%20Sudan%20Launch%20a%20Joint%20Programme%20for%20Rule%20of%20Law%20in%20Darfur>

*This article discusses the joint effort between the UN, the Sudan Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of International Cooperation to enhance the rule of law in Darfur. Primarily initiated under the Global Focal Point, which involves the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNDP, and other UN agencies, this program aims to provide joint operational country support for the police, justice, and corrections in post-conflict situations. Delegates may find this news article useful in their research on the topic, as it presents concrete action taken by the UN in collaboration with other actors of the international community.*

United Nations Development Programme. (2016). *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected Situations.* Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: <http://www.un.org/webcast/pdfs/160629am-undp.pdf>

*This document highlights the ways that strengthening the rule of law in crisis-affected situations looks in practice. In addition, the concept note came out of the UNDP 2016 Annual Meeting. Most relevant to the topic at hand includes the Objectives, Background, and Rationale sections of the note. Delegates will find this document particularly useful because it provides concrete and realistic action taken by the international community on strengthening the rule of law in conflict-affected areas.*

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. (2016, November 30). *Coverage: Towards justice and gender equality to build peace* [News Article]. Retrieved February 2, 2017 from:

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/11/coverage-ded-glemarec-towards-justice-and-gender-equality-to-build-peace>

*Written on the day of an event focusing on justice and gender equality, this news article brings attention to the efforts taken by the international community, namely UN-Women and Colombia's government, to include women in the pursuit of peace and security. Although this event primarily focused on Colombia's progress and challenges with including women in post-conflict scenarios, participants stressed the importance of including women in the building a strong rule of law and durable peace. This source specifically will help and further guide delegates in considering the various actors of strengthening the rule of law in post-conflict recovery. Further, this news article may also help delegates connect the topic to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.*

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy-first session. (2016). *The rule of law at the national and international levels: Report of the Sixth Committee (A/71/515).* Retrieved 23 December 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/A/71/515>

*Published by the UN General Assembly, this report on the rule of law reaffirmed the need to strengthen human rights, rule of law, and democracy. In addition, this report highlights the importance of strengthening the rule of law as a key element of transnational justice. This report will help delegates understand more about the importance of the rule of law at the national and international level.*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2016, November 25). *Special event of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* [Press Release]. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2016/November/special-event-of-the-commission-on-narcotic-drugs->

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<sup>36</sup> UNDP, *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis Affected Situations*, 2016.

<sup>37</sup> UN and the Rule of Law, *Security Sector Reform (SSR)*, 2016.





[cnd-and-the-commission-on-crime-prevention-and-criminal-justice-ccpcj-on-the-implementation-of-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2016/November/special-event-of-the-commission-on-narcotic-drugs-cnd-and-the-commission-on-crime-prevention-and-criminal-justice-ccpcj-on-the-implementation-of-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development.html)

*In this statement by the Executive Director of the UNODC, particular attention was brought to the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals in strengthening the rule of law, as well as ensuring peace, justice and security. He pointed out the negative impact the absence of rule of law can have on development, highlighting that weak rule of law can indeed prolong conflicts. This source will be particularly helpful for delegates in their research on specific actions that CCPCJ can take in regards to the topic.*

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United Nations Development Programme. (2012). *Fact Sheet: Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections*. Retrieved 23 December 2016 from: <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/~6839122.pdf>

United Nations Development Programme. (2016). *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-Affected Situations* [Concept Note]. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: <http://www.un.org/webcast/pdfs/160629am-undp.pdf>

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United Nations, Security Council, 5916<sup>th</sup> meeting. (2008). *Women and peace and security (S/RES/1820 (2008))* [Resolution]. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: [http://undocs.org/S/RES/1820\(2008\)](http://undocs.org/S/RES/1820(2008))

United Nation, Security Council, 7728<sup>th</sup> meeting. (2016). *Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan (S/RES/2296 (2016))* [Resolution]. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: [http://undocs.org/S/RES/2296\(2016\)](http://undocs.org/S/RES/2296(2016))

## II. Criminal Justice Responses to Prevent and Counter Terrorism in All Forms

### *Recent Developments*

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) met and hosted several conferences and training sessions in the past few months to continue efforts in countering terrorism.<sup>38</sup> In December 2016, UNODC and the President of the Security Council hosted a side event to introduce international cooperation mechanisms to support Member States in the use of judicial proceedings in addressing terrorism.<sup>39</sup> Over 100 Member States and international organizations discussed how to better utilize existing counter-terrorism tools and share information on best practices.<sup>40</sup> Furthermore, the TPB conducted training workshops with Nigerian, Yemeni, and Afghan police and legal advisors, advising them on how to comply with international protocols to protect human rights and uphold the rule of law during trials relating to terrorism.<sup>41</sup> These workshops provided national implementation of the recommendations from the UNODC report, *Good Practices in Supporting the Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework*, which guides criminal justice practitioners on prosecuting terrorists with a victim-centered approach.<sup>42</sup> Additionally, TPB held a regional workshop in Beirut, Lebanon, titled “Strengthening regional cooperation in foreign terrorist fighter (FTF) criminal cases” that aimed at strengthening regional judicial cooperation in the Middle East.<sup>43</sup> Member States that participated were encouraged to modernize their national laws and regulations to comply with international protocols to fight terrorism financing and bolster criminal proceedings combatting terrorism.<sup>44</sup> In cooperation with the European Union and the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC held technical consultations with Nigerian officials to instruct the state in reintegrating former Boko Haram terrorists into society.<sup>45</sup> The discussion centered around the criminal justice framework Nigeria is working to finalize in order to properly collect evidence to prosecute alleged terrorists.<sup>46</sup> With financial support from the European Union, Nigeria is working towards the development of a criminal justice framework specifically targeting Boko Haram and other forms of terrorism within the state.<sup>47</sup>

In December, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2322 (2016) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.”<sup>48</sup> Through this comprehensive resolution, the Security Council called upon Member States to willingly share information about Foreign Terrorist Fighters, as well as to comply with international treaties and protocols aimed at combatting and preventing terrorism.<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, the resolution urges Member States to develop national plans of action to combat terrorism through broad law enforcement measures, as well as by passing legislation that further clarifies the prosecutorial process of crimes related to terrorism.<sup>50</sup> The resolution also calls upon the UNODC to update and expand the Competent National Authorities program to include an international terrorism database in addition to their existing focus on combatting international drug control, transnational organized crime, and corruption.<sup>51</sup> The Competent National Authorities program identifies Member States that have successfully complied with international protocols and are able to advise other

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<sup>38</sup> UNODC, *News and Events*.

<sup>39</sup> UNODC, *Strengthening International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism in the Margins of a High-Level, Open Briefing of the Security Council*, 2016.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> UNODC, *Nigeria, UNODC, and Germany Partners on Training for Legal Advisors on Terrorism Offences*, 2016.

<sup>42</sup> UNODC, *Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework*, 2015.

<sup>43</sup> Cordesman & Markusen, *The Uncertain Trends and Metrics of Terrorism in 2016*, 2016; UNODC, *UNODC FTF Initiative: Strengthening Sub-Regional Judicial Cooperation in the Middle East*, 2016.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> UN Counter-Terrorism Council, *The European Union, UNODC, and CTED Partner to Support Nigeria to Manage Individuals Associated with Boko Haram*, 2016.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> UN Security Council, *Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts (S/RES/2322(2016))*, 2016, p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*; UNODC, *Online Directories of Competent National Authorities*, 2017.



Member States on the implementation of the standards.<sup>52</sup> Finally, the resolution requests a follow-up report by the Counter Terrorism Committee to review the implementation of the mechanisms stated in the resolution.<sup>53</sup>

In September 2016, the General Assembly reconvened for the 71<sup>st</sup> session and passed multiple resolutions that aim to limit and restrict terrorism.<sup>54</sup> The resolutions strive to undercut the spread of terrorism by imposing stricter regulations on weapons of mass destruction and radioactive sources, and by citing the need for coordinated efforts between Member States to share best practices and information about individuals affiliated with terrorist organizations.<sup>55</sup> General Assembly resolution 71/151, adopted on 20 December 2016, specifically renounces states financing terrorist organizations and calls for increased cooperation among Member States for the prosecution of terrorists, as well as financiers of terrorists.<sup>56</sup> The resolution also calls upon the TPB to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations by continuing to strength Member States' criminal justice capacity in regards to combatting terrorism.<sup>57</sup> Finally, the resolution mandates that the General Assembly discuss the issue at its 72<sup>nd</sup> session, and recommends that the General Assembly Sixth Committee to develop a convention on international terrorism.<sup>58</sup>

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*This report released by the Center for Strategic and International Studies discusses current global trends of terrorism and discusses their future implications. The report is very detailed and visually lays out where terrorist attacks have occurred around the world in the past two years. Additionally, the report analyzes the future of ISIL and why terrorism is not stopping or slowing down. Understanding why terror attacks occur where they do is important if the UN wants to take legislative action to combat these organizations in the states that are the most vulnerable; therefore, delegates should read the report to conceptualize the trends of terrorist organizations.*

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy-first session. (2016). *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/71/151)* [Resolution]. Adopted on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/71/518). Retrieved 2 January 2017 from: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/71/151>

*The General Assembly's recent resolution discussing international terrorism and ways to prevent and combat related crime is an important insight into the ongoing efforts of the United Nations to prevent and counter terrorism. This resolution discusses many topics, from methods of criminalizing the funding of terrorist organizations to addressing recruitment practices. Furthermore, it specifically requests that UNODC enhance the capabilities of terrorism prevention through the Terrorism Prevention Branch. Delegates should read this resolution to understand the most current efforts of the United Nations to combat terrorism.*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2016). *UNODC FTF Initiative: Strengthening Sub-Regional Judicial Cooperation in the Middle East* [News Article]. Retrieved 30 December 2016 from: [https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/latest-news/2016-issiii\\_ws-regional-fts-nov.html](https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/latest-news/2016-issiii_ws-regional-fts-nov.html)

*In addition to the UNODC News and Events page, the UNODC FTF Initiative that took place in Lebanon is a particularly important event to highlight. Focusing on the Middle East region, the workshop brought together neighboring countries to discuss and debate techniques to prevent terrorism and the issue of FTF. This article is important for delegates to read because it further explains TPB actions and methodology in training officials and Member States. By understanding*

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> UN Security Council, *Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts (S/RES/2322(2016))*, 2016, p. 7.

<sup>54</sup> UN General Assembly, *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/71/58)*, 2016; UN General Assembly, *Preventing the Acquisition by Terrorists of Radioactive Sources (A/RES/71/66)*, 2016; UN General Assembly, *Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction (A/71/38)*, 2016.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> UN General Assembly, *Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/71/58)*, 2016.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., p. 6.



*how the TPB trains Member States and facilitates the exchange of information, delegates will be able to apply the branch to debate during committee session.*

United Nations, Security Council, 7831<sup>st</sup> meeting. (2016). *Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts (S/RES/2322 (2016))* [Resolution]. Retrieved 5 January 2017 from:

[http://undocs.org/S/RES/2322\(2016\)](http://undocs.org/S/RES/2322(2016))

*This is a significant resolution adopted by the Security Council to combat the spread of terrorism. Calling upon the UNODC as the primary body in enforcing and implementing criminal justice reform, the Security Council additionally requests that the UNODC update their Competent National Authorities database. Understanding the measures laid out by the Council in this resolution will prepare delegates for the future protocols of the UN and the importance of information sharing in combatting terrorism.*

United Nations, Security Council, 7831<sup>st</sup> meeting. (2016, December 12). *Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts (S/PV.7831)* [Meeting Record]. Retrieved 5 January 2017 from:

<http://undocs.org/S/PV.7831>

*After Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) was adopted, Member States gave speeches about the resolution and the impact the resolution would have on terrorism and the international community. Reading through these speeches will help inspire delegates for ways to broaden communications between Member States and increase information-sharing in regards to terrorism. The speeches are an insight into the rationale behind some measures taken by the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the CCPCJ.*

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### III. Strengthening International Legal Frameworks to Address Sexual Violence in Conflict

#### *Recent Developments*

In the past few months, the international community has continued to discuss the effectiveness of the international legal framework in addressing sexual violence in conflict.<sup>59</sup> On 25 October 2016, the UN celebrated the 16<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women and peace and security.”<sup>60</sup> The UN Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign dedicated this anniversary to “Access to justice and peaceful societies for sustainable development for women and girls,” in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.<sup>61</sup> In particular, the campaign highlighted the importance of having access to justice for victims in post-conflict situations.<sup>62</sup>

On the same day, the UN Security Council convened the annual debate on women, peace, and security.<sup>63</sup> The debate addressed the problem of sexual violence in conflicts, considering prevention strategies as well as prosecution for perpetrators, in addition to strengthening international norms.<sup>64</sup> Many speakers, including the representatives of Mexico, Gambia, and Uganda, called for the official inclusion of sexual violence as a war crime and a crime against humanity.<sup>65</sup> Nonetheless, only 41% of Member States reported on their concrete efforts to reach the commitments undertaken in 2015, on the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325.<sup>66</sup> However, many African countries, such as Senegal, Nigeria, and Kenya, have effectively implemented this resolution, drawing up national plans and adopting the UN zero-tolerance policy on sexual or gender-based violence (SGBV).<sup>67</sup>

In December, the Security Council held the High Level Open Debate on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations.<sup>68</sup> The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG SViC) and the Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) emphasized the nexus between human trafficking and conflict-related sexual violence.<sup>69</sup> At the end of the debate, the Security Council adopted resolution 2331 on “Maintenance of international peace and security,” which calls upon Member States to implement their obligations under international law and reinforce their national legal framework to ensure effective legal responses to these crimes.<sup>70</sup>

In recent months, the problem of conflict-related sexual violence has also been discussed on a regional level. In Africa, for example, the Democratic Republic of Congo has achieved relevant results, registering a significant decrease in cases of sexual violence, as recognized by the SRSG SViC.<sup>71</sup> This result has been achieved with an increase in the number of penalties issued and women involved in the judicial system as prosecutors or judges.<sup>72</sup> However, experts from the UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan reported alarming data on the increasing number of conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan.<sup>73</sup> In Asia, many countries like the Republic of Korea, Philippines, and Nepal have developed their National Action Plans (NAPs) on the implementation of the

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<sup>59</sup> UN-Women, *Peace and Security*; Security Council Report, *Women, Peace and Security*, 2016.

<sup>60</sup> UN Security Council, *Women and peace and security (S/RES/1325(2000))*, 2000.

<sup>61</sup> United Nations Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women Campaign, *UNiTE Campaign Orange Day Action Plan: 25 October 2016*, 2016.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>63</sup> Security Council Report, *October 2016 Monthly Report*, 2016.

<sup>64</sup> UN Security Council, *Women and peace and security (S/PV.7793)*, 2016; PeaceWomen, *Security Council Open Debate on Women Peace and Security, October 2016*, 2016.

<sup>65</sup> UN Security Council, *Women and peace and security (S/PV.7793)*, 2016, pp. 50, 55, 71.

<sup>66</sup> PeaceWomen, *Security Council Open Debate on Women Peace and Security, October 2016*, 2016.

<sup>67</sup> UN Security Council, *Record of the 7793<sup>rd</sup> meeting (S/PV.7793)*, 2016.

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<sup>69</sup> UNODC, *Remarks at the UN Security Council High Level Open Debate on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations*, 2016; PeaceWomen, *Security Council Open Debate on Trafficking of Persons in Conflict Situations, December 2016*, 2016.

<sup>70</sup> UN Security Council, *Maintenance of international peace and security (S/RES/2331(2016))*, 2016.

<sup>71</sup> *UN Recognizes the DRC as 'Most Successful Experience' in Countering Sexual Violence*, AllAfrica, 2016.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>73</sup> *S. Sudan: UN experts demand special probe on sexual violence*, Sudan Tribune, 2016.

Security Council resolution 1325.<sup>74</sup> Nevertheless, because of their reluctance to implement international norms in the domestic criminal systems, many other Asian countries still have not implemented the necessary legal framework to achieve this target.<sup>75</sup>

The discussion of conflict-related sexual violence is still open and active, but Member States have not yet adopted all the necessary efforts to ensure an effective legal framework. UNODC and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), alongside Member States and NGOs, are focused on the implementation and strengthening of the international legal instruments in order to prevent and prosecute these crimes.

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*This source has been created by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the longest-standing women's peace organization in the world. It summarizes the contents and the main topics addressed at the 2016 Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security. Specifically, it provides an analysis of the Member States' different approaches to the several topics discussed. Furthermore, it reports about the legal instruments that could be adopted by Member States. This webpage represents a precious tool to understand the main issues raised by the UN, Member States and NGOs.*

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*The Security Council Report is a website that provides the most recent information about the Security Council's activities. This webpage contains a detailed overview of the 2016 Open Debate on women, peace and security, with a summary of the most relevant resolutions on this topic and the possible implementation strategies. This source will be extremely useful to have an overview of the Security Council's work on this topic.*

Security Council Report. (2016). *Women, Peace and Security* [Website]. Retrieved 18 January 2017 from: <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/women-peace-and-security/>

*This webpage lists all the recent Security Council activities on the topic, providing the users with a brief summary of each of them. Furthermore, it shows the interactions between the Security Council and Member States, NGOs and other UN bodies. This source could be used by delegates to understand the advancement of the debate through the years and realize the value of the international cooperation on this topic.*

United Nations Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women Campaign. (2016). *UNiTE Campaign Orange Day Action Plan: 25 October 2016* [Website]. Retrieved 20 January 2017 from: <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/orangeday.shtml>

*The UNiTE campaign was launched in 2008 by the UN Secretary-General. The campaign aims to promote the values of gender equality and encourage Member States to take action against gender-based violence. This webpage explains the UNiTE initiative for the 16<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Security Council resolution 1325. Specifically, it would be interesting for delegates to understand the strong connection between SDG 16 and the widespread problem of conflict-related sexual violence. Furthermore, it is possible to understand how the implementation of SDGs could solve a wide range of international issues.*

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<sup>74</sup> WILPF, *National Action Plans: Localising Implementation of UNSCR 1325*, 2016; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, *UNSCR 1325: The Promise and Limitations of National Action Plans in Asia*, 2016.

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*This resolution is one of the most recent and relevant adopted of the UN Security Council. This document represents the outcome of the High Level Open Debate on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations. Furthermore, the resolution considers strategies to implement the international legal framework at national and regional level. This document will provide delegates with a good overview of the current international legal framework and the commitments undertaken by Member States for the next years.*

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