

19-23 March

Documentation of the Work of Security Council C



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Conference A

# Security Council C

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Maike Weitzel
<b>Chair</b>	Juliette Stefano

## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
SCC/1/1	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted by acclamation
SCC/1/2	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	12 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions

## Summary Report for the Security Council C

The Security Council C held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Protection of Civilians in Peacekeeping Operations
- II. The Situation in Libya
- III. The UN-AU Partnership on Peacekeeping

The session was attended by representatives of 14 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of two working papers; one focusing on the pre-training of peacekeepers and gender issues, and the other regarding the legal framework for states to prosecute peacekeeping personnel.

The working papers covered a wide range of sub-topics, including: encouraging women to join Peacekeeping Operations, reviewing pre-deployment peacekeeping training, information-sharing and transparency in peacekeeping operations, principles for the prosecution of crimes committed by peacekeepers, and assisting Member States to develop legal frameworks for the prosecution of crimes committed by peacekeepers.

The committee set the tone for an inclusive working atmosphere, and addressed a potential merge of the two working papers. Finally, the body decided to adopt the two working papers separately, as the papers covered different topics. On Wednesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, both of which had friendly amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including a conference to develop legal standards for the prosecution of crimes committed by peacekeepers, the publication of legal frameworks from Troop Contributing Countries, increasing the participation of women, and the review of pre-deployment training of peacekeepers. The committee worked diligently throughout the week, passionately debating the contents of their working papers to achieve consensus in a diplomatic manner.



**Code:** SCC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

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1 *The Security Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling the Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations A/68/19 of 2014* which enabled Security  
4 Council resolution 2242 of 2015 on women, peace, and security to empower women in PKOs,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the current deficiency in involvement of women in peacekeeping operations (both military and  
7 policing),

8  
9 *Deeply concerned* by the universality of sexual violence and exploitation in global conflict zones,

10  
11 *Bearing in mind* the importance of sanctuary areas which may include locations such as schools and churches (not  
12 explicitly limited to),

13  
14 *Realizing* the success of National Sexual Violence Resource Centers (NSVRC) in responding to thousands of  
15 victims of sexual violence during the Bosnian Wars through cognitive and behavioral therapy,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* that the NSVRCs were created specifically for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina  
18 (UNMIBH) and have since then not been applied to other Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),

19  
20 *Affirming* of the positive impact the Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations of 2000 had on PKOs  
21 in its approach to unite Member-States and reform PKOs in the interest of robust sustainability,

22  
23 *Deeply concerned* with the critiques outlined in the *Report by the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace*  
24 *Operations (A/70/95 – S/2015/446)* of 2015 stating that the UN missions should be tailored to context, cognizant of  
25 the full spectrum of responses, and field-focused as well as people-centered,

26  
27 *Noting* the lack of integration between pre-deployment training and early deployment education programs within the  
28 current Integrated Training Service's (ITS) curriculum which limits the efficacy of normative training,

29  
30 *Fully aware* of the need for unique and dedicated training for peacekeeping and regional personnel in specialized  
31 fields including but not limited to piloting, communication, engineering, and logistics in order to enable additional  
32 future donations and to create trust between TCCs and states contributing funding, training, and equipment,

33  
34 *Expressing* its appreciation with the work of the United Nations Global Service Center in providing expert training  
35 in logistics and communication as well as the work of military cooperation and training programs such as the Nordic  
36 Defense Cooperation (NORDEFECO),

37  
38 *Recognizing* the importance of transparency of PKOs in order to build trust and understanding between  
39 peacekeepers and the civilian population,

40  
41 *Observing* the necessity of information sharing between member states and PKOs,

42  
43 *Fully believing* in the aptitude of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to help bring long-term stability and  
44 possible climate of peace,

45  
46 1. *Requests* an increase in the proportion of women in all PKOs through the revision of pre-existing  
47 Memorandums of Understanding (MOU):

- 48  
49 a. with the final goal of women constituting at least 15% of police personnel and at least 8% of military  
50 personnel in UN Peacekeeping Forces in a period of 20 years and;

- 51  
52           b. with the stipulation that the MOUs would establish short term percentage goals;  
53
- 54 2. *Encourages* close collaboration between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of  
55 Women and DPKO for the reemployment of NSVRCs previously used in UNMIBH across all nations hosting  
56 PKOs to use its structures and resources to provide care and protection for victims of sexual exploitation and  
57 violence;  
58
- 59 3. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to call upon the Integrated Training Service (ITS) to review their mission-  
60 specific pre-deployment and early deployment peacekeeping training standards and materials, especially  
61 focusing on tailored programs pertaining to PKOs by:  
62
- 63           a. protecting and preserving human rights, particularly those of women, children, and noncombatants;  
64
- 65           b. providing Mission-specific Induction Training which emphasizes unique characteristics of the  
66 operational environment, keeping in consideration elements of culture, society, and politics;  
67
- 68           c. the harmonization of spoken language between Peacekeeping personnel and their Special  
69 Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSGs) so as to promote clarity within the chain of  
70 command;  
71
- 72 4. *Encourages* to implement additional training for peacekeeping and regional personnel regarding military  
73 personnel, including, but not limited to transportation experts, medical personnel and combat specialists,  
74 communication, engineering, and logistics by:  
75
- 76           a. using a military cooperation and training program modeled off the NORDEFECO program to be  
77 integrated with the ITS training program;  
78
- 79           b. using United Nations Global Service Center expertise on training personnel in logistics and  
80 communication;  
81
- 82 5. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to collaborate closely with the C-34 to review, organize, and implement funding  
83 through donations encouraged from member states and the private sector; Using existing Peacekeeping Training  
84 Headquarters to provide facilities for the purpose of specialist training;  
85
- 86 6. *Calls upon* the DPKO, the DFS, and the DPA to work towards more efficient information sharing and greater  
87 transparency with the following entities as needed:  
88
- 89           a. the local governments of the states in which the Peacekeeping missions take place;  
90
- 91           b. appropriate NGOs providing useful experience and local knowledge about the culture, the country, and  
92 the people to the Mission which serves as the criteria for choosing the NGO, pertaining to operational  
93 progress and policy evaluations as well as medical, financial, and logistical support;  
94
- 95           c. Troop-Contributing Countries in order to inform them on PKO planning and ongoing operations;  
96
- 97 7. *Invites* the DPKO to establish information exchange centers within the PKOs to enhance the transparency,  
98 trust, and relationship between peacekeepers and civilians by:  
99
- 100           a. providing a platform for the exchange of information relating to the goals and actions of the PKOs  
101 while maintaining security as a core priority;  
102
- 103           b. inviting interested civilians to use the resources of the information exchange centers;  
104
- 105           c. organizing information campaigns in various places of the country to inform civilians in rural areas;  
106

- 107 8. *Calls upon* the DPKO to concentrate on sanctuary areas;  
108  
109 9. *Encourages* the sharing of relevant information between Member States and PKOs in order to:  
110  
111 a. understand the political situation and gain insight on the conflict and;  
112  
113 b. anticipate and address the possible changes that may occur in a conflict zone;  
114  
115 10. *Further encourages* PKOs and NGOs to exchange ideas and strengthen the collaboration in order to enable:  
116  
117 a. service orientation for provisions of health and education services;  
118  
119 b. participatory orientation for projects contributing to long-term stability;  
120  
121 c. empowering orientation for a long-term education of peace;  
122  
123 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



**Code:** SCC/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council C

**Topic:** Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

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1 *The Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Aware of the principle of the United Nations (UN) to find solutions through negotiations,*  
4  
5 *Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind its primary*  
6 *responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,*  
7  
8 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,*  
9  
10 *Highlighting the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 16, peace, security and*  
11 *strong institutions,*  
12  
13 *Strongly condemning all forms of violence and intimidation, including, inter alia, murder, rape, sexual assault,*  
14 *armed robbery, abduction, hostage-taking, kidnapping, harassment and illegal arrest and detention committed by*  
15 *peacekeepers,*  
16  
17 *Emphasizing the importance of Sovereignty for every Member State within the context of PKOs,*  
18  
19 *Acknowledging the importance of the cooperation between the UN and regional intergovernmental organization*  
20 *(IGO's) such as the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) while conducting peacekeeping operations,*  
21  
22 *Recognizing with appreciation the diligent work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the protection of*  
23 *civilians in Peacekeeping missions,*  
24  
25 *Taking note of the Report of High Level Independent Panel of Peace Operations (S/2015/446) of 2015, the Report of*  
26 *Zeid (A/59/710), the Framework for Drafting Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Strategies, as well as the*  
27 *Report of the Secretary-General on "The Future of United Nations Peace Operations" (A/70/357), and strongly*  
28 *emphasizing the contents related to conducting an integrated, holistic approach to the rule of law,*  
29  
30 *Recalling Security Council resolution 1502 of 2003 on the protection of humanitarian personnel, its resolutions 1265*  
31 *of 1999, 1296 of 2000, 1674 of 2006 on the protection of civilians, as well as other relevant resolutions and*  
32 *statements and its President on protection of civilians and on protection of United Nations personnel, associated*  
33 *personnel and humanitarian law in all circumstances,*  
34  
35 *Recalling the landmark resolution on women and peace and security 1325 of 2000, reiterating the importance of*  
36 *gender equality among peacekeeping personnel, as well as the conclusions of the Comprehensive Strategy to*  
37 *Eliminate Future Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations of 2015, the Zeid*  
38 *Report, which elucidates the importance of the presence of female peacekeepers in reporting centers,*  
39  
40 *Seeking coordination between the different UN bodies such as, but not limited to: the Department of Peacekeeping*  
41 *Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)*  
42 *to protect the civilians,*  
43  
44 *Emphasizing the importance of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) in providing*  
45 *assistance to sovereign states in the construction of their system of Justice and Security,*  
46  
47 *Bearing in mind the Ten Rules Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets to build the foundation of the*  
48 *prosecution and basic guideline for Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) personnel,*  
49

50 *Further emphasizing* the important role of neutral funds, such as the Sustainable Development Fund and the  
51 Peacebuilding Fund, in providing financial support to UN initiatives,  
52  
53 *Recalling* the Statement of the Security Council President on 31 December 2015 on the importance of sustained  
54 collaboration between the Council and countries contributing personnel,  
55  
56 *Recalling* the Statement of its President on 25 November 2015 on the protection of civilians,  
57  
58 1. *Creates* the Dakar Conference, which will be held in Dakar, Senegal, a place chosen to highlight the importance  
59 of the African Union within Peacekeeping Operations and meet from the 22nd of May until the 25th of May  
60 2018, to discuss:  
61  
62 a. the prosecution from abuses of power and violations of human rights against civilians by Peacekeeping  
63 personnel during their mission;  
64  
65 b. the recognition of principles such as, but not limited to, rule of law, the principles of equality, legality,  
66 good faith, fair trial, no penalty without law, non-discrimination, impartiality, independence, double  
67 jeopardy, and sufficiency of evidence that will govern the prosecution of the UN personnel violating  
68 international human rights during the peacekeeping operations;  
69  
70 c. the establishment of minimum standards of prosecutable offenses by Peacekeeping personnel, which  
71 will be named the Kyiv Principles after Ukraine's initiative in the process;  
72  
73 d. an NGO forum dedicated to the discussion of NGO participation in ongoing Peacekeeping missions as  
74 it relates to the protection of civilians;  
75  
76 e. will culminate on 1 June 2018, with a meeting of the Security Council in Kyiv, Ukraine to consider the  
77 outcomes of the Dakar Conference,  
78  
79 f. Will invite Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs), current and former host countries of PKOs, NGOs  
80 whose operations include the protection of civilians in PKOs, the Under-Secretary-General of the  
81 DPKO and the current members of the Security Council;  
82  
83 g. Shall be funded:  
84  
85 i. in plurality by Ukraine and Senegal, as co-organizers of the conference;  
86 ii. in part by the Peacebuilding Fund, the SDG Fund and the United Nations Foundation;  
87 iii. in part by donations from Member States;  
88  
89 2. *Encourages* discussion on the definitions of crimes and their elements committed by Peacekeeping personnel,  
90 as well minimum standards for prosecutable offenses by Peacekeepers, to be presented at the Dakar Conference,  
91 by:  
92  
93 a. The Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, beginning with their meeting on 21 June 2017;  
94  
95 b. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping, at their discretion;  
96  
97 3. *Requests* that the Secretary-General communicates with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)  
98 about:  
99  
100 a. the implementation of a complaint mechanism under the mandate of the Special Representative for the  
101 Sexual Exploitation and Abuse within all peacekeeping operations (PKO);  
102  
103 b. having, within all PKOs, at least one female peacekeeper whose work includes receiving complaints  
104 from civilians about the actions of peacekeeping personnel;



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4. *Encourages* all TCCs to publish to the DPKO all legal frameworks pertinent to the prosecution of their personnel suspected of crimes during their deployment utilizing the already existing mechanisms for the publication of these frameworks on the United Nations website, a process that will include:
    - a. the beginning of the process of publication, utilizing the already existing mechanisms of the DPKO on the United Nations website, by all TCCs, within 2 years of the conclusion of the Dakar Conference;
    - b. the conclusion of their publication process within 5 years of the conclusion of the Dakar Conference;
    - c. the provision of assistance for TCCs in their publication, upon request, by the OROLSI;
    - d. a discussion, held by the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, with the participation of representatives from OROLSI and UN Women, for the purposes of discussing best practices in assisting TCCs in the establishment of judicial systems that meet the expectations of minimum prosecutable offenses determined by discussions in the Dakar conference, to make it possible for the TCC to publish their frameworks;
  5. *Requests* that the Secretariat performs annual reviews of the progress made towards completing the publication process, including the consideration of the possibility for a timeline extension after the five years have elapsed;
  6. *Urges* States to ensure that crimes against civilians by Peacekeeping personnel are subject to domestic law and do not remain unpunished, ensuring that perpetrators of crimes do not operate with impunity and that perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws;
  7. *Recommends* further resolutions containing the stipulation that all TCCs have instituted legal frameworks that provide for personnel contributed to the United Nations peacekeeping operations to be held accountable for crimes committed towards the civilian population of host states;
  8. *Encourages* the biannual review, by the General Assembly 5<sup>th</sup> Committee, of the scaling system by which Peacekeeping assessments are determined;
  9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.