

NMUN•NY 2016



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20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

## General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Omar Torres-Vasquez
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Joseph Trimmer
<b>Chair</b>	Daniel Castillo
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Mariam Bojang
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Matthew Mackowiak

### 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

Code	Topic	Vote
GA4/1/1	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	74 votes in favor, 23 votes against, 35 abstentions
GA4/1/2	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	77 votes in favor, 27 votes against, 28 abstentions
GA4/1/3	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	107 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 22 abstentions
GA4/1/4	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	107 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 20 abstention
GA4/1/5	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	104 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 23 abstentions
GA4/1/6	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	105 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA4/1/7	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	99 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 22 abstentions

GA4/1/8	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	120 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 8 abstentions
GA4/1/9	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	101 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 26 abstentions
GA4/1/10	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	102 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 26 abstentions
GA4/1/11	Comprehensive Review of Special Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations	100 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 24 abstentions

## 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.



**Code:** GA4/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
2  
3 *Referencing* Chapter IV, Article 14 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which states that “the General Assembly  
4 may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to  
5 impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations,”  
6  
7 *Aware of* sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and the occurrence of gender-based violence in peacekeeping operations,  
8  
9 *Affirming* the importance of women’s presence and role in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) in order to resolve  
10 conflicts, and provide role models for women in the community,  
11  
12 *Concerned* by the alarming statistic that only 3% of UN military personnel in 2014 were women, as documented by  
13 UN Peacekeeping,  
14  
15 *Recognizing* the importance of protecting women and girls by fostering their participation in peace processes,  
16 portraying the contrasts in which men and women experience conflict operations,  
17  
18 *Bearing in mind* that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3 are  
19 meant to achieve gender equality and to empower all women,  
20  
21 *Strongly supporting* the achievements of the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement  
22 of Women (UN-INSTRAW) in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 and progressing gender equality and  
23 women’s empowerment through research analysis and training programs,  
24  
25 *Applauding* the work and the efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations  
26 in all their aspects of the Special Committee On Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to formalize its troops to protect  
27 women and girls from gender-based violence,  
28  
29 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations with the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination*  
30 *against Women* (CEDAW),  
31  
32 *Commending* the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Women’s Campaign International  
33 (WCI), which works with local organizations to empower women to participate in the political, economic, and civic  
34 sectors of society,  
35  
36 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/92 discussing further development of Special Political Missions (SPMs),  
37 including the sharing of information, and acknowledging the beneficial use of different genders in peacekeeping,  
38  
39 *Taking note* of the Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2015/716) undertaken on 17  
40 September 2015,  
41  
42 *Re-emphasizing* the recent Security Council resolution 2272 and ST/SGB/2003/13, which ensure accountability and  
43 replacement of peacekeeping personnel, the upholding standards of conduct and discipline, and the addressing of  
44 allegations or confirmed acts of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel,  
45  
46 *Recognizing* the initiatives enacted by Bangladesh in sending all-female units to the UN Stabilization Missions in  
47 Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and India, in sending a peacekeeping mission to Liberia, composed  
48 solely of 100 highly trained women, which succeeded in promoting positive peace, security, and empowerment,  
49

50 Fully aware of the guidelines set by Section E, Chapter IV of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* for its  
51 framework regarding women in armed conflict,  
52

- 53 1. *Encourages* the implementation of advocacy campaigns by UN-INSTRAW, funded by organizations such  
54 as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the  
55 Peace Operation Training Institute (POTI) and the International Association of Peacekeeping Training  
56 Centers (IAPTC) through public grants, monitored with work plans aiming at achieving SDG 5 on gender  
57 equality and empowerment for all women and girls, and focusing on promoting the involvement of women  
58 at all levels of the UN peacekeeping structure by:
    - 59 a. Campaigning, counselling and guiding the overcoming of societal stigmas against female  
60 participation in PKOs through close cooperation with WCI;
    - 61 b. Installing mentorship programs between experienced female peacekeepers and incoming female  
62 peacekeepers;
    - 63 c. Giving women the opportunity to join internships, conferences and forums to raise awareness of  
64 women's issues;
    - 65 d. Encouraging women to pursue potential peacekeeping careers through relationships with  
66 educational institutions and career services;
    - 67 e. Offering more scholarships, specifically for women, through existing training institutes such as  
68 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), POTI, IAPTC, which can be  
69 supported by the UN-Women Fund for Gender Equality;
    - 70 f. Promoting the cooperation of the above initiatives with collegiate educational systems;
  - 71  
72 2. *Endorses* a gradual increase in the number of female peacekeepers to one third of peacekeepers in 2030,  
73 eventually reaching half in 2050, by:
    - 74 a. Promoting the enlistment of women in the armed forces in states through UN educational  
75 programs focusing on enlistment benefits;
    - 76 b. Calling on Member States to review their requirements and procedures for international  
77 deployment and submit them to both the Policy Evaluation and Training division and the Office of  
78 Military Affairs (OMA) within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) for review to  
79 ensure that female candidates as peacekeepers and police officers are not restricted from applying;
    - 80 c. Continuing to encourage states to motivate their enlisted women to join UN peacekeeping forces,  
81 including managerial positions, while recognizing and commending states that currently enlist  
82 women to a large extent;
    - 83 d. Recommending the Security Council to take into consideration the deployment of more all-female  
84 peacekeeping contingencies;
  - 85  
86 3. *Emphasizes* and continues to advocate clause six of resolution Security Council resolution 1325 with a  
87 further focus on the following in peace operation training by:
    - 88 a. Training peacekeepers to detect and prevent gender based issues such as sexual violence, sexual  
89 harassment, rape and discrimination;
    - 90 b. Educating peacekeepers to properly assist victims of gender based issues, emphasizing the  
91 prevalence of human rights abuses against women;
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- 105 c. Critically reviewing previous peace operations' mechanisms and methods' errors to underline the  
106 potential of negative impacts of "gender blindness", defined as the failure to recognize that gender  
107 is an essential determinant of social outcomes, impacting both projects and policies;  
108
- 109 d. Employing gender advisors to join PKOs and to provide expertise and counseling for  
110 peacekeepers in partnership with Office of Gender Adviser (OGA);  
111
- 112 e. Implementing culturally-sensitive procedures in accordance with local gender norms during  
113 checkpoint and roadblock duties;  
114
- 115 4. *Endorses* the integration of gender perspectives into the operational level of military components in PKOs,  
116 overseen by UN-INSTRAW, with special attention given to:  
117
- 118 a. Ensuring that the environment is secure for female peacekeepers;  
119
- 120 b. Developing a more comprehensive understanding among Member States about Security Council  
121 resolution 1325 and UN policy on gender equality in peace operations;  
122
- 123 c. Highlighting a stronger means of communication between UN-INSTRAW and Member States in  
124 order to compare data and analysis of women's participation in PKOs;  
125
- 126 d. Using Member States which have been successful in gender perspective integration policies as  
127 role models for other states;  
128
- 129 e. Eliminating the existing biases and systemic prejudice within PKOs that inhibit gender equality;  
130
- 131 f. Understanding and respecting societal and cultural mindsets in host countries;  
132
- 133 5. *Recommends* the provision of assistance by specialized UN peacekeeping task forces, such as the Office of  
134 Operations, the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions (ORLSI), and the Policy and Training  
135 Division of the DPKO, for victims of gender exploitation and abuse through:  
136
- 137 a. Psychological and emotional counseling adapted to each peace operation, working closely with  
138 healthcare NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières, International Red Cross and Red Crescent  
139 Movement;  
140
- 141 b. Working in conjunction with the OROLSI, to involve regional organizations, NGOs, and civil  
142 society in order to provide victim service providers and hotlines;  
143
- 144 c. The provision of security zones in conflict areas and methods for victims to reintegrate into their  
145 communities as mentioned in Security Council resolution 2225;  
146
- 147 6. *Suggests* that all states emphasize the use of data disaggregated by gender in the evaluation of SPMs and  
148 PKOs in order to more effectively understand how the effects of war and such operations  
149 disproportionately affect women and perpetuate gender subordination;  
150
- 151 7. *Affirms* the intent of the SDG 5 to end sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and the use of gender-based  
152 violence in PKOs by encouraging cooperation with NGOs such as Cooperative for Assistance and Relief  
153 Everywhere (CARE International) to share their expertise in:  
154
- 155 a. Strengthening the mechanisms, for reporting sexual assaults already in place, such as the Office of  
156 the High Commissioner for Human Rights' (OHCHR) coordination unit that oversees responses to  
157 conflict related sexual violence;  
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- 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*.





**Code:** GA4/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
2  
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that establishes the need to maintain international  
4 peace and security,  
5  
6 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 establishing the Special Committee  
7 on Peacekeeping Operations and all other relevant resolutions,  
8  
9 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 1325 on women and peace and security which reaffirms the important role  
10 of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, and  
11 humanitarian response in post-conflict reconstruction,  
12  
13 *Applauding* the Security Council on the creation of Security Council resolution 2272, aimed at preventing and  
14 combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by UN peacekeepers,  
15  
16 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1612, which addresses the issue of children in armed conflict, stating that “the  
17 protection of children in armed conflict should be regarded as an important aspect of any comprehensive strategy to  
18 resolve conflict,”  
19  
20 *Recognizing* that peacekeeping operations are the most significant mechanism in eradicating the issues surrounding  
21 child soldiers,  
22  
23 *Reaffirming* the steps taken to address the issue of child soldiers through the use of action plans to remove children  
24 from military institutions and reintegrate them into society,  
25  
26 *Bearing in mind* the importance of medical and psychological care to ensure the safe transition of children back into  
27 their own communities as well as proper education to help these children become effective members of society,  
28  
29 *Appreciating* highly the steps taken to address the issue of child soldiers through the use of action plans to remove  
30 children from military institutions,  
31  
32 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the physical and psychological assistance to ensure the safe transition of children  
33 back into their own communities,  
34  
35 *Recalling* the General Assembly majority support of the Optional Protocol to the *Convention on the Rights of the*  
36 *Child* on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, instituting that soldiers must be at least 18 years of age to  
37 participate in combat,  
38  
39 *Affirming* the actions made in resolution 55/235 adopted by the General Assembly and noting the budgetary plans  
40 for Peacekeeping Operations and the future funding of these missions,  
41  
42 *Emphasizing* the importance of Security Council resolution 2248, focusing on regional conflict in the area of  
43 Burundi, and is *deeply disturbed* by the low rate of female involvement in Peacekeeping Operations and Special  
44 Political Missions and recognizing the dire need for proportional gender involvement,  
45  
46 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2167 and the Security Council’s unanimous support of regional coordination,  
47 affirming the importance of international, regional and sub-regional organizations in the peacekeeping process,

- 48  
49 *Acknowledging* the need for a comprehensive overview of the many facets of Peacekeeping Operations and Special  
50 Political Missions and the exigency for the improvement of numerous aspects of these Peacekeeping Missions,  
51  
52 *Acknowledging* the cooperation between host countries and local committees that have shifted from minimal  
53 consultation with local people to their active inclusion in the operation process, with the understanding that the  
54 mission is contingent on the monitoring of and responsiveness to locals and local representatives,  
55
- 56 1. *Recommends* the continuation of annual global summits for Member States, governments, regional  
57 organizations, and CSOs to cooperate in preventing any escalation of aggression and conflict for the purpose of:  
58
    - 59 a. Stressing the necessity of early engagement in pre-conflict management to promote stability;
    - 60
    - 61 b. Encouraging Member States to adopt a streamlined framework for the deployment of peacekeeping  
62 forces to more efficiently provide for the security of Member States and the well-being of affected  
63 peoples;
    - 64
    - 65 c. Urges Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) such as the African Union (AU) and Arab League  
66 (AL), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to cooperate with the Department  
67 of Peacekeeping to further increase efficiency;
    - 68
  - 69 2. *Recommending* that Member States support legislation from the Department of Political Affairs' (DPA) Needs  
70 Assessment Missions (NAM):  
71
    - 72 a. This permits the NAM Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) to provide confidence building, in  
73 ensuring regional and intergovernmental working arrangements within Member States;
    - 74
    - 75 b. And supporting national, and local democratic elections within Member States, with technical  
76 assistance, election observation, and supervision of elections;
    - 77
  - 78 3. *Affirms* the importance of global-regional partnerships to ensure that the interest of all Member States are  
79 accurately represented in each level of peacekeeping, including:  
80
    - 81 a. The insight of regional and sub-regional perspectives on specific missions as important components of  
82 PKO strategy;
    - 83
    - 84 b. Calls for better incorporation of local leadership into the administration of peacekeeping operations to  
85 promote more inclusion of regional partners in the decision-making process by making sure that the  
86 recruitment is based on equality;
    - 87
    - 88 c. And to reform security zones and conflicts, by dealing with simple problems such as bad water and  
89 food supplies by incorporating cooperation of Member States to share necessary humanitarian aid to  
90 deal with such problems by working hand in hand with such non-governmental organizations (NGOs)  
91 such as Doctors Without Borders;
    - 92
  - 93 4. *Urges* IGOs such as the AU and AL to cooperate with the Peacekeeping Department;
  - 94
  - 95 5. *Encourages* the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and PKOs cooperation within both peace efforts within  
96 conflict zones:  
97
    - 98 a. Establishing cooperation between both IGOs to bring together relevant actors;
    - 99
    - 100 b. Recommends the PBC along with these relevant actors to work together in unisons in peace efforts  
101 within conflict zones for future economic stability in cooperation with programs already established, as  
102 the *Bureau Integre de l'Organisation des Nations Unies en Centrafrique* (BINUCA) and United  
103 Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL);

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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;

- 160  
161 12. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the education of communities to ensure their ability to assist child  
162 soldier reintegration:  
163  
164 a. Through the use of qualified educators to speak to communities on the relevant issues associated with  
165 reintegrating child soldiers;  
166  
167 b. And urges Member States to sensitize communities as well as the international community to the  
168 issues relating to child soldiers;  
169  
170 c. While attempting to supplement and assist existing educational facilities to meet the needs for child  
171 soldiers being reintegrated, including providing proper nutrition, mental health support, and teaching,  
172 with the aim to ensure reintegration;  
173
- 174 13. *Encouraging* Member States to cooperate and engage in transparent discussion on how to better implement  
175 reintegration policies:  
176  
177 a. While urging Member States to collaborate and share information regarding the difficulties and  
178 process of reintegration of children back into their communities;  
179  
180 b. And also requests Member States to share resources to address the issue of child soldier reintegration;  
181
- 182 14. *Renewing* the appeal encouraging Member States to not use child soldiers:  
183  
184 a. And encourages the release and disarmament of combatants under the age of 18;  
185  
186 b. While requesting Member States to sensitize the international community against the use of child  
187 soldiers;  
188  
189 c. Encourages the prevention of children from occupying combat and supporting roles, regardless of  
190 gender or nationality;  
191
- 192 15. *Encouraging* the responsibilities of United Nations Child Protection Advisers to be expanded into reintegrating  
193 child soldiers back into their communities:  
194  
195 a. While encouraging the use of Child Protection Advisers to create comprehensive reports on sexual  
196 abuses;  
197  
198 b. And encouraging Child Protection Advisers to act as special, personal mentors to former child soldiers;  
199
- 200 16. *Encourages* states to maintain beneficial relations with one another to increase peacekeeping efficiency through  
201 the coordination of communication in PKOs and SPMs:  
202  
203 a. Recommends states to understand the mandates of these operations within the context of the rule of  
204 law;  
205  
206 b. Also reiterates that all states that are involved in the framework of peacekeeping operations must  
207 adhere to a set of laws that are public, equal, and independent with respect to international human  
208 rights standards.



**Code:** GA4/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Endorsing* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* to maintain international peace and security through  
4 collective measures of communication, while developing friendly relations based on respect for equal rights and  
5 self-determination to increase international harmony,

6  
7 *Basing itself on* the All Sources Information Fusion Unit (ASIFU), under the Multidimensional Integrated  
8 Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) as a model for future special political missions (SPMs) and  
9 peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

10  
11 *Deeply conscious of* Article 33 of the Charter, which states that in the maintenance of international peace and  
12 security, all Member States ought to exhaust all preventive measures or other peaceful means of their own choice  
13 before resorting to the use of force,

14  
15 *Confirming* that the protection and safety of civilians and cultural competency is of utmost concern when dealing  
16 with the subject of peacekeeping operations,

17  
18 *Considering* goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS), which focuses on promoting peaceful societies  
19 and reducing all forms of violence,

20  
21 *Noting* the lack of adherence by Member States to the Second Basic Principle of the United Nations Peacekeeping  
22 which emphasizes remaining impartial to conflicting parties as “critical to maintaining credibility in the eyes of the  
23 host community,”

24  
25 *Affirming* the importance of cooperation among Member States and regional organizations to promote effective  
26 communication surrounding peacekeeping operations and special political missions to combat the financial burden  
27 created by the stagnant status of these undertakings,

28  
29 *Highlighting* General Assembly resolution 65/283 and the Mediation Support Unit created by the 2005 World  
30 Summit which states that mediation is instrumental in creating favorable conditions for lasting peace and is a cost-  
31 effective means to promote early action through cooperation between regional and sub-regional organizations,

32  
33 *Acknowledging* the status of civilian staff in peacekeeping operations as an international civil servant, as opposed to  
34 military or police peacekeepers who are first and foremost members of their own national armies and forces,

35  
36 *Fully believing* in the possibility of specifically trained civilian staff as playing a crucial role in peacekeeping  
37 operations and addressing the growing need for refugee job placement,

38  
39 *Concerned* with the previous ineffectiveness of peacekeeping missions due to the lack of consideration to the  
40 expense of training and supplying quality troops, needing more stringent criteria and specialized training of  
41 peacekeepers,

42  
43 *Noting with alarm* the disparity of influence in decision making as it pertains to PKOs and SPMs,

44  
45 1. *Respectfully requests* collaboration with the Peacebuilding Commission which was established to stringently  
46 review and to provide logistic recommendations to peacekeeping missions:

- 47  
48 a. To ensure more effective peacekeeping missions, the Peacebuilding Commission will analyze conflict  
49 situations in terms of hostility levels, peacekeeping needs, and cultural traditions of the region in focus;

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- 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;

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- 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.



**Code:** GA4/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the work put forward by the African Union’s (AU) “Gender, Peace, and Security” program 2015-  
4 2020, on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence,

5  
6 *Alarmed* by the recent number of sexual abuse and exploitation allegations by peacekeeping officers as stressed  
7 upon in United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),

8  
9 *Considering* the important role that women play in peacekeeping positions in empowering communities and  
10 providing psychological support for victims of armed conflict and sexual abuse,

11  
12 *Acknowledging* the work of protection agency such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)  
13 in maintaining regional and global stability,

14  
15 *Affirming* the Security Council resolution 2167 (2014), which encourages regional organizations working through  
16 the Security Council to address reconciliation and negotiations,

17  
18 *Reminding* Member States of the right to self-determination in the Articles 1 and 73 of the *Charter of the United*  
19 *Nations,*

20  
21 *Recognizing* the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) and its emphasis on cultural  
22 aspects of peacekeeping training to increase peacekeeping abilities,

23  
24 *Convinced* that the rule of law is imperative to creating normative framework for establishing credible criminal  
25 justice programs and peacebuilding efforts,

26  
27 *Acknowledges* the existing ethical problems present within UN peacekeeping operations and the ethical guidelines as  
28 established by the UN Ethics Office,

29  
30 *Citing with concern* the potential for international forces involved in peacekeeping initiatives to overpower the legal,  
31 socio-economic, and political systems of the states in which they are trying to preserve and reinstate peace,

32  
33 *Recalling* that after peace has been established by foreign aid, it is essential to preserve the state’s sovereignty and  
34 reestablish a security sector reform (SSR) by returning power back to the nation’s governing and policing forces,

35  
36 *Acknowledging* that the sexual objectification and abuse of citizens, particularly the victimization of women and  
37 children, by peacekeepers is intolerable and must be prosecuted,

38  
39 1. *Reaffirms its belief* in the enhancement of international cooperation in all UN and regional peacekeeping  
40 operations including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local peacekeeping bodies, local and state  
41 governing bodies, and pre-existing regional frameworks such as working with the different sections of  
42 INTERPOL, the AU, and European Union (EU);

43  
44 2. *Urges* all peacekeepers to abide by the rule of law for the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping  
45 missions:

46  
47 a. In accordance with the rule of law Coordination and Regional Groups;

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- 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;

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- 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.



**Code:** GA4/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Emphasizing* Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations*, on the necessity to develop effective partnerships  
4 between international, regional and sub regional organizations and the United Nations,

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

8  
9 *Recognizing* the different methods of civilian, police and military personnel in peacekeeping, and the significant role  
10 these actors play on mitigating conflict by promoting peace as described by “A New Partnership Agenda: Chartering  
11 A New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping” (2009),

12  
13 *Gravely concerned by* the rising incidents of reported injury, harassment, and intimidation by certain UN officers,  
14 stated in the Sexual Violence Report 2013 of the Secretary General, and emphasizing the importance of Security  
15 Council Resolutions 2175, 2106, and 1960,

16  
17 *Aware of* this potentially leading to the failure of peace enforcement and the lack of executive flexibility faced by  
18 the UN Peacekeeping Operations stated by the Brahimi Report in guideline to the future of United Nations Peace  
19 operations, which undermine and obstruct the work of the agency, including its ability to provide essential and  
20 emergency services,

21  
22 *Recognizing* the abilities of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) encouraged by the Report of the  
23 High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, to expand their work in the realm of Peacekeeping Operations  
24 (PKOs) and Special Political Missions (SPMs),

25  
26 *Noting with concern* the outstanding financial commitments to the United Nations that have not been met by  
27 Member States and the threat inadequate training and resources pose to the efficiency and effectiveness of PKOs and  
28 SPMs,

29  
30 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2167 (2014) which stresses the importance of forging greater regional and  
31 national ownership of missions and further developing ongoing regional relationships,

32  
33 *Reiterating* that the increasing contribution made by international, regional, and sub regional organizations can  
34 usefully supplement the work of the United Nations in preserving international peace and security while maintaining  
35 cultural sensitivity,

36  
37 *Bearing in mind* the issues brought up by the 2015 Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations  
38 on *Uniting our Strengths for Peace: Politics, Partnerships, and People*, which emphasizes the importance of quality  
39 training and quantitative measures for personnel evaluation,

40  
41 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/95 and Security Council report 2015/446, which focus on a stronger and  
42 more inclusive peace and security partnership,

43  
44 1. *Congratulates* the DPKO in the establishment of regional training centers to facilitate cultural and situation  
45 specific training of peacekeeping forces and special political mission personnel, such as the South African  
46 Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre and encourages the continuation of such efforts;

47  
48 2. *Suggests* that the DPKO incorporate the recommendations by the High Level Independent Panel of Peace  
49 Operations into an annual review of the effectiveness of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations to review the

- 50 compliance of each PKO within their individual mandate and to suggest changes to amend the individual  
51 mandate to better accomplish the mission;  
52
- 53 3. *Recommends* the *Policy Evaluation and Training Division* of the DPKO to set up a *Human Rights Multiplier*  
54 *Programme for field missions* (HRMP) to:  
55
- 56 a. Provide training units for appointed UN personnel of peace operations with the assistance of *UN*  
57 *Human Rights Training Centre for the South-West Asia and the Arab Region* of the *United Nations*  
58 *High Commissioner for Human Rights* in order to empower personnel to identify and prevent human  
59 rights violations;
  - 60
  - 61 b. Encourage those training units to also offer training to civilian volunteers currently in place in local  
62 communities;
  - 63
  - 64 c. Empower multipliers to spread their knowledge within their battalions, teams, and communities by  
65 providing workshops and by serving as role models;
  - 66
  - 67 d. Select multipliers in accordance to the UN's goal of fostering gender equality;
  - 68
  - 69 e. Counter the insufficient recognition of sexual exploitation as a violation of human rights;
  - 70
- 71 4. *Suggests* the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the DPKO to revise the currently existing  
72 *Planning Toolkit* (2011), which creates a uniform training module to be used by the global peacekeeping  
73 centers, to take into account socioeconomic and regional differences as well as maintaining cultural competency  
74 and sensitivity to be used in training PKO and SPM personnel;  
75
- 76 5. *Renews its appeal* to Member States and especially the permanent members of the Security Council to commit  
77 to the maintenance of global peace and security by participating in sufficient and effective training at regional  
78 centers in order to ensure the future success of PKOs and SPMs by utilizing field simulation in pre-conflict, in-  
79 conflict and post-conflict situations to prepare personnel for different situations that may occur during the  
80 course of a mission and any other reasonable training activities deemed necessary by the regional centers;  
81
- 82 6. *Suggests* that Member States in conjunction with the Department of Public Affairs and the DPKO prioritize the  
83 deployment of personnel into PKOs and SPMs in regions where they are from, to allow for greater accessibility  
84 to operations, reduce mobilization and transportation costs of forces and facilitate regional partnerships;  
85
- 86 7. *Respectfully requests* that the Office of Military Affairs of the DPKO confirm the nomination of personnel by  
87 local Member States to administer the regional training centers and other positions to greater involve local civil  
88 society in the training process;  
89
- 90 8. *Recommends* the Policy Evaluation and Training Division within DPKO to revise strategic measurements in an  
91 effort to maintain the highest standards of conduct, in order to emphasize peacekeeper accountability,  
92 professional and disciplined behavior, and to safeguard the credibility of UN mission by:  
93
- 94 a. Instituting record-keeping and awareness-raising campaigns in host countries through the Misconduct  
95 Tracking System (MTS) of the DPKO;
  - 96
  - 97 b. Increasing investigation and disciplinary measures taken in peacekeeping operations;
  - 98
- 99 9. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of fulfilling financial commitments to the UN, especially in regard to  
100 supporting the training of Peacekeeping Officers involved in their respective operations with the financial  
101 commitments necessary to accomplish the established mandates;  
102
- 103 10. *Recommends* the Department of UN Public Affairs along with the Office of Operations to address  
104 comprehensive case studies to evaluate the regional training centers and their implementation in order to set a  
105 standard for future Secretariat reports.



**Code:** GA4/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the United Nations' (UN) commitment to respect national sovereignty and local political interests in  
4 conflict resolution as established in Article II of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5  
6 *Respecting* the primary responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security,

7  
8 *Fully aware* of the 2014 International Symposium on Technology and Peacekeeping: Exploring New Partnerships—  
9 Future Challenges and Opportunities for Strategic Partnerships by the Department of Field Support (DFS), which  
10 was an information-sharing conference on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) organized for the  
11 Peacekeeping Community,

12  
13 *Noting with regret* the lack of determination of Member States to increase the use of advanced technologies during  
14 Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) despite the report of the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), “New  
15 challenges spur UN peacekeeping to become ‘a force of the future,’”

16  
17 *Viewing with appreciation* the successful implementation of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and similar  
18 technologies in Peacekeeping Missions in Mali, the DRC and the Central African Republic as introduced by the  
19 Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping,

20  
21 *Underlining* the recommendations found in A/70/95–S/2015/446, on uniting our strengths for peace, political  
22 partnership and people, regarding technology and innovation on strategic communication,

23  
24 *Taking into consideration* the report of the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/17/27) declaring the internet as a basic  
25 human right,

26  
27 *Recalling* the importance of appropriate funding of Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and Special Political Missions  
28 (SPMs) in accordance with Article 17 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

29  
30 *Noting* the ever increasing technological advances that are being made in the private sector, the growing technology  
31 industries around the world, and the importance of global partnerships between the UN and relevant actors as  
32 outlined in General Assembly resolution 70/224,

33  
34 *Recognizing* the need for information sharing between Member States and regional organizations involved in  
35 peacekeeping,

36  
37 *Welcoming* the work of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service that coordinates informal dialogues among non-  
38 state actors and Member States,

39  
40 1. *Encourages* cooperation and information sharing by Members States with higher technological capabilities and  
41 the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to provide technological assistance that would otherwise  
42 be unavailable to peacekeepers in the field:

- 43  
44 a. To provide technological assistance encouraging Member States and international organizations to  
45 provide regular funding exclusively devoted to the technological development and assistance in  
46 peacekeeping operations;

47

- 48           b. Invites Member States with technological capabilities to share information with peacekeepers and  
49 international and regional organizations to increase productivity of their work and reduce the cost and  
50 time of peacekeeping operations to facilitate efficiency;  
51
- 52 2. *Requests* that the Department of Field Support revises their operating framework to better incorporate  
53 contributions from Member States with satellite capabilities and UAVs to assist PKOs with geospatial  
54 information, when appropriate, including but not limited to terrain information, village placement and design,  
55 enemy forces location and armament, and monitoring safe zones of civilian populations;  
56
- 57 3. *Asks* the Security Council to consider the provision of all PKOs with unarmed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles  
58 (UAVs) and similar technologies to oversee Peacekeeping operations with real-time pictures of situations as  
59 they occur on the ground in order to prevent potential attacks while observing the oftentimes insecure area and  
60 surroundings:  
61
- 62           a. Notes with concern the use of armed UAVs in peacekeeping operations, therefore emphasizing the  
63 imperative that these UAVs and similar technologies be unarmed at all times and are used for  
64 information gathering purposes only;  
65
- 66           b. To ensure that these UAVs and similar technologies cannot be misused in case of their interception or  
67 thievery, there is an inevitable need to equip them with appropriate instruments and technological  
68 features to ensure that they can only be operated by authorized UN personnel;  
69
- 70           c. Recognizes the importance of impartial oversight by the Office of Operations within the DPKO in the  
71 use of UAVs, similar technologies, the information gathered by those devices and reforming PKOs and  
72 SPMs by decreasing the usage of heavy weapons, and ensuring the safety and security of UN  
73 peacekeepers and civilians in affected regions;  
74
- 75           d. In contrast to the high maintenance and operating costs of helicopters, the use of UAVs is cheaper than  
76 other surveillance mechanisms including infantry patrols and helicopters, therefore it is estimated that  
77 the cost of PKOs and SPMs will decrease with use of this technology;  
78
- 79 4. *Requests* the establishment of an international Summit to discuss technological improvements in the monitoring  
80 of peacekeeping operations and special political missions in order to ensure the efficacy of PKOs and SPMs in  
81 the face of continually advancing technology to ensure peacekeeping measures are adequate to the task under  
82 future mandates:  
83
- 84           a. To be held on 12 May 2017 and to be hosted in Lagos, Nigeria;  
85
- 86           b. To continue the work accomplished in the agenda as set forth in Tunis at the World Summit on the  
87 Information Society in 2005 and discuss:  
88
- 89           i. Focusing on advanced capabilities to monitor and engage with UAV's and similar  
90 technologies and engaging non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States, and  
91 regional organizations to discuss the potential implementation of technological information  
92 sharing in the near future;  
93
- 94           ii. Engaging NGOs, Member States, and regional organizations to discuss the potential  
95 implementation of technological information sharing in the near future;  
96
- 97           iii. Considering technological capabilities that could be utilized by peacekeepers deployed in  
98 areas with hostile environments;  
99
- 100           iv. Recommending Member States in partnership with the UN Global Field Support Strategy  
101 (GFSS), to improve internet infrastructure in host countries during PKOs and SPMs for the  
102 purpose of rapid access to new information and developments in the field;  
103
- 100           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;

- 104 5. *Further requests* that Member States increase financial support of UN peacekeeping, specifically in  
105 communication efforts that are supervised by the DPKO, with enhanced information processing and utilizing  
106 communication equipment such as short range two-way radio, community forums, and long range radio support  
107 through PKO budgets supervised by the Fifth Committee and trust funds voluntarily provided by Member  
108 States;
- 109
- 110 6. *Calls upon* the Security Council to further engage the work of the ‘Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation’  
111 in UN Peacekeeping to engage available technologies to further streamline operational and administrative  
112 efforts:
- 113
- 114 a. To develop strategic level technological partnerships amongst Member States and relevant private  
115 sector entities;
- 116
- 117 b. To better address and alleviate technological and developmental disparities between Member States  
118 who provide peacekeepers to PKOs;
- 119
- 120 7. *Further requests* that cooperation and transparency are achieved by including local authorities and civilian  
121 populations by sharing pre-existing expertise to facilitate the conflict resolution processes;
- 122
- 123 8. *Focuses on* increasing awareness of country-specific emergency situations through continual financial support  
124 from both NGOs and private firms, and authorizing the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service to  
125 provide detailed financial updates of private sector donations.



**Code:** GA4/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Expresses serious concern* with the past and recent incidents of sexual abuse, harassment and violence involving  
4 commissioned United Nations Peacekeeping Officers, including 99 reports of such cases in 2015 alone,

5  
6 *Bearing in mind* the 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which promotes the protection of fundamental  
7 freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements,

8  
9 *Noting* General Assembly (GA) resolution 51/136 “Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping  
10 operations in all their aspects” of 10 February 1997, which endorses the review of the Special Committee on  
11 Peacekeeping Operations for the purpose of advising the General Assembly on issues pertaining to improvements in  
12 implementation,

13  
14 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) expressing deep concern over allegations of sexual exploitation  
15 and abuse by UN peacekeepers,

16  
17 *Further noting* the UN Report “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping  
18 Operations” of 9 December 2014, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operation’s annual report addressing the  
19 implementation of the committee’s recommendations,

20  
21 *Recognizing* the great work that has been made by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General  
22 for Sexual Violence in Conflict, which prioritizes the end of impunity for sexual violence in conflict by assisting  
23 national authorities in strengthening criminal accountability, responsiveness to survivors and judicial capacity,

24  
25 *Applauding* the work already done by the Peace Operations Training Institute in offering a range of courses  
26 addressing sexual assault issues in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), such as one titled,  
27 “Preventing Violence Against Women and Gender Inequality in Peacekeeping”,

28  
29 1. Urges the Security Council to update the mandate of GA resolution 51/136 “Comprehensive review of the whole  
30 question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects” of 10 February 1997 to include a more comprehensive  
31 system for addressing issues of sexual abuse, harassment and violence involving UN Peacekeeping Officers,  
32 specifically for the express purposes of decreasing sexual misconduct and instituting preventive safeguards;

33  
34 2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the beneficial and integral nature of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping  
35 Operations’ annual report titled the “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on  
36 Peacekeeping Operations” by:

37  
38 a. Noting that this report is a valuable tool for improving accountability in the United Nations based on  
39 its purpose of monitoring information and presenting salient content to the General Assembly;

40  
41 b. Recognizing that this report is limited in its capacity to fully address the varied and wide-ranging  
42 issues that can occur on Special Political Missions (SPMs), by occasionally marginalizing incidents on  
43 the ground which may be statistically insignificant, but which nevertheless contravene the foundational  
44 tenets of the United Nations, human rights, and international law;

45  
46 c. Urging the Security Council to remain cognizant of such shortcomings, and to be more efficacious in  
47 decreasing the interim disconnect between occurrences of misconduct and institutional responses, the  
48 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (SCPO) revise their annual report titled,  
49 “Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations” by:



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59
- 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.
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**Code:** GA4/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* that the United Nations (UN) makes an invaluable contribution to peacekeeping, post-conflict peace  
4 building, security, the rule of law, and the creation of a basis for development,

5  
6 *Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, especially Chapter 6 to deal  
7 with peaceful settlements of disputes through negotiations, mediations, and regional agencies or arrangements,

8  
9 *Acknowledging* Member States' right to sovereignty as well as the right to self-determination in Articles 2 and 73 of  
10 the UN Charter,

11  
12 *Taking into consideration* section F of the *Brahimi Report* and its call for reform by renewing political commitment  
13 and significance of institutional change and therefore creating more specific and achievable peacekeeping mandates,

14  
15 *Affirming* Security Council resolution 2167 adopted by the Security Council at its 7228th meeting on 28 July 2014  
16 which encourages regional organizations to strengthen their relationship through cooperation,

17  
18 *Recalling the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International*  
19 *Peace and Security* in order to obtain relevant information on the factual circumstances of peacekeeping operations,

20  
21 *Acknowledging* the work of protection agencies such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)  
22 in maintaining regional and global stability by increasing organizational sustainability, identifying criminal activity  
23 and improving institutional frameworks,

24  
25 *Recognizing* that the rule of law is paramount to achieve political stability as stated in the report on the "Rule of Law  
26 Programs in Peace Operations" of 2005, prepared by the International Peace Academy,

27  
28 *Noting with* the lack of effective response of misconduct by peacekeepers as detailed in reports such as *Taking*  
29 *Action on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by Peacekeepers* published in December 2015 by the Independent Review  
30 on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by International Peacekeeping Forces in the Central African Republic and the  
31 Office of Internal Oversight Services report A/63/329,

32  
33 *Deeply regretting* the accounts of human rights violations by individual UN peacekeeping soldiers from contributing  
34 nations in crimes such as most prominently sexual exploitation and abuse, but also including other instances of harm  
35 inflicted upon the civilian population caused by those in engaged in peace operations,

36  
37 *Observing* the success of regional organizations on conflict prevention, as seen in the Southern African region, and  
38 noting further that it is a goal for all nations to avoid unnecessary loss of life,

39  
40 *Recognizing* the persistent risk that incidents of misappropriation of the organization within peace operations pose to  
41 regional stability and the effectiveness of later peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

42  
43 *Emphasizing* that funding for the special political missions (SPMs) and PKOs is currently set up under the perennial  
44 program budget process estimated by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan to have a time lag of about 60 to 120  
45 days thereby preventing a more immediate allocation of funds,

46  
47 *Acknowledging* the 68th and 69th sessions of the General Assembly Fourth Committee both of which called for the  
48 increased distinction between PKOs and SPMs by means of a separate fund,

49

- 50 1. *Emphasizes* the significant need to maintain mutually beneficial relationships with local stakeholders and  
51 regional groups during peacekeeping operations by calling upon the Special Committee on Peacekeeping  
52 Operations (C-34) to:  
53
- 54 a. Establish joint frameworks between regional organizations and the UN modeled after the Joint United  
55 Nations-African Union Framework;
  - 56
  - 57 b. Increase dialogue and cooperation with civil societies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and  
58 think tanks for successful post-conflict stabilization as can be seen by the peacekeeping operations in  
59 Burundi which not only achieved its mandate, but also helped build domestic cooperation;
  - 60
  - 61 c. Reinforce mutual implementation of confidence-building measures to foster an environment of  
62 impartiality and legitimacy;
  - 63
- 64 2. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to use the bi-annual reports issued by cooperating organizations sent to  
65 the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (GGIM) and the regional specific  
66 databases by the GGIM to improve the sharing of data between different organizations;  
67
- 68 3. *Requests* that the High-Level Independent Panel on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the *Declaration on*  
69 *Fact-Finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security* to  
70 compile annual reports that include:  
71
- 72 a. Analysis of the positive and negative effects of the peacekeeping missions to be submitted to the  
73 Security Council;
  - 74
  - 75 b. Overall assessments of peacekeeping mandates to be submitted to the Secretariat to establish proactive  
76 and effective components including but not limited to allocation of resources, political inclusivity, and  
77 the promptness of response time;
  - 78
- 79 4. *Recommends* an increase in inter-organizational cooperation through peace building entities such as the regional  
80 divisions of INTERPOL by increasing communication among member regions in order build trust and good  
81 working relationship for example by a voluntary exchange program;  
82
- 83 5. *Urges* the Security Council to mandate the expansion of regional strategic training facilities for the purpose of:  
84
- 85 a. Strengthening cooperation between and reviewing the actions of Troop Contributing Countries (TCC)  
86 and Police Contributing (PCC) countries to monitor the accomplishments of set objectives;
  - 87
  - 88 b. Implementing comprehensive mandatory background checks by participating states and regional  
89 organizations on future applicants for the purpose of affirming the foundation of the conduct and  
90 discipline UN peacekeeping mandate according to the standard set by the Human Resource department  
91 of the UN in order to guarantee the prevention of misconduct;
  - 92
  - 93 c. Establishing guidelines for cultural, political, and religious needs as stated in the Military Division of  
94 the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
  - 95
- 96 6. *Urges* all peacekeepers and programs to abide by the rule of law by:  
97
- 98 a. Encouraging the enforcement of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group;
  - 99
  - 100 b. Following the guidelines in The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators;
  - 101
  - 102 c. Emphasizing these programs in developing countries and countries that are or have been recently  
103 experiencing conflict;
  - 104

- 105 d. Reiterating the applications of rule of law in accordance with Secretary General's Policy Committee  
106 decision number 2006/47;  
107
- 108 7. *Appeals to* the Security Council to address in upcoming sessions the enforcement of the code of conduct for UN  
109 Peacekeeping missions, specifically the concept of reintegrating ex combatants, protecting and promoting  
110 human rights and the promotion of social and economic recovery and development;  
111
- 112 8. *Emphasizes* the need to hold peacekeeping practitioners accountable for violating the legal provisions  
113 applicable to such individual practitioners, and therefore:  
114
- 115 a. *Strongly encourages* contributing nations to take full responsibility of reprimanding their own  
116 peacekeepers;  
117
- 118 b. *Expresses* its appreciation of the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
119 (OHCHR);  
120
- 121 c. *Recommends* the Security Council to create a UN office of accountability coordination hosted and  
122 overseen by OHCHR to the purpose of:  
123
- 124 i. Coordinating and overseeing the effective and efficient procedures of the UNCDU, the Office  
125 of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict  
126 (SRSV-SVC), DPKO, along with other UN offices when addressing allegations against  
127 peacekeepers and collaborate with the various legal entities of Member States prosecuting the  
128 accused parties;  
129
- 130 ii. Ensuring that those individuals who commit human rights abuses and are representing the UN  
131 are efficiently and appropriately held accountable;
- 132 9. *Encourages* all regionally integrated organizations to expand upon a structure similar to the African Union's  
133 Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) for the purpose of:  
134
- 135 a. Collecting all-source data and monitoring events and situations throughout the region to be integrated  
136 in the DPKO Peacekeeping Policy and Practices Database;  
137
- 138 b. Encouraging collaboration and dialogue on potential conflicts and risks;  
139
- 140 c. Assisting in successfully conducting negotiations for the prevention of conflicts;  
141
- 142 d. Acting as an information dissemination apparatus, engaging with regional political figures whilst  
143 facilitating the coordination and collaboration with their respective regional economic communities or  
144 regional mechanisms;  
145
- 146 e. Fostering regional political engagement under the assumption that pre-emptive measures to prevent  
147 conflict are more cost-efficient than mediating conflict post-outset;  
148
- 149 10. *Proposes* the offices of the UN Conduct and Discipline Unit (UNCDU) to work more closely with the UN  
150 Office of Internal Oversight Services to reduce misconduct during peacekeeping operations by:  
151
- 152 a. Collaborating with NGOs to provide oversight in reporting of possible misconduct, with priority  
153 granted to already-present local NGOs with the comprehension that careful cooperation with local and  
154 regional bodies generally yields more holistic and complete results;  
155
- 156 b. Understanding that such collaboration would provide a channel for raising concerns from the local  
157 civilians;  
158
- 159 11. Recommends to allot a fraction of the peacekeeping budget for the more immediate use of peace managers to  
160 establish a peacekeeping fund for regional purposes under the authority of the Secretary General in a manner

161 similar to General Assembly resolution 47/217 Establishment of a Peace-keeping Reserve Fund of 23 December  
162 1992 however executing at a more unitary regional and sub-regional level which entails:

- 163
- 164 a. Monitoring the effectiveness of their distribution and use of funds on a bi-annual basis by way of
- 165 reports from the DPKO to the Security Council;
- 166
- 167 b. Submitting proposals to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
- 168 (ACABQ) and the General Assembly Fifth Committee at the end of every fiscal year on the integration
- 169 of a stronger regional component in the process through which peacekeeping missions obtain funding
- 170 as outlined in General Assembly resolution 55/235, "Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the
- 171 expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations" of 23 December 2000;
- 172

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

- 177
- 178 a. Submitting separate reports regarding spending under PKOs and SPMs on an annual basis;
- 179
- 180 b. Requesting the review of the auditory process involving transactions made at all levels of individual
- 181 PKOs and SPMs to ensure compliance with organization-wide UN standards to be executed by the
- 182 UNDP and to be communicated as part of performance reports currently in place;
- 183

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



**Code:** GA4/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

---

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Keeping in mind* that we, all Member States, pledged to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” as  
4 expressed in the first perambulatory clause of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5  
6 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of each Member State of the United Nations (UN) as stated in Article 2, Clause 7 of the  
7 UN Charter,

8  
9 *Emphasizing* the need for a more integrative approach to Special Political Missions (SPMs) by increasing  
10 cooperation between actors involved in peace operations in accordance with General Assembly (GA) resolution  
11 69/95,

12  
13 *Fully aware* that, “The funding arrangements for such [special political] missions and their associated requirements  
14 for backstopping are not adequate” and that misallocation of funds of the UN’s SPMs must be addressed as  
15 examined in GA report 66/340,

16  
17 *Alarmed* by the inefficiency of UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and SPMs which translated into a dramatic  
18 increase in violent conflicts since 2008,

19  
20 *Recalling* the 2000 *Brahimi Report* which brought to light the changing nature of conflicts, underlining their now  
21 complex, unique and multidimensional nature, and the PKOs resulting inefficiency,

22  
23 *Having examined* the Report of the Secretary-General 70/357 putting forward “peace operations,” a new approach to  
24 peace and security,

25  
26 *Noting* the benefits of streamlined administration in departments which affect Peace Operations and the need for  
27 more resources,

28  
29 1. *Suggests* the adoption of the recommendations of the High Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations  
30 (HIPPO) contained in GA report 70/95, especially the concept of “Peace Operations” which includes all UN  
31 field-based peace and security operations and emphasizes the full spectrum of potential responses to arising  
32 conflicts;

33  
34 2. *Recommends* clear mandates and concise objectives in order to give clear directions to Peace Operation  
35 personnel on the content of their assignments and to improve the efficiency of such missions by:

36  
37 a. Working toward advancing organizational goals and reviewing their application in peacekeeping units;

38  
39 b. Continually reviewing the education of senior leader peacekeepers in terms of their understanding of  
40 particular mandates;

41  
42 c. Requesting the Conduct and Discipline Unit oversees these objectives and encourage Member States to  
43 adhere to these principals;

44  
45 3. *Recommends* that the mandate of HIPPO be updated in order for them to be able to further investigate the  
46 misconduct of Peace Operation personnel;

47  
48 4. *Requests* the Conduct and Discipline Unit to ensure the work of the panel, that has been appointed, provides  
49 adequate recommendations to the Member States of the UN;

- 50  
51 5. *Encourages* the Security Council, when they adopt ad hoc mandates for specific missions to combine PKOs and  
52 SPMs into Peace Operation mandates, which also includes their respective mandates and how they will work  
53 together to achieve sustainable and peaceful resolutions to their missions;  
54  
55 6. *Recommends* that the Deputy Secretary-General of Peace Operations develop a proposal for the Secretary-  
56 General for ad hoc Peace Operation accounts respective to individual mandates funded collaboratively by the  
57 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and DPA proportionally to the respective involvements in  
58 accordance with the suggestions of HIPPO and cognizant of GA resolution 66/340;  
59  
60 7. *Encourages* Member States to fulfill the \$1.5 billion in outstanding obligations to peacekeeping noted by the  
61 Under-Secretary General of Management in his address to the 70th session of the General Assembly Fifth  
62 Committee, thereby reducing the unpredictability of peacekeeping assessments and ensuring that Peace  
63 Operations remain financially viable for the foreseeable future;  
64  
65 8. *Calls* for a new financial framework that would separate PKOs and SPMs to allow the budgets to not overlap  
66 and to:  
67  
68 a. Establish a separate account for the funding of SPMs that would be budgeted, funded and reported upon on  
69 an annual basis with a financial period of 1 July to 30 June as outlined in GA report 66/340;  
70  
71 b. Promote elections and infrastructure that are built on political foundations based on the sovereignty of the  
72 Member States and result in mechanisms through SPMs that can accommodate diversity and differences  
73 and acknowledging that technical interventions alone cannot replace the task of assisting parties in funding  
74 political solutions;  
75  
76 9. *Recommends* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to financially assess SPMs with a budget similar to the  
77 Peacekeeping scale levels based on average per capita gross national product (PCGNP) as done with PKOs and  
78 stated in GA resolution 55/235 to:  
79  
80 a. Better prepare the UN to analyze and designate the funds to aid SPMs as efficiently as possible;  
81  
82 b. Revise the budget as determined by the UN General Assembly to include SPMs and to prepare UN  
83 peacekeepers for their respective tasks ranging from managerial staff to field operations;  
84  
85 c. Serve as a means of record keeping for SPMs, as previously done for PKOs, that is made available to UN  
86 Member States so they may be more fully aware of the financial state of the UN regarding Peace  
87 Operations to protect global economic and cultural interests threatened by disorganization;  
88  
89 10. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his effort, as expressed in GA report 70/357, to create an additional Deputy  
90 Secretary-General position responsible for Peace Operations in order to combat the current  
91 compartmentalization of PKOs and SPMs which can result in ineffective, sometimes inadequate, Peace  
92 Operations mandate by:  
93  
94 a. Facilitating the collaboration between the DPKO, the Department of Public Affairs (DPA) as well as the  
95 communication and coordination between the Security Council, DPKO, and DPA;  
96  
97 b. Maintaining the focus of Peace Operations on political solutions as a cardinal tool to solve conflicts by the  
98 promotion of the mediation office of the DPA through the UN Department of Public Information (DPI);  
99  
100 c. Facilitating strategic cooperation across all agencies involved in Peace Operations through an annual report  
101 by the DPSG of Peace Operations on statistics and information pertaining to Peace Operations gathered by  
102 these various agencies;  
103  
104 11. *Considers* the case-based combination of PKOs and SPMs as the most efficient way to prevent or solve  
105 conflicts and to implement sustainable peace because their integration:

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- 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.





**Code:** GA4/1/10

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Emphasizing* Chapter VI of the *Charter of the United Nations* which states Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) can  
4 only be authorized when the consent of the conflicting parties has been granted,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), which sought to ensure  
7 state sovereignty to create an environment where the state can govern and provide security during peacebuilding  
8 operations,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the work of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations of 2015 to examine the peace  
11 operations and how they reflect the United Nations mission on peace operation and peace building, and also  
12 provided an annual review of the budget for the Special Political Mission (SPMs),

13  
14 *Highlighting* the importance of Peacekeeping Operations, especially the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti  
15 (MINUSTAH), established by Security Council resolution 1542, is a vital tool for capacity building in key areas,  
16 strengthening the rule of law, and human rights through adequate governance,

17  
18 *Recalling* the recommendations made in the *Brahimi Report*, of the panel of the United Nations (UN) Peace  
19 Operations of 2000 and the report on the high-level independent panel on peace operations on uniting our strengths  
20 for peace: politics, partnership and people, including increasing the involvement of developmental personnel in  
21 peacekeeping missions as outlined in General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/95,

22  
23 *Recognizing* the need for greater evaluation of developed countries in accordance to Article 17 of the *Charter of the*  
24 *United Nations*, particularly verification of donor pledges and periodic review of partners' performance, as well as  
25 giving developing countries more involvement in the decision making of funding,

26  
27 *Having considered* GA resolution 70/129, which gives importance to the role of volunteering in international  
28 strategies relating to humanitarian aid, peacekeeping, and combating social exclusion in non-combat zones and  
29 complex emergencies,

30  
31 *Recalling* GA resolution 70/105, which emphasizes the importance on the mobilization of the scientific and  
32 technical knowledge of the international community to assist local communities with the establishment of early  
33 warning systems across the globe and also calls upon more financing to be made available to the UN Member States  
34 in order to facilitate early responses and recoveries from major disasters such as war, earthquakes, floods, tropical  
35 storms and hurricanes,

36  
37 *With regard* to Security Council resolution 1674, condemns recent incidents with peacekeepers and UN personnel  
38 involving abuses of power, including acts of sexual exploitation by police, military and civilian personnel,

39  
40 *Stresses* the importance set forth in GA resolution 2006 (XIX) (1965), which established the Special Committee on  
41 Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) and its annual reviews of current work of peace missions, to ensure continued  
42 transparency on these issues, while also keeping to the mandate to continually check and evaluate these operations,  
43 the goals of the operations, and the behavior of peacekeepers and UN staff,

44  
45 *Affirming* GA resolution 60/1, which formed the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) whose role is to suggest  
46 integrated strategies for post-conflict zones,

47

48 *Recognizing* the UN Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, which act as a framework for PKOs and  
49 the manner of their conduct, as well as the Capstone Doctrine which is built on the principle that UN peacekeeping  
50 operations are meant to support transitions of area with conflict-ridden situations to peace,  
51

52 *Emphasizing* the New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping which creates  
53 a partnership sharing the same vision and mutual accountability for all peacekeeping partners, as basis for unity of  
54 purpose and effective action,  
55

56 *Considering* the mandates and roles within the UN system of UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
57 (UNESCO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Department of  
58 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and the UN Department on Political Affairs (DPA),  
59

- 60 1. *Encourages* the cooperation of parties in conflict by increasing peace talks and encouraging compromise  
61 regarding resources in conflict through SPMs and the promotion of good offices, and urges Member States to  
62 encourage a greater focus on peacebuilding as a proactive means of preventing the reemergence of conflict by:  
63
  - 64 a. Increasing involvement of experts with developmental personnel in peacekeeping missions who will  
65 advise and oversee the improvement of states hosting peacekeeping forces, especially through  
66 humanitarian and educational programmes on the situation and role of all parties for civilians,  
67 peacekeepers, and UN political officials alongside UNICEF, UNDP, DPKO, and DPA;  
68
  - 69 b. Continuing the work of the White Helmets initiative to explore mechanisms for sharing best practices  
70 on conflict and disaster response in order develop a conceptual framework for peacekeeping operation  
71 along with strategies to assist other small states and protect civilian population, and to facilitate Special  
72 Political Missions in transition towards a post-conflict status;  
73
  - 74 c. Having a greater focus on training of UN peacekeepers on community outreach initiatives by  
75 increasing their own involvement in regional dialogues, specifically through infrastructure projects,  
76 technology promulgation and any other initiatives related to specific regional requirements as  
77 identified by relevant SPMs;  
78
- 79 2. *Urges* the review by the DPKO and improvement of international deployment networks of experts that work  
80 within the developmental personnel of UN Peacekeeping organizations, with a specific focus on expanding  
81 infrastructure, technology, and other important areas specific to each state, to advise and oversee best practices  
82 in their respective fields within states occupied by peacekeepers through:  
83
  - 84 a. Utilizing all types of media to promote best practices in experts respective fields, especially through  
85 the internet, radio, television and other major forms of communication, specifically by utilizing  
86 education programs and informational language;  
87
  - 88 b. Facilitating access to and sharing of assistive technologies via mutually agreed upon terms for Member  
89 States, especially least developed and developing countries, in order to promote sustainable capacity-  
90 building and the further incorporate the involvement of the business and financial sectors in  
91 peacebuilding initiatives;  
92
  - 93 c. An increase in the training of peacekeepers by experts to promote best practices in their respective  
94 fields to allow peacekeepers to help advise and oversee those best practices throughout the  
95 communities;  
96
  - 97 d. A comprehensive review of what the UN teaches members of white helmet organizations and other  
98 groups that will operate post conflict best practices so they can continue to promulgate and promote  
99 them after the UN leaves;  
100
- 101 3. *Suggests* the Security Council to take advantage from the current situation and progress achieved towards  
102 achieving peace in Haiti through MINUSTAH to evaluate the possibility to keep reducing peacekeeping

103 military personnel presence in the region even further in order to expand the role of SPM's and boost  
104 development and stability through good offices and mediation;  
105

- 106 4. *Recommends* a more exhaustive follow up on the operations, reports, actions, progress, and achievements of  
107 peacekeeping operations by the C-34 on all 16 existing PKOs, as well as any possible future operation in order  
108 to guarantee:  
109
  - 110 a. More effective response during critical juncture and evolution of each situation through intel sharing  
111 among the Member States taking part of the PKO, without compromising their own national security  
112 and ensuring a more collaborative preparedness towards threats of escalation of the conflict;  
113
  - 114 b. The implementation and respect of the rule of law of the local jurisdiction by civilians, belligerents,  
115 and peacekeepers through the UN Mediation Support Units and the local authorities and institutions;  
116
- 117 5. *Encourages* the Security Council to expand the UN Police Division (UNPD) through implementation of the UN  
118 Civilian Police Missions (UNCPM), which would train the police in failed states and provide an alternate way  
119 of contributing to UN Peacekeeping Operations through;  
120
  - 121 a. Voluntary contributions of material resources from the Member States that are affected by the  
122 program;  
123
  - 124 b. Involving regional bodies, such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Community of Latin  
125 American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in more collaboration with the UNDP in conducting their  
126 missions;  
127
- 128 6. *Requests* the Secretary General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Peacekeeping  
129 Operations continue to report on the accusations of abuses of power, as well as to include recommendations to  
130 combat those abuses through the corresponding national and international bodies and authorities, based on the  
131 observations made by C-34 in their reports, more specifically, recommends that a selection of every report be  
132 delegated to the topic of misconduct during these operations;  
133
- 134 7. *Urges* the Peace Operations Training Institute to integrate increased focus within training programs and classes  
135 regarding:  
136
  - 137 a. The importance of culturally sensitive approaches, awareness to dangerous environments for local  
138 civilians, and respect for local traditions and beliefs, in order to guarantee better acceptance to the  
139 presence of peacekeepers by local civilians for the purpose of avoiding human rights abuse for the  
140 purpose of avoiding human rights abuse;  
141
  - 142 b. Responding to gender-based violence based on the Women's Empowerment Principles established by  
143 the UN Global Compact in order to take proper and necessary actions to ensure PKO elements conduct  
144 themselves in accordance with international norms relating to gender equality;  
145
  - 146 c. Working for further integration of women into political processes and the community in general, by  
147 highlighting the importance of women, and their potential contributions to PKOs and SPMs with the  
148 purpose of enhancing communities through their involvement and participation within those  
149 communities;  
150
  - 151 d. Working with specific communities to further and assist development in areas of infrastructure,  
152 technology and resource acquisition;  
153
- 154 8. *Suggests* the Peacebuilding Commission to improve the mechanism for the deployment of UN Peacebuilding  
155 operations in order to be able to deploy UN Peacebuilding operations prior to the end of a conflict by:  
156
  - 157 a. Conducting preliminary mandates by Security Council resolutions for the deployment of UN  
158 Peacebuilding missions as soon as the situation in the host country is stabilized, in order to ensure

- 159 overlapping with the UN Peacekeeping missions and with it the improvement of the efficiency of UN  
160 Peacebuilding missions;  
161
- 162 b. Generating more information through enhanced fact finding missions, e.g. by the deployment of new  
163 technologies, such as unarmed drones;  
164
- 165 c. Assessing the available capacities in the host country by the UN Peacebuilding missions prior the end  
166 of the conflict, such as the number of volunteers from the civil society available and the number of  
167 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) possibly engaged;  
168
- 169 d. Maximizing the involvement of the local population in the process of peace building and developing  
170 sustainability in their region through close cooperation and their participation in the decision-making  
171 process and task sharing.



**Code:** GA4/1/11

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations

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1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* the objective of this Committee as the promotion of international cooperation in economic, social,  
4 cultural, educational, and health fields and assistance in the defence of human rights and granting fundamental  
5 freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, color, sex, language, religion of other status, as stated in the *Charter*  
6 *of the United Nations,*

7  
8 *Highlighting* the benefices presented by Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) as  
9 powerful tools in bringing peace and security to those countries and regions torn by unrest, conflict, and war,

10  
11 *Acknowledging* the importance of Chapters VI, VII, and VIII from the UN Charter, which outline the key aspects of  
12 peacekeeping, and reiterating General Assembly resolutions 68/223 and 67/123, which urge Member States to  
13 collaboratively foster sustainable peace,

14  
15 *Pressing* that peacekeepers are committed by mandate to manifest in their actions those standards of the UN Charter,

16  
17 *Gravely concerned* regarding the widespread occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse perpetuated by UN  
18 peacekeeping personnel, which undermines the legitimacy of the UN and jeopardizes future SPMs and PKOs,

19  
20 *Further concerned* that such violence may injure those devastated communities that peacekeepers are mandated to  
21 heal, contradicting the UN's principles of human rights, development, stability, and security,

22  
23 *Recognizing* the need for further structural improvement of such operations, with clear consideration towards all  
24 Member States and their peoples and towards the Brahimi report, which identifies the shortcomings of previous  
25 peacekeeping operations and creates clear and specific proposals for change,

26  
27 *Desiring* to improve the efficiency and effectiveness, and thus legitimacy, of SPMs and PKOs through the mature  
28 development of both peacekeepers' recruiting processes and preparations of peace missions as a whole,

29  
30 *Endorsing* with utmost import global efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the  
31 achievement of gender equality and female empowerment, and urging the maintaining of such efforts,

32  
33 *Cognizant of* the direct correlation between peace and security and the support, inclusion, and empowerment of  
34 women and girls, as elucidated in Security Council resolution 1325,

35  
36 *Emphasizing* the need to fully implement those guiding principles set forth in Security Council resolution 1325 in  
37 adopting a gender-mainstreamed perspective in both SPMs and PKOs, for the benefice of both civilian and  
38 peacekeeper personnel, and acknowledging with regret the lack of consistency and continuity of such gender  
39 mainstreaming, awareness, and sensitivity in peacekeeping operations,

40  
41 *Underlining* as indispensable the empowerment of women and their inclusion as vital agents in processes of peace  
42 and of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR),

43  
44 *Reminding* that, though women and girls are those primarily injured by such violence, men and boys are also  
45 affected by a pervasive lack of gender mainstreaming and sexual violence,

46  
47 *Recognizing* the need for further discourse regarding the surveillance, management, monitoring, and oversight of  
48 peacekeepers previous to and throughout their mandate on the ground,

49

50 *Urging* that the preparation of SPMs and PKOs include holistic and tailored training programs regarding socio-  
51 cultural contexts, with a particular emphasis on locational gender-related issues,  
52  
53 *Supporting* the creation of information centres prior to any and all operations for the purpose of informing regional  
54 and local communities of the mandate in place, the resources it offers, and the rights these individuals and  
55 communities possess in instances of abuse by peacekeepers,  
56  
57 *Affirming* that sensitivity towards all communities aided by SPMs and PKOs, their inclusion in operations and  
58 decision-making, and collaboration with local community leaders are essential to any mission's legitimacy and  
59 success,  
60  
61 1. *Calls* for the development of a global standard of rigorous background investigation during the peacekeeper  
62 selection process, and the establishment of a universal standard for all peacekeeping personnel, and:  
63  
64 a. Requests close examinations of the all prospective peacekeepers' profiles, purposing to prevent anyone  
65 who has previously committed any offense, especially sexual, from joining peacekeeping missions;  
66  
67 b. Requests that any and all relevant misconduct performed by peacekeeping forces be brought to the  
68 international community's attention;  
69  
70 c. Invites all Member States to apply such due processes in the selection and recruitment of peacekeeping  
71 troops;  
72  
73 2. *Affirms* that peacekeepers must undergo extensive training that particularly highlights regulations, knowledge,  
74 awareness, and mandate, for the purpose of protecting both citizens and peacekeepers, through:  
75  
76 a. Designing educational programs based upon gender mainstreaming, with mandate-specific cognizance  
77 of respective socio-cultural dimensions and contexts;  
78  
79 b. Instilling in peacekeepers sufficiently ahead of deployment those values upheld in the *Universal*  
80 *Declaration of Human Rights*, the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination*  
81 *against Women*, the *Charter of the United Nations*, and other relevant documents;  
82  
83 c. Constructing a long-term and adaptable infrastructure for the training of peacekeepers, previous to and  
84 throughout their mandate;  
85  
86 3. *Urges* Member States to facilitate the inclusion of women during the early stages of the recruitment process for  
87 peace missions, and:  
88  
89 a. Encourages Member States to conduct national campaigns aiming at promoting the participation and  
90 acceptance of women as valuable agents of development and peace;  
91  
92 b. Recommends regionally focused seminars that aim to advocate female empowerment and gender  
93 egalitarianism, which will consequently allow women to bring their skills and efforts towards building  
94 durable peace;  
95  
96 c. Invites Member States to be proactive in including women in decision-making processes, including  
97 discourse regarding the building of peace, so that they may voice their perspectives and specific  
98 concerns to the discussion;  
99  
100 4. *Encourages* Member States to increase cooperation between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and  
101 regional and sub-regional organizations for the provision of mandate-related information to the community in  
102 question adequately prior to the deployment of peace operations, in order to raise awareness, ensure safety, and  
103 foster cooperation;  
104

- 105 a. Suggests the establishment of information centres comprised of peacekeepers alongside members of  
106 the civil society to provide information regarding the mission's mandate, including (but not limited to)  
107 its duration, purpose, and rules;  
108
- 109 b. Recommends that SPMs and PKOs include a clear establishment of the rights of recipient  
110 communities, and the boundaries of assisting peacekeeper personnel, especially in situations of sexual  
111 abuse;  
112
- 113 c. Proposes the distribution of pamphlets elucidating upon the aforementioned information;  
114
- 115 d. Encourages the sustained maintenance of community-based workshops, in which teachers, local  
116 leaders, and relevant stakeholders can be invited to be both informed about the progress of the mission  
117 as well as having to the opportunity their voices;  
118

119 5. *Recommends* disciplined surveillance of peacekeepers' work by:  
120

- 121 a. Recommending the overseeing of peacekeepers' conduct in active and inactive SPMs and PKOs by  
122 organizing contingent visits to the centre of peacekeeping operations which will:  
123
- 124 i. Assemble a sexual assault prevention task force comprised of representatives from the  
125 recipient state, where each Member State sends peacekeepers and acts as advisors;  
126 ii. Reinforce the importance of implementing gender mainstreaming by way of specialized  
127 agents, educating civilians and peacekeepers on gender issues, female empowerment, and  
128 necessary contributions of women to peace;  
129 iii. Conduct routine community discussions and anonymous surveys, allowing civilians to voice  
130 their opinions publicly and privately;  
131
- 132 b. Encouraging intensive cooperation between civil society, regional bodies and Member States to ensure  
133 the greatest opportunities to enable our peacekeepers to maintain the rule of law;  
134

135 6. *Requests* that in regards to the mandate of SPMs, Member States should design specific programs that will  
136 assist the re-insertion of female veterans, through:  
137

- 138 a. Urges appropriate access to the second generation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration  
139 (DDR), focusing on the special needs of female veterans;  
140
- 141 b. Further urges to assist them with specific material and personal help under the form of reintegration  
142 packages, which would entail psychological, physical and special services;  
143
- 144 c. Additionally urges the building of civilians' acceptance towards former female soldiers, with such  
145 inclusive reconciliation being implemented through establishing peer networks and associations  
146 working within local communities;  
147
- 148 d. Finally urges that the rights of former female soldiers be voiced through communication campaigns,  
149 raising awareness and informing the local population of the aforementioned services;  
150

151 7. *Encourages* all Member States to work towards a results-oriented standardized resources plan, in compliance  
152 with the 2015 Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations on uniting strengths for peace,  
153 politics, partnership, and collaboration, in order to have an efficient reallocation of resources and to avoid  
154 budget loss:  
155

- 156 a. Suggests concerted reviews of previous missions, in order to tailor budgets accordingly and to pinpoint  
157 areas where funds have been lost and/or mismanaged, with the help of cooperation between the  
158 General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions, and the  
159 Secretariat;  
160

- b. Recommends such a plan as a performance measure chart for future Peace Operations.