

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Special Committee on
Peacekeeping Operations



Conference A

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)

Committee Staff

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
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| Chair | Sabrina Suen |
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Agenda

- I. Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations
- II. Accountability, Conduct, and Discipline in Peacekeeping Operations
- III. Improving the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Operations

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote |
|----------|---|---|
| C34/1/1 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 59 votes in favor, 41 votes against, 11 abstentions |
| C34/1/2 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 85 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 11 abstentions |
| C34/1/3 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 69 votes in favor, 35 votes against, 7 abstentions |
| C34/1/4 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 79 votes in favor, 19 votes against, 13 abstentions |
| C34/1/5 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 85 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 11 abstentions |
| C34/1/6 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 82 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 12 abstentions |
| C34/1/7 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 87 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 13 abstentions |
| C34/1/8 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 88 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 11 abstentions |
| C34/1/9 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 94 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 9 abstentions |
| C34/1/10 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 93 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 6 abstentions |
| C34/1/11 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 87 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 14 abstentions |
| C34/1/12 | Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations | 90 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 14 abstentions |

Summary Report

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations
- II. Accountability, Conduct, and Discipline in Peacekeeping Operations
- III. Improving the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Operations

The session was attended by representatives of 114 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations.” Monday opened with the delegates working to build consensus on the wide range of sub-topics, with global, regional, and local issues represented. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering numerous issues including financial incentive reimbursement, awareness, empowerment, international cooperation, cultural specificity, and opportunities and training. Delegates worked diligently to achieve multiple mergers between Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday, 12 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, five of which had amendments. The committee adopted 12 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including specialization, empowerment, awareness, training, education, efficiency, and efficacy. The delegates worked efficiently and cooperatively, often facilitating mergers with success. Even more so, the delegates of the committee were very inclusive, knowledgeable, and efficient and created a great working atmosphere for all delegates.



Code: C34/1/1

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

- 1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in particular Articles II and XXIII*
4 *declaring that all humans are born free with the right to equal opportunities, particularly employment*
5 *opportunities,*
6
7 *Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1981), which*
8 *states that discrimination of women in all forms cannot be tolerated,*
9
10 *Emphasizing the importance of gender balance within peacekeeping operations for effectively reducing*
11 *cases of sexual violence and gender-specific abuses in order to fulfil Sustainable Development Goal*
12 *(SDG) 5 on "Gender Equality,"*
13
14 *Having examined the prevalent disparity between the numbers of female and male peacekeepers,*
15 *despite the equal abilities of both genders,*
16
17 *Realizing the need for innovative solutions to increase the numbers of female peacekeepers recruited*
18 *and deployed by each Member State,*
19
20 *Determined to fulfill the objectives of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women, Peace, and*
21 *Security," which calls for increased female participation in United Nations peace processes,*
22
23 *Strongly supporting the Gender Forward Looking Strategy (2014-2018), published by the Department of*
24 *Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support for enhancing gender equality among*
25 *peacekeeping personnel,*
26
27 *Observing that many women do not volunteer to be peacekeepers due to family responsibilities and the*
28 *social and cultural roles they hold in their respective communities,*
29
30 1. *Proposes to establish financial incentives to Member States to deploy more female personnel by*
31 *changing the current reimbursement framework set by General Assembly resolution 68/281 of June*
32 *2014 in a way that:*
33
34 a. *Aims to change the flat rate that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) receive for*
35 *peacekeepers towards a system that benefits TCCs that send female peacekeepers by*
36 *reallocating funds towards them;*
37
38 b. *Does not change the overall budget nor the salaries of the soldiers, but distributes*
39 *reimbursement money according to gender, financially incentivizing TCCs to send female*
40 *peacekeepers;*
41
42 c. *Starts at a small percentage of redistribution to give all states the opportunity for adjustment*
43 *and these percentages will increase over an extended time frame;*
44
45 d. *Shall create greater incentives for Member States with little deployment of women than with*
46 *Member States of an already high enrolment;*
47

- 48 e. Shall not hinder troop contributions of TCCs with few female military personnel, taking into
49 account the efforts of TCCs to achieve gender parity in their police and civilian peacekeeping
50 personnel contributions;
51
- 52 2. *Recommends* the establishment of a Woman's Peacekeeping Fund within the Department of
53 Peacekeeping Operations that will be enabled by the redistribution of reimbursements that promotes
54 female inclusion with the purpose of:
55
- 56 a. Enacting broader training recommendations that can be supported through the fund and can
57 aid Member States in implementing broader training programs that women can participate in
58 so that they can achieve gender equality;
59
- 60 b. Increasing awareness amongst all Member States on why women provide unique skills and
61 perspectives that can be utilized in all peacekeeping operations regardless of the region or
62 country;
63
- 64 c. Enabling TCCs to expand women-focused initiatives within their local militaries so that more
65 women can be called on when deploying peacekeepers worldwide;
66
- 67 3. *Advises* every Member State to support the new Gender Responsive United Peacekeeping
68 Operations Policy in recommending objectives for all Member States contributing to peacekeeping
69 which:
70
- 71 a. Will engage with TCCs to enact local policies that create greater opportunities for women
72 peacekeepers moving forward;
73
- 74 b. Provides objectives that can be met both globally and locally amongst peacekeeping
75 operations;
76
- 77 c. Is supported by the women-first financial reimbursement framework that can encourage
78 TCCs to enact a new forward-looking gender strategy in peacekeeping;
79
- 80 d. Should be adopted by all TCCs and Member States who are involved in peacekeeping
81 operations and have a role in engaging with women for the purposes of peacekeeping;
82
- 83 4. *Stresses* the importance of more female inclusion in the United Nations peace processes so that
84 more inclusive perspectives can be employed;
85
- 86 5. *Asks* all Member States to acknowledge, address, and monitor all forms of discrimination towards
87 women in all peacekeeping missions;
88
- 89 6. *Calls upon* each and every Member State to strive for gender balance in every part of society and the
90 United Nations through the full implementation of Articles II and XXIII of the *Universal Declaration of*
91 *Human Rights* (1948).



Code: C34/1/2

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Recalling* the Member States' duty to ensure gender equality, enshrined in the Preamble of the *Charter of*
4 *the United Nations* (1945), the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (1948), and in Article 3 of the
5 *International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966),
6
7 *Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 which aims to achieve gender equality and
8 empowering all women and girls,
9
10 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) that intends to increase the participation and
11 representation of women at all levels of decision-making,
12
13 *Deeply concerned* that currently women only consist of 3% of United Nations (UN) military personnel,
14 22% of civilian personnel, 10% of police, and 2% of chief mediators,
15
16 *Noting with satisfaction* that since 2019, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus is the first
17 Peacekeeping Operation in UN history to be led only by women,
18
19 *Aware of* the fact that female peacekeepers can help empower women, and provide role models for
20 women in the host community,
21
22 *Recognizing* that recruiters involved in the selection of peacekeeping forces tend to target males which
23 disadvantages women, and are frequently biased when recruiting females from military stations,
24
25 *Noting* that women appointed to leadership positions are more likely to appoint qualified women in roles
26 where they are most vital,
27
28 *Drawing attention* to the expertise of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment
29 of Women (UN-Women), and the importance of their involvement in efforts to increase gender equality,
30 including the Female Military Officer's Course, which most recently took place in April of 2018,
31
32 *Bearing in mind* that Member States are responsible for meeting the current standards for training and
33 conduct quality of peacekeeping candidates that have been set forth by Department of Peace Operations
34 (DPO) policies,
35
36 *Taking into consideration* that many women are unaware of the opportunities to participate in
37 peacekeeping missions,
38
39 *Expressing concern* that civilians, particularly children and women, constitute the vast majority of people
40 being affected by armed conflict, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and being aware
41 that female peacekeepers bring life experience which makes them capable of assisting efforts to mediate
42 these kinds of conflict,
43
44 *Reaffirming* the role of youth as they will be the key actors to mainstreaming gender throughout the next
45 generation of peacekeepers,
46
47 *Confident* that education measures to show future female leaders the opportunities they have in
48 peacekeeping missions can increase the likelihood of women to participate in these efforts,
49

- 50 1. *Recommends* the creation of an annual summit under the DPO to be hosted by different Member
51 States each year for a three-day period, which will have the purpose of encouraging open dialogue
52 about gender inclusivity in peacekeeping operations and will promote awareness and empowerment
53 by:
54
- 55 a. Ensuring the involvement of UN-Women in the summit, whose experiences and enhanced
56 perspectives on country and sub-region-specific issues regarding women empowerment and
57 gender equality can be drawn upon to better implement the mainstreaming of gender;
58
 - 59 b. Including the Female Military Officer's Course, created by UN-Women, which provides unique
60 training to female military officers to create a global network of female peacekeepers;
61
 - 62 c. Instituting frequent roundtable discussions to talk about and highlight the opportunities
63 offered to women in peacekeeping missions;
64
 - 65 d. Including women who have led Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) to provide insight in the
66 form of roundtable discussions and panels to show other women the possibility of leadership
67 roles through:
68
 - 69 i. Suggesting the topics of these panels and roundtable discussions focusing on the
70 benefits of women in peacekeeping, the skills developed from peacekeeping jobs,
71 stories of these people's experiences and other relevant topics on the matter;
 - 72 ii. Inviting, but not limiting, the panel and roundtable discussions to include Member
73 States of both the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) and the
74 General Assembly, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) dedicated to the
75 observation of conflict and peace processes, current and past peacekeepers, civil
76 society groups, and other relevant blocs;
 - 77 iii. Encouraging female peacekeepers or those affected by peacekeeping missions that
78 included women to facilitate these discussions;
79
 - 80 e. Highlighting cultural differences by including local NGOs from different regions for a better
81 understanding of the impact of PKOs on women, and offering these NGOs a chance to speak
82 at the summit so as to share more diverse perspectives;
83
 - 84 f. Including youth in these discussions by promoting the event through online sources such as
85 social media;
86
 - 87 g. Commemorating the last day of the summit as the International Day of Promoting Gender
88 Inclusive Peacekeeping, and recommending that the DPO work with the General Assembly to
89 make this day official;
90
- 91 2. *Calls upon* the DPO to expand the role of gender advisors to be included in all peacekeeping
92 operations;
93
- 94 3. *Recommends* that the DPO collaborate with UN-Women to develop an advertising campaign to be
95 shared with Member States that promotes gender equality and SDG 5 that consists of:
96
- 97 a. Informative awareness social media pages on a variety of social media platforms and a
98 website designed to generate awareness about what women can gain by joining UN
99 peacekeeping forces;
100
 - 101 b. Country based awareness campaigns recommended by the Department of Operational
102 Support (DOS) and DPO in each of the Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to denounce
103 gender-based discrimination;
104

- 105 c. An online platform which tackles self-censorship among women when applying for
106 peacekeeping positions to empower them through the use of online trainings that address
107 differences in cultures;
108
- 109 d. Specialized information sessions targeted at:
110
- 111 i. Military training groups;
112 ii. Young students preparing to enter the workforce;
113
- 114 4. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to work collaboratively with the DPO and the UN Internship
115 Program to implement internship and recruitment programs within higher education institutions to
116 allow young women to visualize future job opportunities in peacekeeping;
117
- 118 5. *Highly recommends* the UN further their efforts to increase the recruitment of women in all levels of
119 peacekeeping by:
120
- 121 a. Continuing the practice of the Office of the Secretary-General, focused on appointing more
122 women as special representatives through the assurance that women are on every selection
123 panel for the Special Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSG), and calling on
124 Member States to provide candidates for leadership positions;
125
- 126 b. Encouraging the DPO to implement a training and education program of military recruiters
127 involved in scouting and hiring of forces that contribute peacekeeping forces to:
128
- 129 i. Resist the tendency of recruiters to target males by educating recruiters about biases
130 both conscious and subconscious;
131 ii. Train recruiters in strategies on how to effectively recruit talented female candidates;
132 iii. Work with the UN-Women's office to develop a curriculum that addresses the goals
133 stated above;
134
- 135 c. Encouraging the DPO to make sure that women peacekeepers are put into the public eye so
136 that they can provide their empowering influence by:
137
- 138 i. Advising Member States to contribute female peacekeepers to missions, with an
139 emphasis on addressing situations in countries with a lower level of economic
140 development;
141 ii. Putting female peacekeepers into positions where they are visible and actively
142 engaged with communities during peacekeeping operations;
143
- 144 d. Supporting the expansion of current training, orientation, and learning programs used by the
145 DPOs for training of senior staff to include gender perspectives and issues;
146
- 147 6. Addressing the need for a comprehensive program by suggesting that the DPO and DOS work
148 together with World Health Organization and UN-Women to provide health services for women, by
149 women, such as maternity care and sexual violence survivor services.



Code: C34/1/3

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the need for an increase of women in roles of military leadership, intelligence, research, and
4 integration into multiple UN police forces,
5
6 *Recalling* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995), which is centered on empowering
7 women living in rural areas through equal access to education and training,
8
9 *Acknowledging* the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women*
10 (CEDAW) (1979),
11
12 *Appreciating* General Assembly resolution 72/19 (2017) which works to advance women's rights in
13 peacekeeping operations,
14
15 *Noting with deep concern* that between 1990 and 2017 women constituted only 2% of mediators in major
16 peace processes, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
17 Women (UN-Women),
18
19 *Expressing its concern* that insecurities regarding misconduct complaints discourage women from
20 contributing to United Nations peacekeeping as troops and police,
21
22 *Emphasizing* the importance of empowering all girls and women and achieving gender equality as
23 mentioned by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5,
24
25 *Recognizing* the UN-Women Training Center eLearning Campus as one of the most important centers of
26 education to women,
27
28 *Affirming* the need for gender sensitive language in peace processes which is important for incorporating
29 gender inclusion in peace processes and helps create lasting peace,
30
31 *Having considered* that previous training for military and police personnel was and is still currently
32 focused on male physical performance,
33
34 *Conscious* of the gender disparity in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) caused as a result of the lack of
35 women-specific needs in PKOs,
36
37 *Recalling* previous efforts undertaken by the UN like Security Council resolution 2242, and Security
38 Council resolution 1325 concerning the topic of "Women and peace and security,"
39
40 *Acknowledging* the significant and indispensable role of women in the prevention and resolution in
41 peacebuilding according to General Assembly resolution 72/147,
42
43 *Recognizing* cultural differences in the communities in which peacekeeping operations take place,
44
45 *Acknowledging* the importance of proper mental health care for female peacekeepers in all peacekeeping
46 operations,
47
48 1. *Recommends* a proportional target percentage system for Troop Contributing Countries (TCC's) in
49 PKOs that coordinates with the 2030 timeline of the Sustainable Development Goals;

- 50
51 2. *Commends* UN-Women’s Men and Women for Gender Equality program that incorporates community
52 led solutions necessary to ensure gender mainstreaming:
53
54 a. Which encourages Member States to develop partnerships and creative strategies to
55 promote effective communications between civil society and the UN;
56
57 b. That prioritizes a selection of the highest quality applicants that work towards gender balance
58 initiatives;
59
60 c. Which ensures Member States to approach proactively the recruitment of women for higher
61 office positions;
62
63 3. *Encourages* Member States to sign onto the CEDAW convention in order to implement a gender
64 target percentage system for female personnel into peacekeeping operations;
65
66 4. *Suggests* the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to create a roundtable program that is
67 incorporated into and implemented by PKOs that is modeled after similar programs implemented in
68 various PKOs and regional institutions such as:
69
70 a. The UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) which partners international, regional,
71 and domestic non-governmental organizations and other initiatives which work for gender
72 inclusion in peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts;
73
74 b. The “Gender is My Agenda Campaign” in which a regional African-based advocacy campaign
75 focused on raising women’s participation and representation in peace processes, in order to
76 have a larger role in negotiating;
77
78 c. Local protection committees and other domestic initiatives focused on gender mainstreaming
79 in peacebuilding and protecting efforts;
80
81 5. *Directs attention* to the implementation of gender-based training for peacekeeping troops so that
82 more women will be deployed to peacekeeping operations such as the United Nations Peacekeeping
83 Operation in Liberia which had an all Indian women UN-Police Unit, which inspired Liberian women to
84 become involved with leadership positions;
85
86 6. *Request* Member States to implement specific action plans in regard to the empowerment of women
87 and girls in rural areas through the “Women in Peace Operations Project”;
88
89 7. *Encourages* a global campaign to motivate the implementation of educational programs steered to all
90 the TCCs encouraging public opinion, the defense of equality and universality as main principles that
91 strengthen gender equality;
92
93 8. *Asks* TCCs to organize women peacekeepers as an educational group, such that:
94
95 a. Women peacekeepers in active service can give safety education information to local women
96 in order to enhance their skills of protecting themselves and encourage more recruits,
97
98 b. Retired women peacekeepers are encouraged to share their experiences and best practices
99 with new peacekeepers,
100
101 9. *Recommends* the creation of a technology training course in the UN-Women Training Center
102 eLearning Campus to teach female peacekeepers new technologies used in operations to ensure
103 efficient use and safety;
104

- 105 10. *Supports* Member States partnerships with campaigns like “#Womenseriously’s Global” program, and
106 “PeaceTOC,” which is an advocate for bringing more women into negotiating processes and helping
107 advocate for putting them into positions of empowerment;
108
- 109 11. *Further Requests* the creation of a trust fund by the DPO as a source of incentive to integrate more
110 women and accommodating their peculiar needs in peacekeeping operations to:
111
- 112 a. Be funded by voluntary contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society
113 organizations (CSOs) and/or intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) dealing specifically with
114 gender mainstreaming;
 - 115
 - 116 b. Donate other forms of aid and resource allocation to PKOs by organizations willing to do so;
117
 - 118 c. Be overseen by the DPO to ensure accountability in the allocation of funds;
119
- 120 12. *Draws attention to* the improvement of female peacekeepers’ welfare through the increase of wages
121 and other incentives to ensure female peacekeepers’ safety and protections;
122
- 123 13. *Further supports* the development of a set of rules oriented towards the Kigali Principles on the
124 Protection of Civilians (2015), which establishes a set of best practices on peacekeeping, and
125 incorporating increased female participation in the protection of civilians to increase the effectiveness
126 of peacekeeping operations;
127
- 128 14. *Encourages* the DPO to expand the program Training of the Trainers, which offers subject specific
129 programs for each TCC and PKO to guarantee sustainable incorporation of women in all aspects of
130 peacekeeping operations;
131
- 132 15. *Invites* the creation of a cultural awareness training program between peacekeeping operations and
133 local female cultural organization in the communities the operations are stationed in to bring local
134 women into the peacebuilding process, similar to the African Women Leaders Network, which is a
135 platform to enhance the leadership of women in Africa with a focus on governance, peace and
136 stability;
137
- 138 16. *Fully Supports* strengthening the Informal Expert Group of Women, Peace and Security, which
139 collaborates with NGOs to analyze and provide solutions that are peculiar to each nation, cooperating
140 within the Security Council to tackle the issue of gender inequality;
141
- 142 17. *Further Invites* the implementation of a mental health program in peacekeeping operations for both
143 male and female officers to ensure proper mental health care.



Code: C34/1/4

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

- 1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), especially goal 5 to achieve gender*
4 *equality and on empowering all women and girls by recognizing the changes women will bring to*
5 *peacekeeping efforts,*
6
7 *Recalling efforts made by past Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015), to integrate*
8 *women into peacekeeping in all fields such as but not limited to civilian roles, special forces, and conflict*
9 *resolution mediators,*
10
11 *Acknowledging that having female peacekeepers contribute to the overall success of the mission and*
12 *make peace agreements 36% more likely to succeed and last 15 years or longer, as stated by a joint-*
13 *study by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and*
14 *the Council on Foreign Relations,*
15
16 *Acknowledges the Gender-Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Policy for its successful*
17 *integration of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda,*
18
19 *Recognizing the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028 and its aim to create an environment that*
20 *is welcoming both on and off the field of peacekeeping operations,*
21
22 *Honoring the commitments of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department*
23 *of Field Support (DFS) as embodied by documents such as the 2010 Integrating a Gender Perspective*
24 *into the Work of the United Nations Military in Peacekeeping Operations guidelines,*
25
26 *Celebrating the United Nations Department of Operational Support's efforts through the 2020 Contingent*
27 *Owned Equipment Working Group, as it offers unique opportunities to create a gender-based perspective*
28 *when providing women-friendly equipment and facilities,*
29
30 *Affirming that peacekeeping missions are an effective way to give women exposure in leadership roles*
31 *and thus bringing along social norm changes, especially in places where gender parity is far from*
32 *achieved,*
33
34 1. *Recommends that more women become involved in leadership positions in the administration of the*
35 *Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Department of Operational Support (DOS) by:*
36
37 a. *Incentivizing all personnel with training in gendered perspectives through preference in*
38 *recruiting for senior positions in administration or logistics;*
39
40 b. *Including a female perspective which highlights the perception of the issue at hand by women*
41 *in the elaboration and planning of peacekeeping operations, by involving female*
42 *peacekeepers in the planning process;*
43
44 2. *Suggests the DPKO and DFS promote the inclusion of women in peacekeeping forces, administrative*
45 *personnel, and support personnel by increasing the quality of social benefits offered to all supportive*
46 *staff and peacekeepers, such as, but not limited to gender specific medical services covered by*
47 *insurance, paid parental leave, arranging daycare services offered to staff members, providing mental*
48 *health services, facilitating access to sexual harassment, and assault victims' support groups;*
49

- 50 3. *Encourages* the DOS to better utilize international female volunteers from the United Nations and
51 increase gender parity between male and female volunteers through:
52
- 53 a. Following a gender-conscious recruiting procedure that addresses needs in peacekeeping
54 that can best be met by female personnel, such as sexual assault counseling, professional
55 groups and services, and advocacy groups;
 - 56
 - 57 b. Supporting female volunteers wishing to transition into leadership positions, specifically in
58 conflict resolution and mediation by encouraging them to use their voices to help other
59 victims to be heard;
 - 60
 - 61 c. Offering alternative deployment or assignments possibilities that take into account gender
62 specific conditions such as pregnancy, parental duties and social or cultural commitments;
 - 63
- 64 4. *Recommends* introducing a set of gender composition objectives for the DPO, after a year of study as
65 of April 2019, to establish the current gender composition in field operations, support positions, or
66 mediators, then moving towards targets of gender composition percentages in civilians support
67 personnel, following a steady progression from 2020 to 2028 through the Uniformed Gender Parity
68 Strategy 2018-2028 (2018), in the hopes of reducing the current gap in gender composition;
69
- 70 5. *Calls upon* the DPO to establish more gender specific roles in order to attract more women to apply
71 for peacekeeping positions, such as forming a Women’s Nurse Corps or allowing for cultural outreach
72 to be gender-sensitive, while not jeopardizing traditional hiring practices based on experience,
73 training, aptitude, or other qualifications;
74
- 75 6. *Suggests* that the DPO works with Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs), UN-Women, and non-
76 governmental organizations (NGOs) to create an active recruiting and awareness campaign in which
77 Member States promote the work of female peacekeepers on their governmental websites and state
78 the opportunities and advantages available to female peacekeepers and supporting staff in order to
79 motivate and attract women in peacekeeping positions;
80
- 81 7. *Invites* the DPO to promote dialogue between female peacekeepers, volunteers, and local
82 communities, both at home and in host countries on experiences such as but not limited to sexual
83 assault, sexual discrimination, and leadership;
84
- 85 8. *Encourages* the idea to increase educational opportunities, both vocational and academic, for women
86 by adopting and enforcing robust sexual violence laws, and adopting and enforcing anti-discrimination
87 laws;
88
- 89 9. *Recommends* that Member State, especially TCCs, and the UN include a gendered perspective when
90 writing Memorandums of Understanding and Status of Forces Agreements in order to adapt
91 peacekeeping operations capacities to better protect female civilians, female volunteers, and female
92 non-combatants by:
93
- 94 a. Prioritizing gender specific facilities such as gendered barracks and bathrooms as well as
95 sanitation materials in contingent owned equipment agreements regardless of the gender
96 percentages of the troop contributing country;
 - 97
 - 98 b. Increasing recruitment for personnel with specialized training as it relates to gender-specific
99 needs, including but not limited to obstetrician-gynecologists or proctologists, counseling
100 (regarding sexual assault in particular), childcare specialists, among others.



Code: C34/1/5

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

2
3 *Welcoming* the contributions and efforts of Member States and all organizations affiliated with
4 peacekeeping to promote and maintain gender parity in accordance with the fifth Sustainable
5 Development Goal which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
6

7 *Recognizing* the request in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) that Member States increase their
8 contributions to peacekeeping through financial means,
9

10 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and the commitment of the UN to provide resources,
11 such as continued funding and dedicated personnel, by which peacekeepers and other populations can
12 be innovatively educated in matters of gender mainstreaming that concern the modern age, as was done
13 on a smaller scale in Cyprus in 2017 with the “Imagine” Program,
14

15 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 51/100 (1998) and Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) which
16 invite Member States and collective bodies within the UN to create and monitor the ways in which funds
17 are distributed and how this distribution of funding affects gender parity,
18

19 *Identifying* programs such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the UN Action
20 for Peacekeeping (A4P) plan which are potential collaborators for future initiatives, as well as promising
21 models for future programs for the advancement for women in peacekeeping, including, but not limited to,
22 the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Female
23 Military Officers’ Course (FMOC), that are imperative to the improvement of peacekeeping for both
24 genders, and aware of the importance of delegating funding and resources to the most crucial initiatives,
25

26 *Acknowledging* the need to improve the training of male and female peacekeepers to both protect
27 civilians in conflict zones and to promote the safety and continued involvement of females in
28 peacekeeping operations,
29

30 *Observing* that when benefits are given that enhance the comfort and the livelihood of peacekeepers in
31 the field, especially females, more individuals are willing to participate and to remain in their respective
32 posts,
33

34 1. *Encourages* the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Department of Operational Support
35 (DOS) to match the effort for equalization of gender in peacekeeping by requesting the proper, timely,
36 efficient, and gender-sensitive funding management of current and future projects through:
37

38 a. A reallocation of funding with a focus on gender equality in peacekeeping operations;
39

40 b. An emphasis on the increased role of Member States’ volunteered funds;
41

42 c. Partnerships with international organizations, such as the IMF, the World Bank, and the A4P
43 and FMOC programs;
44

45 2. *Recommends* the refocusing of funds given to the DPO and the DOS to incentivize female
46 peacekeepers and local populations and to maximize efficiency through:
47

48 a. Training of peacekeepers and local populations by:
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- i. Instituting a series of complementary forums on the international, national, and local level among peacekeepers and among mission populations wherein the reduction of gender insensitivity and sexual violence and the commitment to that cause can be discussed;
 - ii. Introducing culturally-sensitive education of local populations on their rights and relations with the peacekeepers, and of the peacekeepers on theirs with the local populations, expanding on other programs including, but not limited to, the Peacekeeping Training Programme provided by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research's Division for Peace;
 - iii. An addition of consistently implemented female-specific training courses, such as was done through the United Nations Female Military Officers Course;
- b. Benefits provided by Member States through financial policies that motivate both men and women to participate in peacekeeping, such as:
- i. A normalized, equal salary between men and women according to their work;
 - ii. Maternal leave with a recommended minimum of six months with pay and paternal leave for a recommended minimum of three months with pay;
 - iii. Equalized and enforced rights in health, well-being, and security of DPO members and their families, with specific attention to corresponding gender-based needs;
 - iv. Improved living conditions of peacekeepers while in the mission Member States to increase their comfort, safety, and satisfaction in the field, particularly through the protection of privacy between genders;
 - v. Subsidization for the education of all peacekeepers' children.



Code: C34/1/6

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Supporting* the 2018 Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy for offering measures as a part of the Action for
4 Peacekeeping Initiative to increase the number of civilian and uniformed women at headquarters and in
5 the field, creating an equitable environment,
6
7 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which declares the need for peacekeeping operations
8 to expand their understanding of gender and peacekeeping to recognize women as negotiators,
9 peacekeepers and advisors,
10
11 *Recognizing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 in setting standards for gender
12 equality and empowering women,
13
14 *Acknowledging* the significant restrictions women soldiers and police officers often face in their home
15 Member States, especially regarding training and experience in full operational capacities and the
16 resulting barrier to their selection and acceptance as military and police peacekeepers, as outlined in the
17 2018 Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy,
18
19 *Approving* previous efforts to increase the share of women in leadership positions in peacekeeping
20 operations, the United Nations Police Division and other United Nations bodies, including the the periodic
21 paper “The Role of Women in United Nations Peacekeeping and the Security Council led Women, Peace
22 and Security Agenda,” as well as civil society organizations (CSOs) such as the Female Military
23 Peacekeepers Network,
24
25 *Appreciating* the extensive work already completed by the Security Sector Reform Unit of the Department
26 of Peace Operations (DPO) in regards to gender-sensitive and gender mainstreaming best practices and
27 policies and their contribution to the Department of Peace Operations’ work as chair of the Inter-Agency
28 Security Sector Reform Task Force,
29
30 *Fully aware* of the impact data visualization has on the transformation of complex and multivariate
31 information into intelligible datasets and enabling insightful solutions, such as the work of the Open
32 Education Management Information System (OpenEMIS) Initiative in partnership with the United Nations
33 Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
34 (UNESCO),
35
36 *Guided by* the methods of the International Association of Female Police Annual Conference
37 Recruitment, which use photographs and data to compile profiles of potential candidates to police forces,
38
39 *Recognizing* the virtue and utility of data sources, such as the United Nations’ World Happiness Report,
40 as well as the critical role of the Policy, Evaluation and Development Division of the DPO in creating and
41 promulgating improved recruitment, training, and operative doctrines,
42
43 *Recalling* the critical guidance provided on gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations by the
44 Security Sector Reform Integrated Technical Guidance Notes (2012), developed by the United Nations
45 Security Sector Reform Task Force of the DPO,
46
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of comprehensive and constant training for peacekeepers at all stages of
48 deployment and the observed lack of on-the-ground understanding of gender issues and the importance
49 of gender mainstreaming,

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1. *Supports* the DPO in efforts to partner with Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to enact national reforms that increase the population of potential female military and police peacekeepers by utilizing existing Security Sector Reform Service recommendations targeting national barriers to increased participation by women in peacekeeping operations such as:
 - a. Restrictive national deployment selection processes;
 - b. Gender-restricted combat forces;
 - c. Inflexible family leave policies;
 - d. A lack of publicity regarding UN peacekeeping employment opportunities;
 2. *Appeals* to the DPO to develop specialized supplemental training programs for women peacekeepers unable to serve in certain operational, or combat capacities within their own Member State and to establish their eligibility for military and police peacekeeping service to be made accordingly conditional upon completion of said programs;
 3. *Recommends* the creation and expansion of training programs by the United Nations Police Division and United Nations Office of Military Affairs to promote women as leaders in peacekeeping operations, utilizing the Female Military Peacekeepers Network, Member State governments, and CSOs to identify and recruit high-performing women police officers and soldiers from both Member States and existing peacekeeping operations;
 4. *Asks* that the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the DPO further incorporate the work and advice of gender experts and advisors in its Security Sector Reform Unit, and that the issue of gender mainstreaming be accordingly given greater emphasis in the work of the Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force;
 5. *Encourages* the Department of Operational Support (DOS) to partner with non-governmental organizations such as the Community Systems Foundation to visualize their current data on achieving gender parity in peacekeeping operations, mirroring the OpenEMIS Initiative;
 6. *Requests* that the DPO and UN Police Division engage in joint public awareness campaigns with Member States, similar to the publication, *The Role of Women in United Nations Peacekeeping* (2000), to normalize women in peacekeeping and increase applications for civilian and police peacekeeping positions;
 7. *Invites* the Policy, Evaluation, and Training Division to conduct a biannual survey modeled after the United Nations' World Happiness Report to be analyzed and presented to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) by 2020, focusing on:
 - a. The satisfaction of military, police, and civilian peacekeeping personnel of all genders;
 - b. The specific challenges women face to full and equal participation in peacekeeping operations;
 8. *Further invites* the Policy, Evaluation, and Training Division to develop an online curriculum, based on the survey results outlined in the preceding clause to be integrated into Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials and Specialized Training Materials for police and military peacekeepers, Integrated Training Service manuals for pre-deployment civilian training, and in-mission training, with the objective of:
 - a. Improved unit and mission cohesion and effectiveness;

- 106 b. Increased peacekeeper satisfaction;
107
108 c. Successful female participation in and assimilation into peacekeeping operations in military,
109 police, and civilian aspects;
110
- 111 9. *Encourages* the DPO to develop a new and comprehensive set of Integrated Technical Guidance
112 Notes alongside a summarized public set of recommendations on gender mainstreaming,
113 encompassing a gender-sensitive Security Sector Reform, the cultural and political normalization of
114 the involvement of women in peacekeeping, the military, and policing, and the allocation of training
115 and material resources to achieve these ends.



Code: C34/1/7

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

- 1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the principle of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) (1945) Article I which acknowledges all
4 human beings are equal in fundamental rights and dignity regardless of their gender,
5
6 *Recalling* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), and in particular, articles 1, 2, and 21 which
7 affirm the equal freedoms and rights of all without distinction of any kind and supporting the right to take
8 part in the government of their respective country,
9
10 *Reconfirming* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015, especially SDG 5
11 on “Gender Equality,” SDG 10 on “Reduced Inequalities,” SDG 16 on “Peace, Justice, and Strong
12 Institutions,” and SDG 17 on “Partnerships for Goals,”
13
14 *Stressing* the importance of multilateral efforts for all Member States to address the need to incorporate
15 more women in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),
16
17 *Taking into consideration* the sovereignty of all nations regarding the issue of mainstreaming gender in
18 peacekeeping by encouraging the individualization of each Member State to develop plans that meet the
19 goals of the United Nations,
20
21 *Emphasizing* the need to participate and include all women in peacekeeping operations such as peace
22 negotiations, post-conflict, and humanitarian response,
23
24 *Recognizing* Member States to raise the public concern of women’s role in peacekeeping operations,
25
26 *Reviewing* the current status of peacekeeping operations regarding the issue of gender equality,
27
28 *Dismayed* by the lack of infrastructures and resources available to encourage and enable women to
29 participate in PKOs and in peacekeeping forces,
30
31 *Re-emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) which calls to establish senior gender advisers,
32 who are deployed to all multi-dimensional missions, to ensure the implementation of a gender perspective
33 and the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based assaults,
34
35 *Acknowledging* UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which reaffirms the importance to protect the
36 rights of women and to involve them equally in peace negotiations, conflicts as well as mediation for the
37 prohibition of sexual violence against vulnerable groups which include women, children and people with
38 disabilities,
39
40 1. *Recommends* to the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), in cooperation with the Department of
41 Operational Support (DOS), to work together on recruitment with a special emphasis on female
42 mentors in each capital city of each Member States through tactics such as:
43
44 a. Providing increased access of further digital resources for communication between women in
45 conflict areas by establishing a digital platform for reporting more information and recruitment
46 resources;
47

- 48 b. Advising the nations that support the program on how to incorporate female personnel into
49 national recruitment teams;
50
- 51 2. *Supports* DPO's implementation of individualized incentives for women joining PKOs and furthermore
52 recommends the DPO conducts a report to the C-34 by 2022 to review the effectiveness, on how to
53 implement and finance the following measures:
54
- 55 a. Support the vocational aspiration of women after PKOs;
56
- 57 b. Life insurance to any woman that joins PKOs;
58
- 59 3. *Considers* the General Assembly to commence the process of finding new initiatives to obtain
60 information about inclusion of female peacekeepers as well as increasing the number of female
61 personnel by offering incentives to Member States, and also suggesting that:
62
- 63 a. The additional resources could be used for female centered advertisement within the Member
64 States to motivate more female peacekeepers;
65
- 66 b. The DPO determines the form of incentives used;
67
- 68 4. *Proposes* a two-year study by the DPO in all Member States focusing on civil society groups, which
69 participate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace, and
70 security in order to enhance women's participation in establishing peace and security and
71 emphasizing the meaning of civil society in this process, while enhancing the contributions submitted
72 to C-34 until 2022 by:
73
- 74 a. Taking action of the National Action Plan's (NAP's) statement that civil society is vital to
75 achieve the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000);
76
- 77 b. Collecting the verifiable statistic data pointers, such as the percentage of local skilled workers
78 to operate facilities, factors of discrimination against women in all areas;
79
- 80 c. Measuring not only the data received, but also the actions put in plan, to share common
81 practices with possible funding by the DOS and published in an annual report;
82
- 83 d. Deploying a monitoring system that allows the annual reports to be updated at every three
84 months;
85
- 86 5. *Advocates* that the DPO create a database with the purpose of gathering specific information about
87 the pre-deployment training given by Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to their troops prior to their
88 deployment on the field under UN flag, on an optional basis, in order to centralize the form of the pre-
89 deployment training and make it accessible to each current, upcoming or potential TCCs;
90
- 91 6. *Suggests* once data and statistics have been gathered, ad-hoc programs and workshops should be
92 offered for every country included in the study, with the purpose of giving women the means to take
93 part in PKOs as officers and high-trained personnel, as well as including mentoring and leadership
94 courses, which would include technical training so women may adhere to recruitment mandates;
95
- 96 7. *Recommends* to the DPO to prepare a five-year follow-up report on the work of the senior gender
97 advisers, including best practices and implementation status for each of the ongoing 14 missions
98 which shall be submitted in a report to the committee by 2020 in order to value the progress that has
99 been made and to address further challenges;
100

- 101 8. *Encourages* Member States to adapt the formation of their own NAPs, drawing on the success in
102 certain Member States to achieve Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) by recollecting data of
103 every Member States that forms part of the DPO and share for possible international collaboration to:
104
- 105 a. Come up with local and international trends and correlation that might help understand the
106 deeper aspects of large-scale conflicts;
 - 107
 - 108 b. Target concrete ways to improve the current NAPs if needed;
 - 109
 - 110 c. Define what makes the TCCs more likely to increase the number of women in PKOs and
111 what reduces the likelihood;
 - 112
- 113 9. *Calls upon* the DPO especially the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division to identify the reasons
114 which prevent women from applying for PKOs by collecting data in a report to the committee by 2022
115 through the experience and expertise of current, as well as retired female peacekeepers.



Code: C34/1/8

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations (1945) in ensuring equality for all people without*
4 *discrimination on the basis of gender,*
5
6 *Guided by Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which affirms the principle of the*
7 *inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity*
8 *and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms without discrimination of any kind,*
9 *including discrimination based on sex,*
10
11 *Convinced that Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) sets a relevant precedent on the inclusion of a*
12 *gender perspective throughout the structure of the UN,*
13
14 *Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) which addresses the obstacles to implementing*
15 *the Women, Peace and Security Agenda,*
16
17 *Emphasizing the need to work towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically goal 5*
18 *and goal 16, in strengthening the role of institutions and the rule of law, while maintaining a gendered*
19 *perspective throughout the process,*
20
21 *Affirming the DPKO/DFS 2014-2018 Gender Forward-Looking Strategy regarding strengthening of*
22 *institutions and their capacity to support gender mainstreaming,*
23
24 *Recognizing the work done by the Organization for Islamic Cooperation at the 7th Ministerial Conference*
25 *in 2018, regarding resolution 9-7W on women's role in conflict resolution and social peace promotion*
26 *which calls on Member States to conduct the reforms needed for effective participation of women,*
27
28 *Guided by the fact that the inclusion of female peacekeepers in peacekeeping operations will ultimately*
29 *lead to the decrease in sexual exploitation and abuse cases, according to General Assembly resolution*
30 *71/99 (2016),*
31
32 *Fully aware of the importance of the non-infringement of national sovereignty, and acknowledging that the*
33 *independence of Member States should be preserved in order to work efficiently within peacekeeping*
34 *operations framework,*
35
36 *Recognizing the need for women to be better represented in peacekeeping operations to continue these*
37 *efforts in the future,*
38
39 *Alarmed by the DPKO's Progress Report on Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping Operations (2005)*
40 *about the lack of gender awareness and mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations,*
41
42 *Deeply concerned about the scarce participation of women as peacekeepers within the active*
43 *peacekeeping operations,*
44
45 *Reaffirms that training is not only relevant from a woman's perspective, but also the perspectives of men,*
46 *as capacity-building needs to be enforced as a whole in the entirety of peacekeeping operations,*
47
48 *Ensuring that gender mainstreaming policies respect the preservation of cultural values and specificities,*
49

50 *Keeping in mind* that UN peacekeepers need to act in accordance with local norms and values so that the
51 populations' acceptance of UN peacekeeping operations more widespread,
52

53 *Taking into account* cultural-specific performances, and development of previous programs in several
54 regions such as the African Women Leaders Network,
55

56 *Recognizes* the importance of respecting familial duties and cultural regional specificities, even in the
57 context of UN military mandate,
58

- 59 1. *Calls upon* the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to suggest Member States work with regional
60 organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society groups as appropriate in the
61 international effort to share best practices, discuss experiences, and develop effective pre-
62 deployment gender training on mediation and victims support among other types of training, as well
63 as recognition of cultural perspectives from host Member States and Troop Contributing Countries
64 (TCCs);
65
- 66 2. *Invites* all Member States to work with foundations who aim to improve the understanding of skills
67 required to have leadership roles in peacekeeping operations in order to raise awareness about
68 women's rights and the opportunities for them to get leadership roles by 2030;
69
- 70 3. *Appeals* for the establishment of relevant targets at the national, regional, and global level of
71 proportional percentages, until a desirable proportion of women peacekeepers of TCCs is achieved,
72 guided by SDG 5;
73
- 74 4. *Recommends* the increased integration of women within Peacekeeping Operations' (PKO) personnel
75 by allowing women to apply for PKOs functions in all Members States and moving to address the
76 continued political, economic, and cultural barriers for women to enter and advance into leadership
77 positions in peacekeeping;
78
- 79 5. *Suggests* with the purpose of providing the necessary knowledge and tools that will enable women
80 and men involved in peacekeeping operations to respond to particular cases regarding the cultural
81 and religious beliefs of the affected population;
82
- 83 6. *Motivates* regional organizations to utilize programs similar to United Nations Entity for Gender
84 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Female Military Officers Course, which aims
85 to minimize the gender gap in UN peacekeeping by providing specialized training for female military
86 officers, and to create a global network of trained women peacekeepers;
87
- 88 7. *Invites* Member States to strengthen host country institutions and their capacity to support gender
89 mainstreaming, in line with the DPKO/DFS' 2014-2018 Gender Forward-Looking Strategy (2014), and
90 SDG 16;
91
- 92 8. *Calls for* DPO to expand the Gender Task Force of United Nations Mission in South Sudan to all the
93 PKO's that catalyzes and facilitates gender mainstreaming across the mission mandate;
94
- 95 9. *Recommends* Member States to ensure women's accessibility to peacekeeping opportunities by such
96 measures but not limited to transparency in regard to recruitment information and processes;
97
- 98 10. *Encourages* Member States to follow the guidelines under UN Integrated Disarmament,
99 Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (2006) that work toward the integration of women in
100 reconstruction and development processes in post-conflicts areas;
101
- 102 11. *Requests* that the international community assist in the funding of specialized training programs that
103 intends to facilitate the possibility for women to serve as high-level personnel through the inclusion of
104 the Female Military Peacekeepers Network, in order to improve the efficiency of the program by 2030;
105

- 106 12. *Further recommends* the DPO to work alongside nationally recognized security agencies of host
107 States with the purpose of addressing gender-related issues in order to:
108
- 109 a. Respond to sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, by modeling
110 programs after the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) partnership with the regional
111 program Educate a Child in Africa, where female peacekeepers distribute materials to
112 educate children and parents about sexual exploitation, thus empowering children to refuse
113 advances and report them to authorities;
114
 - 115 b. Develop the capability of gender advisors within their military and civil operations in order to
116 ensure that the effectiveness and efficiency of these efforts is enhanced in meeting the needs
117 of everyone equally, while encouraging other states to do the same;
118
- 119 13. *Suggests* the implementation of a cultural perspective at every level in order to achieve the most
120 productive conduct, considering all the recommendations below;
121
- 122 14. *Encourages* the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Department of Operational Support
123 (DOS) to facilitate the inclusion of women in United Nations’ Peace and Security forces as mediators
124 between military forces and civilians by increasing the UN allocation of funds to female Blue Helmets
125 in Troop Contributing Countries, thus reducing the wage disparity between genders and incentivizing
126 women to join PKOs;
127
- 128 15. *Further recommends* the DPO to ask all Member States develop their own national development
129 plans regarding mainstreaming gender by:
130
- 131 a. Allowing for flexibility and adjustment during the implementation period of national
132 development plans;
133
 - 134 b. Developing actions that are based on the Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timed
135 (SMART) criteria to ensure that goals can represent substantive and efficient progress;
136
 - 137 c. Encouraging TCCs to develop proper indicators to measure the implementation of target
138 goals, for both communication and monitoring purposes;
139
 - 140 d. Creating a working group to oversee the implementation of gender mainstreaming in PKOs
141 while respecting state sovereignty;
142
- 143 16. *Expresses hope* that the DPO increases their budget allocation as appropriate to improve women’s
144 engagement in PKOs in specific areas such as:
145
- 146 a. Women in Education;
147
 - 148 b. Women in Leadership;
149
 - 150 c. Victim’s Medical assistance;
151
 - 152 d. Victim’s rights protection & support.



Code: C34/1/9

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Acknowledging* the Security Council's Women, Peace and Security mandate and the lack of international
4 implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which promotes female involvement in all
5 aspects of security operations;
6
7 *Affirming* the necessity of the Gender Forward Looking Strategy (2014-2018) of the Department of
8 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS),
9
10 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 51/100 (1998) and its plea for visible and comprehensive policies
11 on the creation and evaluation of programs with a clear gendered perspective, while further
12 recalling Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and its recommendation that women be appointed to
13 high levels of office to ensure the attainment of gender parity,
14
15 *Noting* with emphasis the deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPA) in accordance with Security
16 Council resolution 1888 (2009),
17
18 *Alarmed* and concerned by there being only seven gender advisors to cover all of the current 14
19 peacekeeping operations (PKOs),
20
21 *Recognizing* the vital role that gender advisors play in ensuring that gender perspectives are considered
22 in policies, planning and implementation in all aspects,
23
24 *Emphasizing* the need for the development of training programs to address important gender-related
25 issues,
26
27 *Recognizing* that the DPKO experiences lack of funding which eventually leads to reducing the number of
28 gender advisors,
29
30 *Emphasizes* the importance of male acceptance and engagement to further embed the principles of the
31 *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) and Sustainable
32 Development Goal (SDG) 5 within PKOs,
33
34 *Recognizing* that the inclusion of female personnel within UN human intelligence gathering efforts as
35 outlined in the DPKO Office of Field Support Intelligence Gathering Framework will improve the
36 intelligence-gathering capacity of UN mandated PKOs,
37
38 *Realizing* that the inclusion of women operatives within UN human intelligence gathering efforts will
39 improve the intelligence gathering capacity of UN mandated PKOs in order to create a more gender-
40 inclusive approach to further the inclusion of woman in specialized roles within UN PKOs,
41
42 *Seeking* an element of cooperation between Member States regarding intelligence pertinent to the
43 Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to create a safer and more secure mission environment for
44 peacekeepers,
45
46 *Expressing concern* that UN Peacekeeping intelligence efforts are unable to access 50% of the
47 population due to discrimination as per Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and as reported in
48 *Women in Peacekeeping: A Global Force 2017* (2017),
49

50 *Highlighting* that peacebuilding is 36% more likely to succeed when women are included in all aspects of
51 its implementation,
52

53 *Understanding* that UN intelligence-gathering within PKOs is a non-clandestine activity as outlined in the
54 DPKO Policy on Peacekeeping Intelligence Subsection A (2017),
55

56 *Observing* that the increased ability to collect intelligence will make UN peacekeeping efforts safer for
57 both Peacekeepers and civilians as stressed in Security Council resolution 2295 (2016),
58

- 59 1. *Encourages* Member States who have not yet implemented their own national action plans (NAPs) on
60 gender and security to consider utilizing UN educational resources and previous resolutions in order
61 to develop their own specific national strategies in accordance to their governmental capabilities and
62 cultural norms;
63
- 64 2. *Recommends* the creation of a Memorandum of Understanding between Troop Contributing
65 Countries (TCCs) and DPO intelligence elements to provide more female peacekeepers for the
66 purpose of collecting intelligence;
67
- 68 3. *Invites* TCCs to work with the DPO to promote the role of women in peacekeeping intelligence
69 gathering through an increase of specialized peacekeeping roles filled by female peacekeepers
70 specifically via specialized education institutes that further technical skills in intelligence gathering to:
71
 - 72 a. Better equip potential peacekeepers, especially women, to participate in specialized functions
73 operations including intelligence gathering;
74
 - 75 b. Provide educational advancement opportunities to women, so as to increase accessibility of
76 upper-echelon positions within PKOs;
77
 - 78 c. Enhance peacekeepers' skills necessary to assist civilians in areas of PKOs;
79
 - 80 d. Encourages all TCCs to promote female recruitment and participation in national armed
81 forces by creating awareness campaigns on a national level specifically promoting leadership
82 and specialized roles;
83
- 84 4. *Calls upon* Member States to establish legal frameworks to implement equitable consideration in the
85 selection processes and all ensuing steps in the preparatory process for PKO deployment by the
86 adaptation of adequate national policies inspired by Security Council resolution 1325 on "Women and
87 Peace and Security," including but not limited to measures such as:
88
 - 89 a. The establishment of national workshop initiatives to increase female interaction with national
90 armed forces institutions;
91
 - 92 b. Education outreach initiatives to increase the interest of women in higher-echelon and
93 specialized roles within national armed services;
94
- 95 5. *Suggests* the DPO integrates UN Peacekeeping command and control structures within each PKO to
96 coordinate efforts between Member States, host countries, and mission personnel to make PKOs
97 safer and more secure for women;
98
- 99 6. *Calls for* the DPO to establish a baseline assessment of threats to women's safety and security within
100 PKOs by establishing a common understanding of socio-cultural circumstances which may impact the
101 operational success of PKOs through:
102
 - 103 a. Employing cultural education programs to inform Member States of the benefits of women's
104 inclusion in PKOs, which explicitly highlight the importance of women within their local
105 communities and governments;

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- b. Liaising with representatives of host countries to include local and national institutions in efforts to create a safe and secure environment for women;
 - c. Concurrently educating and training peacekeepers in regard to the United Nations Policy on Human Rights Screening and Training (2012);
7. *Encourages* Member States to work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN programs, such as “HeForShe,” to help promote women’s inclusion in decision making processes;
8. *Further invites* the DPO to employ preexisting intelligence services to determine demographic trends which may indicate civilian distrust towards PKOs as a consequence of UN personnel misconduct, in order to:
- a. Improve the suitability of PKOs for the needs of the populations they are created to protect;
 - b. Provide the DPO with more detailed threat assessments;
 - c. Provide the UN Department of Information with data to address misinformation concerning PKOs;
9. *Emphasizes* the need to reinstate annual reports to the UN regarding progress in the implementation of the Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Policy (2018);
10. *Requests that* the DPO and the Department of Operational Support (DOS) ensure that sufficient funding be allocated to PKOs to ensure that there is an adequate amount of gender advisors present in each operation;
11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to examine the current state of Gender Advisors in peacekeeping, considering:
- a. The low number of Gender Advisors within PKOs and peacekeeping as a whole;
 - b. The need for funding to be allocated to peacekeeping operations to meet full demands;
 - c. The benefits of having Gender Advisors with peacekeeping missions for the entirety of the mission;
12. *Supports* the improvement of training for peacekeepers through the advancement of the role of Gender Advisors by ensuring they have the most current education and resources available, while also increasing the amount of mandated gender training for all peacekeeping personnel;
13. *Emphasizes* the need to foster increased interaction between UN peacekeeping personnel and female populations within operational areas through a digital, open access database, through which female civilians and peacekeepers alike may:
- a. File reports of gender-based violence, discrimination, or sexual misconduct on the part of or relating to UN peacekeepers, either anonymously or overtly;
 - b. File reports of general intelligence to the appropriate UN peacekeeping personnel in anonymity through an online portal to improve accessibility;
14. *Encourages* the DPO to oversee the development of the principles of gender integration and equality, at the heart of the Integrated Training Service (ITS) with the aim of encouraging the development of pre-deployment training that takes into consideration the place and role of women in PKOs;

162 15. *Recommends* that the DPO model programs for women peacekeepers to excel in leadership
163 positions after the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) Junior Officer Program that
164 provides women advanced leadership training.



Code: C34/1/10

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Guided* by the principles of equality highlighted within the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), as well as
4 its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Member States,
5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of gender equality in every aspect of UN operations and highlight the
7 excellent work of the Commission for the Status of Women (CSW) and United Nations Entity for Gender
8 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),
9
10 *Alarmed* and concerned by the fact that only 5.4% of UN peacekeeping personnel are women, which is
11 inconsistent with the importance of gender equality and inclusion,
12
13 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) “Women and peace, and security” which underlines the
14 vulnerability of women and girls in conflicts, and highlights the importance of mainstreaming gender in UN
15 operations,
16
17 *Deeply concerned* about the number of UN Member States which have yet to implement Security Council
18 resolution 1325 (2000) through National Action Plans (NAPs),
19
20 *Recognizing* the work of Member States in implementing a NAP,
21
22 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 37/58 (1982) which encourages Member States to implement
23 gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations,
24
25 *Calling attention* to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 5, 16, 17, which strive for quality
26 education, gender equality, peace, justice and strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals,
27
28 *Re-emphasizing* that all Member States should fully respect international law applicable to the rights and
29 protection of women and children when facing armed conflicts and to bear in mind the relevant provisions
30 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,
31
32 *Reaffirming* the spirit of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) and its emphasis on
33 women empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres,
34
35 *Reaffirming* the Vancouver Communiqué (2017), in recognizing that a greater participation of women in
36 peacekeeping leads to more effective, sustainable, and approachable UN peacekeeping missions for
37 female UN personnel and local women,
38
39 *Recalling* the Women’s Participation in Peace Processes (2018) that states that agreements involving
40 women in peace negotiations are 36% more likely to succeed and 35% more likely to last 15 years or
41 longer,
42
43 *Recalling* the Canadian Elsie Initiative for Women in Peacekeeping Operations, which aims to reduce
44 gender-based discrimination and increase meaningful contribution by women,
45
46 *Appreciating* the Female Police Officer Command Development Course by the Police Division of the
47 Department of Peace Operations (DPO), creating a talent pool of qualified female senior police officers
48 who should be engaged in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),
49

50 *Taking inspiration* from national programs that have had success in integrating gender-inclusive training,
51 such as the Swedish Gender Coach Program, or India's partnership between UN Women and the Center
52 for United Nations Peacekeeping (CUNPK),
53

54 *Acknowledging* the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Association of Women's
55 Rights in Development in aiding and empowering local women to take leadership roles,
56

57 *Affirming* the ability of all women to contribute effectively in pursuit of peace and global security alongside
58 their male counterparts as equal partners,
59

60 *Fully aware* of how DPO units affect the roles and actions of local governments and security forces,
61

62 *Noting* that peacekeeping activities include the protection of human rights, electoral assistance, mine
63 action and disarmament, demobilization, and the reintegration of combatants, among other priorities,
64

65 *Bearing in mind* the important role that women can play in peace building and conflict management,
66 especially in regards to conflict mediation, spousal abuse, and sexual exploitation,
67

68 *Applauding* the work of Australia, the United Kingdom, and other states who have appointed women as
69 field commanders of UN peacekeeping missions in Cyprus and South Sudan,
70

71 *Expressing* its satisfaction with the accomplishments which have already been made on the field of
72 empowering women in leadership positions within the UN personnel, including the UN Forces in Cyprus
73 (UNFICYP) being the first all-female UN peacekeeping mission composed of Australia, Canada, and
74 Norway,
75

76 *Further recognizing* the ability of female peacekeepers to provide a greater sense of security to local
77 populations, to reduce conflict, to make peacekeeping forces more approachable, as well as their
78 beneficial effects in empowering women in maintaining sustainable peace in post-conflict zones, even
79 after the UN troops withdraw,
80

81 1. *Encourages* the DPO to establish public private partnerships with civil society groups and NGOs
82 involved in the empowerment of women as a way of providing women the means to gain confidence
83 in their relevant skills and develop the expertise to contribute effectively to peacekeeping efforts at all
84 levels of operations by:
85

86 a. Strongly recommending that "e-learning" be an integral part of the aforementioned
87 partnerships, allowing women to not only self-educate, but also enable women to enjoy
88 greater opportunities to develop technical skills, regardless of their geographic location, while
89 effectively integrating women into the larger digital society;
90

91 b. Drawing attention to the importance of promoting accessibility to opportunities made available
92 to women, regardless of their cultural heritage and socio-economic status;
93

94 c. Reaffirming the need for more women to be made aware of the career opportunities offered
95 by the DPO;
96

97 d. Expressing its hope that these partnerships promote career development for women and
98 have faith that these associations grant women economic opportunities at a managerial level
99 of experience as well as in the field of information and communications technology (ICT);
100

101 e. Recommending the collaboration with NGOs such as Amnesty International, PeaceWomen,
102 Human Rights Watch, and the International Women's Development Agency;
103

- 104 2. *Encouraging* the Integrated Training Service (ITS) established by General Assembly resolution 49/37
105 (1995) to improve pre-deployment training of UN peacekeepers concerning mainstreaming gender, to
106 create a gender-sensitive environment in PKOs by:
107
- 108 a. Developing an online self-learning program within UN Peacekeeping and translating into the
109 languages of the deployed Peacekeepers, in addition to the official languages of the UN,
110 starting with the primary languages of major troop-contributing countries;
 - 111 b. Implementing scenario-based training modules;
- 112
- 113
- 114 3. *Calls upon* the Department of Operational Support (DOS) as well as the DPO to include more women
115 on the field and at all levels, as they are key actors for the promotion of sustainable peace in conflict
116 zones, by:
117
- 118 a. Inviting Member States to consider the importance of bringing women into the peacekeeping
119 process in leadership and operational positions;
 - 120 b. Encouraging all Member States to promote the empowerment of more women in leadership
121 positions as Major General or Special Representative, directly within the United Nations and
122 most importantly within the UN peacekeeping military and police personnel by:
123
 - 124 i. Recommending the implementation of a UN gender-perspective training program for
125 senior-level peacekeeping personnel to increase the employment of women in
126 leadership and negotiation roles;
 - 127 ii. Encouraging the adoption of a parallel-power structure, in which the person providing
128 training is of the same level of seniority as those being trained;
- 129
- 130
- 131 4. *Reaffirming* that the presence of women makes missions more approachable, by providing essential
132 perspectives, and it is necessary to ensure that the individual needs of female soldiers and civilians
133 are addressed including:
134
- 135 a. Feminine hygiene necessities;
 - 136 b. Gender-based religious norms and practices;
 - 137 c. Sensitive socio-economic issues;
 - 138 d. Adapted and strict rules on the UN basis that promote and guarantee a pleasant and
139 inclusive environment;
- 140
- 141
- 142
- 143
- 144 5. *Empowers* women to engage in decision making processes mirroring the *United Nations Convention*
145 *on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) (1979), and commanding
146 their role in peacekeeping operations to such measures, including but not limited to raising
147 awareness on mainstreaming gender equality through empowering the average citizen, through
148 participation in women's associations and youth groups to enhance the effectiveness of PKOs;
149
- 150 6. *Recommends* the creation of a partnership between DPO, DOS, CSW, and UN-Women to:
151
- 152 a. Bring female peacekeepers into communities, particularly into the troops-contributing
153 countries' communities to raise awareness of the impact women have in Peacekeeping
154 operations and the diversity of options available for them;
 - 155 b. Promote NGOs that attempt to mobilize women, by:
156
 - 157 i. Promoting solidarity with women to create a unified regional voice by offering the
158 incentive of having a woman-composed group to advocate for reform;
- 159

- 160 ii. Educating women on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to inform women of
161 the standard of their international rights;
162
- 163 7. *Reminds* every Member State, especially troop-contributing countries (TCCs), to develop a NAP for
164 the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda and to include mainstreaming gender
165 in their governmental bodies, such as military, police troops, and administrative agencies, to integrate
166 and adapt the concept in their peacekeeping contributions by:
167
- 168 a. Cooperating with civil societies and UN entities promoting female leaders, as their
169 participation is crucial to sustainable peace and missions' success;
170
- 171 b. Recommends that Member States create frameworks that encourage women to work in
172 solidarity towards communal development through acting as mentors toward each other and
173 building local support, and directs United Nations Police forces to act as ambassadors to the
174 community and support the women of the community they protect by:
175
- 176 i. Supporting the use of community forums and lectures held by UN police forces to
177 teach local populations about women and human rights, so as to foster an
178 appreciation and respect for the role they can play in local economies, governments,
179 and societies;
180
- 181 ii. Further supporting women of the United Nations peacekeeping forces, as well as
182 women of NGOs in order to incorporate gender;
- 183 8. *Recommends* the DPO, especially the UN Police Division, to modify the recruitment standards for
184 police force to include a particular focus on skills which women tend to be more adept in, such as
185 mediation and communication, which are to be based on:
186
- 187 a. Personal interviews with female police officers that are already involved in Peace Operations;
188
- 189 b. Recommendations submitted on a voluntary basis by TCCs;
190
- 191 9. *Calls* for strengthening multilateralism in pre-existing gender and peacekeeping training centers
192 throughout the UN, and for:
193
- 194 a. Emphasizing the importance of training and educating new experts in gender and security
195 issues;
196
- 197 b. Advancing training programs through the involvement of the United Nations University's
198 Gender Equality Studies and Training Program (UNU-GEST);
199
- 200 c. Encouraging Member States to invite multilateral participants to their national peacekeeping
201 training centers for:
202
- 203 i. Promoting information sharing and education;
204
- 205 ii. Alleviating stress on UN-operated training programs to provide experts to Member
206 States;
207
- 208 d. Suggesting the creation of deployable teams of civil servants educated in women, peace, and
209 security issues to assist Member States in training peacekeepers in accordance with Security
210 Council resolution 1325 (2000);
211
- 212 e. Encouraging Member States to appoint women to lead gender training initiatives;
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- 214 f. Ensuring that the training programs reflect the different realities of men and women in their
215 similar roles, while acknowledging that different strategies are often required to address their
particular needs, such as conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV);

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- g. Adapting the training process in order to include relevant feedback and challenges stemming from the local level regarding the inclusion of women, which include reporting on the economic and cultural state where units are deployed;
 - h. Offering post-conflict and stabilization training that includes the importance of female participation in conflict resolution, peace negotiations, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process;
 - i. Arranging Gender Focal Point Training to provide service-members with the ability to use appropriate gender reporting routes, templates, and equip them with the skills to report gender-sensitive issues;
10. *Recommends* a reform within the DPO fund allocation with a focus on empowering women and accommodating the particular needs of women military and civilian personnel by:
- a. Increasing the flat rate of TCC which are composed of a specific percentage of female agents;
 - b. Encouraging devoting additional funding to the budget of the DPO in order to establish stipends for the purpose of better accommodating the specific health needs of women peacekeepers and childcare, thereby better enabling the inclusion of women in PKOs;
 - c. Providing a budget exclusively for mental health and post-conflict care to serve as a basis for improving the work for women in peacekeeping operations in a long-term perspective.



Code: C34/1/11

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Affirming the Charter of the United Nations (1945) which mandates equality without discrimination on the*
4 *basis of gender, as well as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, which advocates for gender equality,*
5
6 *Bearing in mind the mandate of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to review the*
7 *whole question of peacekeeping operations (PKOs), and how the committee should embrace a holistic*
8 *perspective as a coordinator,*
9
10 *Reaffirming the UN's commitment to abolish discrimination and inequity regarding female participation in*
11 *PKOs,*
12
13 *Fully aware of the underrepresentation of female peacekeepers, comprising only 22% of civilian*
14 *personnel, 10% of police, and 3% of military personnel in all UN peacekeeping field operations as of*
15 *2017,*
16
17 *Recognizing the important role of the Department of Operational Support (DOS) in providing financial*
18 *support to allow for better welfare and incentives for female peacekeepers,*
19
20 *Recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security"*
21 *which aims to increase the participation of women for decision making during peacekeeping operations*
22 *and armed conflicts,*
23
24 *Reaffirming the critical role that inclusivity plays in conflict prevention and conflict resolution as stated by*
25 *United Nations Security Council resolution 2171 (2014),*
26
27 *Having considered the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) research on mainstreaming gender in*
28 *peacekeeping operations, further emphasizing how gender parity, at the current lacking pace, may only*
29 *be reached by UN PKOs in the year 2352 according to the report *More Women Peacekeepers* (2016),*
30
31 *Expecting to reinstate the misconduct and discrimination victims' trust in the UN report and management*
32 *system, upholding transparency and supporting the image of the UN,*
33
34 *Reaffirming the importance of the DPKO/DFS Gender Looking Forward Strategy 2014 – 2018 (2014) and*
35 *its emphasis on the critical influence that women have in conflict resolution,*
36
37 *Recalling Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) which encourages the hiring of women into positions*
38 *that will enhance the involvement of all genders in peace processes, as well as Security Council*
39 *resolution 1889 (2009) that emphasizes the efforts of the United Nations to assist female peacekeepers in*
40 *pursuing high-level offices where their opinion is needed,*
41
42 *Acknowledging the need for the establishment of domestic military offices that focus on gender*
43 *mainstreaming in defense and peacekeeping operations, as well as the responsibility of Member States*
44 *to recruit peacekeepers, as called for in Security Council resolution 1960 (2010),*
45
46 *Cognizant of the need to facilitate women's full participation and protection in Disarmament,*
47 *Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs, as noted in Security Council resolution 2122 (2013),*
48 *and encourages Member States to consider gender-related issues,*
49

- 50 1. *Supports* the DPO in the expansion of current components or establishment of new permanent
51 working groups, and allocating the tasks of:
52
- 53 a. Creating reports on the progress of mainstreaming gender, institutional reforms, and major
54 deterrence factors faced during such processes based on past reports such as the
55 DPKO/DFS Gender Forward Looking Strategy (2014), submitted to the C-34;
56
 - 57 b. Independently reviewing and providing further, more detailed data on:
58
 - 59 i. Gender ratios of deployed peacekeepers, civilians, and police forces in the
60 peacekeeping operations, including granular information on the ratios in specific roles
61 within the operations;
 - 62 ii. Past efforts and policies in mainstreaming gender in PKOs;
 - 63 iii. The misconduct tracking system launched by the DOS;
 - 64 iv. Monthly Action Points submitted by non-governmental organizations (NGO)s;
 - 65 v. Status of Force Agreements and Memorandum of Understandings of ongoing PKOs;
 - 66
 - 67 c. Managing the field-personnel information database, enhancing information collection from
68 female peacekeepers and the distribution of men and women in different mission and
69 operative roles in the field;
70
- 71 2. *Suggests* the DOS to create a research working group recommended to include female
72 representatives from human, women's rights NGOs and C-34 Member States, mandated to research
73 on the factors affecting the low recruitment of women into the military, reporting on the subjects of:
74
- 75 a. The differing motivations for women to join the military;
76
 - 77 b. Past measures taken on a domestic or international scale to minimize the deterrence factors
78 of female enrollment;
79
 - 80 c. Recommendations for the DPO, DOS and Member States regarding measures to tackle the
81 issue of low female participation within UN PKOs;
82
- 83 3. *Endorses* the establishment of an annual meeting between DPO and DOS representatives, UN
84 Member States (especially troop-contributing countries), inter-governmental organization (IGOs) such
85 as the African Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, European Union, and members of the
86 NGO working group who are submitters of Monthly Action Points to facilitate dialogue on a
87 multilateral scale, further allowing for increased voluntary participation from Member States,
88 discussing under the agendas of:
89
- 90 a. Exchanges of experiences in policy-making, services and knowledge;
91
 - 92 b. Establishing international initiatives facilitated between international entities supported by the
93 UN to help overcome stereotypical barriers and increasing meaningful participation in peace
94 operations, further allowing for resource-sharing of training and educational resources, taking
95 in to consideration past successful national programs;
96
 - 97 c. Progress checking in policy implementation on domestic and international levels to ensure
98 comprehensive implementation of measures;
99
 - 100 d. Raising awareness among participants on the positive impacts of female deployment and the
101 discriminations women may face in the field;
102
 - 103 e. Calling upon Member States to partake in joint actions on a collective level and collaborate to
104 national and international initiatives;
105

- 106 f. Suggestions to be given to international entities to strengthen current frameworks, legislative
107 processes, and implemented policies;
108
- 109 g. Facilitating workshops to help generate new ideas and measures especially education and
110 vocational training programs for female peacekeepers to promote gender parity across all
111 levels of decision making in PKOs;
112
- 113 4. *Recommends* the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Department of Operational
114 Support (DOS) work to establish resources for Member States, for use in the creation of targeted
115 campaigning advertisements towards the recruitment and institutional retention of women in
116 peacekeeping by:
117
- 118 a. Creating templates for resources such as short videos, photographs, and written materials for
119 use on both social media and other outreach platforms;
120
- 121 b. Providing opportunities for women already in leadership roles within peacekeeping to share
122 experiences as keynote speakers;
123
- 124 c. Requesting that these resources be made available based on need, prioritizing these
125 resources toward Member States whose female peacekeeping contributions are the lowest in
126 both overall and female participation;
127
- 128 d. Requesting the assistance of NGOs and the private sector in the creation and refinement of
129 these resources;
130
- 131 5. *Encourages* the DPO and DOS to develop educational programs for citizens within areas of PKOs, to
132 promote female engagement with pre-existing UN mechanisms, paying special regard to concerns of
133 gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, which:
134
- 135 a. Brings attention to the need for involving local levels of government, civil society and religious
136 groups as stakeholders in PKOs, to address the concerns of local populations regarding
137 female interaction with UN peacekeepers;
138
- 139 b. Broadens the discourse of female interaction by increasing the number of female
140 representatives from PKO hosts in special advisory outreach groups;
141
- 142 c. Promote interagency cooperation with other UN programs and organizations present in the
143 same area of operations, as well as third party NGOs in order to form international multi-
144 stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) which may broaden discourses on female involvement
145 opportunities in UN PKOs;
146
- 147 6. *Calls upon* MSIs to promote local female involvement within their regional PKOs and security
148 operations, which:
149
- 150 a. Encourages the development of gender-inclusive policies in such associational operations at
151 all levels of involvement;
152
- 153 b. Recognizes the increased capabilities and socio-cultural awareness of institutions that are
154 more specifically dedicated to certain regions and their needs, and that Member States may
155 be more willing to cooperate with familiar and well-trusted entities;
156
- 157 c. Ensures the acceptance and implementation of SDG 5 and other UN goals for gender parity
158 via cooperation and interaction with local, national, and regional-level government;
159

- 160 d. Recommends that NGOs provide funding for education to provide young women the chance
161 to further expand their career opportunities, particularly with regards to becoming
162 peacekeepers;
163
- 164 7. *Reiterates* its call to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) by all
165 Member States through equal remuneration in comparable positions and making such payment plans
166 transparent through publishing;
167
- 168 8. *Recommends* that the DPO set metrics on the success of gender mainstreaming in PKOs in
169 consultation with the host state and all Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) involved to best fit the
170 unique cultural norms of each host state;
171
- 172 9. *Requests* the DPO and DOS to support reviews on current-established facilities to ensure that female
173 peacekeepers share equal rights and are provided with basic living and hygiene standards, further:
174
- 175 a. Ensuring the integration of a gender perspective on field, office, and international scales;
176
- 177 b. Increasing the participation of local women and female representatives into the peacebuilding
178 and peacekeeping process, building trust between PKO personnel and local communities;
179
- 180 c. Making improvements to them to increase the capacity for UN PKOs to host additional female
181 personnel;
182
- 183 d. Fostering the reinforcement of an inclusive environment for women in PKOs;
184
- 185 10. *Calls upon* the General Assembly to establish a task force under the UN Office of Internal Oversight
186 and the UN Ethics Office to incorporate and oversee all active and reactive investigation, reporting
187 and tracking systems of human rights violations and misconducts by peacekeepers violating the
188 guidelines of the United Nations Standards of Conduct (2012) so far as they pertain to the
189 implementation of SDG 5, especially for cases of gender discrimination, to be primarily funded
190 independently by DPO and DFS.



Code: C34/1/12

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), which guarantees*
4 *each person the right to life, liberty, and security of persons, regardless of gender identity,*

5
6 *Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all*
7 *women and girls and the importance of addressing discrimination and violence in every part of the world,*

8
9 *Recalling the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against*
10 *Women (CEDAW) (1979) and its importance in equal representation for employment,*

11
12 *Concerned by the lack of diversity employed by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping*
13 *Operations (DPKO), as only 12% of peacekeeping forces employed are women,*

14
15 *Emphasizing the importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) entitled “Women and Peace and*
16 *Security,” particularly clauses 1,4, and 9, which focus efforts on increasing women’s participation in*
17 *conflict zone decision-making processes, and incorporating a gender perspective into all field operations,*

18
19 *Noting with interest the Global Study on the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council*
20 *resolution 1325 Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace (2015) that highlighted the*
21 *need for a periodic review to conduct a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations with a focus*
22 *on female peacekeepers,*

23
24 *Recognizing the work done by regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), Association of*
25 *Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the European Union (EU) to mainstream gender in Peacekeeping*
26 *Operations (PKOs) through implementing frameworks focused on gender parity,*

27
28 *Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2122 (2013) entitled “Women in Armed Conflicts,” which was*
29 *implemented to increase women’s’ participation in police and military peacekeeping personnel and to*
30 *encourage the education and training of these personnel on the prevention of gender and sexual-based*
31 *violence,*

32
33 *Expressing its appreciation that since 2019 UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) is the first*
34 *Peacekeeping Operation in UN history to be led exclusively with women,*

35
36 *Acknowledging the importance of prevention, protection, and participation of women in peacekeeping*
37 *missions as the three core ideas central to approaching this issue,*

38
39 *Cognizant of the effectiveness that gender-sensitive police forces provide, endorsing policy reforms*
40 *modeled after the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH),*

41
42 *Reaffirming the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) gender sensitive reform policy initiative*
43 *aiming to accommodate the needs of women in post-conflict situations,*

44
45 1. *Recommends the adoption of the UN’s Department of Social and Economic Affairs’ “Education for*
46 *Gender Equality” (EDGE) program aimed at improving conditions in peacekeeping for women*
47 *through:*

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- a. Improving the existing pre-deployment training executed by Member States through an additional gender-mainstreaming approach by:
 - i. Recommending mandatory online courses for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) personnel which will sensitize for gender issues, and gender-specific requirements to be added to the existing PKO preparation courses on sexual violence, which will be provided by the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to PKO personnel under guidance of the Secretary-General;
 - ii. Further clarifying the responsibilities of peacekeepers regarding integrity and respect toward women, and professional behavior in PKOs, while also enlisting consequences of potential misconduct;
 - b. Allowing women to obtain a diploma of transferable comprehensive skills and knowledge, enabling female peacekeepers to further develop professional careers:
 - i. Where the content is created according to the 3P principles: prevention, participation and protection;
 - ii. Where the content-building is created in advisory cooperation regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs), creating a more realistic picture of existing gender challenges;
 - c. Being supervised and financed by the DPO's Division of Policy, Evaluation, and Training, and DFS' Division of Field Personnel;
2. *Invites* the DPO to consider the introduction of the Prevention, Participation, and Protection (3P) Summit, further building on the content of EDGE trainings by:
- a. Ensuring the content of EDGE training is annually updated and democratically selected, accommodating diverse priorities on gender issues while considering them equally important;
 - b. Ensuring the content is created in advisory cooperation with NGOs to provide a more realistic picture of existing gender challenges:
 - i. Establishing a culture of non-violence between peacekeepers themselves, and between peacekeepers and civilians, by requesting the DPO to provide training modeled after the Uniformed Victim Advocate Training II program, training military personnel, particularly women, to advocate for themselves and women in conflict areas;
 - ii. Requesting the DPO to provide training modeled after the Uniformed Victim Advocate Training II program, training military personnel, particularly women, to advocate for themselves and women in conflict areas;
 - c. Being supervised and financed by the DPO's Division of Policy, Evaluation, and Training, and DFS' Division of Field Personnel;
 - d. Pledging full support to increase the presence of women in peacekeeping operations by reiterating the gender-inclusive training course by EDGE, awareness campaigns in civilian societies regarding positions available for female peacekeepers, and by fostering the presence of women in a higher-level position in the field;
 - e. Spreading the knowledge of the (3P) Summit under the following elements:
 - i. Prevention regarding the incorporation of education programs that guarantee a gender perspective in training centers formation equal to men and women;
 - ii. Participation by empowering active women to the leadership positions by negotiating mediating and sharing their ideas;

- 105 iii. Protection of women must be a priority in order to avoid discrimination and sexual
106 assaults by focusing on the victims;
107
- 108 3. *Suggests* the establishment of the Women’s Critical Mass for Economic Recovery, Social Cohesion,
109 and Political Legitimacy framework, in order to provide women with the resources to push towards
110 lasting peace in scenarios of peacebuilding and conflict-recovery, these should be:
111
- 112 a. Supported by national and international volunteer professionals and expert groups, including
113 NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (IGO) in order to:
114
- 115 i. Enhance dialogue between stakeholders and governments to assist the development
116 of special programs to increase awareness and knowledge regarding Mainstreaming
117 Gender in PKOs;
118 ii. Implement through the inclusion of local women’s expertise on women in the
119 peacekeeping sectors, as well as United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
120 Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);
121 iii. Provide access to technical assistance for rural women in all fields, such as but not
122 limited to education and medical care, in order to strengthen their abilities to be
123 greater involved in decision-making positions;
124
- 125 4. *Invites* the DPO to consider establishing an incentive program called Incentives Promoting Women’s
126 Participation (IPWP) to further the participation of local women and female regional specialists in
127 conflict areas, including incentives focusing on the three pillars of lasting peace aiming to:
128
- 129 a. Promote an economic recovery guideline for female peacekeepers by inviting DPO to
130 consider:
131
- 132 i. Assisting women in becoming financially independent;
133 ii. Encouraging the granting of scholarships and other general educational benefits for
134 the empowerment of women;
135 iii. Expressing its readiness to break the cycle of poverty for women and families and
136 preventing financial vulnerability in older age;
137
- 138 b. Improve social cohesion by inviting the DPO to consider:
139
- 140 i. Offering paid maternity leave to women taking career opportunities in the UN
141 educational programs;
142 ii. Further requesting an improvement of current gender-inclusive medical and
143 psychological professionals to assist both female and male victims of all forms of
144 abuses to cultivate a trustful and secure environment for work;
145 iii. Building upon geographic-based studies of gender-based insecurities to implement
146 an awareness campaign regarding the cultural norms that hinder women from being
147 involved in peacekeeping operations;
148 iv. Considering the creation of both online and contact-based discussion platforms to
149 assist women in building social networks and facilitating their integration into working
150 groups;
151 v. Deeply acknowledging the importance of local women specialists serving as
152 examples to encourage local female populations to participate in Peacekeeping
153 operations’ decision-making processes;
154
- 155 c. Encourage the further legitimacy of political institutions, which:
156
- 157 i. Emphasizes the need to make Member State institutions more accessible to women,
158 in order to promote equal career opportunities and higher-level positions;

- 159 ii. Recommends the creation of awareness-raising campaigns and online initiatives that
160 encourage women and youth to participate in politics and eliminate current stigmas
161 surrounding women in positions of power;
162
- 163 5. *Encourages* the establishment of a periodic review conducted by UN-Women based on the report on
164 *The Role of Women in United Nations Peacekeeping* every five years to:
165
- 166 a. Use the scientific results including, but not limited to, achievements in Gender
167 Mainstreaming, policy implementation and field report of the different PKO in regard to
168 Gender Equality, of the periodic review to identify the best practices for the successful
169 implementation of the DPKO Gender Mainstreaming Perspective;
170
- 171 b. Publish the result of the report in various UN initiatives such as UN-Women to provide role
172 models and vision for women and girls all around the world;
173
- 174 6. *Encourages* collaboration between DPO, DFS, and UNDP, as well as local inter-governmental
175 organizations and NGOs, so as to increase the safety of female peacekeepers and civilians through:
176
- 177 a. Mainstreaming gender safety-based training sessions based on information on how to report
178 assaults, identify dangerous spots, and how to act accordingly for self-protection and
179 reporting;
180
- 181 b. Implementing a comprehensive strategy to make reporting of sexual assaults processes
182 more efficient, and increase accountability of assaulters;
183
- 184 c. Facilitating the procedures in order to encourage women to report their aggressions, be more
185 aware of the procedures, and overall make reporting more systematic through implementing
186 an accountability framework in host countries;
187
- 188 d. Cooperating with local specialists on gender mainstreaming;
189
- 190 e. A map of all dangerous spots in conflict zones regarding female safety to prepare women
191 when sent on missions;
192
- 193 f. The creation of data-profiling of persecutors in previously identified dangerous spots, to train
194 women to recognize places of potential threats;
195
- 196 7. *Proposes* the implementation of gender perspective workshops in areas with insufficient access to
197 information to promote growing initiatives and implications of gender equality to local civilians and
198 local UN personnel into peace-generating processes by:
199
- 200 a. Offering specialized classes for women regarding technical knowledge transfer for first
201 responders in situations of crisis to promote a secure environment in peacekeeping
202 operations;
203
- 204 b. Ensuring that teachers and guardians who function as role models take part in mental health
205 training provided by the staff of the DPO, in order to raise awareness for the importance of
206 security and crisis management;
207
- 208 c. Creating classes focusing on the working method of gender mainstreaming and
209 strengthening the work ethic of UN personnel regarding this topic;
210
- 211 d. Recommending to the DPO to increase the number of gender advisors in UN PKO's in order
212 to properly address the needs of women in conflict and to promote gender equality and
213 women's empowerment in all missions;
214

- 215 8. *Encourages* Member States to utilize and integrate the skills and capabilities of Gender Experts in the
216 hope of reducing the disparities between men and women by:
217
- 218 a. Advocating against discrimination and lack of opportunities for gender minorities in
219 peacekeeping operations;
 - 220
 - 221 b. Informing male and female peacekeepers of the importance and implications of gender-
222 based policies within peacekeeping missions;
 - 223
 - 224 c. Understanding the regional requirements and expectations of gender roles and norms;
 - 225
 - 226 d. Ensuring that peacekeepers uphold gender equality expectations throughout individual
227 peacekeeping missions;
 - 228
- 229 9. *Recommends* that regional-specific resources and frameworks be implemented into PKOs to ensure
230 the most effective gender-mainstreaming is possible by remaining cognizant of regional cultural
231 differences through:
232
- 233 a. Using gender experts from regional organizations such as the AU, ASEAN, the EU, etc. in
234 corresponding PKOs;
 - 235
 - 236 b. Drawing experts and officials from the region in which PKOs will take place to lead training
237 programs, educating peacekeepers on gender inclusion strategies;
 - 238
 - 239 c. Working with female leaders in the community at the regional level to ensure gender parity
240 and female empowerment at the local, national, and international levels;
 - 241
- 242 10. *Suggests* the constitution of a gender-inclusive protective educational program aiming at
243 implementing better protection for civilians and military staff in conflict zones through:
244
- 245 a. Advocating the deployment of special surveillance troops to monitor and evaluate the needs
246 of local women, men, and children to promote a better social, equal and secure environment;
 - 247
 - 248 b. Improving the influence of supervising elite troops specialized in the treatment of allegations
249 regarding any forms of abuse undergone by local women, men, and children;
 - 250
- 251 11. *Firmly supports* the establishment of an intercontinental forum, with the goal of tailoring the training of
252 both female and male peacekeepers based on the different geographical regions and conceptions,
253 through:
254
- 255 a. Geographic-based studies of gender-based insecurities, in collaboration with local NGOs and
256 communities so as to seize what are the country-based human rights violations that need to
257 be tackled;
 - 258
 - 259 b. The use of the previously mentioned studies in favor of developing female expertise in field
260 operations through the creation of specific conflict zone-based training programs;
 - 261
 - 262 c. The normalization of culture-based training sessions focusing on how to overcome local
263 norms regarding gender equality, visibility, and right to join armed forces;
 - 264
- 265 12. *Recommends* further cooperation centered on increasing education on gender perspectives between
266 the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Member States during times of unrest by:
267
- 268 a. Collaborating with national defense forces to promote equitable solutions and participation in
269 decision-making processes;
 - 270

- 271 b. Incorporating male and female experiences at all levels of conflict resolution policies;
272
273 c. Focusing on victim-support programs through the empowerment of local women as educators
274 and mediators prior to and during peacekeeping operations;
275
- 276 13. *Encourages* regional organizations to expand programs similar to UN-Women's Female Military
277 Officers Course, which aims to bridge the gender gap in UN peacekeeping by providing specialized
278 training for female military officers to create a global network of trained women peacekeepers by:
279
- 280 a. Inspiring not only female military officers but also women in conflict areas by boosting the
281 numbers of women in peacekeeping missions around the world to partake in effective conflict
282 resolution;
283
- 284 b. Educating through series' such as the UN-Female Military Officers Course (FMOC);
285
- 286 c. Providing targeted training for female military officers to build their capacities on promoting
287 gender equality in peacekeeping efforts and on becoming leaders in their respective
288 functions.