Courage for peace
Compassion in action

CONFEERENCE A
General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Omar Torres-Vasquez</td>
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<td>Assistant Director</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Matthew Mackowiak</td>
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Agenda

I. Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

II. Improving the Situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories

III. Intensifying Cooperation in Outer Space to Preserve Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>74 votes in favor, 23 votes against, 35 abstentions</td>
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<td>77 votes in favor, 27 votes against, 28 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/1/3</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 138 Member States and two Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions (SPMs) and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations (PKOs).”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 19 working papers covering a wide range of subtopics, including regional and global partnerships, civilian protection, and greater access to technology. Further discussions were held on how current programs, rules and regulations could be made more effective as delegates specifically debated about the importance of women’s involvement in peacekeeping operations, transparency in corruption and abuse cases, and focus on collaboration between state and international police forces. The tone of the committee was that of cooperation and collaboration and by the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple working papers were already merging.

On Wednesday, 11 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. Draft Resolutions 1/1, 1/3, and 1/6 had friendly amendments. Additionally, Draft Resolution 1/1 had one unfriendly amendment and Draft Resolution 1/2 had four unfriendly amendments, all of which did not pass. The committee adopted all its 11 resolutions following voting procedure; however, none of these received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including prevention of sexual assault, High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, accountability for peacekeepers, cultural immersion, educational, financial and training programs, and women's empowerment and gender equality in SPMs and PKOs. Over the course of the week, the tone of the committee was that of cooperation and collaboration.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Referencing Chapter IV, Article 14 of the Charter of the United Nations which states that “the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations,”

Aware of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and the occurrence of gender-based violence in peacekeeping operations,

Affirming the importance of women’s presence and role in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) in order to resolve conflicts, and provide role models for women in the community,

Concerned by the alarming statistic that only 3% of UN military personnel in 2014 were women, as documented by UN Peacekeeping,

Recognizing the importance of protecting women and girls by fostering their participation in peace processes, portraying the contrasts in which men and women experience conflict operations,

Bearing in mind that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3 are meant to achieve gender equality and to empower all women,

Strongly supporting the achievements of the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW) in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 and progressing gender equality and women’s empowerment through research analysis and training programs,

Applauding the work and the efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects of the Special Committee On Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to formalize its troops to protect women and girls from gender-based violence,

Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

Commending the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Women’s Campaign International (WCI), which works with local organizations to empower women to participate in the political, economic, and civic sectors of society,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/92 discussing further development of Special Political Missions (SPMs), including the sharing of information, and acknowledging the beneficial use of different genders in peacekeeping,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2015/716) undertaken on 17 September 2015,

Re-emphasizing the recent Security Council resolution 2272 and ST/SGB/2003/13, which ensure accountability and replacement of peacekeeping personnel, the upholding standards of conduct and discipline, and the addressing of allegations or confirmed acts of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel,

Recognizing the initiatives enacted by Bangladesh in sending all-female units to the UN Stabilization Missions in Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and India, in sending a peacekeeping mission to Liberia, composed solely of 100 highly trained women, which succeeded in promoting positive peace, security, and empowerment,
Fully aware of the guidelines set by Section E, Chapter IV of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* for its framework regarding women in armed conflict,

1. Encourages the implementation of advocacy campaigns by UN-INSTRAW, funded by organizations such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Peace Operation Training Institute (POTI) and the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) through public grants, monitored with work plans aiming at achieving SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls, and focusing on promoting the involvement of women at all levels of the UN peacekeeping structure by:

   a. Campaigning, counselling and guiding the overcoming of societal stigmas against female participation in PKOs through close cooperation with WCI;

   b. Installing mentorship programs between experienced female peacekeepers and incoming female peacekeepers;

   c. Giving women the opportunity to join internships, conferences and forums to raise awareness of women’s issues;

   d. Encouraging women to pursue potential peacekeeping careers through relationships with educational institutions and career services;

   e. Offering more scholarships, specifically for women, through existing training institutes such as United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), POTI, IAPTC, which can be supported by the UN-Women Fund for Gender Equality;

   f. Promoting the cooperation of the above initiatives with collegiate educational systems;

2. Endorses a gradual increase in the number of female peacekeepers to one third of peacekeepers in 2030, eventually reaching half in 2050, by:

   a. Promoting the enlistment of women in the armed forces in states through UN educational programs focusing on enlistment benefits;

   b. Calling on Member States to review their requirements and procedures for international deployment and submit them to both the Policy Evaluation and Training division and the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) for review to ensure that female candidates as peacekeepers and police officers are not restricted from applying;

   c. Continuing to encourage states to motivate their enlisted women to join UN peacekeeping forces, including managerial positions, while recognizing and commending states that currently enlist women to a large extent;

   d. Recommending the Security Council to take into consideration the deployment of more all-female peacekeeping contingencies;

3. Emphasizes and continues to advocate clause six of resolution Security Council resolution 1325 with a further focus on the following in peace operation training by:

   a. Training peacekeepers to detect and prevent gender based issues such as sexual violence, sexual harassment, rape and discrimination;

   b. Educating peacekeepers to properly assist victims of gender based issues, emphasizing the prevalence of human rights abuses against women;
c. Critically reviewing previous peace operations’ mechanisms and methods’ errors to underline the potential of negative impacts of “gender blindness”, defined as the failure to recognize that gender is an essential determinant of social outcomes, impacting both projects and policies;

d. Employing gender advisors to join PKOs and to provide expertise and counseling for peacekeepers in partnership with Office of Gender Adviser (OGA);

e. Implementing culturally-sensitive procedures in accordance with local gender norms during checkpoint and roadblock duties;

4. **Endorses** the integration of gender perspectives into the operational level of military components in PKOs, overseen by UN-INSTRAW, with special attention given to:

   a. Ensuring that the environment is secure for female peacekeepers;

   b. Developing a more comprehensive understanding among Member States about Security Council resolution 1325 and UN policy on gender equality in peace operations;

   c. Highlighting a stronger means of communication between UN-INSTRAW and Member States in order to compare data and analysis of women’s participation in PKOs;

   d. Using Member States which have been successful in gender perspective integration policies as role models for other states;

   e. Eliminating the existing biases and systemic prejudice within PKOs that inhibit gender equality;

   f. Understanding and respecting societal and cultural mindsets in host countries;

5. ** Recommends** the provision of assistance by specialized UN peacekeeping task forces, such as the Office of Operations, the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions (ORLSI), and the Policy and Training Division of the DPKO, for victims of gender exploitation and abuse through:

   a. Psychological and emotional counseling adapted to each peace operation, working closely with healthcare NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

   b. Working in conjunction with the ORLSI, to involve regional organizations, NGOs, and civil society in order to provide victim service providers and hotlines;

   c. The provision of security zones in conflict areas and methods for victims to reintegrate into their communities as mentioned in Security Council resolution 2225;

6. **Suggests** that all states emphasize the use of data disaggregated by gender in the evaluation of SPMs and PKOs in order to more effectively understand how the effects of war and such operations disproportionately affect women and perpetuate gender subordination;

7. **Affirms** the intent of the SDG 5 to end sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and the use of gender-based violence in PKOs by encouraging cooperation with NGOs such as Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE International) to share their expertise in:

   a. Strengthening the mechanisms, for reporting sexual assaults already in place, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ (OHCHR) coordination unit that oversees responses to conflict related sexual violence;
b. Helping women gain access to education in terms of sexual and gender-based violence and methods to prevent and treat instances of sexual and gender-based violence through the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS);

8. Recommends the strengthening of existing protections and implementation of legal assistance programs for displaced women and children, such as the Development Assistance for Refugees program (DAR) overseen by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by:

a. Requesting the international community to continue the support of organizations which provide additional assistance for displaced persons such as the UNHCR;

b. Seeking the continued support of the international donor community for the continued creation and implementation of programs supporting gender equality, such as UN-Women Watch, in assisting victims of armed conflict;

c. Increasing multilateral coordination and universal membership between the UN regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the Office of Refugee Resettlement, which will help organizations gain greater knowledge of local networks, and to assist displaced women and children, in accordance with Section E of Chapter IV of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. 
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Bearing in mind Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations that establishes the need to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 establishing the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and all other relevant resolutions,

Recognizing Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security which reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, and humanitarian response in post-conflict reconstruction,

Appaising the Security Council on the creation of Security Council resolution 2272, aimed at preventing and combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1612, which addresses the issue of children in armed conflict, stating that “the protection of children in armed conflict should be regarded as an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to resolve conflict,”

Recognizing that peacekeeping operations are the most significant mechanism in eradicating the issues surrounding child soldiers,

Reaffirming the steps taken to address the issue of child soldiers through the use of action plans to remove children from military institutions and reintegrate them into society,

Bearing in mind the importance of medical and psychological care to ensure the safe transition of children back into their own communities as well as proper education to help these children become effective members of society,

Appreciating highly the steps taken to address the issue of child soldiers through the use of action plans to remove children from military institutions,

Bearing in mind the importance of the physical and psychological assistance to ensure the safe transition of children back into their own communities,

Recalling the General Assembly majority support of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, instituting that soldiers must be at least 18 years of age to participate in combat,

Affirming the actions made in resolution 55/235 adopted by the General Assembly and noting the budgetary plans for Peacekeeping Operations and the future funding of these missions,

Emphasizing the importance of Security Council resolution 2248, focusing on regional conflict in the area of Burundi, and is deeply disturbed by the low rate of female involvement in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions and recognizing the dire need for proportional gender involvement,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2167 and the Security Council’s unanimous support of regional coordination, affirming the importance of international, regional and sub-regional organizations in the peacekeeping process,
Acknowledging the need for a comprehensive overview of the many facets of Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions and the exigency for the improvement of numerous aspects of these Peacekeeping Missions, Acknowledging the cooperation between host countries and local committees that have shifted from minimal consultation with local people to their active inclusion in the operation process, with the understanding that the mission is contingent on the monitoring of and responsiveness to locals and local representatives,

1. **Recommends** the continuation of annual global summits for Member States, governments, regional organizations, and CSOs to cooperate in preventing any escalation of aggression and conflict for the purpose of:
   a. Stressing the necessity of early engagement in pre-conflict management to promote stability;
   b. Encouraging Member States to adopt a streamlined framework for the deployment of peacekeeping forces to more efficiently provide for the security of Member States and the well-being of affected peoples;
   c. Urges Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) such as the African Union (AU) and Arab League (AL), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to cooperate with the Department of Peacekeeping to further increase efficiency;

2. **Recommend**ing that Member States support legislation from the Department of Political Affairs’ (DPA) Needs Assessment Missions (NAM):
   a. This permits the NAM Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) to provide confidence building, in ensuring regional and intergovernmental working arrangements within Member States;
   b. And supporting national, and local democratic elections within Member States, with technical assistance, election observation, and supervision of elections;

3. **Affirms** the importance of global-regional partnerships to ensure that the interest of all Member States are accurately represented in each level of peacekeeping, including:
   a. The insight of regional and sub-regional perspectives on specific missions as important components of PKO strategy;
   b. Calls for better incorporation of local leadership into the administration of peacekeeping operations to promote more inclusion of regional partners in the decision-making process by making sure that the recruitment is based on equality;
   c. And to reform security zones and conflicts, by dealing with simple problems such as bad water and food supplies by incorporating cooperation of Member States to share necessary humanitarian aid to deal with such problems by working hand in hand with such non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Doctors Without Borders;

4. **Urges** IGOs such as the AU and AL to cooperate with the Peacekeeping Department;

5. **Encourages** the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and PKOs cooperation within both peace efforts within conflict zones:
   a. Establishing cooperation between both IGOs to bring together relevant actors;
   b. Recommends the PBC along with these relevant actors to work together in unisons in peace efforts within conflict zones for future economic stability in cooperation with programs already established, as the Bureau Intégré de l’Organisation des Nations Unies en Centrafrique (BINUCA) and United Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL);
6. Requests that all deployed peacekeeping personnel to be trained at the regional training centers based on Civilian Pre-Deployment Training (CPT) where the mission is located to instill in them, a basic awareness and understanding of the local culture, emphasizing the need for closer collaboration and cooperation among NGOs, MSGs, the World Health Organization (WHO), IGOs, and additional organizations aimed at protecting and encouraging Member States to help reconstruct customs therein;

7. Requests the deployment of peacekeeping troops to conflict zones from willing Member States in order to ensure and inspire greater participation of women in the peacekeeping process—creating a standard for gender equality at all levels of peacekeeping operations;

8. Requests Member States to discuss provisions for women empowerment and rehabilitation and to provide opportunities for regional women in combat positions in peacekeeping, in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of women in nontraditional roles and their impact in local populations and aide in the reduction of instances of misconduct, sexual harassment and abuse that are historically committed by men:
   a. Including the nontraditional roles of these roles to be implemented into local institutions throughout Member States involved;
   b. As well as involving women whom have been affected by misconduct, sexual harassment, and abuse to be better incorporated into local populations through institutions such as schooling for education, vocational training, or even the means to provide shelter;

9. Suggests to the GA5 to set on its agenda for their next session, the comprehensive assessment of budgetary funding allocation for peacekeeping operations and special political missions by:
   a. Establishing a Peacekeeping Mission Fund that substitutes the existing SPM and PKO budgets and is separate from the Organization’s regular budget in order to ensure appropriate financing of the dynamic needs of SPMs and PKOs;
   b. Linking the reimbursement rate with the training experience and professional knowledge of the deployed personnel in order to incentivize the deployment of highly skilled mission personnel;

10. Encourages regional groups to work with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs regarding the distribution and usage of disaster relief funding for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs:
   a. Further recommending the participation of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent to open overnight shelter stays, ensuring that affected citizens have proper living conditions in regards to safety and nutrition after disasters;
   b. Along with distributing emergency supplies to help citizens in the immediate aftermath of a disaster;
   c. And encouraging this coordinated effort to provide health and mental health contacts for affected citizens;

11. Encourages Member States to use their respective Country Task Forces in Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMRs) to assist former child soldiers with reintegration into their communities, specifically:
   a. Keeping data records to accurately gauge and assist with child soldier issues;
   b. Ensuring that former child soldiers are able to find and return their families;
   c. Ensuring that child are enrolled into quality schools;
   d. Maintaining hotlines for former child soldiers to call for mental health support;
12. **Encourages** Member States to facilitate the education of communities to ensure their ability to assist child soldier reintegration:

   a. Through the use of qualified educators to speak to communities on the relevant issues associated with reintegrating child soldiers;

   b. And urges Member States to sensitize communities as well as the international community to the issues relating to child soldiers;

   c. While attempting to supplement and assist existing educational facilities to meet the needs for child soldiers being reintegrated, including providing proper nutrition, mental health support, and teaching, with the aim to ensure reintegration;

13. **Encouraging** Member States to cooperate and engage in transparent discussion on how to better implement reintegration policies:

   a. While urging Member States to collaborate and share information regarding the difficulties and process of reintegration of children back into their communities;

   b. And also requests Member States to share resources to address the issue of child soldier reintegration;

14. **Renewing** the appeal encouraging Member States to not use child soldiers:

   a. And encourages the release and disarmament of combatants under the age of 18;

   b. While requesting Member States to sensitize the international community against the use of child soldiers;

   c. Encourages the prevention of children from occupying combat and supporting roles, regardless of gender or nationality;

15. **Encouraging** the responsibilities of United Nations Child Protection Advisers to be expanded into reintegrating child soldiers back into their communities:

   a. While encouraging the use of Child Protection Advisers to create comprehensive reports on sexual abuses;

   b. And encouraging Child Protection Advisers to act as special, personal mentors to former child soldiers;

16. **Encourages** states to maintain beneficial relations with one another to increase peacekeeping efficiency through the coordination of communication in PKOs and SPMs:

   a. Recommends states to understand the mandates of these operations within the context of the rule of law;

   b. Also reiterates that all states that are involved in the framework of peacekeeping operations must adhere to a set of laws that are public, equal, and independent with respect to international human rights standards.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Endorsing Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security through collective measures of communication, while developing friendly relations based on respect for equal rights and self-determination to increase international harmony,

Basing itself on the All Sources Information Fusion Unit (ASIFU), under the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) as a model for future special political missions (SPMs) and peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

Deeply conscious of Article 33 of the Charter, which states that in the maintenance of international peace and security, all Member States ought to exhaust all preventive measures or other peaceful means of their own choice before resorting to the use of force,

Confirming that the protection and safety of civilians and cultural competency is of utmost concern when dealing with the subject of peacekeeping operations,

Considering goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), which focuses on promoting peaceful societies and reducing all forms of violence,

Noting the lack of adherence by Member States to the Second Basic Principle of the United Nations Peacekeeping which emphasizes remaining impartial to conflicting parties as “critical to maintaining credibility in the eyes of the host community,”

Affirming the importance of cooperation among Member States and regional organizations to promote effective communication surrounding peacekeeping operations and special political missions to combat the financial burden created by the stagnant status of these undertakings,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 65/283 and the Mediation Support Unit created by the 2005 World Summit which states that mediation is instrumental in creating favorable conditions for lasting peace and is a cost-effective means to promote early action through cooperation between regional and sub-regional organizations,

Acknowledging the status of civilian staff in peacekeeping operations as an international civil servant, as opposed to military or police peacekeepers who are first and foremost members of their own national armies and forces,

Fully believing in the possibility of specifically trained civilian staff as playing a crucial role in peacekeeping operations and addressing the growing need for refugee job placement,

Concerned with the previous ineffectiveness of peacekeeping missions due to the lack of consideration to the expense of training and supplying quality troops, needing more stringent criteria and specialized training of peacekeepers,

Noting with alarm the disparity of influence in decision making as it pertains to PKOs and SPMs,

1. Respectfully requests collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission which was established to stringently review and to provide logistic recommendations to peacekeeping missions:

   a. To ensure more effective peacekeeping missions, the Peacebuilding Commission will analyze conflict situations in terms of hostility levels, peacekeeping needs, and cultural traditions of the region in focus;
b. Calling for the expansion of the Peacebuilding Commission by utilizing the Mediation Support Unit, (which was created during the 2005 World Summit) to respond to crises immediately and help mollify conflicts;

c. According to Article 17 of the UN Charter, all PKOs and SPMs are to be funded by the Member States of the General Assembly whose budget is to be approved by the General Assembly Fifth Committee;

2. *Calls for the immediate action* by all Member States to increase communication through mediation, especially with regional and sub-regional bodies, as a method of restraint from any hostile acts or nonconsensual interference or intervention which would lead to the widening of the conflict;

3. *Endorses* the inclusion of a cultural competency program within the training of SPMs and PKOs, when possible:

   a. Utilizing regional cultural experts in educating peacekeepers before the advent of PKOs and SPMs, time permitting:
      
      i. These topics will include a comprehensive review of the cultural history and traditions of the region in focus as well as proper intercultural communication within the region of focus;
      
      ii. In order to promote the prioritization of Goal 16, Target 7 of the SDGs in order to “ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels” to promote peace and security;

   b. The program is intended to mitigate hostilities between peacekeepers and civilians in conflicted regions;

4. *Strongly calls upon* the General Assembly to put forth incentives to encourage the contribution of highly equipped and specialized personnel:

   a. Financing these incentives by reallocating the budget the UN provides for SPMs and PKOs stated in Article 17, with the goal of shortening the amount of time spent on SPMs and PKOs eventually decreasing the overall expenditures on such efforts;

   b. Designates the UN to base the incentive on a qualitative criteria rather than on a quantitative basis;

      i. Under the auspices of the Peacebuilding Commission whose role will be defining the qualitative criteria which will be required of every personnel;

      ii. The criteria would include levels of acceptable professional training and education in order to provide each PKO and SPM with a number of qualified personnel;

5. *Suggests* that the agenda for the Leaders’ Summit on Peacekeeping held in 2016 in the Netherlands be amended to include a comprehensive plan of action for the increased coordination of regional agencies in peacekeeping operations that:

   a. Focuses on the cooperation of states and regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), Community of Latin America (CELAC), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);

   b. Explores the potential for the future development of a temporary training program that allows refugees to contribute to peacekeeping operations in an administrative capacity as civilian staff:

      i. Encourages the training of civilian staff in administrative services and preventative techniques such as negotiation, conciliation, and mediation, pursuant to Article 33 of the Charter;

      ii. Strictly adheres to the principle of non-refoulement, which states that no refugee be returned to any territory where his or her life or freedom would be compromised;
c. Further invites increased and improved communication between Member States in order to maximize the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations without infringing upon state sovereignty;

6. Further invites the General Assembly Fourth Committee and the Security Council to be guided by the recommendations made by the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO), provided these guidelines do not infringe on state sovereignty, in order to find better designed and equipped resolutions to deal with future challenges, such as but not limited to:

a. Supporting further implementation of the Peacebuilding Commission recommendation to propose integrated strategies for post-conflict Peacebuilding and recovery that align with the recent suggestions made by HIPPO;

b. Incorporating the structure of ASIFU of MINUSMA to be used as a model to better organize the logistics and intelligence analysis of future PKOs and SPMs;

c. Using the successful infrastructure of ASIFU in coordination with HIPPO and the Peacebuilding Commission, PKOs and SPMs will be better able to utilize modern equipment and methods, examples being;

7. Emphasizing that at the commencement of peacekeeping missions, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN programs, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), could be more effective than PKOs and SPMs;

8. Further requests that these calls to action adhere to the paramount interest to uphold the sovereignty of each Member State and self-governing territory.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Acknowledging the work put forward by the African Union’s (AU) “Gender, Peace, and Security” program 2015-2020, on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence,

Alarmed by the recent number of sexual abuse and exploitation allegations by peacekeeping officers as stressed upon in United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),

Considering the important role that women play in peacekeeping positions in empowering communities and providing psychological support for victims of armed conflict and sexual abuse,

Acknowledging the work of protection agency such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in maintaining regional and global stability,

Affirming the Security Council resolution 2167 (2014), which encourages regional organizations working through the Security Council to address reconciliation and negotiations,

Reminding Member States of the right to self-determination in the Articles 1 and 73 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) and its emphasis on cultural aspects of peacekeeping training to increase peacekeeping abilities,

Convinced that the rule of law is imperative to creating normative framework for establishing credible criminal justice programs and peacebuilding efforts,

Acknowledges the existing ethical problems present within UN peacekeeping operations and the ethical guidelines as established by the UN Ethics Office,

Citing with concern the potential for international forces involved in peacekeeping initiatives to overpower the legal, socio-economic, and political systems of the states in which they are trying to preserve and reinstate peace,

Recalling that after peace has been established by foreign aid, it is essential to preserve the state’s sovereignty and reestablish a security sector reform (SSR) by returning power back to the nation’s governing and policing forces,

Acknowledging that the sexual objectification and abuse of citizens, particularly the victimization of women and children, by peacekeepers is intolerable and must be prosecuted,

1. Reaffirms its belief in the enhancement of international cooperation in all UN and regional peacekeeping operations including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local peacekeeping bodies, local and state governing bodies, and pre-existing regional frameworks such as working with the different sections of INTERPOL, the AU, and European Union (EU);

2. Urges all peacekeepers to abide by the rule of law for the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping missions:
   a. In accordance with the rule of law Coordination and Regional Groups;
b. Following those rules and understanding the applications of rule of law in accordance with the Secretary General’s Policy Committee decision number 2006/47 to ensure Peacekeeping Operations are in complete accordance with international laws;

3. Encourages all developing states experiencing peace disparity within their region to reconsider ways to improve the legal, institutional, and policy framework that combats the issues at hand, by focusing primarily on domestic peacekeeping operation implementation;

4. Further recommends that as part of Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) reform, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and all Member States consider having an on-call infantry of peacekeeping troops;

5. Calls upon Member States to consider that while peace is being restored to a nation by foreign peacekeepers, these need to respect state sovereignty;

6. Draws the attention of Member States to ensure that after peace has been restored to the nation where the foreign peacekeeping aid was implemented:
   a. There is special attention given to SSR, and a withdrawal of international policing forces so as to reinstate the authority of a nation’s own security systems;
   b. Implement the New Horizon Initiative to foster regional cooperation and dialogue between the UN and civilians to address religious and cultural aspects of different groups to ensure coherent global understanding of peace;
   c. Take into account KAIPTC concerning cultural training of UN peacekeepers and the establishment of guidelines for cultural training needs, as stated the Military Division of the DPKO;
   d. Notice intervention in post-conflict situations by regional and local NGOs with the intention of helping to establish sustainable peacekeeping goals through education, community participation and promoting national identity;

7. Supports the UN Ethics Office to create an ethics training program to be added to the training process of peacekeepers by:
   a. Encouraging an increase in the use of the UN Ethics Office by creating outposts in zones of conflict which serve as oversight offices and promote a safe area for individuals to expose wrongdoings;
   b. Confirming that this training should involve harsher punishment in cases of ethical violations as established by the specific mission's handbook;

8. Encourages the reevaluation of peacekeeping education programs to provide a well rounded perspective on the ethnic and cultural identities of the respective nations in which they will serve in, to prevent abuse of military power, acting in accordance with the guidelines provided within the Handbook for Judicial Affairs Officers in UN Peacekeeping Operations, Section III, promoting the use of the online course on Ethics and Integrity at the United Nations;

9. Emphasizes the UN’s High Commissioner for Human Rights’ (OHCHR) responsibility to properly investigate cases on allegations of sexual abuse by peacekeepers;

10. Welcomes the efforts of Member States to implement solutions annexed in Security Council resolution 2242 that support an increase in awareness and effectiveness in the areas of sexual abuse and gender discrimination, as well as equal representation of women in peacekeeping operations and regional leadership positions:
a. By encouraging the Security Council Sanction Committee to take into consideration the crucial role of gender expertise to address the issues of sexual abuse and gender discrimination;

b. By calling upon Member States to consider repatriate and pursue the prosecution of peacekeepers from their own state who have sexually abused, assaulted, or harassed citizens, as in Security Council resolution 2272;

11. Emphasizes the importance of increasing the ability of women UN peacekeeping officers to mediate and encourage communication between officers and civilians in advocating gender sensitive issues, through the promotion of programs offered by UN-Women in order to implement training courses throughout peacekeeping missions in vulnerable regions that lack gender equality within their operations;

12. Draws attention to the increased risk of violence against civilians in conflict areas and suggests:

   a. Adapting a defense policy to consider the rights and protection of all civilians, with special consideration to the treatment of women, in accordance with Part I of the Fourth Geneva Convention;

   b. Developing evacuation and/or temporary relocation plans of civilians, with special attention towards women and families during times of conflict;

   c. Encouraging the administration of military forces to develop disciplinary actions for members of said forces who violate the human rights of civilians through physical or sexual violence;

13. Considers that it is crucial to eliminate corruption to reach transparency and to ensure the proper functionality of PKOs and Special Political Missions (SPMs) by:

   a. Respecting functional and organizational divisions and the framework and laws upon which they are founded;

   b. Mainstreaming the efforts to counter corruption into the policy and planning operations framework that peacekeepers use;

14. Calls for the use of data collection technology in order to maintain an official database for UN peacekeepers to ensure continuous communication with local allies in developing regions:

   a. Endorses technological reforms pertaining to the adoption of standardized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the ethical use of non-armed drones, as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), to enhance reconnaissance and information gathering in areas where PKOs lack communication technology, across all UN peacekeeping units;

   b. Calls for enhancing radio, telephone and data communication, through adopting and streamlining the use of GIS-operated devices, for topographical data and gathering intelligence, to be shared by all parties to help improve command and control capabilities;

   c. Calls for GIS operated devices to serve for redeployment if UN troops need to evacuate an area in the event of a given emergency, allowing UN Peacekeepers to re-deploy the peaceful use of non-armed UAVs in accordance with Security Council resolution 1706, with the permission of the sovereign UN recognized state government hosting the UAVs, in order for them to operate within that state’s internationally recognized boundaries, and for all non-armed UAVs to be integrated with UN operational GIS technology systems;

   d. Calls for the improvements recommended above to be funded through Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations in regards to UN Peacekeeping operations in conjunction with General Assembly Fifth Committee, responsible for funding, for the cost-saving measures.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Emphasizing Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the necessity to develop effective partnerships between international, regional and sub regional organizations and the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the mandates, as outlined by A/C.5/69/24, that successfully support national authority and supply peacekeeping forces to serve the population,

Recognizing the different methods of civilian, police and military personnel in peacekeeping, and the significant role these actors play on mitigating conflict by promoting peace as described by “A New Partnership Agenda: Chartering A New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping” (2009),

Gravely concerned by the rising incidents of reported injury, harassment, and intimidation by certain UN officers, stated in the Sexual Violence Report 2013 of the Secretary General, and emphasizing the importance of Security Council Resolutions 2175, 2106, and 1960,

Aware of this potentially leading to the failure of peace enforcement and the lack of executive flexibility faced by the UN Peacekeeping Operations stated by the Brahimi Report in guideline to the future of United Nations Peace operations, which undermine and obstruct the work of the agency, including its ability to provide essential and emergency services,

Recognizing the abilities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) encouraged by the Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, to expand their work in the realm of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and Special Political Missions (SPMs),

Noting with concern the outstanding financial commitments to the United Nations that have not been met by Member States and the threat inadequate training and resources pose to the efficiency and effectiveness of PKOs and SPMs,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2167 (2014) which stresses the importance of forging greater regional and national ownership of missions and further developing ongoing regional relationships,

Reiterating that the increasing contribution made by international, regional, and sub regional organizations can usefully supplement the work of the United Nations in preserving international peace and security while maintaining cultural sensitivity,

Bearing in mind the issues brought up by the 2015 Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on Uniting our Strengths for Peace: Politics, Partnerships, and People, which emphasizes the importance of quality training and quantitative measures for personnel evaluation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/95 and Security Council report 2015/446, which focus on a stronger and more inclusive peace and security partnership,

1. Congratulates the DPKO in the establishment of regional training centers to facilitate cultural and situation specific training of peacekeeping forces and special political mission personnel, such as the South African Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre and encourages the continuation of such efforts;

2. Suggests that the DPKO incorporate the recommendations by the High Level Independent Panel of Peace Operations into an annual review of the effectiveness of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to review the
compliance of each PKO within their individual mandate and to suggest changes to amend the individual mandate to better accomplish the mission;

3. **Recommends** the Policy Evaluation and Training Division of the DPKO to set up a *Human Rights Multiplier Programme for field missions* (HRMP) to:
   
a. Provide training units for appointed UN personnel of peace operations with the assistance of *UN Human Rights Training Centre for the South-West Asia and the Arab Region* of the United Nations *High Commissioner for Human Rights* in order to empower personnel to identify and prevent human rights violations;

b. Encourage those training units to also offer training to civilian volunteers currently in place in local communities;

c. Empower multipliers to spread their knowledge within their battalions, teams, and communities by providing workshops and by serving as role models;

d. Select multipliers in accordance to the UN’s goal of fostering gender equality;

e. Counter the insufficient recognition of sexual exploitation as a violation of human rights;

4. **Suggests** the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the DPKO to revise the currently existing Planning Toolkit (2011), which creates a uniform training module to be used by the global peacekeeping centers, to take into account socioeconomic and regional differences as well as maintaining cultural competency and sensitivity to be used in training PKO and SPM personnel;

5. **Renews its appeal** to Member States and especially the permanent members of the Security Council to commit to the maintenance of global peace and security by participating in sufficient and effective training at regional centers in order to ensure the future success of PKOs and SPMs by utilizing field simulation in pre-conflict, in-conflict and post-conflict situations to prepare personnel for different situations that may occur during the course of a mission and any other reasonable training activities deemed necessary by the regional centers;

6. **Suggests** that Member States in conjunction with the Department of Public Affairs and the DPKO prioritize the deployment of personnel into PKOs and SPMs in regions where they are from, to allow for greater accessibility to operations, reduce mobilization and transportation costs of forces and facilitate regional partnerships;

7. **Respectfully requests** that the Office of Military Affairs of the DPKO confirm the nomination of personnel by local Member States to administer the regional training centers and other positions to greater involve local civil society in the training process;

8. **Recommends** the Policy Evaluation and Training Division within DPKO to revise strategic measurements in an effort to maintain the highest standards of conduct, in order to emphasize peacekeeper accountability, professional and disciplined behavior, and to safeguard the credibility of UN mission by:
   
a. Instituting record-keeping and awareness-raising campaigns in host countries through the Misconduct Tracking System (MTS) of the DPKO;

b. Increasing investigation and disciplinary measures taken in peacekeeping operations;

9. **Reminds** Member States of the importance of fulfilling financial commitments to the UN, especially in regard to supporting the training of Peacekeeping Officers involved in their respective operations with the financial commitments necessary to accomplish the established mandates;

10. **Recommends** the Department of UN Public Affairs along with the Office of Operations to address comprehensive case studies to evaluate the regional training centers and their implementation in order to set a standard for future Secretariat reports.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Reaffirming the United Nations’ (UN) commitment to respect national sovereignty and local political interests in conflict resolution as established in Article II of the Charter of the United Nations,

Respecting the primary responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Fully aware of the 2014 International Symposium on Technology and Peacekeeping: Exploring New Partnerships—Future Challenges and Opportunities for Strategic Partnerships by the Department of Field Support (DFS), which was an information-sharing conference on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) organized for the Peacekeeping Community,

Noting with regret the lack of determination of Member States to increase the use of advanced technologies during Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) despite the report of the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), “New challenges spur UN peacekeeping to become ‘a force of the future,’”

Viewing with appreciation the successful implementation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and similar technologies in Peacekeeping Missions in Mali, the DRC and the Central African Republic as introduced by the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping,

Underlining the recommendations found in A/70/95–S/2015/446, on uniting our strengths for peace, political partnership and people, regarding technology and innovation on strategic communication,

Taking into consideration the report of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/17/27) declaring the internet as a basic human right,

Recalling the importance of appropriate funding of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and Special Political Missions (SPMs) in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the ever increasing technological advances that are being made in the private sector, the growing technology industries around the world, and the importance of global partnerships between the UN and relevant actors as outlined in General Assembly resolution 70/224,

Recognizing the need for information sharing between Member States and regional organizations involved in peacekeeping,

Welcoming the work of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service that coordinates informal dialogues among non-state actors and Member States,

1. Encourages cooperation and information sharing by Members States with higher technological capabilities and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to provide technological assistance that would otherwise be unavailable to peacekeepers in the field:

   a. To provide technological assistance encouraging Member States and international organizations to provide regular funding exclusively devoted to the technological development and assistance in peacekeeping operations;
b. Invites Member States with technological capabilities to share information with peacekeepers and international and regional organizations to increase productivity of their work and reduce the cost and time of peacekeeping operations to facilitate efficiency;

2. Requests that the Department of Field Support revises their operating framework to better incorporate contributions from Member States with satellite capabilities and UAVs to assist PKOs with geospatial information, when appropriate, including but not limited to terrain information, village placement and design, enemy forces location and armament, and monitoring safe zones of civilian populations;

3. Asks the Security Council to consider the provision of all PKOs with unarmed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and similar technologies to oversee Peacekeeping operations with real-time pictures of situations as they occur on the ground in order to prevent potential attacks while observing the oftentimes insecure area and surroundings:

   a. Notes with concern the use of armed UAVs in peacekeeping operations, therefore emphasizing the imperative that these UAVs and similar technologies be unarmed at all times and are used for information gathering purposes only;

   b. To ensure that these UAVs and similar technologies cannot be misused in case of their interception or thefty, there is an inevitable need to equip them with appropriate instruments and technological features to ensure that they can only be operated by authorized UN personnel;

   c. Recognizes the importance of impartial oversight by the Office of Operations within the DPKO in the use of UAVs, similar technologies, the information gathered by those devices and reforming PKOs and SPMs by decreasing the usage of heavy weapons, and ensuring the safety and security of UN peacekeepers and civilians in affected regions;

   d. In contrast to the high maintenance and operating costs of helicopters, the use of UAVs is cheaper than other surveillance mechanisms including infantry patrols and helicopters, therefore it is estimated that the cost of PKOs and SPMs will decrease with use of this technology;

4. Requests the establishment of an international Summit to discuss technological improvements in the monitoring of peacekeeping operations and special political missions in order to ensure the efficacy of PKOs and SPMs in the face of continually advancing technology to ensure peacekeeping measures are adequate to the task under future mandates:

   a. To be held on 12 May 2017 and to be hosted in Lagos, Nigeria;

   b. To continue the work accomplished in the agenda as set forth in Tunis at the World Summit on the Information Society in 2005 and discuss:

      i. Focusing on advanced capabilities to monitor and engage with UAV’s and similar technologies and engaging non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States, and regional organizations to discuss the potential implementation of technological information sharing in the near future;

      ii. Engaging NGOs, Member States, and regional organizations to discuss the potential implementation of technological information sharing in the near future;

      iii. Considering technological capabilities that could be utilized by peacekeepers deployed in areas with hostile environments;

      iv. Recommending Member States in partnership with the UN Global Field Support Strategy (GFSS), to improve internet infrastructure in host countries during PKOs and SPMs for the purpose of rapid access to new information and developments in the field;

      v. Requests that the DPKO and Member States work with non-state actors such as NGOs and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) like the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) to facilitate access to internet services;
5. **Further requests** that Member States increase financial support of UN peacekeeping, specifically in communication efforts that are supervised by the DPKO, with enhanced information processing and utilizing communication equipment such as short range two-way radio, community forums, and long range radio support through PKO budgets supervised by the Fifth Committee and trust funds voluntarily provided by Member States;

6. **Calls upon** the Security Council to further engage the work of the ‘Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation’ in UN Peacekeeping to engage available technologies to further streamline operational and administrative efforts:
   a. To develop strategic level technological partnerships amongst Member States and relevant private sector entities;
   b. To better address and alleviate technological and developmental disparities between Member States who provide peacekeepers to PKOs;

7. **Further requests** that cooperation and transparency are achieved by including local authorities and civilian populations by sharing pre-existing expertise to facilitate the conflict resolution processes;

8. **Focuses on** increasing awareness of country-specific emergency situations through continual financial support from both NGOs and private firms, and authorizing the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service to provide detailed financial updates of private sector donations.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Expresses serious concern with the past and recent incidents of sexual abuse, harassment and violence involving commissioned United Nations Peacekeeping Officers, including 99 reports of such cases in 2015 alone,

Bearing in mind the 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which promotes the protection of fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements,

Noting General Assembly (GA) resolution 51/136 “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects” of 10 February 1997, which endorses the review of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations for the purpose of advising the General Assembly on issues pertaining to improvements in implementation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) expressing deep concern over allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers,

Further noting the UN Report “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations” of 9 December 2014, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operation’s annual report addressing the implementation of the committee’s recommendations,

Recognizing the great work that has been made by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, which prioritizes the end of impunity for sexual violence in conflict by assisting national authorities in strengthening criminal accountability, responsiveness to survivors and judicial capacity,

Applauding the work already done by the Peace Operations Training Institute in offering a range of courses addressing sexual assault issues in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), such as one titled, “Preventing Violence Against Women and Gender Inequality in Peacekeeping”,

1. Urges the Security Council to update the mandate of GA resolution 51/136 “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects” of 10 February 1997 to include a more comprehensive system for addressing issues of sexual abuse, harassment and violence involving UN Peacekeeping Officers, specifically for the express purposes of decreasing sexual misconduct and instituting preventive safeguards;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the beneficial and integral nature of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations’ annual report titled the “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations” by:

   a. Noting that this report is a valuable tool for improving accountability in the United Nations based on its purpose of monitoring information and presenting salient content to the General Assembly;

   b. Recognizing that this report is limited in its capacity to fully address the varied and wide-ranging issues that can occur on Special Political Missions (SPMs), by occasionally marginalizing incidents on the ground which may be statistically insignificant, but which nevertheless contravene the foundational tenets of the United Nations, human rights, and international law;

   c. Urging the Security Council to remain cognizant of such shortcomings, and to be more efficacious in decreasing the interim disconnect between occurrences of misconduct and institutional responses, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (SCPO) revise their annual report titled, “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations” by:
i. Requesting for willing Member States and non-governmental organization (NGO) stakeholders to revise their reporting structure by compiling quarterly reports on issues and developing situations they observe, to be presented to the UN Secretary-General upon completion;

ii. Further requesting that the Secretary-General compile these quarterly reports and present them to the General Assembly upon the Fall seating of the General Assembly in order to better enable observation of smaller trends otherwise obscured by the time frame as well as generate a more substantive and actionable report;

3. Urges the United Nations Peacekeeping to incorporate under the “New Horizon Initiative Progress Report no.3” which is aimed at reinvigorating dialogue and forging a peacekeeping policy agenda that reflects the perspectives of all stakeholders in the global peacekeeping partnership, the need for acculturation of peacekeepers by local stakeholders in host countries, and cultural education;

4. Urges the implementation of regional recommendations put forth by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence under Security Council report 2015/203, including but not limited to:

   a. Harmonizing legislation and policies so the rights of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence to reparations are consistently recognized;
   
   b. Ensuring that efforts to restore security and the rule of law take into account the prevention of sexual violence and that monitoring of the ceasefire and peace agreement explicitly reflects this consideration;
   
   c. Ensuring full implementation of the armed forces action plan against sexual violence, to systematically bring perpetrators to justice and to deliver reparations to victims, including payment of outstanding compensation awards;

5. Recommends that the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict play a more integral role in PKOs, by utilizing to best effect an enhanced suite of powers granted by the Security Council through expansion of the office the special representative works alongside, by working more closely with civilian stakeholders on the ground, and possessing the authority to more harshly reprimand and censure peacekeepers on the ground at any time answerable only to the Security Council and the Secretary-General;

6. Suggests greater transparency among Member States through information sharing by:

   a. Increasing the number of Independent Reviews on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Reports tailored to the specific needs and culture of each concerned region;
   
   b. Encouraging a greater amount of dialogue between Member States regarding sexual harassment, assault and abuse by UN peacekeepers;

7. Recommends that both NGOs, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and other organizations create provisions for the empowerment of women by:

   a. Partnering with the UN Peace Operations Training Institute to create new courses to increase gender sensitivity;
   
   b. Encouraging the engagement of women in SPMs through the prioritization of inclusion of women in the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) to develop mediation and negotiation skills.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Recognizing that the United Nations (UN) makes an invaluable contribution to peacekeeping, post-conflict peace building, security, the rule of law, and the creation of a basis for development,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, especially Chapter 6 to deal with peaceful settlements of disputes through negotiations, mediations, and regional agencies or arrangements,

Acknowledging Member States’ right to sovereignty as well as the right to self-determination in Articles 2 and 73 of the UN Charter,

Taking into consideration section F of the Brahimi Report and its call for reform by renewing political commitment and significance of institutional change and therefore creating more specific and achievable peacekeeping mandates,

Affirming Security Council resolution 2167 adopted by the Security Council at its 7228th meeting on 28 July 2014 which encourages regional organizations to strengthen their relationship through cooperation,

Recalling the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security in order to obtain relevant information on the factual circumstances of peacekeeping operations,

Acknowledging the work of protection agencies such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in maintaining regional and global stability by increasing organizational sustainability, identifying criminal activity and improving institutional frameworks,

Recognizing the rule of law is paramount to achieve political stability as stated in the report on the “Rule of Law Programs in Peace Operations” of 2005, prepared by the International Peace Academy,

Noting with the lack of effective response of misconduct by peacekeepers as detailed in reports such as Taking Action on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers published in December 2015 by the Independent Review on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by International Peacekeeping Forces in the Central African Republic and the Office of Internal Oversight Services report A/63/329,

Deeply regretting the accounts of human rights violations by individual UN peacekeeping soldiers from contributing nations in crimes such as most prominently sexual exploitation and abuse, but also including other instances of harm inflicted upon the civilian population caused by those in engaged in peace operations,

Observing the success of regional organizations on conflict prevention, as seen in the Southern African region, and noting further that it is a goal for all nations to avoid unnecessary loss of life,

Recognizing the persistent risk that incidents of misappropriation of the organization within peace operations pose to regional stability and the effectiveness of later peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

Emphasizing that funding for the special political missions (SPMs) and PKOs is currently set up under the perennial program budget process estimated by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan to have a time lag of about 60 to 120 days thereby preventing a more immediate allocation of funds,

Acknowledging the 68th and 69th sessions of the General Assembly Fourth Committee both of which called for the increased distinction between PKOs and SPMs by means of a separate fund,
1. **Emphasizes** the significant need to maintain mutually beneficial relationships with local stakeholders and regional groups during peacekeeping operations by calling upon the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to:
   
a. Establish joint frameworks between regional organizations and the UN modeled after the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework;
   
b. Increase dialogue and cooperation with civil societies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and think tanks for successful post-conflict stabilization as can be seen by the peacekeeping operations in Burundi which not only achieved its mandate, but also helped build domestic cooperation;
   
c. Reinforce mutual implementation of confidence-building measures to foster an environment of impartiality and legitimacy;

2. **Strongly encourages** all Member States to use the bi-annual reports issued by cooperating organizations sent to the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM) and the regional specific databases by the GGIM to improve the sharing of data between different organizations;

3. **Requests** that the High-Level Independent Panel on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the Declaration on Fact-Finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security to compile annual reports that include:
   
a. Analysis of the positive and negative effects of the peacekeeping missions to be submitted to the Security Council;
   
b. Overall assessments of peacekeeping mandates to be submitted to the Secretariat to establish proactive and effective components including but not limited to allocation of resources, political inclusivity, and the promptness of response time;

4. **Recommends** an increase in inter-organizational cooperation through peace building entities such as the regional divisions of INTERPOL by increasing communication among member regions in order build trust and good working relationship for example by a voluntary exchange program;

5. **Urges** the Security Council to mandate the expansion of regional strategic training facilities for the purpose of:
   
a. Strengthening cooperation between and reviewing the actions of Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) and Police Contributing (PCC) countries to monitor the accomplishments of set objectives;
   
b. Implementing comprehensive mandatory background checks by participating states and regional organizations on future applicants for the purpose of affirming the foundation of the conduct and discipline UN peacekeeping mandate according to the standard set by the Human Resource department of the UN in order to guarantee the prevention of misconduct;
   
c. Establishing guidelines for cultural, political, and religious needs as stated in the Military Division of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);

6. **Urges** all peacekeepers and programs to abide by the rule of law by:
   
a. Encouraging the enforcement of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;
   
b. Following the guidelines in The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators;
   
c. Emphasizing these programs in developing countries and countries that are or have been recently experiencing conflict;
7. **Appeals to** the Security Council to address in upcoming sessions the enforcement of the code of conduct for UN Peacekeeping missions, specifically the concept of reintegrating ex-combatants, protecting and promoting human rights and the promotion of social and economic recovery and development;

8. **Emphasizes** the need to hold peacekeeping practitioners accountable for violating the legal provisions applicable to such individual practitioners, and therefore:
   a. **Strongly encourages** contributing nations to take full responsibility of reprimanding their own peacekeepers;
   b. **Expresses** its appreciation of the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR);
   c. **Recommends** the Security Council to create a UN office of accountability coordination hosted and overseen by OHCHR to the purpose of:
      i. Coordinating and overseeing the effective and efficient procedures of the UNCDU, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), DPKO, along with other UN offices when addressing allegations against peacekeepers and collaborate with the various legal entities of Member States prosecuting the accused parties;
      ii. Ensuring that those individuals who commit human rights abuses and are representing the UN are efficiently and appropriately held accountable;

9. **Encourages** all regionally integrated organizations to expand upon a structure similar to the African Union’s Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) for the purpose of:
   a. Collecting all-source data and monitoring events and situations throughout the region to be integrated in the DPKO Peacekeeping Policy and Practices Database;
   b. Encouraging collaboration and dialogue on potential conflicts and risks;
   c. Assisting in successfully conducting negotiations for the prevention of conflicts;
   d. Acting as an information dissemination apparatus, engaging with regional political figures whilst facilitating the coordination and collaboration with their respective regional economic communities or regional mechanisms;
   e. Fostering regional political engagement under the assumption that pre-emptive measures to prevent conflict are more cost-efficient than mediating conflict post-outset;

10. **Proposes** the offices of the UN Conduct and Discipline Unit (UNCDU) to work more closely with the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services to reduce misconduct during peacekeeping operations by:
    a. Collaborating with NGOs to provide oversight in reporting of possible misconduct, with priority granted to already-present local NGOs with the comprehension that careful cooperation with local and regional bodies generally yields more holistic and complete results;
    b. Understanding that such collaboration would provide a channel for raising concerns from the local civilians;

11. Recommends to allot a fraction of the peacekeeping budget for the more immediate use of peace managers to establish a peacekeeping fund for regional purposes under the authority of the Secretary General in a manner
similar to General Assembly resolution 47/217 Establishment of a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund of 23 December 1992 however executing at a more unitary regional and sub-regional level which entails:

a. Monitoring the effectiveness of their distribution and use of funds on a bi-annual basis by way of reports from the DPKO to the Security Council;

b. Submitting proposals to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and the General Assembly Fifth Committee at the end of every fiscal year on the integration of a stronger regional component in the process through which peacekeeping missions obtain funding as outlined in General Assembly resolution 55/235, “Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations” of 23 December 2000;

12. Directs attention to the need for the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to improve transparency in the allocation of funds taken from the UN budget such that we are more accurately able to evaluate if these funds are distributed in the manner most beneficial to the UN and in order to obtain broad support from members through a process including but not exclusive to:

a. Submitting separate reports regarding spending under PKOs and SPMs on an annual basis;

b. Requesting the review of the auditory process involving transactions made at all levels of individual PKOs and SPMs to ensure compliance with organization-wide UN standards to be executed by the UNDP and to be communicated as part of performance reports currently in place;

13. Urges the consideration of a provision for a separate fund pertaining to SPMs by the GA Fifth Committee having recognized its widely varied activities to be financed through the same criterion, methodology and mechanisms used to fund peacekeeping operations upon being considered through measures such as discussing the integration of proposed distinction between PKOs and SPMs from a budgetary perspective in further sessions of the Fifth Committee and being validated by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) prior to being presented before the Security Council.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Keeping in mind that we, all Member States, pledged to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” as expressed in the first perambulatory clause of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the sovereignty of each Member State of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Article 2, Clause 7 of the UN Charter,

Emphasizing the need for a more integrative approach to Special Political Missions (SPMs) by increasing cooperation between actors involved in peace operations in accordance with General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/95,

Fully aware that, “The funding arrangements for such [special political] missions and their associated requirements for backstopping are not adequate” and that misallocation of funds of the UN’s SPMs must be addressed as examined in GA report 66/340,

Alarmed by the inefficiency of UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and SPMs which translated into a dramatic increase in violent conflicts since 2008,

Recalling the 2000 Brahimi Report which brought to light the changing nature of conflicts, underlining their now complex, unique and multidimensional nature, and the PKOs resulting inefficiency,

Having examined the Report of the Secretary-General 70/357 putting forward “peace operations,” a new approach to peace and security,

Noting the benefits of streamlined administration in departments which affect Peace Operations and the need for more resources,

1. Suggests the adoption of the recommendations of the High Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) contained in GA report 70/95, especially the concept of “Peace Operations” which includes all UN field-based peace and security operations and emphasizes the full spectrum of potential responses to arising conflicts;

2. Recommends clear mandates and concise objectives in order to give clear directions to Peace Operation personnel on the content of their assignments and to improve the efficiency of such missions by:
   a. Working toward advancing organizational goals and reviewing their application in peacekeeping units;
   b. Continually reviewing the education of senior leader peacekeepers in terms of their understanding of particular mandates;
   c. Requesting the Conduct and Discipline Unit oversees these objectives and encourage Member States to adhere to these principals;

3. Recommends that the mandate of HIPPO be updated in order for them to be able to further investigate the misconduct of Peace Operation personnel;

4. Requests the Conduct and Discipline Unit to ensure the work of the panel, that has been appointed, provides adequate recommendations to the Member States of the UN;
5. *Encourages* the Security Council, when they adopt ad hoc mandates for specific missions to combine PKOs and SPMs into Peace Operation mandates, which also includes their respective mandates and how they will work together to achieve sustainable and peaceful resolutions to their missions;

6. *Recommends* that the Deputy Secretary-General of Peace Operations develop a proposal for the Secretary-General for ad hoc Peace Operation accounts respective to individual mandates funded collaboratively by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and DPA proportionally to the respective involvements in accordance with the suggestions of HIPPO and cognizant of GA resolution 66/340;

7. *Encourages* Member States to fulfill the $1.5 billion in outstanding obligations to peacekeeping noted by the Under-Secretary General of Management in his address to the 70th session of the General Assembly Fifth Committee, thereby reducing the unpredictability of peacekeeping assessments and ensuring that Peace Operations remain financially viable for the foreseeable future;

8. *Calls* for a new financial framework that would separate PKOs and SPMs to allow the budgets to not overlap and to:
   a. Establish a separate account for the funding of SPMs that would be budgeted, funded and reported upon on an annual basis with a financial period of 1 July to 30 June as outlined in GA report 66/340;
   b. Promote elections and infrastructure that are built on political foundations based on the sovereignty of the Member States and result in mechanisms through SPMs that can accommodate diversity and differences and acknowledging that technical interventions alone cannot replace the task of assisting parties in funding political solutions;

9. *Recommends* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to financially assess SPMs with a budget similar to the Peacekeeping scale levels based on average per capita gross national product (PCGNP) as done with PKOs and stated in GA resolution 55/235 to:
   a. Better prepare the UN to analyze and designate the funds to aid SPMs as efficiently as possible;
   b. Revise the budget as determined by the UN General Assembly to include SPMs and to prepare UN peacekeepers for their respective tasks ranging from managerial staff to field operations;
   c. Serve as a means of record keeping for SPMs, as previously done for PKOs, that is made available to UN Member States so they may be more fully aware of the financial state of the UN regarding Peace Operations to protect global economic and cultural interests threatened by disorganization;

10. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his effort, as expressed in GA report 70/357, to create an additional Deputy Secretary-General position responsible for Peace Operations in order to combat the current compartmentalization of PKOs and SPMs which can result in ineffective, sometimes inadequate, Peace Operations mandate by:
   a. Facilitating the collaboration between the DPKO, the Department of Public Affairs (DPA) as well as the communication and coordination between the Security Council, DPKO, and DPA;
   b. Maintaining the focus of Peace Operations on political solutions as a cardinal tool to solve conflicts by the promotion of the mediation office of the DPA through the UN Department of Public Information (DPI);
   c. Facilitating strategic cooperation across all agencies involved in Peace Operations through an annual report by the DPSG of Peace Operations on statistics and information pertaining to Peace Operations gathered by these various agencies;

11. *Considers* the case-based combination of PKOs and SPMs as the most efficient way to prevent or solve conflicts and to implement sustainable peace because their integration:
a. Provides a more flexible approach to conflicts, sequencing mandates with tailored and appropriate combination of PKOs and SPMs based on a more realistic and contextualized political strategies, based on improved case by case analysis and planning in order to develop a common understanding of the situation so as to help craft the right mandate;

b. Augments the capacity of PKOs to maintain cease-fires and protect civilians and SPMs capacity to achieve sustainable peace;

12. Enables the fulfillment of PKOs pressing mandate to protect civilians, in particular disproportionately marginalized populations, to defend the values embodied in the UN Charter and to support the adherence to the rule of law by fostering involvement of affected population through political engagement.
United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Emphasizing Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations which states Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) can only be authorized when the consent of the conflicting parties has been granted,

Recognizing the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), which sought to ensure state sovereignty to create an environment where the state can govern and provide security during peacebuilding operations,

Recognizing the work of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations of 2015 to examine the peace operations and how they reflect the United Nations mission on peace operation and peace building, and also provided an annual review of the budget for the Special Political Mission (SPMs),

Highlighting the importance of Peacekeeping Operations, especially the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), established by Security Council resolution 1542, is a vital tool for capacity building in key areas, strengthening the rule of law, and human rights through adequate governance,

Recalling the recommendations made in the Brahimi Report, of the panel of the United Nations (UN) Peace Operations of 2000 and the report on the high-level independent panel on peace operations on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people, including increasing the involvement of developmental personnel in peacekeeping missions as outlined in General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/95,

Recognizing the need for greater evaluation of developed countries in accordance to Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly verification of donor pledges and periodic review of partners’ performance, as well as giving developing countries more involvement in the decision making of funding,

Having considered GA resolution 70/129, which gives importance to the role of volunteering in international strategies relating to humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, and combating social exclusion in non-combat zones and complex emergencies,

Recalling GA resolution 70/105, which emphasizes the importance on the mobilization of the scientific and technical knowledge of the international community to assist local communities with the establishment of early warning systems across the globe and also calls upon more financing to be made available to the UN Member States in order to facilitate early responses and recoveries from major disasters such as war, earthquakes, floods, tropical storms and hurricanes,

With regard to Security Council resolution 1674, condemns recent incidents with peacekeepers and UN personnel involving abuses of power, including acts of sexual exploitation by police, military and civilian personnel,

Stresses the importance set forth in GA resolution 2006 (XIX) (1965), which established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) and its annual reviews of current work of peace missions, to ensure continued transparency on these issues, while also keeping to the mandate to continually check and evaluate these operations, the goals of the operations, and the behavior of peacekeepers and UN staff,

Affirming GA resolution 60/1, which formed the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) whose role is to suggest integrated strategies for post-conflict zones,
Recognizing the UN Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, which act as a framework for PKOs and the manner of their conduct, as well as the Capstone Doctrine which is built on the principle that UN peacekeeping operations are meant to support transitions of area with conflict-ridden situations to peace,

Emphasizing the New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping which creates a partnership sharing the same vision and mutual accountability for all peacekeeping partners, as basis for unity of purpose and effective action,

Considering the mandates and roles within the UN system of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and the UN Department on Political Affairs (DPA),

1. Encourages the cooperation of parties in conflict by increasing peace talks and encouraging compromise regarding resources in conflict through SPMs and the promotion of good offices, and urges Member States to encourage a greater focus on peacebuilding as a proactive means of preventing the reemergence of conflict by:
   a. Increasing involvement of experts with developmental personnel in peacekeeping missions who will advise and oversee the improvement of states hosting peacekeeping forces, especially through humanitarian and educational programmes on the situation and role of all parties for civilians, peacekeepers, and UN political officials alongside UNICEF, UNDP, DPKO, and DPA;
   b. Continuing the work of the White Helmets initiative to explore mechanisms for sharing best practices on conflict and disaster response in order develop a conceptual framework for peacekeeping operation along with strategies to assist other small states and protect civilian population, and to facilitate Special Political Missions in transition towards a post-conflict status;
   c. Having a greater focus on training of UN peacekeepers on community outreach initiatives by increasing their own involvement in regional dialogues, specifically through infrastructure projects, technology promulgation and any other initiatives related to specific regional requirements as identified by relevant SPMs;

2. Urges the review by the DPKO and improvement of international deployment networks of experts that work within the developmental personnel of UN Peacekeeping organizations, with a specific focus on expanding infrastructure, technology, and other important areas specific to each state, to advise and oversee best practices in their respective fields within states occupied by peacekeepers through:
   a. Utilizing all types of media to promote best practices in experts respective fields, especially through the internet, radio, television and other major forms of communication, specifically by utilizing education programs and informational language;
   b. Facilitating access to and sharing of assistive technologies via mutually agreed upon terms for Member States, especially least developed and developing countries, in order to promote sustainable capacity-building and the further incorporate the involvement of the business and financial sectors in peacebuilding initiatives;
   c. An increase in the training of peacekeepers by experts to promote best practices in their respective fields to allow peacekeepers to help advise and oversee those best practices throughout the communities;
   d. A comprehensive review of what the UN teaches members of white helmet organizations and other groups that will operate post conflict best practices so they can continue to promulgate and promote them after the UN leaves;

3. Suggests the Security Council to take advantage from the current situation and progress achieved towards achieving peace in Haiti through MINUSTAH to evaluate the possibility to keep reducing peacekeeping
military personnel presence in the region even further in order to expand the role of SPM’s and boost
development and stability through good offices and mediation;

4. **Recommends** a more exhaustive follow up on the operations, reports, actions, progress, and achievements of
peacekeeping operations by the C-34 on all 16 existing PKOs, as well as any possible future operation in order
to guarantee:

   a. More effective response during critical juncture and evolution of each situation through intel sharing
   among the Member States taking part of the PKO, without compromising their own national security
   and ensuring a more collaborative preparedness towards threats of escalation of the conflict;

   b. The implementation and respect of the rule of law of the local jurisdiction by civilians, belligerents,
   and peacekeepers through the UN Mediation Support Units and the local authorities and institutions;

5. **Encourages** the Security Council to expand the UN Police Division (UNPD) through implementation of the UN
Civilian Police Missions (UNCPM), which would train the police in failed states and provide an alternate way
of contributing to UN Peacekeeping Operations through;

   a. Voluntary contributions of material resources from the Member States that are affected by the
   program;

   b. Involving regional bodies, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Community of Latin
   American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in more collaboration with the UNDP in conducting their
   missions;

6. **Requests** the Secretary General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Peacekeeping
Operations continue to report on the accusations of abuses of power, as well as to include recommendations to
combat those abuses through the corresponding national and international bodies and authorities, based on the
observations made by C-34 in their reports, more specifically, recommends that a selection of every report be
delegated to the topic of misconduct during these operations;

7. **Urges** the Peace Operations Training Institute to integrate increased focus within training programs and classes
regarding:

   a. The importance of culturally sensitive approaches, awareness to dangerous environments for local
   civilians, and respect for local traditions and beliefs, in order to guarantee better acceptance to the
   presence of peacekeepers by local civilians for the purpose of avoiding human rights abuse for the
   purpose of avoiding human rights abuse;

   b. Responding to gender-based violence based on the Women’s Empowerment Principles established by
   the UN Global Compact in order to take proper and necessary actions to ensure PKO elements conduct
   themselves in accordance with international norms relating to gender equality;

   c. Working for further integration of women into political processes and the community in general, by
   highlighting the importance of women, and their potential contributions to PKOs and SPMs with the
   purpose of enhancing communities through their involvement and participation within those
   communities;

   d. Working with specific communities to further and assist development in areas of infrastructure,
   technology and resource acquisition;

8. **Suggests** the Peacebuilding Commission to improve the mechanism for the deployment of UN Peacebuilding
operations in order to be able to deploy UN Peacebuilding operations prior to the end of a conflict by:

   a. Conducting preliminary mandates by Security Council resolutions for the deployment of UN
   Peacebuilding missions as soon as the situation in the host country is stabilized, in order to ensure
overlapping with the UN Peacekeeping missions and with it the improvement of the efficiency of UN Peacebuilding missions;

b. Generating more information through enhanced fact finding missions, e.g. by the deployment of new technologies, such as unarmed drones;

c. Assessing the available capacities in the host country by the UN Peacebuilding missions prior the end of the conflict, such as the number of volunteers from the civil society available and the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) possibly engaged;

d. Maximizing the involvement of the local population in the process of peace building and developing sustainability in their region through close cooperation and their participation in the decision-making process and task sharing.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Reaffirming the objective of this Committee as the promotion of international cooperation in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields and assistance in the defence of human rights and granting fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, color, sex, language, religion of other status, as stated in the Charter of the United Nations,

Highlighting the benefices presented by Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) as powerful tools in bringing peace and security to those countries and regions torn by unrest, conflict, and war,

Acknowledging the importance of Chapters VI, VII, and VIII from the UN Charter, which outline the key aspects of peacekeeping, and reiterating General Assembly resolutions 68/223 and 67/123, which urge Member States to collaboratively foster sustainable peace,

Pressing that peacekeepers are committed by mandate to manifest in their actions those standards of the UN Charter,

Gravely concerned regarding the widespread occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetuated by UN peacekeeping personnel, which undermines the legitimacy of the UN and jeopardizes future SPMs and PKOs,

Further concerned that such violence may injure those devastated communities that peacekeepers are mandated to heal, contradicting the UN’s principles of human rights, development, stability, and security,

Recognizing the need for further structural improvement of such operations, with clear consideration towards all Member States and their peoples and towards the Brahimi report, which identifies the shortcomings of previous peacekeeping operations and creates clear and specific proposals for change,

Desiring to improve the efficiency and effectiveness, and thus legitimacy, of SPMs and PKOs through the mature development of both peacekeepers’ recruiting processes and preparations of peace missions as a whole,

Endorsing with utmost import global efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the achievement of gender equality and female empowerment, and urging the maintaining of such efforts,

Cognizant of the direct correlation between peace and security and the support, inclusion, and empowerment of women and girls, as elucidated in Security Council resolution 1325,

Emphasizing the need to fully implement those guiding principles set forth in Security Council resolution 1325 in adopting a gender-mainstreamed perspective in both SPMs and PKOs, for the benefit of both civilian and peacekeeper personnel, and acknowledging with regret the lack of consistency and continuity of such gender mainstreaming, awareness, and sensitivity in peacekeeping operations,

Underlining as indispensable the empowerment of women and their inclusion as vital agents in processes of peace and of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR),

Reminding that, though women and girls are those primarily injured by such violence, men and boys are also affected by a pervasive lack of gender mainstreaming and sexual violence,

Recognizing the need for further discourse regarding the surveillance, management, monitoring, and oversight of peacekeepers previous to and throughout their mandate on the ground,
Urging that the preparation of SPMs and PKOs include holistic and tailored training programs regarding socio-cultural contexts, with a particular emphasis on locational gender-related issues,

Supporting the creation of information centres prior to any and all operations for the purpose of informing regional and local communities of the mandate in place, the resources it offers, and the rights these individuals and communities possess in instances of abuse by peacekeepers,

Affirming that sensitivity towards all communities aided by SPMs and PKOs, their inclusion in operations and decision-making, and collaboration with local community leaders are essential to any mission’s legitimacy and success,

1. Calls for the development of a global standard of rigorous background investigation during the peacekeeper selection process, and the establishment of a universal standard for all peacekeeping personnel, and:
   a. Requests close examinations of the all prospective peacekeepers’ profiles, purposing to prevent anyone who has previously committed any offense, especially sexual, from joining peacekeeping missions;
   b. Requests that any and all relevant misconduct performed by peacekeeping forces be brought to the international community’s attention;
   c. Invites all Member States to apply such due processes in the selection and recruitment of peacekeeping troops;

2. Affirms that peacekeepers must undergo extensive training that particularly highlights regulations, knowledge, awareness, and mandate, for the purpose of protecting both citizens and peacekeepers, through:
   a. Designing educational programs based upon gender mainstreaming, with mandate-specific cognizance of respective socio-cultural dimensions and contexts;
   b. Instilling in peacekeepers sufficiently ahead of deployment those values upheld in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Charter of the United Nations, and other relevant documents;
   c. Constructing a long-term and adaptable infrastructure for the training of peacekeepers, previous to and throughout their mandate;

3. Urges Member States to facilitate the inclusion of women during the early stages of the recruitment process for peace missions, and:
   a. Encourages Member States to conduct national campaigns aiming at promoting the participation and acceptance of women as valuable agents of development and peace;
   b. Recommends regionally focused seminars that aim to advocate female empowerment and gender egalitarianism, which will consequently allow women to bring their skills and efforts towards building durable peace;
   c. Invites Member States to be proactive in including women in decision-making processes, including discourse regarding the building of peace, so that they may voice their perspectives and specific concerns to the discussion;

4. Encourages Member States to increase cooperation between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and regional and sub-regional organizations for the provision of mandate-related information to the community in question adequately prior to the deployment of peace operations, in order to raise awareness, ensure safety, and foster cooperation:
a. Suggests the establishment of information centres comprised of peacekeepers alongside members of the civil society to provide information regarding the mission’s mandate, including (but not limited to) its duration, purpose, and rules;

b. Recommends that SPMs and PKOs include a clear establishment of the rights of recipient communities, and the boundaries of assisting peacekeeper personnel, especially in situations of sexual abuse;

c. Proposes the distribution of pamphlets elucidating upon the aforementioned information;

d. Encourages the sustained maintenance of community-based workshops, in which teachers, local leaders, and relevant stakeholders can be invited to be both informed about the progress of the mission as well as having to the opportunity their voices;

5. **Recommends** disciplined surveillance of peacekeepers’ work by:

a. Recommending the overseeing of peacekeepers’ conduct in active and inactive SPMs and PKOs by organizing contingent visits to the centre of peacekeeping operations which will:
   i. Assemble a sexual assault prevention task force comprised of representatives from the recipient state, where each Member State sends peacekeepers and acts as advisors;
   ii. Reinforce the importance of implementing gender mainstreaming by way of specialized agents, educating civilians and peacekeepers on gender issues, female empowerment, and necessary contributions of women to peace;
   iii. Conduct routine community discussions and anonymous surveys, allowing civilians to voice their opinions publicly and privately;

b. Encouraging intensive cooperation between civil society, regional bodies and Member States to ensure the greatest opportunities to enable our peacekeepers to maintain the rule of law;

6. **Requests** that in regards to the mandate of SPMs, Member States should design specific programs that will assist the re-insertion of female veterans, through:

a. Urges appropriate access to the second generation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), focusing on the special needs of female veterans;

b. Further urges to assist them with specific material and personal help under the form of reintegration packages, which would entail psychological, physical and special services;

c. Additionally urges the building of civilians’ acceptance towards former female soldiers, with such inclusive reconciliation being implemented through establishing peer networks and associations working within local communities;

d. Finally urges that the rights of former female soldiers be voiced through communication campaigns, raising awareness and informing the local population of the aforementioned services;

7. **Encourages** all Member States to work towards a results-oriented standardized resources plan, in compliance with the 2015 Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting strengths for peace, politics, partnership, and collaboration, in order to have an efficient reallocation of resources and to avoid budget loss:

a. Suggests concerted reviews of previous missions, in order to tailor budgets accordingly and to pinpoint areas where funds have been lost and/or mismanaged, with the help of cooperation between the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions, and the Secretariat;
b. Recommends such a plan as a performance measure chart for future Peace Operations.