
19-23 March

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council – A (SC-A)



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Conference A

Security Council - A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Joshua Cummins
Chair	Jonathan Schueler

Agenda

- I. Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations
- II. The Situation in Turkey
- III. The Situation in Libya
- IV. The UN-AU Partnership on Peace Operations

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCA/2/1	The Situation in Turkey	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/1	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted without a vote
SCA/1/2	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	10 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions
SCA/1/3	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	14 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
SCA/1/4	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	14 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
SCA/1/5	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	9 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 4 abstentions
SCA/2/2	The Situation in Turkey	11 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Security Council (A) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Protection of Civilians (PoC) in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations
2. The Situation in Libya
3. The UN-AU Partnership on Peace Operations

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations.” The Council set to work immediately and, by Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including: PoC national coordinators, basic human needs in peacekeeping operations (PKOs), peacekeeper training, and Kigali Principle Advisers. However, due to the pressing nature of the developing crisis in Turkey, the Council put aside its work to deal with the attacks on refugees by Turkish military forces. Minutes before the session ended Tuesday, two draft documents were accepted by the Dais, one draft press release and one draft resolution. The morning session began with an update on a speech by the Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan, accusing the European Union of failing to uphold the EU-Turkey Refugee deal. The Council responded by updating their documents and moving swiftly to a vote. A press statement calling for an end to the violence and for Turkey to allow UNHCR workers into the Suruç refugee camp was adopted unanimously by the Council, while the draft resolution did not pass.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions on the first topic had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including PoC national coordinators, peacekeeper training improvements, creation of an “Emergency Response Matrix,” the establishment of regional training centers, and measures to strengthen the legitimacy of PKOs. The Council then decided to return to the crisis in Turkey and adopted a resolution urging Turkey to cease its hostilities toward refugees.



Code: SCA/2/1

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: The Situation in Turkey

1 *The Security Council:*

2
3 *Aware of* the endorsement of the Turkish Law on the Implementation and Coordination of International Relations
4 (No. 1173 of 05/05/1969) created within the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to
5 jointly work towards the current migrant crisis in the Middle East, specifically in the nation of Turkey,

6
7 *Recognizing* the agreement made with the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management in
8 which the Turkish Republic established the *Law on Foreigners and International Protection* (2014), where under
9 Section 4, Article 91-92 addresses the refugees' protection in order to guarantee their basic need and living
10 standards,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* Security Council Resolution 2139 of 2014, that demands "all parties allow humanitarian assistance
13 and cease depriving civilians of indispensable goods to survival,"

14
15 *Drawing attention to* the previous compromise from the Republic of Turkey recalling Human Rights Council
16 Resolution 30/10 of 2015, which addresses humanitarian deterioration in Syria, as a sample project for the
17 establishment of a secure baseline for campus sustainability,

18
19 *Concerned by* recent reports of approximately 5,000 Syrian refugees fleeing to Greece every day, where they are
20 being met with unclear living conditions,

21
22 *Recalling* the arrangement of the "Global Coalition to Counter ISIS" conference in March 22nd in Washington DC
23 regarding discussions aiming to prevent counter terrorism in the Syrian region, especially the city of Raqqa,

24
25 *Stressing* UNHCR Global Appeal 2015, which recognizes Turkey as the largest refugee-hosting country, with more
26 than 2.6 million refugees on its territory,

27
28 *Having studied* the implementation of the UNHCR Global Strategy for Settlement and Shelter (2014-2018)
29 programme in Turkey, which has currently built a network of 24 camps to house more than a quarter of million
30 refugees and guarantee their safe settlement,

- 31
- 32 1. *Calls upon* the Republic of Turkey to cease all disproportionate violent hostilities against Kurdish populations,
33 including refugees in the Suruç Refugee Camp;
 - 34 2. *Calls upon* the Republic of Turkey and the European Union to uphold the European Union-Turkey agreement in
35 regards to refugees;
 - 36 3. *Urges* the Republic of Turkey to uphold and ensure access to basic human rights including, but not limited to
37 clean water, sanitation, food, and medical care;
 - 38 4. *Requests* and independent investigation to be conducted by the United Nations into the 21 March incident in the
39 Suruç Refugee Camp to ensure a fair assessment can be made;
 - 40 5. *Urges* Turkey to allow access by the UNHCR to ensure refugees rights are being protected;
 - 41 6. *Requests* Greece to allow UNHCR access to the ongoing situation;
 - 42 7. *Calls for* an independent investigation to ensure the EU-Turkey Agreement provisions are being upheld;
 - 43 8. *Urges* Member States to assist Greece with necessary humanitarian aid to assist with the recent refugee influx;
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- 51
52 9. *Encourages* Greece to uphold all human rights to refugees crossing into their State territory, including the
53 cessation of hostile actions;
54
55 10. *Encourages* the UNHCR to increase capacity in Greece in order to aid the local authorities provide the
56 necessary basic needs, such as water, sanitation and health-care, to the refugees;
57
58 11. *Urges* Member States partaking in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIS on March 22nd of 2017 in Washington
59 DC addressing five mutually reinforcing lines of effort degrade and defeat ISIS in Syria to include discussion
60 regarding the general situation within the Turkish-Syrian borders, especially the cities of Diyarbakir, Sirnak and
61 Nusaybin, the Suruc Camp as well the Nizip Camp, discussing the four main pillars and lines of effort
62 including:
63
64 a. Provision of military support to partners;
65
66 b. Impediment of the flow of foreign fighter;
67
68 c. Stopping financing and funding;
69
70 d. Addressing humanitarian crises in the region;
71
72
73 12. *Decides* to actively remain seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/1

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Aware of the Security Council's duties in recognizing international peace and security threats in accordance with*
4 *Article V of the Charter of the United Nations,*

5
6 *Recalling the implementation of Senior Advisors on Protection of Civilians (PoC) for the United Nations Mission in*
7 *South Sudan (UNMISS) Terms of Reference (TOR) that supported the mission leadership through leading the*
8 *development and regular review for the peacekeeping operation (PKO) with PoC mandate,*

9
10 *Recognizing the work of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in providing guidance and support on*
11 *military, police, mine action and other relevant issues to other UN political and peace building missions in regard to*
12 *the application of the PoC mandate application,*

13
14 *Emphasizing the Work of the Department of Field Support (DFS) in providing support in the areas of finance,*
15 *logistics, information, communication and technology (ICT), human resources and general administration to help*
16 *missions promote peace and security,*

17
18 *Recognizing the changing nature of PKOs in a context of a PoC and the need to ensure a mobile and changeable*
19 *mandate for the peacekeepers on the field highlighted in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)*
20 *Peacekeeping Communities of Practice (CoP),*

21
22 *Guided by the Evaluation of the implementation and results of PoC mandates in UN PKOs highlighted in the Office*
23 *of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) report, Evaluation of the implementation and results of protection of civilians*
24 *mandates in United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/68/787),*

25
26 *Noting with deep concern the role of peacekeeping missions as protection actors are not operationally defined to*
27 *clarify what missions do and the roles of individual actors within missions outlined in the independent study jointly*
28 *commissioned by the DPKO and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),*

- 29
30 1. *Designates the DPKO and the DFS Policy on PoC in UN peacekeeping to implement a function consistent*
31 *in providing information reports within PKOs to ensure the PoC mandate is being fulfilled;*
32
33 2. *Calls for the inclusion of a PoC Coordinator assigned by the Head of Department of the DPKO within all*
34 *Peacekeeping Operations already deployed and soon-to-be deployed;*
35
36 3. *Further recommends that the DPKO assign the PoC Coordinator making sure it possesses cultural*
37 *understanding of the region where the peacekeeping operations are taking place in and capability to speak*
38 *the local language(s) fluently;*
39
40 4. *Announces that all Coordinators will be in charge of evaluating how effectively the PoC mandate is being*
41 *applied in the field with the precise role of reporting to the Security Council Members and DPKO taking*
42 *into account the following criteria:*
43
44 a. *response of peacekeepers when a security threat appears;*
45
46 b. *guidance to civilians during a crisis or conflict under the stipulated guidelines of peacekeeping*
47 *operations;*
48
49 c. *effective communication between the coordinator and the host government to make them aware of*
50 *the actions the PKO staff is going to carry out; and*

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- d. public information about how to react to security crisis with effective strategies as a matter of leadership;
5. *Affirms* that the report will be directly submitted and transmitted to the Security Council by the heads of the PKOs every two weeks in order to progressively evaluate the effectiveness of Coordinators' role within peacekeeping operations;
6. *Requests* the PoC Coordinator to engage in the assessment of the *Protection Matrix* and *Early System Warning* in order to list and monitor short-term threat and hostile intent by any armed groups while abiding by the mission-specific military rules of engagement (ROE) and the Directive on the Use of Force (DUF);
7. *Encourages* all Member States to support this initiative, as it is a viable solution for the topic at hand;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



Code: SCA/1/2

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the importance of addressing the sections 3 and 5 of the *Kigali Principles* of May 2015 regarding the
4 implementation of a Protection of Civilians (PoC) mandate within Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs), and following
5 the two pledges addressing the increase of PKO capabilities and resources as well as the importance of a possible
6 use of force,

7
8 *Reiterating* the intangible principle of the equal sovereignty of states as expressed by article 2 section 1 of the
9 *Charter of the United Nations* and underlining the concern regarding the *Kigali Principles* that would potentially
10 constitute a breach of said sovereignty and stating that an adherence to the following would not constitute an
11 adherence to the *Kigali Principles* as a whole,

12
13 *Fully aware of* Security Council Resolution 1894 of 2009, targeting the willingness of Member States to respond to
14 situations of armed conflict where civilians are being targeted or humanitarian assistance is being deliberately
15 obstructed and to take appropriate measures in accordance to their Protection of Civilians mandate,

16
17 Noting that a further clarification of PKO mandates in regard to the specific PoC guidelines are to be further
18 specified leading to an adequate inclusion of the use of force in a specific context as underlined in the essence of
19 section 3 of the *Kigali Principles*,

20
21 *Recalling* the Policy Report on *Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping* (2015) drafted by the
22 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) addressing the function and mandate of the Senior Advisor on
23 PoC during United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) and underlining the importance of utilizing such
24 function in current and future PKOs,

25
26 *Noting* that a further deployment of similar functions within missions on the ground could be of adequate use to the
27 fulfillment of the mandate of the Senior Advisor on PoC during the deployment of PKOs,

- 28
29 1. *Urges* Member States to endorse the implementation of a Senior Advisor in all deployed peacekeeping
30 operations as a way to take direct military action against armed actors with clear hostile intent to harm civilians
31 and principle 5 of the *Kigali Principles* in order to ensure PKO staff are prepared to help civilians in times of
32 crisis;
- 33
34 2. *Calls upon* Member States within the SC to draft specific PKO mandates regarding PoC functions of the
35 principles mentioned in operative one always respecting the sovereignty of states;
- 36
37 3. *Confirms* that a further clarification of PKO mandates by the Standard Operating Procedures as well as the
38 DPKO is needed with respect to the use of force by peacekeepers in order to distinguish the different scenarios
39 in which such use is appropriate as expressed in the *Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping*
40 *Report*, through the establishment of the designated protection matrix specifying the “Must/Should/Could
41 protect” action plan with view of:
- 42
43 a. prioritizing the key routes and hotspots across its areas of responsibility according to the perceived
44 protection threat aiming to better assess in which regions the use of force would be allowed and/or
45 necessary; and
- 46
47 b. guiding tactical mission activities and deployment during conducted military operations ensuring a
48 responsible conduct of peacekeeping personnel with Must/Could/Should protect mandates;
- 49

- 50 4. *Affirms* that the Senior Advisor on PoC is crucial to every PKO and calls upon the DPKO to provide specifics
51 regarding his/her function such as but not limited to:
52
- 53 a. mandating a team of special representatives to be deployed on the ground with special knowledge of
54 the local context at hand as well as the different dynamics of the targeted conflict, taking into account
55 that local actors would be best suitable for the job, with:
 - 56 i. securing a collaboration and adequate communication with the targeted civilians through a
57 collaboration with NGOs on ground; and
 - 58 ii. establishing public-private partnerships ensuring an adequate funding of such deployment in
59 regards to the salaries, equipment and security of the personnel;
 - 60 b. overseeing the proper provision of reports and monitoring of the situation by the mandated team; and
 - 61 c. providing advice and support to the Special Representative of the Secretary General mandated to the
62 specific conflict at hand as well as senior leadership on ways in which the mission can assist and build
63 the capacity of the government at hand in order to fulfill its PoC responsibilities;
- 64
- 65 5. *Underlines* the key role of said team of special representatives to be deployed on the ground during PKO
66 missions to ensure the thorough implementation of the principles mentioned in point 1 by:
67
- 68 a. identifying and monitoring gaps in resources and capabilities during PKOs regarding the peacekeepers'
69 mandate to protect the civilians;
 - 70 b. using the highest standard of conduct as expressed in article 15 of the *Kigali Principles* to monitor the
71 behavior of peacekeepers and collect data on an eventual abuse of the rights to action provided by
72 principle 3; and
 - 73 c. working closely with the peacekeeping staff through effective communication on the ground as a
74 means of facilitating the objectives defined as above;
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- 81 6. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.



Code: SCA/1/3

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the mandate and the legal basis for peacekeeping, the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations
4 (PKOs) are deployed on the basis of mandates from the UN Security Council in order to maintain and provide
5 international peace and security which is the main responsibility of the Council,

6
7 *Bearing in mind* Chapter VI, VII and VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which gives the power to the
8 Security Council to address PKOs and authorizes the deployment of PKOs as a way to fulfill the principles outlined
9 in the Charter,

10
11 *Affirming* the stipulations contained in Article 2.1 of the Charter, which emphasizes the principles of sovereign
12 equality and non-interference which will be respected by all Member States,

13
14 *Alarmed by* the essence of the 2015 *Report of the High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations* (HIPPO
15 Report), which states that there is a growing gap in expectations and delivered results by PKO's in relation to
16 protection of civilians (PoC),

17
18 *Taking note* of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Peacekeeping Communities of Practice (CoP)
19 that emphasizes the world is more interconnected and there is the need for new technologies and modern web-based
20 tools in order for UN peacekeepers to be more effective,

21
22 *According to* the Secretary-General on the Council of Europe's Action Plan on the fight against violent extremism
23 and radicalization leading to terrorism, peacekeeping responsibilities should be addressed at a state level,

24
25 *Convinced* that the integration of women in PKOs is crucial for the effectiveness of UN missions, as women are
26 disproportionately affected by conflict and hold integral roles in peace and security processes, as stated in Security
27 Council Resolution 2242 of 2015,

28
29 *Further recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.5 to ensure women's full and effective participation
30 and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life,

31
32 *Keeping in mind* the *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (A/55/305)*, which stresses
33 that effective peace-building requires active engagement with the local parties, and that engagement should be
34 multidimensional in nature,

35
36 *Contemplating* the fact that civilians have become victims of armed conflicts and physical violence, the UN Security
37 Council addressed the PoC mandate through Security Council resolutions 1270 of 1999 and 1674 of 2006 as a way
38 to have clear guidelines as what peacekeeping can do to achieve protection aims,

39
40 1. *Encourages* Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to implement their own national training programming or
41 schools in order to implement the standardized Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)/Department of
42 Field Support (DFS) Policy on Protection of the Civilians into all personnel training courses, which should:

43
44 a. Include rapid decision-making and simulation training so that troops are able to adapt easily to
45 situations and protect civilians fully;

46
47 b. Include important information from *Tactical Combat Life-Saving Courses (TLCS)*, which specifically
48 focus on providing basic medical training to all troop contingents, such as peacekeeping, military, and
49 civilian personnel;

50

- 51 c. Include sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prevention programming in order to minimize instances
52 of SEA within the setting of PKOs, which includes testimonies from victims of UN peacekeeping
53 personnel as well as training which ensures that personnel from each Member State are aware of the
54 potential punishments through their nation of origin by special court martial within the PKO;
55
- 56 d. Integrate mission-specific health and wellness classes, potentially with World Health Organization
57 (WHO) involvement, as well as prevention of disease training to avoid situations such as the crisis
58 caused by the spread of disease within the MINUSTAH operation in Haiti;
59
- 60 e. Be immediately followed by a training assessment under the guidelines of the DPKO/DFS Policy on
61 Protection of the Civilians in order to ensure a proper and standardized aptitude of peacekeepers;
62
- 63 2. *Strongly requests* the creation of peacekeeper vetting mechanisms preceding TCC training and under DPKO
64 standards to ensure that individual personnel's criminal records are free from violent offenses, instances of
65 SEA, and histories of alcohol or drug abuse that would be grave enough to undeniably impair peacekeeping
66 duties, in order to ensure that personnel are lawful citizens of their country and are appropriate for deployment
67 in PKOs;
68
- 69 3. *Supports* the utilization or creation of regional cultural training centers by the DPKO in order to provide better
70 region-specific expertise to bring a developed understanding for peacekeeping personnel, potentially modeling
71 the focus on standby capacity found in the Addis Ababa-based *Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training*
72 *Centre* or the success of the logistics and administrative support to training courses from the Italy-based UN
73 Brindisi Base, as well as:
74
- 75 a. Language immersion and cultural communication and conversational skills;
76
- 77 b. Cultural training in local traditions and practices;
78
- 79 c. Context of conflict training, including history;
80
- 81 d. Victim rehabilitation services - training in basic psychosocial awareness skills;
82
- 83 e. Geographical and environmental contextual training;
84
- 85 f. Gender and generation perspective training;
86
- 87 4. *Requests* the DPKO to involve legitimate locally recognized safety authorities, civilian and religious leaders,
88 including those of vulnerable populations and excluding those of extremist inclinations, and community-based
89 organizations (CBOs) in providing troops being trained with their local expertise, in addition to providing them
90 with necessary in-mission trainings in order for their full collaboration, respect, and protection;
91
- 92 5. *Calls upon* TCC Member States with advanced technological capacities to assist in information-sharing
93 between any existing local, community-based personnel and heads of missions through technological sharing
94 capacities such as the DPKO's CoP databases, in addition to encouraging the use of smartphone capabilities for
95 rapid or instant sharing of information;
96
- 97 6. *Recommends* the implementation by TCCs of gender inclusivity action plans in national schools and trainings in
98 order to achieve a goal of greater representation of women in every mission's pre-deployment, in-mission
99 trainings, and on the ground personnel in order to reflect the regional population;
100
- 101 7. *Further urging* the DPKO to implement in all UN PKOs the *UN Gender Focal Point Policy*, in which teams of
102 gender experts are deployed with missions to monitor discrimination and ensure inclusion of women's voices,
103 in conflict mediation;
104

- 105 8. *Emphasizes* the need for review and evaluation from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
106 (SRSG) for Peace Operations to include specifics in regards to TCC and regional training standards for each
107 PKO;
108
- 109 9. *Draws attention* to the ability for mentorship and advising programs given by original peacekeeping force
110 contingents to aid peacekeeping personnel on the ground and rid PKOs of transitional deployment gaps between
111 the roles of individual peacekeepers, utilizing the *IGAD Regional Capacity Enhancement Initiative's* program in
112 which volunteer Member States sent experienced and committed civil servant support officers (CSSOs) to train
113 and advise individual mission personnel of the UNMISS operation in South Sudan;
114
- 115 10. *Calls* for stronger ties between the UN and other regional organizations and existing coalitions by working
116 towards a list of outlined problems to:
117
- 118 a. enhance strategic direction to establish predictable inter-organizational relations to better coordinate
119 work to:
120
- 121 i. promote inter-organizational understanding through sharing strategic information on PKO's
122 as well as opening dialogues on strategies between different international institutions;
123 ii. strengthen mutual ties in each organization's capital by creating offices in each capital city
124 making coordination much simpler;
125 iii. expand mandates with clear instructions on how the organizations should coordinate
126 streamlining the coordinating process;
127 iv. collaboratively generate General Operating Procedures for the major types of coordination
128 arrangements, such as hybrids, co-deployments, and transitions; and
129 v. establish joint fact finding and information sharing processes between organizations in
130 support of the mandates established in each mission;
131
- 132 b. establish agreements on common operational procedures for cooperation and information between the
133 different executives and Heads of Missions to:
134
- 135 i. strive for field level coordination with a single direction coming from one organization;
136 ii. create a set of standards for transitions between organizations;
137 iii. find ways to better delegate authority for field level conduct allowing for necessary decision
138 making;
139 iv. promote co-location of headquarters and regular consultations between the DPKO and the
140 European Union and African Union;
141 v. promote and further bolster joint coordination bodies;
142 vi. set a plan encompassing mandated tasks in mission areas which should be jointly agreed upon
143 by all stakeholders which should delineate the areas of responsibility and avoid overlap;
144 vii. coordinate joint evaluations of in-mission operations and the coordination process to better
145 address missions;
146 viii. use liaisons with quick access to appropriate level command in the organization they
147 represent;
148 ix. encourage a joint information and communication strategy for joint press coordination; and
149 x. explore the possibility of pooling resources where possible;
150
- 151 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



Code: SCA/1/4

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledges with deep gratitude* the provisions set forth by Articles 1 and 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Firmly convinced* of the validity of Articles 1 and 2 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

6
7 *Reaffirming* the importance of Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations,* which solemnly states that the UN
8 has to strictly cooperate with regional and sub-regional organizations in its effort to improve collective security,

9
10 *Reaffirming its commitment,* stated in Security Council resolution 1894 of 2009, to the territorial integrity, sovereign
11 equality, independence, and respect for the sovereignty of all member states,

12
13 *Approving* of Security Council resolution 1647 of 2006, which reiterates the importance of human rights in the
14 Protection of Civilians (PoC) mandate,

15
16 *Deeply convinced* of the positive impact on peacekeeping operations (PKOs) of a holistic approach that considers
17 the civilians' primary humanitarian needs and their dignity, human rights, and specific needs in order to increase the
18 credibility and acceptance of peacekeeping troops,

19
20 *Appreciating* highly the contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including but not limited to
21 Doctors Without Borders, to providing basic human needs to regions in conflict,

22
23 *Concerned* with the findings of the *Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on UN-Peace Operations (HIPPO),*
24 which highlights the discrepancies between the peacekeeping mandate, the implementation thereof, and the
25 expectations of civilians affected by conflict,

26
27 *Observing* that access to basic human needs is not an integral part of the PoC mandate,

28
29 *Reiterating its appreciation* for the global implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

30
31 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 64/292 of 2010 on "The human right to water and sanitation" and SDG 6 on
32 Clean Water and Sanitation,

33
34 *Deeply disturbed* by the inclining numbers of allegations of sexual misconduct, which have been reported against
35 UN Peacekeeping personnel, as cited in the *Evaluation Report (2015)* of the Office of Internal Oversight Services
36 (OIOS),

37
38 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2272 of 2016 on sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations,
39 identifying the improper conduct of UN Peacekeepers as a cause of the erosion of the credibility of UN
40 Peacekeeping, and rendering the implementation of peacekeeping mandates more difficult,

41
42 *Resolving* to end impunity and ensure justice to the victims of improper conduct of PKO mission staff, as outlined in
43 the *Report of the Secretary General on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse*
44 (A/71/818) by addressing the shortcomings of the current detection, investigation and prosecution system,

45
46 *Recalling* the Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000 on "Women and peace and security" and stressing the
47 importance of the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women;*

48
49 1. *Calls upon* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to:
50

- 51 a. Establish a Joint Program with UN-Water in order to ensure access to clean water and sanitation in
52 regions affected by conflict, and in order to achieve this, the Security Council proposes:
53
- 54 i. The DPKO and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of any PKO with the PoC
55 mandate consult with UN-Water in compliance with the UN-Water Partnership Guidelines;
56
 - 57 ii. Regular meetings between the PKO leadership, the UN-Water Task Forces, and Expert
58 Groups, as stipulated by the *UN-Water Work Programme 2016-2017*;
59
 - 60 iii. Funding for a Joint Program be provided by the UN-Water Inter Agency Trust Fund (IATF);
61
- 62 b. Enhance collaboration with relevant NGOs further providing food and shelter to civilians in conflict;
63
- 64 2. *Recommends* that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) include engineers in their contributions to UN PKOs to
65 be deployed where appropriate and necessary to establish basic infrastructure requisite for satisfying the
66 fundamental needs of the local civilian population;
67
- 68 3. *Further recommends* the implementation of the following Bottom-Up Approach (BUA) in order to strengthen
69 the legitimacy and the acceptance of the PKO through:
70
- 71 a. The inclusion of all local and native entities so that their specific needs can be ensured by dialogues
72 among locals and deployed personnel through a gradual transition of responsibility from the mission
73 itself to local legitimate and recognized government forces as effective and legitimate government
74 structures emerge;
75
 - 76 b. Drawing particular attention to the protection of women due to their increased vulnerability as a result
77 of their specific needs perceived through their societal assigned gender role by mobilizing the Gender
78 Unit and the Women's Protection Unit of DPKO to deploy field-based advisers as a significant part of
79 every PKO in order to document the needs of women and girls in local communities and to ensure the
80 communication of this information to peacekeepers to allow them to target these considerations;
81
 - 82 c. Safeguarding the needs furthermore to be granted to other social minorities, such as disabled or war-
83 wounded persons and in this context, the assistance to war victims is a good starting point for a
84 stronger collaboration with local communities at various levels in order to ensure participation and
85 leadership;
86
- 87 4. *Calls for* expanding the close cooperation between the DPKO with the respective host countries, if possible, due
88 to the increasingly dynamic nature of PKOs, respecting its priority needs and changing circumstances as well
89 as:
90
- 91 a. The importance of a timely and orderly withdrawal of the peacekeeping mission, as soon as a
92 legitimate and functioning government emerges, requiring a detailed withdrawal table avoiding an
93 unnecessarily long stay in the host country;
94
 - 95 b. Strengthening the communication between the DPKO and the host member state regarding the
96 deployment timeline and possible adjustments of the mandate, fully considering the host country's
97 position;
98
 - 99 c. A gradual transition of responsibility for safeguarding peace and security within their territories to the
100 respective host Member States in order to fully guarantee its sovereign equality;
101
- 102 5. *Strongly requests* the enhancement of partnership arrangements and cooperation between the UN and relevant
103 regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the African Union (AU), due to the fact that these
104 organizations possess a better understanding of local culture and societal norms which can greatly benefit the
105 implementation of PKOs, namely through:

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- a. Encouraging the involvement of regional and sub-regional organizations with the aim of a better management of disputes, conflict prevention, confidence-building, and mediation efforts;
 - b. Promoting the regular interaction, consultation, and coordination between the UN and regional organizations and consequently between governments and civilians to avoid misunderstandings and lack of transparency in terms of the quality of PKOs;
 - c. Providing necessary medical care and assistance to civilians in conflict zones similar to the EU Medical Corps;
6. *Recommends* establishing an effective, detection-investigation-prosecution system (DIP), through measures including, but not limited to:
- a. The creation of an outreach program of past abuse victims encouraging potential abuse victims to come forward and report the alleged abuse;
 - b. Investigating allegations through the work of a specialized investigative body, being part of the DPKO, but not of the mission in question;
 - c. The prosecution of violators without exception within national military jurisdiction of respective TCCs and according to the legislation, of respective TCCs;
7. *Invites* the DPKO to elaborate the goals and strategies of individual PKOs in advance and communicate them to local populations in order to manage their expectations;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/1/5

Committee: Security Council - A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* Article V of the *United Nations Charter* stipulating the powers and duties of the United Nations
4 (UN) Security Council,

5
6 *Guided by* the 771th meeting on “Protection of Civilians” conducted by the Security Council (S/PV.7711) regarding
7 the Ministerial open debate on the Protection of Civilians (PoC) in the context of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),

8
9 *Aware of* the guidance provided in the *Protection of Civilians: Implementing Guidelines for Military Components of*
10 *United Nations Peacekeeping Missions* (2015) report with the purpose of providing guidance to military components
11 in UN peacekeeping missions tasked with implementing mandates on the PoC,

12
13 *Contemplating* the guiding principles and key considerations for the implementation of PoC mandates in United
14 Nations Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) stated in the *Protection of Civilians in United Nations Peacekeeping*
15 *report* (2015),

16
17 *Recalling* the comprehensive nature of the Security Council Resolution 1894 of 2011 on PoC in armed conflict in
18 order to assess the sovereignty as a responsibility,

19
20 *Aimed by* the purpose of giving assistance to PKOs in matching available resources and capabilities furthermore
21 trying to support activities carried out by PoC mandates,

22
23 *Drawing attention* to the slow process scouring the Security Council while facing a time-sensitive crisis and looking
24 for a systematic approach in order to assure an automatic ownership of the PoC PKOs;

25
26 1. *Authorizes* the implementation of the *Framework on Emergency Response for Peacekeeping Operations* with
27 the aim of providing a clear, structural system of analysis that will determine the levels of urgency of the
28 various conflicting situations currently occurring in the world;

29
30 2. *Announces* the *Framework on Emergency Response for Peacekeeping Operations* will determine the levels of
31 urgency of a newly-occurring conflict in the order of the following definitions:

32
33 a. First Level “Crisis” occurring in the case that the host Government cannot control and handle the
34 situation and requires immediate UN support in order to restore the rule of law;

35
36 b. Second Level “Critical” occurring in case that the host Government is still able to take actions upon
37 the situation, although experiencing visible difficulties in maintaining national stability and
38 sovereignty;

39
40 c. Third Level “Pressing” occurring in case that the host Government is relatively stable, although visible
41 insecurity is present and uprising;

42
43 3. *Recognizes* that elements being considered when determining the levels of urgency include and are not limited
44 to:

45
46 a. The types of civilians being targeted and currently suffering, their locations and the direction they are
47 moving toward;

48
49 b. Particular threats and risks that targeted civilians are currently facing;

- 50
- 51 c. The types of armed actors that are currently responsible of the violence against the targeted civilians;
- 52
- 53 d. The motivations of the armed actors that are currently responsible of the violence against the targeted
- 54 civilians;
- 55
- 56 e. The Human Rights violations that are being committed, and the strategies being used such as but not
- 57 limited to killings, abductions and mass rapes;
- 58
- 59 4. *Emphasizes* that the implementation of the *Framework on Emergency Response for Peacekeeping Operations*
- 60 will be allowed to include actors such as Member States, UN Peacekeeping observers and Non-Government
- 61 Organizations (NGOs) that are recognized by the United Nations, including, but not limited to, Amnesty
- 62 International, Doctors without Borders, and Save the Children;
- 63
- 64 5. *Assures* that a report from these recognized actors will be the result of the implementation of the *Framework on*
- 65 *Emergency Response for Peacekeeping Operations*, which will:
- 66
- 67 a. Be first directed to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to assess the importance
- 68 of the indicated situations;
- 69
- 70 b. Be brought to the Security Council upon decision of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping
- 71 Operations for final voting to determine the Level of Urgency of said reports and actions that the PKOs
- 72 need to address in an urgent matter;
- 73
- 74 6. *Suggest* that actions will be taken by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in accordance with
- 75 the Levels of Urgency including the:
- 76
- 77 a. First Level (“Crisis”), which will lead to automatic pre-trained deployment immediately required and
- 78 promptly channel the proper funds needed for current and future PKOs regarding the situation, with the
- 79 required participation of a representative of the Member State where the crisis is developing;
- 80
- 81 b. Second Level (“Critical”), which will lead to the deployment and drafting of a PKO mandate
- 82 immediately addressed by the Sub-Secretary General of Peacekeeping Operations in accordance to the
- 83 Security Council and in cooperation with the DPKO if the Member State in the critical condition
- 84 requests support from the UN, and which will also be accompanied with suggestions from the UN
- 85 DPKO for the local government to maintain the situation;
- 86
- 87 c. Third Level (“Pressing”), which will lead to press statement addressing the situation by the Security
- 88 Council and potential consultancies and suggestions by the UN PKOs, as requested;
- 89
- 90 7. *Further invites* Member States to agree on the implementation of the *Framework on Emergency Response for*
- 91 *Peacekeeping Operations* to ensure effective conflict assessment and more efficient deployment of troops while
- 92 reviewing situations during the Security Council Meeting;
- 93
- 94 8. *Calls for* the use of the aforementioned protection matrix if and only if a conflict that has been assessed by the
- 95 members of the Security Council, does fit into one of the three levels of the matrix, otherwise we call for the
- 96 normal decision making process to be used to assess the crisis at hand;
- 97
- 98 9. *Decides* to remain actively seized on the matter.



Code: SCA/2/Press Statement/1
Committee: Security Council - A
Topic: The Situation in Turkey

1 *The United Nations Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Turkey*

2
3 The following press statement was issued today on behalf of the United Nations Security Council:

4
5 On 21 March, the members of the Security Council met to discuss the ongoing situation occurring at the Suruç
6 Refugee Camp in Turkey.

7
8 Members drew attention to the need to combat all acts of terrorism that are threats to international peace and security
9 as previously stated in numerous Security Council resolutions, and expressed their concern regarding the rising
10 threat of the so-called Islamic State.

11
12 However, the Security Council is deeply concerned with the ongoing situation occurring at the Suruç Refugee
13 Camp. According to the UNHCR, the organization is denied access to the camp and is therefore unable to secure the
14 supply of important and necessary resources to the refugees inhabiting the camp.

15
16 The members of the Security Council were highly alarmed to learn of the hostile actions taken by the Turkish
17 National Forces last night, leading to numerous deaths, and call for the cessation of violence in the camp and allow
18 UNHCR representatives to enter the camp to assess the situation and follow all UN humanitarian guidelines.

19
20 The Security Council is in the process of gathering further information concerning the current situation in Turkey
21 and will share this news as soon as validated. An open dialogue has been established with several representatives
22 relevant to the matter at hand.

23
24 The Security Council reaffirms the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity, and its strong commitment with the
25 Republic of Turkey.

26
27 The Security Council is concerned with the recent regional instability caused by the unilateral backing out of
28 agreement regarding the flow of refugees. Without pronouncing itself on the party at fault, the Security Council calls
29 for stability to be reinstated and international agreements be upheld.