General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

Committee Staff

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<th>Role</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Samantha Winn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Tobias Dietrich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Alliyah Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Lewis Morgan</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Donald Roth</td>
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Agenda

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

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

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>GA4/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>124 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 31 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA4/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>109 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 39 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/3</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>120 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 32 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/4</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/5</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>96 votes in favor, 32 votes against, 32 abstentions</td>
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<td>Resolution</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/6</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>93 votes in favor, 22 votes against, 45 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/7</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>126 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 25 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/8</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>80 votes in favor, 37 votes against, 43 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/9</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/10</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/11</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>130 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 25 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/12</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>121 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 24 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/13</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>132 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 21 abstentions</td>
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<td>GA4/RES/1/14</td>
<td>Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations</td>
<td>122 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 23 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 168 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions and the Future of UN Peacekeeping and Peace Operations.” In the first session on Monday morning, several groups formed around common ideas, interests, and regional affiliations. By Monday night, the Dais received a total of 24 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as equitable representation for women in peacekeeping, the potential uses of emerging technologies, regional cooperation, training for peacekeeping personnel, networking of national police forces, and revisions to funding structures. Substantive feedback was returned for all 24 working papers by Tuesday morning and delegates began negotiating in earnest to facilitate complex mergers with partners across other working groups.

On Wednesday morning, the Dais had approved 14 draft resolutions, 4 of which received amendments. The committee adopted all 14 as resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the reform of budget practices for UN peacekeeping operations, guidelines for accountability of human rights violations committed by peacekeepers, administrative review of the UN system framework, the protection of children in conflicted regions, the equitable inclusion of women in the peacekeeping process, targeted training and education for peacekeepers, potential uses for satellite and drone technology in peacekeeping operations, and regional cooperation for peacebuilding.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Bearing in mind the existing United Nations budgetary structure for peacekeeping as outlined by General Assembly resolution 55/235,

Affirming the duties of United Nations Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions to provide budgetary support for their missions,

Cognizant of the significant voluntary contributions from Member States to these Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions,

Emphasizing the importance of the goals outlined in General Assembly resolution 69/95 specifically relating to transparency, accountability, and inclusive representation,

Noting the Office of Internal Oversight Report of 2014 (39/308) as well as the Peacekeeping Procurement Audit of 2006 stating that nearly 40% of all peacekeeping contracts have been corrupted by misallocation of funds to inappropriate recipients not intended within the operations mandate,

Recognizing the General Assembly Fifth Committee and its dedicated work in United Nations budgeting,

Drawing attention to the out of date nature of the 2002 effective rate used in United Nations budgeting valuations of resources provided to United Nations Peacekeeping, specifically pertinent to existing Member State arrears and the effect this rate has on implementation of resources available to United Nations Peacekeeping Missions,

Further drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 66/340 on the funding of Special Political Missions including its recommendation for the formation of a support account,

Declaring the importance of adaptability of Special Political Missions and the inflexibility currently existing,

Noting with regret the lack of a separate Special Political Mission budget,

1. Calls upon the peacekeeping field offices and missions to collaborate with community and government leaders within their region in the drafting of the yearly mission budgets to better address current needs within the mission, community concerns, and more effective peacekeeping implementation;

2. Additionally calls upon the General Assembly Fifth Committee to create an individual budget for Special Political Missions (SPMs) to mirror the structure of peacekeeping operations (PKOs), inclusive of a support account to increase flexibility and improve crisis response times;

3. Renews its support of the Special Committee On Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to continue in its role of approving budgetary proposals;

4. Avidly recommends to the General Assembly Fifth Committee an increased focus upon proper use of fiscal resources by specific PKOs through the following authorization methods:

a. Appropriation of funds greater than 5% of the relevant sub-budget must undergo a double authorization method, subject to approval by the financial manager of the specific PKOs and SPMs, as well as approval from a regional United Nations financial supervisor from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), as appointed by the United Nations budgetary policies;
b. Authorizations will be recorded and stored at each United Nations operational base as well as in the existing United Nations Financial Database;

c. These authorization will in turn be referenced in end of year financial reporting;

5. **Further requests** each PKO and SPM to dedicate increased attention to the compilation and analysis of budgetary year end reports for the purpose of:

a. Reconciliation between actual expenditure and projected budget;

b. Isolation of inefficiency to be avoided in the following budgetary year;

c. Tracking trends in budgetary spending in greater detail;

d. Aiding in the creation of effective fund management techniques;

e. Acting as primary support to future funding requests;

6. **Additionally calls upon** the General Assembly Fifth Committee to continue with the established policy of transparency with regards to these financial reports;

7. **Strongly recommends** the recalculation of the effective rate used in PKOs and SPM budgeting by the General Assembly Fifth Committee for the purpose of more accurate valuation of assessment from member states every five years hence forth.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Acknowledging Chapter 1, Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls upon Member States to recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states,

Referencing Article 1 of the Charter which states that our organization shall “take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace.,”

Highlighting the need for a policy reform within the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) for Special Political Missions (SPMs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) specifically on accountability, efficiency, financial stability, transparency, and gender equality,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, "Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies which targets the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels," and its significance in regards to promoting comprehensive review and policy reform,

Further recalling SDG 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development specifically targeting policy coherence and coordination to strengthen the review of cooperation within Peace Operations."

Further recalling the role of SDG 5, "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls especially its target of ensur[ing] women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life" as it pertains to the review of policies on leadership positions and opportunities for participation in higher level roles in Peace Operations,

Recognizing the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section of the DPKO and its thematic advisory area on gender,

Further recognizing the existence of the High-level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations which was established by Secretary-General Ban-Ki-moon on 31 October 2014 and its role as the foremost mechanism on comprehensive review and policy reform through its external assessments on Peace Operations,

1. Requests that future PKOs fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States by utilizing cultural sensitivity training and implementing mandates only under the explicit authorization of the Member State in question through consultation with the Security Council;

2. Suggests that the Secretary-General reconvenes the High-level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create a comprehensive review specifically on the following subjects: accountability, efficiency, financial stability, transparency, and gender equality;

3. Reiterates and builds upon the recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations to create necessary policy reform by:

   a. Focusing on the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section of the DPKO to help review and promote gender equality and inclusion;

   b. Improving the review process specifically on oversight of peace operations by including Child and Women Protection Advisers in order to promote the general welfare and safety of individuals who interact with peacekeepers;
c. Collaborating with the international community and Human Rights Sections of PKOs on conducting educational workshops similar to the African Union-United Nations Joint Consultative Workshop on Human Rights to enhance transitional justice mechanisms in conflict areas to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies;

d. Instituting the framework of A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping to promote accountability, transparency, efficiency and financial stability by reviewing and improving upon consultation between General Assembly Fourth Committee, the DPKO, and the Department of Field Support;

4. Encourages the use of all aspects of frameworks outlined in the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change and the New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for United Nations Peacekeeping that have been proven to show improvement, to better facilitate the aforementioned policy reform within the DPKO and all peace operations.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Affirming the importance of coordination and communication between peacekeeping forces and local, national, and regional law enforcement agents, as displayed in programs such as the Department of Field Support (DFS), which better understand situations on the ground,

Observing that local, national, and regional peacekeepers and the Top Contributing Countries (TCCs) may lack the appropriate preparation and funds to subsidize efficient training programs for peacekeeping officers according to the Global Policy Forum,

Recognizing the limitations in funding, technology, and transparency, and that the General Assembly Fifth Committee maintains the responsibility for the approval of any financial and budgetary arrangements as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations in Article 17,

Deeply concerned by the lack of unity between developed and less-developed countries involved in missions, as outlined by the Brahimi Report of 2000,

Applauding the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) in a further attempt to integrate women into peacekeeping efforts where culturally acceptable,

Noting with satisfaction the United Nations Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU), which was established by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in 2005 to maintain a state of oversight and discipline of peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

Fully endorsing the distinction between Special Political Missions (SPMs) and PKOs in which SPMs are civilian missions that are deployed for a limited duration to support Member States, and PKOs are defined by the United Nations as impartial overseeing operations deployed into conflict-affected or post-conflict areas to provide security while assisting with the transition from conflict to institutional stability,

Recognizing that 96% of peacekeeping personnel come from the developing world, according to the United Nations Report outlining the top TTCs, and that such a structure is not sustainable for these states to subsidize peacekeeping,

Concerned by the inefficiency and the problems the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) has brought, such as repeated cases of sexual abuse, violence, and corruption, which directly affect the entire United Nations system as well the legitimacy of peacekeeping officers,

Guided by the goals and principles put forward in the Beijing Declaration of 1995,

Deeply concerned by the lack of accountability on the part of United Nations peacekeeping forces and the ensuing damage to the United Nations’ credibility and effectiveness,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which recognizes the important status that women play in peacekeeping,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), which stressed that dialogue with civil society groups established under United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanisms must be accessible to women and children while maintaining an emphasis on regional cooperation and understanding,
Deeply regretting the alarming prevalence and under-reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of power by United Nations peacekeeping forces and officials, according to Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),

Recognizing the DPKO Policy on Gender Equality in United Nations PKOs, which states that women and girls are the main targets of sexual based violence by combatants,

Emphasizing that instances of abuse and exploitation of civilians by United Nations personnel should be prevented at all times,

Noting that it can be difficult for male soldiers to gain trust of victims of SEA, especially when social and cultural differences separate them from these victims,

Deeply convinced that legal, economic, and cultural barriers to women’s equal participation in peacekeeping exist, and accepting that these barriers exist within Member States and the United Nations,

Fully endorsing the implementation of the United Nations Seven Point Action Plan by countries involved in post-conflict reconstruction, established by the General Assembly to allocate 15% of post-conflict funds to projects addressing the rights of women, advancing gender equality, and the empowerment of women,

Recalling the 2014 report “Why The United Nations Need More Female Peacekeepers,” which states that women make up a mere 3% of United Nations peacekeeping military operations and 10% of United Nations peacekeeping policing operations, and that furthering the presence of women in peacekeeping operations would make the women and children affected in peacekeeping operations feel more comfortable while also decreasing the amount of peacekeeper violence directed towards such parties,

Noting with satisfaction Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), which addressed the issue of sexual assault in peacekeeping operations and pertaining investigations,

Recognizing that operations such as the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) have shown that female peacekeepers are able to overcome cultural differences and establish contacts with local populations far easier than their male colleagues,

1. Confirms the necessity of working closely with local and national, official and nongovernmental peacekeeping operations directly involved, through information sharing and coordinated action between high ranking officers, so as to have a better understanding of the peacekeeping mission at hand and how to act accordingly;

2. Calls upon the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee to revisit the budget in order to allocate more funds toward reimbursing Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs);

3. Confirms that PKOs and SPMs can only be effective by multilateral collaboration between Member States and that the best way to do so is to expand means of communication and to ensure that all Member States have adequate access to technology by:
   a. Incorporating NGOs such as STEP (Solving The E-waste Problem);
   b. Reusing electronic devices, so communication between peacekeeping missions and officers can be greatly increased with little to no cost, as seen in missions enacted in West Africa;

4. Requests able Member States to collaborate together to contribute personnel, equipment, and other forms of aid to enhance the efficiency and quality of PKOs and SPMs;

5. Urges the implementation of dialogues like the Women Peace Committees implemented in Kyrgyzstan, a network of female activists who use diplomacy, dialogue and mediation to engage women in peacebuilding and
reconstruction, and to further education and involvement of local civilian women in the reconstruction and peace processes;

6. **Recommends** further training be provided to peacekeeping police forces in Member States and Observer States, such as general orientation of the objective of the mission, ethics in the mission, human rights standards, the culture of the specific Member State, humanitarian law, among others, in order to build the capacity to enforce the rule of law and defend human rights;

7. **Encourages** all willing and able Member States to establish National Action Plans (NAP) to implement the recommendations of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and encourage more women to participate in peacekeeping missions, following the examples of the policies currently implemented by 57 Member States which will include:

a. The development and implementation of national anti-discrimination laws and gender equality laws;

b. The implementation of programs to encourage more women in their country to enlist in military and peacekeeping forces;

c. The proposal of more female nominees to key positions related to military forces in peacekeeping operations such as head of mission and leading police commissioners;

d. The establishment of an independent committee to monitor and review this implementation process;

e. The assistance of all Member States with established national action plans in helping other Member States implement their own national action plans;

8. **Suggests** the reform of the training in the selection processes in PKOs and SPMs by establishing more training centers worldwide and incorporating both military training and cultural sensitivity training;

9. **Proposes** that United Nations deployments send more female military and police peacekeepers in areas where their presence will improve the security of female civilians, based on consultations with the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security;

10. **Calls for** the strengthening of mission mechanisms for receiving complaints and tracking follow-up actions and investigations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) for all involved United Nations personnel, including uniformed, civilian, and volunteer;

11. **Endorses** initiatives in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to assess the exploitation of children and any other forms of abuse committed against them that are in direct violation of human rights;

12. **Urges** the Secretary-General to consider these initiatives when proposing reforms regarding mechanisms of peacekeeping operations, by ensuring that any SEA reports regarding minors must be shared with UNICEF and child protection officers;

13. **Calls for** the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) to:

a. Establish an in-depth, five-year study into legal, economic, and social barriers to women’s participation in peacekeeping within Member States;

b. Investigate such hindrances to participation in military and police forces, upon consent of Member States involved;

c. Address possible institutional barriers within the DPKO;
d. Observe Member States from which female peacekeepers come, and analyze how they encouraged their participation;

14. Requests that the UNRISD produce a set of recommendations to alleviate or circumvent these barriers based on their findings, and invites the UNRISD to share their findings and recommendations with the General Assembly Plenary;

15. Calls for the examination of the effects of local PKO military bases on surrounding communities, particularly incidents of sexual abuse, exploitation of women and children, and disruption of local economy;

16. Requests that all peacekeeping missions respect the needs of women and young girls in global areas where women’s security is most at risk, through measures:

   a. Addressing the special requirements of women in refugee camps, particularly in nations with high rates of sexual abuse;

   b. Prosecuting crimes of sexual violence committed during conflict, administered through the TCC;

   c. Protecting confidentiality of reports of all SEA cases for the safety and privacy of victims and witnesses;

17. Recommends that the DPKO, in connection with UN-Women Regional Offices, hold discussions with focus groups of local women, that include equal distribution of women from diverse social classes in conflict prior to the mandate of peacekeeping missions, in order to address the needs of female civilians in the mandates of all peacekeeping operations;

18. Requests that UN-Women Regional Offices deliver annual reports, using information gathered by the Secretary-General’s Database on Violence against Women, to address the areas where female peacekeepers are most needed;

19. Strongly encourages regional cooperation for the long-term improvement of women’s status in conflict areas, so that female civilians can actively collaborate with the peacekeeping forces by:

   a. Cooperating with UN-Women in order to specify key conflict or post-conflict areas that require the highest degree of professional support for civilian women;

   b. Implementing educational programs through NGOs such as Women’s Education for Advancement and Empowerment focusing on areas UN-Women recommended, such as, but not limited to:

      i. Continued efforts to guarantee elementary numeric, linguistic, and health education;

      ii. Practical and vocational training aiming for economic empowerment;

      iii. Education on basic human rights and self-defense;

20. Calls upon peacekeeping missions as a whole to increase the scope of women's influence in peacekeeping missions by 2025 to increase women peacekeepers in military operation by 7% and increase women peacekeepers in police operations by 20% by encouraging women peacekeepers to take part in field missions, in a manner that takes into consideration the cultural and religious beliefs regarding gender roles of host Member States;

21. Urges for the violations mentioned in Security Council resolution 2272 (2015) to include all aspects of human rights violations and pushes for corrective measures to be taken against such guilty parties in a manner that encompasses OIOS to work with Member States to hold peacekeepers accountable for their violations;

22. Recognizes the need for increased communication between developed and lesser developed Member States to increase reaction time for the securing of peace and security of all regions;
23. *Emphasizes* the importance for domestic and regional aid for Member States hosting PKOs and SPMs while endorsing the development and implementation of shared materials and resources from contributing Member States.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Reaffirming Chapter 6, Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations on addressing specific settlement of disputes that allows the “Security Council to investigate emerging disputes, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the disputes or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,”

Acknowledging the standards set for all United Nations employees by the United Nations Code of Conduct and General Assembly Resolution 2006 (XIX) (1965), which establishes the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), to uphold efficiency, accountability, and integrity,

Noting that female peacekeepers have directly contributed to improved reporting of instances of violence against women and to a corresponding decrease in the actual number of instances of such violence noted in the study carried out by United Nations Dispatch based on a case study of an all women’s peacekeeping force in Liberia,

Noting the undeniable benefits of timely response by peacekeepers in order to reduce corruption and ensure mission success overseen by United Nations forces,

Concerned with the integrity of United Nations peacekeeping forces and the broad mandates implemented to ensure the welfare and protection of civilians as requested by General Assembly resolution 70/92,

Acknowledging the increasing need for healthcare resources following the aftermath of abuse against civilians in peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs),

Reaffirming the suggestions for funding and the need to consolidate and better organize the administrative organizations within peacekeeping operations and noting special attention to the lack of women peacekeepers and the prevalence of sexual violence in PKOs and SPMs, as recommended in the Brahimi Report to consolidate monetary resources in PKOs and SPMs,

Reaffirming the importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), “Women, peace and security,” to protect not only women’s physical states, but also their mental and social well-being, and the need to build upon the Zeidi Report’s handling and accountability of sexual violence cases in all United Nations Member States and United Nations operations,

Recognizing the role United Nations PKOs can play in stabilizing conflict by solidifying governmental control and maintaining territorial sovereignty as outlined in the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and the transition of oversight for the Multinational Force for Central Africa (FOMAC) from the Council for Peace and Security to MINUSCA in 2013,

Considering Article 4 of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs Strategic Plan for 2016 to 2019, which points that political solutions are key to preventing or resolving violent conflict and ensuring sustainable solutions,

Applauding the success of Pakistan’s use of military tribunals to prosecute perpetrators of sexual violence of peacekeepers stationed in Haiti following the 2011 earthquake,

Noting the preference of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to first investigate crimes of sexual abuse domestically before entering into the jurisdiction of the ICC,
Recalling the Women’s Empowerment Principles, which underpin the necessity to improve the inclusion of women in leadership positions and ground forces, alongside research conducted by Human Rights Watch highlights that the presence of women aids in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and peace negotiations, creates safer environments for female civilians, and encourages the protection of women’s rights.

Noting the additional support needed in areas of PKOs and SPMs made by the 2015 Report of an Independent Review on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by International Peacekeeping Forces in the Central African Republic,

Appalled by the staggering numbers reported by Save the Children of over 6,600 children in Liberia and the over 24,500 infants in Cambodia fathered by the Blue Helmets and over 11,769 cases of rape just in the Congo in 2014,

1. Calls upon the Security Council and the United Nations Secretariat to be more engaged in the early stage of disputes to ensure that appropriate mediation and prevention efforts are in place to prevent expansion of the disputes by:
   a. Inviting the Secretary-General to work in close consultation with the regional groups such as the African Union, Arab League, Pacific Regional Forum, and European Union to craft early warning initiatives in preventing emerging disputes;
   b. Taking into account the urgency to revitalize Regional Ad Hoc Working Groups of Security Council on conflict prevention and resolution;
   c. Reinforcing the deployment of peace and development advisors of the United Nations country team for the prevention of incipient crises;

2. Urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Policy and Training Division (PET) to establish its own separate and specific comprehensive code of conduct for the entire DPKO that upholds the current United Nations Code of Conduct by:
   a. Directing attention to the importance of prevention in the establishment of a pacifistic solution to conflict;
   b. Promoting the sovereignty of each Member State and the fundamental right of self-determination embodied in the Charter;
   c. Strengthening international law by respecting prohibition on the use of force;

3. Implores peacekeepers and peacekeeping organizations, both local and international, to uphold United Nations standards and hold their own peacekeepers accountable in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA);

4. Suggests the creation of an ad-hoc advisory committee to conduct research on the efficiency, sustainability, and effectiveness of PKOs and SPMs on a regional basis and make that research available to the General Assembly Fourth Committee;

5. Requests Human Rights Watch to hold a yearly civilian census to monitor complaints and implement domestic and international punishment procedures for perpetrators;

6. Urges nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), especially those in the local areas of PKOs and SPMs to provide survivors of physical and mental harm with the necessary material and mental health services;

7. Requests the allocation of $50 million through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) in advance of the Security Council’s PKOs as recommended in the Brahimi Report by:
   a. Urging the creation of a reserve of emergency funds to go to newly established PKOs and SPMs;
b. Emphasizing the need for the creation of a reserve of material resources and administrative personnel, especially to regions of heavy conflict, alongside donations of humanitarian supplies within the first six to twelve weeks of the conflict;

c. Encouraging Member States to allocate a percentage of their yearly funds already donated to the United Nations to be specifically donated to the DPKO;

d. Urging the donation of resources needed for medical, physical, and psychological assistance to survivors of emergency situations, markedly, cases of sexual violence;

e. Encouraging member states to support PKOs and SPMs through:

   i. Monetary donations;
   ii. Experienced and exemplary troops for training;
   iii. Material and administrative resources recognized by the Annual Committee to Address the Changing Scope of Peacekeeping as being necessary to appropriately respond and resolve conflict internationally;

8. Encourages the Member States to develop national action plans according to the Brahimi Report, as well as the Principles and the Guidelines of the Peacekeeping Operations to further increase the political will by:

a. Supporting the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Department of Political Affairs to increase credibility, transparency and overall effectiveness of the electoral process within Member States;

b. Calling upon the increased involvement of women within both policy decision making and various political institutions;

c. Encouraging the work of Member States to set up participatory institutions and structures to increase dialogue amongst various groups within the Member States;

d. Emphasizing the need for the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and the Inter-Agency/Interdepartmental Framework which improved the interdepartmental contacts to plan long- and short-term conflict prevention strategies by inviting Member States to offer political and financial support;

9. Recommends the expansion of the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security by the Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality in locations of PKOs and SPMs by:

a. Noting that, although, the taskforce includes representatives from over 20 different departments of the United Nations, there are still dozens that are not included;

b. Requesting at least 30% of the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security be made up of female employees trained by the PET;

c. Inviting local NGOs to work alongside the PET in assisting in the sensitivity training of peacekeepers, DPKO employees, and local military and police forces;

10. Recommends that the Security Council consults regional groups within the United Nations to identify regionally based international peacekeeping and peacemaking forces operating in areas of conflict, such as FOMAC and the Regional Task Force of the African Union on the Lord’s Resistance Army, and attempts to achieve cooperation between local and United Nations peacekeeping operations by:

a. Requesting specific, relevant information about developing military situations and critical threats to civilian populations from local strategic oversight bodies;
b. Providing advisory resources and oversight to regional forces upon request by regional forces;

c. Establishing reciprocal information and best-practice sharing between the oversight bodies of the
   United Nations and regional peacekeeping forces;

d. Endorsing the deployment of expert United Nations peacekeeping forces involved in the training of
   peacekeepers to nations repeatedly entangled in civil conflict, with the purpose of recruiting natives as
   permanent peacekeeping forces;

11. **Further recommends** the creation of regional task forces to increase cooperation between regional forces and
    foreign peacekeepers in order to establish safe images and strong relationships between civilians and
    peacekeeping forces;

12. **Urges** Member States to prosecute perpetrators of sexual crimes and physical and mental abuse of civilians in
    PKO and SPM zones in their military courts;

13. **Encourages** the implementation of independent sexual assault investigation panels in all United Nations
    peacekeeping mandates, modeled after an existing panel in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated
    Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) by:

   a. Proposing that when registering a complaint, the PET representatives or the Conduct and Discipline
      Unit (CDU) officers transmit it directly to those panels, which will decide if it can be the object of a
      lawsuit;

   b. Emphasizing proper training of military forces on codes of conduct to ensure that prosecutors do not
      become perpetrators themselves, holding military leaders accountable for actions of soldiers under
      their command, with the consequence of being tried in domestic military courts;

14. **Urges** Member States, especially those major monetary contributors to PKOs and, SPMs and development
    institutions like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, to establish scholarship programs allocated
    to local NGOs and schools, especially in countries that contribute the most troops (TCCs), such as India,
    Pakistan, and Bangladesh, in order to provide female locals with monetary and educational incentives to join
    peacekeeping operations by:

   a. Requesting local NGOs to present at primary, secondary, and higher educational institutions;

   b. Urging the gradual integration of women by setting up a minimum goal of a 5% increase of female
      personnel from each Member State to contribute to the PKO and SPM workforce within the first two
      years of new and already established PKOs and SPMs;

   c. Further recommending that all Members States strengthen their diplomatic and economic relationships
      with other member states and the aforementioned development institutions;

15. **Requests** the appointment of a representatives from the PET to be permanently stationed in all DPKO field
    offices for the duration of the peacekeeping operation by:

   a. Expressing the need for the PET representative to answer all cases of sexual violence complaints
      against bodily integrity where cultural norms prevent male peacekeepers from assisting in cases of
      sexual violence against women;

   b. Calling upon the PET representatives to hold monthly trainings of UN personnel and peacekeepers,
      namely, speaking with female locals about reporting and assistance services;

   c. Instructing the PET representative to hold monthly meetings to address civilian complaints and
      recommendations, noting special attention to issues of sexual violence and bodily harm against
      women;
16. *Requests* that the Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict be implemented in current peacekeeping mandates in order to enforce the Conduct and Discipline Units (CDUs) of PKOs and SPMs by:

a. Advising that the DPKO issue a comprehensive report on CDU missions and personnel of all PKOs and SPMs;

b. Recommending that CDU officers promptly report incidences of sexual assault to the PET and local and international NGOs to ensure that cases are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted by the home states and are condemned by the international community;

c. Requesting surveys to be conducted once a year by local and international NGOs on the female personnel’s experience during PKOs and SPMs in order to react appropriately handle gender biases and sexual harassment cases;

d. Instructing local NGOs and the DPKO to allocate funds and resources for the survivors of sexual violence and the children that are a result of the assaults.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Recognizing the importance of diplomatic measures in the prevention of conflicts in accordance with Security Council resolution 2171 (2014),

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) to establish stronger cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations in peacbuilding initiatives,

Recalling the United Nations Secretary-General’s report on overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, which states that strong and effective partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations has been a central objective for special political missions (SPMs) for the past decade,

Confident in the mandate of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), which is to review peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

Bearing in mind the work of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research Peacekeeping Training Programme (UNITAR-PTP), which highlights in their mission statement the establishment of peacekeeping training and educational programs that enhance the comprehension and proficiencies of individuals, groups, and institutions,

Noting with approval the current work of the Peace and Stability Operations, Training and Education Workshops (PSOTEW) emphasizing the importance of identifying and implementing peace and stabilization training and education best practices,

Observing Security Council resolution 2086 (2012), which emphasizes the importance of proper peacekeeper training and the need for the availability of specialized training for peacekeepers in order to meet the regional requirements of peacekeeping missions,

Acknowledging the fact that three-fourths of peacekeepers originate from developing countries and that not all Member States can contribute in a comparable manner to PKOs and SPMs,

1. Affirms that combative PKOs and SPMs are a last resort in the prevention and resolution of conflict and crisis situations;

2. Establishes an ad hoc committee that reports to and advises the General Assembly Fourth Committee, C-34, and the Security Council in order to:
   a. Incorporate regional representation for better implementation for PKOs and SPMs;
   b. Assess particular needs of the considered regions that would be housing these missions financially and otherwise;
   c. Be supported by the afore mentioned committees in the implementation and review of the committee and partnership with the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operation;

3. Recommends that the seats within this ad hoc committee are allocated equally among United Nations designated regions paying special attentions to small island developing states;
4. **Invites** Member States within designated regions to vote upon the representative of their region will serve a five year term under the supervision of C-34;

5. **Supports** more effective training for peacekeepers according to the recommendations made by the ad hoc committee, in order to better prepare them for the particular needs of the interventions, tailoring to specific regions and situations in collaboration with UNITAR-PTP;

6. **Emphasizes** the importance of proper training by establishing region specific workshops housed in the areas in which the missions will take place, in order to ensure the effectiveness of each peacekeepers assignment in conjunction with PSOTEW;

7. **Recognizes** the necessity of fully utilizing experts within their specialties to properly train peacekeepers on the incorporation of niche capacities according to the needs of any regions, such as but not limited to:
   a. Explosive ordinance disposal units;
   b. Nuclear, biological, and chemical protection capability;

8. **Encourages** Member States to further their participation in PKOs and SPMs by any available means to them, disregarding demographic, financial and geographic size, such as:
   a. Financial contributions;
   b. Military personnel;
   c. Logistic personnel;
   d. Material resources such as first aid, transportation vehicles, food, clothing, water, and other primary needs.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Acknowledging the Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations on the pacific settlement of disputes and its declaration that “the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements other peaceful means of their own choice,”

Further acknowledging the importance of preserving national sovereignty in accordance with Article 2, Clause 7 of the Charter, which states that “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter,”

Regretting the 1,803 peacekeepers that have died while on duty since 2000,

Deeply convinced that an increase in surveillance of peacekeeping activities will lead to a more accountable and transparent peacekeeping force,

Recognizing the benefits of satellite-based technology information gathering and sharing for the socio-economic development of conflict states and regions,

Further recognizing the benefits of satellite-based technologies in ensuring transparency and accountability relating to peacekeeping and special political missions (SPMs),

Noting the contribution of satellite-based technology to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 of sustainable cities and communities as a means of promoting sustainable peace and development within a region or state,

Recognizing with pleasure existing cooperation with the United Nations to make Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) and SPMs more efficient,

Recalling the need to address SDG 9 on “building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation” and the necessity to include this goal within PKOs through the advancement of sustainable technology,

Further recalling the need to address SDG 17 on “revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development” through the formation of coalitions between inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), regional cooperation, as well as all relevant Member States and their involvement in Peacekeeping Operations,

Promoting the cooperation between countries that use outer space and the adherence to space regulations set forth by United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA),

Realizing that peacekeeping operations often face a lack of energy resources,

Further realizing the need for funding and collaboration on the usage of unmanned unarmed drone technology and long distance communication,
Acknowledging the necessity for other committees such as the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to include SPMs and PKOs in discussion,

Taking into account the Performance Peacekeeping report which states that “Missions frequently lack a wide range of the very capabilities now considered by most militaries, law enforcement agencies and international organizations to be minimally necessary to operate effectively,”

Appreciating the efforts of the United Nations Information Centers to provide data in regards to the comprehensive review of PKOs and SPMs,

Acknowledging the New Horizon initiative established in 2014 by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and its work with United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Services (DFS) and recognizing the importance of review and reporting of these bodies to all Member States,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the New Horizon initiative with their periodic in-depth reporting, serving as a cornerstone of Member State partnership agenda,

Referencing the work done by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and the drafting of the 1974 BRS agreement on the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, where it specifies that “signals distributed on territories carry short excerpts of the program carried by the emitted signal, consisting of reports of current events, but only to the extent justified by the informative purpose of such excerpts;”

Emphasizing the importance of promoting technological development and information sharing through cooperation and coordination with the DPKO, United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), and the DFS,

1. Proposes the use of satellite technology in the surveillance of PKOs and surrounding territories through utilization of existing satellites and the formation of satellite data receiving stations made possible by:
   a. The creation of multilateral coalitions between the United Nations COPUOS, IGOs such as but not limited to the European Space Agency (ESA) and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), the regional governments and interested Member States, keeping in mind national sovereignty;
   b. The provision of training workshops to affected Member States and surrounding and interested territories on the proper collection and comprehension of the satellite data received hosted by the different organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to develop a curriculum for peacekeepers at United Nations University (UNU) regarding the usage of satellite and drone technologies for defensive peacekeeping operations;
   c. Funding from budgetary allocations by the United Nations as well as financial support received from interested organizations such as ESA, European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT), ITU, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in order to improve the monitoring of conflict zones and terrorist attack sites with collaboration of host countries, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations such as INTELSAT;

2. Requests that the DPKO works with United Nations organizations, such as the UNOOSA, as well as other NGOs within a state/region to utilize satellite-based data and information to:
   a. Monitor the activity of grounded peacekeeping troops within a state or region;
   b. Accumulate data and analyze the dynamics of a conflict zone to develop comprehensive and efficient stratagems before sending in peacekeepers;
c. Promote sustainable socio-economic development in a conflicted region/state through information-sharing databases such as United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as well as increased funding for national space programs that can monitor maritime traffic and mitigate natural disasters through:

   i. Endorsing the use of technology donated by developed nations as to not put financial strain on developing nations and also to give more nations the opportunity to utilize such technology;

   ii. Cooperating with the Security Council in regards to funding technology advancement to maintain and build peacekeeping through the African, Caribbean and Pacific Science and Technology Program in order to put emphasis on promoting innovation and to more effectively achieve sustainable development goals;

   d. Monitor conflict zones and terrorists attack sites with collaboration of host countries NGOs and IGOs such as INTELSAT;

3. Recommends that satellite-based data gathering technologies be promoted by the DPKO in conflicted states and regions in order to reduce violence and poverty through socio-economic development and encourages Member States to utilize defense-oriented technology during PKOs in order to protect the safety and sovereignty of conflicted states and their populations within conflicted regions;

4. Calls upon Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to further provide wide scale transparency and accountability regarding the activities of their peacekeepers through:

   a. An annual summit by the C-34 from all participating Member States specifically on utilizing satellite-based technologies, including communications systems and non-weaponized drones;

   b. The involvement of the United Nations Information Centre into further peacekeeping operations;

5. Suggests the initiative to donate larger budgetary amounts by willing and able developed nations for the advancement of technology within peacekeeping activities;

6. Encourages cooperation and open dialogue with the Security Council to further:

   a. Increase efficiency in funding peacekeeping and supporting peacekeeping missions collaborating with the General Assembly Fifth Committee;

   b. Improve technology to detect and neutralize improvised explosive devices in territories that require peacekeeping operations;

   c. Recommend the addition of a fifth pillar in the Global Field Support Strategy that would include a communication framework;

   d. Strengthen the cooperation between these bodies, the DPKO and the DFS to ensure the evaluation and review of peacekeeping missions to ensure transparency and effective use of peacekeeping personnel;

7. Highly recommends the United Nations and its PKOs to open dialogue with regional, non-United Nations peacekeeping forces when utilizing new and advanced technology, so that their regional concerns may be taken into consideration when specific forms of technology may present potential harm by:

   a. Creating panel discussions with commanding officers of peacekeeping forces and other military or political figures in a particular region, such as the African Union International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA);

   b. Reporting the concerns over technology as discovered by these panels to the General Assembly Fourth Committee for information collection purposes in order to aid future missions;
c. Establishing a 21st Century Technology Adoption Panel modeled similarly to the “Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping,” to give yearly recommendations in the form of regionally focused reports to the Security Council that evaluate the use of both emergent and formerly utilized technology and how this technology may impact PKOs, in terms of both the benefits and detriments to specific regions, and also concerns of practical implementation of new technology;

d. Encouraging the Secretary General to utilize its office of the Special Rapporteur for Democratic and Equitable International Order to operate and oversee the aforementioned expert panels in a timely and efficient manner so as not to impede the process of PKOs and to distribute the panel’s reports to the Security Council and General Assembly Fourth Committee;

8. Requests use of non-weaponized drone technology, whereas the use of drones will be:

a. To inspect conflict zones which will ensure peacekeeper safety as it places them away from harm;

b. Operating strictly for intelligence based purposes within the jurisdiction of the peacekeeping operation itself;

9. Encourages Member States to cooperate with the DPKO, the CSTD, and the DFS in terms of:

a. Co-developing technologies to facilitate the communication, information sharing and information gathering between peacekeepers as well as with endangered civilians;

b. Sharing communication and information systems as well as information gathering tools already being used by national militaries with the United Nations for peacekeeping purposes;

10. Declares that no peacekeeping missions should be without alternative energy sources, especially in those countries where energy is scarce;

11. Encourages NGOs such as the World Energy Council to provide basic electrical and gas needs to the PKO if not adequately provided by the host country and further recommends interested United Nations Member States to also aid in the supply of adequate energy resources if necessary.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Endorsing the principles anchored in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Chapter I, Article I and its commitment to improve collective measures in peacekeeping and peace operations,

Reiterating Chapter VIII of the Charter and its commitment and respect to the principles of political independence, sovereign equality, and territorial integrity of all states in conducting all peacekeeping activities, as outlined in Security Council resolution 2185 (2014),

Recognizing with pleasure the multilateral cooperation of Member States with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS), who facilitate Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),

Acknowledging the collective contribution of regional organizations and recognizing their primary responsibility for the maintaining of international peace and security as stated in Security Council resolutions 2167 (2014) and 2086 (2016),

Further recalling the importance of peacebuilding activities in both PKOs and special political missions (SPMs) as stated in General Assembly resolution 60/180,

Supporting General Assembly resolutions 69/95 (2014) and 70/92 (2015) on the Comprehensive Review of Special Political Missions regarding the enhanced exchange of information within the United Nations as well as between the United Nations, Member States, and regional organizations,

Encouraged by the Report of the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in United Nations peacekeeping, stating that technology and communication must be further developed in all peacekeeping missions,

Recognizing the difficulties of integrating modern technology in former PKOs and SPMs and taking note of the high importance of having information accessibility in order to deploy successful missions and operations,

Recognizing further the benefits outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/195 of satellite-based technology for information gathering and sharing towards the socio-economic development of states and regions who are vulnerable to conflict,

Noting further the need for greater cultural sensitivity and gender equality in the Civil Affairs Handbook, as well as within the DPKO itself,

Recalling the ideals held by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action regarding the empowerment and inclusion of women within peacekeeping and the peacebuilding process,

Welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recommendation to foster peaceful, just, and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence and the Target 5 of Goal 5 for the eradication of gender discrimination and provision of equal opportunities for leadership,

Alarmed by widespread allegations and evidence of sexual assault and rape by peacekeepers in current United Nations peacekeeping mandates, as noted by Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),
Drawing attention to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which highlights the importance of women’s role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction,

Realizing that the issues of women’s rights are critical to the contribution towards the progression of gender equality in peacekeeping and peace operations,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1889 (2009) and 1820 (2008), which call for the safeguarding of women and children during peacekeeping and peace operations,

Keeping in mind General Assembly resolution 49/37 which requests the Secretary-General to develop training materials and a wide range of measures that can assist Member States in taking responsibility for contributing culturally-sensitive, highly-trained peacekeeping officers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/266 which stresses the importance of providing materials, training, and increased financial support in PKOs,

Further recalling the Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005, which notes the importance of linguistic diversity and its fundamental relation to cultural diversity as well as the important role of eliminating communication barriers in peace missions,

Recalling the differences in training standards according to the Brahimi Report and the need for training centers in the regional and international community for standards,

Noting with concern the difficulties in effectively prosecuting United Nations peacekeepers and other officials serving in peacekeeping mandates for crimes committed within the DPKO,

Fully aware of the need to reform the peacekeeping mandate as noted in General Assembly resolution 64/633, the New Horizon Initiative report, which states that it takes six months to start peacekeeping operations in order to promote efficient tasks which help save innocent civilian lives,

Aware of the Secretary-General report No Exit Without Strategy and the importance of the inclusion of detailed exit-strategies in mandates,

Deeply concerned with the lack of robust mandates that do not reflect the reality of SPMs and PKOs, as expressed in Security Council resolution 2100 (2013),

Reminding Member States that the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations Report indicates the importance of political mandates of peacekeeping operations in the role of international peace,

Recognizing the significance of institutional change, pre-given State consent regarding the deployment of Peacekeeping Troops (PKT) as emphasized in the Capstone Doctrine,

1. **Recognizes** the further effort to improve transparency and joint-usage of data collection, gathered during PKOs, while ensuring that any information collected is the property of the United Nations alone and this data:
   a. Has to be protected and stored by the United Nations Field Information Services Section (FIS);
   b. Will be managed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
   c. Will be analyzed and utilized solely for the use of peace missions including PKOs and SPMs;

2. **Welcomes** national and regional initiatives through Member States’ peacebuilding funds which will invest in technologies and provide resources to be used in PKOs, SPMs, and peacebuilding operations;
3. **Encourages** cooperation of the DPKO and the DFS with regional organizations and Member States in the following ways:

   a. Collaboration on the co-development, as well as the sharing of technologies and technical devices which emphasize on communication;

   b. Exchange of data and information in regard to current PKOs and SPMs through annual meetings as well as through the use of equipment in order to improve our knowledge and our efficiency;

   c. Data collected within the framework of this resolution falls under the category of sensitive, classified or highly classified data and it will remain protected and will only be used with regard to respective PKOs and SPMs;

   d. To support greater collaboration between United Nations peacekeeping and already existing regional peacekeeping forces like the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to better facilitate the exchange of information and universalization of standards for peacekeeping everywhere, especially in terms of human rights and development education;

   e. To foster mutually beneficial and cordial relationships between peacekeepers and residents in mission areas through the extension of rotational cycles of personnel and materiel, resulting in more stable operations;

4. **Urges** the committee to consider an increased deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in order to facilitate surveillance and aid troops on the ground while limiting the role of said systems strictly to the gathering of information;

5. **Advocates** further clarification on national rules and regulations restricting the United Nations from operating UAV’s during peacekeeping missions;

6. **Appreciates** non-invasive advanced connected technologies such as geo-locating and satellites that are able to monitor the vitals and the position of United Nations troops in conflicted areas to be used by reinforcement troops and emergency personnel with programs such as handheld digital reporting devices for:

   a. The prospect of these connected advanced technologies requires a collective fund and collaboration across the international boundaries;

   b. The United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) will work closely with Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to govern the transparency of the information by these technologies;

   c. Discussion of the creation of an international framework to govern the use of satellite derived information for peacekeeping;

7. **Calls upon** the DPKO to update their Civil Affairs Handbook to include culture and gender-sensitive practices, to be applied through:

   a. Workshops and training camps operated and developed by the DPKO and DFS;

   b. Active peacekeeping operations, carried out by the DFS;

8. **Suggesting** that the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) includes cultural-sensitivity in their annual session;

9. **Emphasizes** a partnership among the DPKO, UN-Women and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase endeavors to facilitate educational institutions for women in younger generation to focus on programs and activities which enhance their abilities of peacebuilding and
diplomacy, so as to increase the number of female peacekeepers, in peacekeeping operations by increasing their viability as candidates through:

a. Recommending a joint panel between the DPKO and UN-Women with NGOs to draft specific reports on the role of women in peacekeeping;

b. Building institutions that encourage women to take courses relating to bridging the gap between ethnicity and religion;

c. Providing efficient simulation training of peacekeepers to ameliorate their understanding of public diplomacy, and conflict negotiation;

d. Offering various safety and risk management training for peacekeepers to ensure the well-being of peacekeepers in their daily duties in conflict zones;

10. Encourages further assistance during the psychological recovery of victims of sexual assault or gender discrimination through local support groups that are culturally adapt to be:

a. Available through the PKO on location partnering with the local law enforcement to see through the prosecution of perpetrators;

b. Reviewed by the DPKO in order to follow through with previous cases via a one year follow up, to enact accountability on the part of the DPKO pertaining to the individual’s recovery as well as holding the DPKO accountable;

11. Calls upon Member States to expand current national punitive frameworks to apply to contributing peace mission personnel, with the same standards to apply for military and civilian personnel in misconduct situations to be enforced by the United Nations Conduct and Discipline Unit for greater effectiveness and oversight capabilities in order to more effectively address breaches of Conduct Code involving sexual assault;

12. Encourages investigation into potential misconduct and the creation of sexual assault investigation panels, comprised of experts from local, regional, and international levels to be established within all United Nations peacekeeping mandates that would:

a. Submit a report by the investigator under the DPKO to be sent to the Security Council to recommend corrective actions to be taken against the offender;

b. Be modeled after an existing sexual assault panel in existence within United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA);

13. Encourages continued use of regional and national training centers for the enhancement of standards through programs under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as well as regional initiatives such as the Training Enhancement of the International Security Forces Training School (EIFORCES) to:

a. Assess, address, counter and offer aid, should occurrences of sexual assault and gender discrimination arise in PKO areas that involve United Nations peacekeepers;

b. Create minimum levels for regional and international peacekeeping standards;

14. Calls upon the Secretary-General and the Security Council to proactively employ the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to investigate potential misconduct in PKOs and SPMs by including OIOS staff within mission deployment;

15. Encourages the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) to work with NGOs such as the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security, and civil society organizations approved by the United Nations Non-
Governmental Liaison Service to utilize the unique ability of SPMs to educate on human rights’ violations such as female genital mutilation and other persistent cultural-based abuses of those rights;

16. Invites a review of all active United Nations SPM budgets and reallocate staff and resources based on the viability and necessity of each mission which has completed its mandated tasks;

17. Highlights the need for Administering Powers and the affected populations to allow the presence of Special Political Missions and peacebuilding efforts within NSGTs;

18. Requests that the DPA and the DPKO Policy, Evaluation and Training Division cooperate to develop better educational programmes and standards for the implementation of more effective rule of law and state-building mechanisms, for both pre- and post-conflict situations, that the peacebuilding process is so reliant upon;

19. Implores the DPKO to collaborate with the Red Cross to develop more stringent and comprehensive standards for the description and evaluation of unstable environments;

20. Encourages reform to current Security Council mandates through an analytic metric, the Qualified Quadrant Mission Analysis (Q2MA), that will classify mandates based on political and military interaction for the inclusion of conditional clauses in Security Council mandates for any shift of the missions between quadrants for:

   a. The ability to adapt to new circumstances with an already existing detailed plan how to react with to changes in an appropriate way;

   b. Classifications of conditional clauses to use in means of efficiency to ensure time effective practices;

   c. Ways to ensure extensive political efforts do not lead to the creation of a new mandate;

   d. The Y-axis of the quadrant system will show military interaction and X-Axis will show political interaction;

   e. The movement towards X means higher political interaction and movement towards Y will mean higher military interaction;

21. Recommends that the Secretary-General establishes an additional High-level Panel on the United Nations Peace Operations, as the original was crucial in concluding that peacekeeping operations must be properly resourced and equipped, and will:

   a. Operate under clear, legitimate and achievable mandates;

   b. Convene semi-annually for a period of ten years to issue a report to the Secretary-General;

   c. Continue the legacy of the original and expand upon its recommendations;

22. Strongly supports the international community to create an effective coordination between the DFS and DPKO through information communication technologies (ICTS) by creating the sub-office called the Distribution of Accountability Reformation Reserves of Moderation and Assessment (DARRMA) by:

   a. Reviewing the accountability mechanisms as stated previously;

   b. Reforming the DPKO in means of efficiency and classification of SPMs in order to assure that each post conflict zone be handled sufficiently;

   c. Moderating with the insight of the non-governmental organization of Amnesty International to enhance transparency within peacekeeping operations and the DPKO;
d. Assessing PKO and SPMs through mandatory tri-annual reports to the Secretary-General, regional blocs that hold the peacekeepers, and the UNCAC;

e. Reserving peacekeeping military personnel in order to increase United Nations peacekeeping forces supplied by the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) for the deployment of peacekeepers in cases that call for a rapid response, as determined by consent, which may be given by any member of the United Nations in possession of at least non-member observer status, creating a stand-by platoon to implement peacekeeping operations as quickly as possible;

23. Emphasizes the dire need for the implementation of more robust mandates with a clear political framework to guide parties in conflict and ensure proper updating and regional assessment for peacekeepers in order to:

a. Include direction within mandates to train peacekeeping personnel, especially police and non-military personnel, in the local laws and governance of the region or regions of deployment, so that they are better able to respect and support the existing authorities and frameworks with the interest security sector reform of promoting national ownership of the peace process;

b. Establish mechanisms that promote the fair trial by relevant local authorities of individual peacekeepers who have broken or disrespected the laws or customs of the region within which they are operating, as approved by regional authorities recognized as legitimate by the United Nations, for active-duty peacekeepers within active operations;

c. Recommend the logistical support of local authorities to ensure human rights and post conflict peacebuilding measures through the implementation of an assistance brigade which will:


ii. Adhere to Member States’ requests regardless of observing and non-observing powers in order to ensure Member States’ sovereignty;

iii. Aid in ensuring unilateral relations within Member States;

iv. Be funded by Member States as stated in earlier resolutions as well as in Article 17 of the Charter;

24. Recommends the further utilization of the United Nations Peacekeeping Training Manual, and implement regional experts in language and cultural training to be consulted through the training under the manual, which includes language training in PKOs and SPMs as well as cultural sensitivity training;

25. Reconfirms policies and practices of cooperation that can provide mutual benefit to all those involved, as well as those that ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the national ownership of peace and security of member states;

26. Calls for specificity in the development of mandates by C-34 and the Security Council, respectively, for both SPMs and PKOs in establishing and confirming distinctions between situations calling for pacific settlement and situations requiring potential PKOs;

27. Reiterates that for each PKO mandate, the objective, timeframe, and necessary funding have to be explicitly stated in order to ensure the transparency of the mission;

28. Reaffirms the need for communication between states and PKOs, which could commence in the form of semi-annual assessments of the mission in order to continue the mission if proven successful, or otherwise cease the presence of PKOs in the states where it was unsuccessful;

29. Affirms that peacekeeping and peace operations should be aligned with the principles of consent of the main parties to the conflicts involved in operations;
325  30. *Renews* its appeal to the General Assembly by not interfering in internal affairs of a Member State but rather
326 centralizing the attention of PKOs on providing aid as an effective consultation and support system.
327
328  31. *Encourages* the DPKO to cooperate with recipient Member States of PKOs to ensure that the eventual
329 distribution of peacekeepers respects the sovereignty of a Member State by requiring authorization from the
330 host country of deployment schemes for multilateral protection forces.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Keeping in mind the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, Pointing out that current conflicts with 16 peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and 11 special political missions (SPMs) require unique and targeted responses from the international community,

Invoking the Report of the Independent High-level Panel on Peace Operations which recognizes the importance of modern peace operations embodying a “broader strategy in support of a political process,” and that urgency is imperative for conflict prevention,

Bearing in mind the international community lacked capacity to act and prevent genocide in Srebrenica as mentioned in a report by the Secretary-General, whereas Security Council resolution 2211 (2015) for the Democratic Republic of Congo emphasizes the success of a multi-faceted collaborative effort of Member States,

Guided by the priority of continual review of peacekeeping within the current United Nations system,

Referring to duties encompassing the recommendations made in report the Secretary-General’s report 70/95, which states “[t]he Deputy Secretary-General responsible for peace and security would oversee and manage the change structures and be accountable to deliver on said results”,

Noting with concern that the SPMs’ funding is currently managed through the General Assembly budget as opposed to independently like it is the case for the PKOs,

Acknowledging the responsibilities of both the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General to manage the United Nations Secretariat,

Reemphasizing the importance of a multi-faceted approach in initial PKOs and SPMs highlighting the need for cooperation between the Security Council, non-state actors, civil society, and military personnel,

Reiterating the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations toward mandates that “deploy sufficient peacekeeping forces quickly” with “specialist capabilities” emphasizing that expectations and capability must converge,

Reaffirming the ability of the Security Council to deploy peacekeeping forces in times of crisis and at the request of the sovereign Member States in order to uphold Chapter VII of the Charter,

Bearing in mind the necessity for PKOs to evolve emerging challenges of both humanitarian and conflict situations,

Reiterating the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), the global political initiative to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity in an effort to promote international peace,

Aware of the importance of immediate action with regard to global crises and the use of armed personnel in order to prevent the spread of violence,

1. Recommends that the administration of SPMs be managed through a realigned Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) by:
a. Operating under the name of “Department of Peace Operations” (DPO);

b. Allowing the joint administration of SPMs and PKOs and therefore enabling the United Nations to streamline information between the two peace mechanisms in order to formulate more situation-specific, political responses to complex crises around the world;

2. *Asks* that the current funding of SPMs, managed as part of the budget of the General Assembly, be reallocated from the General Assembly’s budget to the independently managed budget of the DPKO;

3. *Calls* for the creation of an additional Deputy Secretary-General position within the United Nations Secretariat responsible for all peace and security matters, as follows:

a. Calling the new position Deputy Secretary-General of Peacekeeping and Security while:

   i. Defining the new Deputy Secretary-General by “Peacekeeping and Security;”

   ii. Maintaining the current Deputy Secretary-General’s position;

   iii. Identifying organizations and United Nations bodies that work with both Deputy Secretaries-General;

b. Fulfilling the responsibilities of the new Deputy Secretary-General, which include assisting and supporting the Secretary-General in the ways specifically detailed in General Assembly resolution 52/12B in addition to:

   i. Upholding the delegation of duties from the Secretary-General to the Deputy Secretary-General within the current framework of the Secretariat;

   ii. Reviewing the current capabilities of the Secretariat and of the newly created Deputy Secretary-General of Peacekeeping and Security;

   iii. Recommending that the DKPO, United Nations Department of Safety and Security, United Nations Peace Building Support Office, Children and Armed Conflict, Sexual Violence in Conflict, Special Representatives of the Secretary General, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs become a primary focus in newly allocated responsibilities of the Deputy Secretary General of Peacekeeping and Security and insure their cooperation;

4. *Recommends* the establishment of permanent Quick Reaction Units (QRUs), within the United Nations, consisting of readily deployable, on an interim basis, peacekeepers to bolster recognized state and regional authorities in order to help stabilize escalating conflict zones and protect civilians:

   a. The QRUs may be deployed at the discretion of the Security Council by a vote, when necessary, and by invitation from affected Member States to reaffirm territorial sovereignty to be approved by the Security Council;

   b. Based upon the approval of the Security Council QRUs will be composed of armed forces units, provided for a length of six months at a time by Member States, that are able to quickly react to critical incidents, on an interim basis, until the presence of the specialized and mandate-focused peacekeeping forces are deployed;

   c. In case of deployment the QRU will operate in place of local armed and governmental forces until local entities are better prepared to handle the conflict, and a yearly report will be submitted to the Security Council by the head of the QRU;

   d. Fostering a short transition period wherein both the QRUs and regular peacekeeping troops would cooperate to ensure a smooth transition of operations;

5. *Strongly urges* Member States allocate soldiers and resources to the QRUs, recognizing the authority of the Security Council to take command of and deploy the QRUs and recognizing the role of non-state actors through
the initial phases of organization and planning to allow for a multi-perspective approach to missions and operations.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which established that one of the purposes and principles of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and considering that the international community has a responsibility to mitigate conflict through peaceful mediation and negotiation between belligerent countries,

Recalling Article 44 of the Charter, which highlights the necessity of cooperation between developed and developing nations involved in peacekeeping operations by the consultation between the United Nations and Member States contributing troops to operations,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 66/209 which expresses the necessity to promote efficiency and accountability within all bodies of the United Nations while upholding the essential right of state sovereignty through non-interference as highlighted by Article 2 of the Charter and General Assembly resolution 36/103,

Acknowledging the necessity for both regional and international cooperation in maintaining international peace and security, as outlined by Security Council resolution 2167 (2014),

Recognizing the unique responsibility of each Member State to train its personnel and acknowledging the role and mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Peacekeeping Training Programme, which implements a variety of voluntary peace and security training programs,

Reiterating the protocols of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Brahimi Report, especially Section F, which emphasizes the necessity to reform, improve, and establish more specific and clear peacekeeping mandates,

Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 61/276, requesting that financial aspects are considered fully in the implementation of peacekeeping mandates, through voluntary contributions from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Fund for Peace Around the Globe, Member States, and United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund,

Alarmed by the continued misconduct of personnel within peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs), especially in regards to sexual exploitation and abuse as mentioned in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and reaffirming its commitment that it violates the fundamental principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking into account the Report of the Secretary-General and the Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations alongside the Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), stating the necessity for continual review and improvement of United Nations peacekeeping,

1. **Encourages** the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to elaborate and strengthen International Training Standards for Peacekeeping Personnel by including issues like:

   a. The use of new technologies such as aerial support and communication technology in order to ensure successful use of high-level technology when peacekeepers are deployed;

   b. Cultural sensitivity preparation alongside logistical and communication training in order to ensure the effective implementation of the goals of the mission, proper behavior, and integration into host state;
c. Behavioral expectations as outlined in Ten Rules: Code of Personal Conduct, as established by the Conduct and Discipline Unit, to mitigate human rights abuses and respect international law;

d. Protection of women, children, and vulnerable communities in conflict and post-conflict societies, particularly in regards to sexual assault and exploitation as outlined by the Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians, with assistance and suggestions provided by the Office of the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs;

e. Specialized training to protect women involved in PKOs, ensuring self-defense and understanding of cultural differences in regards to hegemonic cultures, including:

   i. A development center for men and women that will focus on education, training in administration and diplomacy roles;

   ii. Programs addressing disparities that are present within the education system pertaining to special issues that affect women;

   iii. Specialized trainers for the education from the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI);

f. Special training of high-level peacekeeping personnel in order to explain leadership roles and expectations and conflict mitigation;

g. Focusing on mitigating and approaching situations of human rights abuses and ensuring the continued reporting of the actions of peacekeeping troops to the DPKO;

h. Providing suggestions to national authorities on a framework for the prosecution of peacekeeping personnel that violate human rights or commit crimes such as sexual exploitation and abuse;

2. **Recommends** that Members States abide by international peacekeeping training standards for the recruitment and training of local personnel during PKOs;

3. **Further recommends** the DPKO cooperates with the UNITAR regarding the establishment of these standards in order to better facilitate knowledge of peacekeeping;

4. **Recommends** the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the DPKO work in conjunction with UNITAR Personnel to provide representatives from Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) with specialized training methods on diplomacy and logistics so that this specialized training may be implemented in regional training centers with the intent to involve states with especially developed technology and logistical diplomacy and peacekeeping aspects in the facilitation of training in order to ensure uniform training framework to all TCCs;

5. **Encourages** Member States to establish and strengthen, with the assistance and guidance of the United Nations and within their regional organizations, training bases that facilitate training of peacekeeping personnel and improve the capacity of actors within their own region, using the framework of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center as a model, and additionally improve peacekeeping training by:

   a. Encouraging Member States that have preexisting peacekeeping training bases or similar institutions to share their best practices within their regional organizations;

   b. Including a department for women in each peacekeeping training base that will focus on education, training in administrative and peacekeeping roles, and overall prepare women for more employment opportunities;

   c. Funding these by contributions from regional organizations, United Nations bodies, and NGOs such as the Fund for Peace Around the Globe and the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund;

6. **Invites** all Member States to cooperate bilaterally and multilaterally in North-South and South-South cooperation regarding the training of peacekeeping personnel as well as the use of peacekeeping training centers
by:

a. Inviting Member States to facilitate joint training programs with troops from different countries and regions in order to promote regional cooperation as well as the sharing of knowledge and technology regarding the fields of diplomacy and police;

b. Sharing information on best practices, through the Accountability Board, within Member States’ own training programs;

7. Furthermore encourages North-South cooperation with the funding and maintenance of these bases;

8. Encourages regional actors to contribute to the maintenance of these training bases through regional and international cooperation;

9. Implores developed Member States to provide financial, technical, and logistical assistance for developing states for the operation and maintenance of these bases;

10. Calls for stronger and closer cooperation within regional organizations in sharing information with the DPKO in order to ensure proper and comprehensive implementation of missions through:

   a. The improvement of the existing database system, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), by analysis of regular reports and data;

   b. Regional arrangements that can not only support United Nations peacekeeping by enhancing the common ability of their Member States to contribute to peacekeeping operations, but also by delivering regional assistance such as necessary transportation;

11. Strongly suggests the implementation of an Accountability Board within the DPKO which will have the task of ensuring that the International Training Standards are being met within the implementation of missions and the pre-deployment training of personnel while respecting state sovereignty;

12. Endorses the DPKO consider the organization of annual summits within regional peacekeeping training centers in order to continuously review and discuss the success of the international peacekeeping training framework;

13. Recommends that the staffing of the DPKO and the Department of Field Support better reflect equal representation of contributing states;

14. Reaffirms the necessity of continued annual review and improvement of United Nations peacekeeping and the need for Member States involved in PKOs to continue to support the mission of United Nations peacekeeping through continued dialogue and international cooperation and increased voluntary contributions by Member States.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Mindful of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specifically its dedication to ensuring the fundamental human rights and the dignity and worth of the individual,

Deeply concerned with the lack of infrastructure involved in the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse cases, victim relief and support in peacekeeping operations as mentioned in the United Nations Responses to the Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Report,

Recognizing that misbehavior by peacekeeping forces tarnishes the reputation of the whole United Nations organization and goes even as far as reducing funds given to peace operations,

Alarmed by the confirmed cases of sexual assault on both male and female Haitian citizens in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in 2011,

Deeply disturbed by the continuous allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations peacekeepers, particularly with recent allegations in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), and MINUSTAH missions, where 75% of all allegations in 2014 were concentrated,

Recalling the precedent set by the Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo in the International Criminal Court (ICC), which considered rape and sexual abuse to be crimes against humanity under the jurisdiction of the ICC,

Reaffirming the existing commitment to treatment of sexual assault victims under the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign,

Recalling the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women,

Fully believing in the current efforts taken by the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) outlined in the United Nations peacekeeping Fact Sheet on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse,

Recognizing the efforts that the United Nations has already put forth regarding the incorporation of women into peacekeeping operations,

Commending the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and their efforts to gain a more functional humanitarian system in regards to sexual health in areas of conflict,

Appreciating the importance of increased participation of women in peacekeeping and their vital role in empathizing with survivors of gender based violence,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasizes that women should involve themselves as fundamental actors in peacekeeping operations and protection against sexual violence,

Noting with concern that only 3% of United Nations peacekeepers are women, as reported by United Nations peacekeeping in 2014,

Believing that, by incentivizing the role of the peacekeepers, it will increase motivation from both men and women to participate in peacekeeping efforts,
Recognizing the current efforts based on the 2012 UN-Women and United Nations-wide Inter-Agency Task Team Report on United Nations Gender Architecture in Post-Conflict Countries that takes into consideration the effect of masculinity of foreign cultures on the populations of host cultures when deploying male peacekeepers,

Bearing in mind Rule 28 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Security Council, which allows the Security Council to appoint special rapporteurs for a specified question,

Recalling clauses one to three of the Mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), which encourages the use of Women Safety Advisors and Child Safety Advisors as an essential component of the oversight of PKO missions,

Noting with satisfaction the Women Protection Advisors mandated by the Security Council in 2009,

Acknowledging the decision of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in their report 2016/4, which calls for the elimination of all forms of violence against women as an essential means to peace and stability,

Welcoming the Secretary-General’s 2016 report to the General Assembly on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse,

Deeply conscious of the traditional hegemonic masculinity prevalent in the conflation of military masculinities with exploitation,

Having considered the observations on PKOs by Jane Holl Lute, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, which focused on economically disadvantaged areas that view prostitution as a desperate and valid course of action,

Recognizing the need to assess the proper distribution of aid to post-conflict zones, as well as a strategy to help enforce the self-sustainability of these areas following the retirement of peacekeeping operations,

Observing Security Council resolution 1674 (2006), which states that peacekeeping forces should always defend human rights and uphold the rule of law,

Emphasizing the importance of solidifying the relationship between Member States and peacekeeping troops to ensure the success of culturally-sensitive training approaches,

Regretting the lack of previous work done in order to ensure increased sensitivity in dealing with younger populations such as children and adolescents,

Convinced that the protection of children from warfare is a vital aspect in the success of peacekeeping operations, as previously declared by Security Council resolution 2143 (2014),

Noting with approval the efforts of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), which has previously trained 2300 police officers from 29 Member States,

Referring to Security Council resolution 2446 (2015) which included an in-depth external review of the United Nations Police Departments, peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and strengthening the overall United Nations system regarding PKOs,

Expressing the importance of establishing and monitoring legal procedures and producing availability of reconciliation services for the victims of sexual violence, whilst recognizing the crucial requirement of a sensitive approach,

1. Recommends the Promoting Opportunities for Women’s Equal Representation and Safety (POWERS) initiative which will:
a. Promote the inclusion of volunteer non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which focus on gender-related issues aimed at forward progress and challenging the stereotypes and biases that have kept the numbers of women small and their roles limited in SPMs and PKOs in order to:

i. Advise on opportunities on the integration of women;
ii. Decrease the language barrier between the parties involved;
iii. React more effectively to developing crises;
iv. Better educate the peacekeepers concerning the situation in the conflicted state;
v. Better and deeper interpret the sexual abuse problem in each conflict area;
vi. Reduce the gender-based misconceptions related to relationship between peacekeepers and the local populations;

b. Establishes a broad goal for a push toward 8% of United Nations peacekeeping personnel being women deployed by 2035, and intends to improve incentives to recruit more women peacekeepers, including:

i. Training modules provided by the United Nations peacekeeping programs;
ii. A pay increase for peacekeepers, in order to not only increase participation, but also to increase accountability and work ethic, supported by volunteered Member State donations;
iii. A 20% increase in vacation time for each peacekeeper deployed by the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);

2. Advocates uniformity across the United Nations peacekeeper training programs, including conduct special, gender-responsive trainings for all-women peacekeeper units to tackle sexual violence and to further understand and implement their mandate into the existing administering power, and to reduce the margin of error through the same rules being supported among all peacekeepers, such as:

a. Mandatory training courses on gender mainstreaming for civilian staff;

b. Education on the utilization of modern technologies to launch courses online, so long as the Member State can facilitate this option;

c. Standardized training for peacekeepers in order to prevent acts of sexual and gender-based violence;

d. An ethics training course that educates future peacekeepers on what forms of conduct are considered appropriate and inappropriate;

e. Knowledge on child protection in conflict-ridden zones;

f. Acquiring the ability to recognize acts of sexual misconduct and exploitation in peacekeeping operations, and knowing what measures to implement when such an event occurs;

3. Encourages an expansion of sexual assault victim recovery infrastructure, such as anonymous hotlines and counselling services already under operation, to be of greater support to the victims of these crimes;

4. Further invites the United Nations to expand efforts, such as the UN-Women initiative in India, to train both female and male peacekeeping officers in order to have more gender-responsive peacekeeping through training programs, including culturally-sensitive approaches with the following focuses in order to ensure peacekeepers are ready for responsible deployment:

a. Intelligence-gathering to identify potential risks and vulnerabilities of the local population;

b. Knowledge of child protection and care practices in the community being dealt with;
c. Scenario-based models with videos, photos and other personal accounts of women involved in sexual violence in other to sensitize the troops and prepare them for the expectations of their behavior while in service;

5. Further requests the Department of Peacekeeping Affairs (DPA) to provide training for conflict-related sexual violence that involves local community organizations in order to ensure geographically-sensitive peacekeeping by involving more civilian women in peacekeeping operations by extending proper training to ensure the quality of peace operations, allowing for more gender-balanced community participation;

6. Emphasizes the importance of solidifying the relationship between Member States and peacekeeping troops to ensure the success of culturally-sensitive training approaches;

7. Endorses continuing efforts to prevent children from suffering the horrors of warfare by maintaining support for the “Children, not Soldiers” campaign;

8. Designates that PKO’s culturally-sensitive training should be done in conjunction with child rights advocacy NGOs such as Save the Children and Refugees International in order to ensure that member states that are deploying these troops are sensitized to dealing with and working with younger populations in their host countries reprimanded within the United Nations system;

9. Suggests all peacekeeping personnel, including both existing and newly recruited peacekeepers, to be required to undertake a set of psychological examinations before being deployed along with follow-up screenings every five years to ensure the protection of both peacekeepers and civilians;

10. Reaffirms its belief that the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations should be strictly enforced, which establishes immunity does not extend to actions outside of official functions;

11. Recommends the current efforts based on the 2012 report on United Nations Gender Architecture in Post-Conflict Countries take into consideration the effect of masculinity of foreign cultures on the populations of host cultures when deploying male peacekeepers;

12. Designates that PKO’s culturally-sensitive training should be done in conjunction with child rights advocacy NGOs such as Save the Children and Refugees International in order to ensure that member states that are deploying these troops are reprimanded within the United Nations system;

13. Encourages the deployment of all-female Formed Police Units, when culturally appropriate for both the providing and assisted Member States, following the example of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL);

14. Calls upon the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to collaborate with the DPKO to provide services to children affected by sexual assaults such as but not limited to:
   a. Testing for sexually-transmitted diseases;
   b. Psychological services;
   c. Sexual education;

15. Encourages the establishment of restrictions to interactions with peacekeepers and women and children to strictly verbal communication pertaining to health, safety, peace, and security matters, as to avoid any situation which may become conducive to crimes such as but not limited to rape, human trafficking and abuse;

16. Takes note of members of the Geneva Conventions and other United Nations Member States’ increase in involvement to monetarily contribute to organizations like the ICRC to provide opportunities for volunteers, resources, and other organizational expenditures;
17. **Recommends** the expansion of the Monitoring and Reporting (MRM) mechanism established by the Security Council to not only track sexual assault violations with children, but women as well;

18. **Directs** the Human Rights Council to monitor and report on the conduct of United Nations peacekeeping troops and to report any allegations of violence or sexual abuse to the Security Council and the DPKO;

19. **Calls on** the DPKO to address such situations immediately by suspending any peacekeeping troops with specific allegations against their conduct and cooperating with all further investigations by the Security Council;

20. **Further calls upon** the DPKO to appoint Child Safety Advisors and Women Safety Advisors to every PKO currently operating and all future PKOs;

21. **Recommends** that the DPKO together with the Security Council works to resolve cases of sexual violence by:

   a. Appointing a special rapporteur to compile and report on the circumstances surrounding the allegation with the goal of establishing the seriousness and extent of sexual abuse and any circumstances contributing to violent or abusive behaviors toward women or children within the peacekeeping mission from which the allegation arose;

   b. Directing the DPKO to remedy any aspects of that mission’s operation that the special rapporteur deems to be both under the control of the DPKO and a contributing factor in sexual abuse or gender-based violence;

22. **Suggests** pre-appointment background checks on United Nations peacekeepers with the following goals:

   a. Background checks will be conducted by the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO);

   b. Background checks will consist of political, religious, origin, educational, employment, and criminal history;

   c. The background check will be known as a “Applying Peacekeeping Officers Check” (APKO Check);

   d. The background check will be publically available and fully transparent to all Member States;

   e. The background check must be submitted with the application and will be considered before further consideration of the Officer Application;

   f. Political, religious, and origin information will be used exclusively to minimize cultural misunderstanding between United Nations troops and local populations by assigning peacekeeping staff to areas with similar cultural expectations and tolerances to those of their country of origin;

23. **Invites** the creation of programs and services to victims of violence and sexual assault, supported by the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, such as but not limited to:

   a. Psychological counseling;

   b. Legal services;

   c. Health care;

   d. Building the capacity of local services providers to respond promptly and effectively;

24. **Suggests** the establishment of Mobile Community Courts (MCCs) in situations where national criminal courts are not readily available to serve as temporary, case-by-case judicial mechanisms, which are designed to ensure
the accountability of peacekeepers and find justice for the victims of sexual assault and other related crimes under the following guidelines:

a. Consisting of a panel composed of the following:
   i. Two appointees designated via the joint agreement of both the Member State of the victim and the State of the peacekeeper accused of misconduct;
   ii. One appointee selected by the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO;

b. Requiring all appointees to be decided upon within a period of two-months, with a possible one-month extension following the approval of the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO;

c. Requesting the Under-Secretary-General for the DPKO to provide a representative for host countries lacking the capacity to provide a suitable agent within the granted decision period;

d. Given multiple peacekeepers accused of misconduct, forming a single MCC with representatives decided upon as previously determined, with the following additions:
   i. Using the same representatives but ensuring independent rulings for each peacekeeper;
   ii. Recognizing the redundancy of appointing multiple commissions for a single Member State;

e. Requiring, as a precondition for the commission, that Member States must relax any measures of impunity to ensure fair and judicious implementation of commission decisions;

f. Recommending the collaboration of all involved Member States with MCCs to assess individual cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as any necessary judgments, sanctions, and appropriate action that may follow from such cases;

g. In the event where a Member State fails to correspond with the elaborated procedure within a six-month period, an assumption of unwillingness or inaction will be assumed, and the case may be rendered admissible for jurisdiction of the ICC;

25. Calling upon the MCCs to provide further services as appropriate to the needs of Member States, through functions such as, but not limited to:

a. Services designed to increase cooperation and communication with NGOs and other relevant organizations;

b. Workshops to educate victims on basic human rights and opportunities for justice within the MCC structure and any other relevant organizations;

26. Calls for an addition to the current CDU efforts in the form of an extensive self-defense and self-confidence training program aimed around women and children, to be called the United Women Self Confi-defense program, which will be an addition to, and under the full mandate of the CDU, including:

a. Commissioning a report on the needs of women and children geographical areas surrounding proposed peacekeeping missions, to be compiled by the CSW and the UNICEF;

b. Educating women and children of the roles and responsibilities of troops operating in their local area and informing them of proper contact and reporting procedures in case they either require the assistance of peacekeeping staff or encounter a problem that should be reported to the oversight body of the PKO;

c. Discouraging stigma toward victims of violence and sexual abuse and to encourage accountability for United Nations and local peacekeeping forces.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Chapters VI and VIII, which discuss the pacific settlement of disputes and regional arrangements of which peacekeeping and special political mission should be utilized,

Reaffirming the United Nation’s adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which have an important role in establishing and maintaining long-term peace, security, and equality,

Recognizing the importance of sovereignty of Member States, especially in the deployment of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs) and believing that even in times of crisis it must be the highest good for all UN offices,

Fully believing that PKOs and SPMs are crucial to preserve international peace and security, and that Member States have a duty to provide assistance and facilities to the Security Council to accomplish this goal,

Recognizing all the efforts being made and the successes gained by SPMs in establishing legal frameworks to legitimize local government, in protecting civilians, in attempting to reduce the risk of violence renewal and in protecting human rights,

Fully aware of the benefits of utilizing security sector reform activities within PKOs, as noted within Security Council resolution 2151 (2014), especially to ensure security after a peacekeeping operation withdraws,

Noting with concern that the majority of SPMs are funded by the regular United Nations budget and are very underfunded,

Further noting that there is a need for their continued development as stated within General Assembly resolution 70/92 on the comprehensive review of SPMs,

Deeply concerned with findings of large-scale fraudulent spending within peacekeeping mandates, endangering the successful realization of these mandates,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/340, which recommends separating funding between PKOs and SPMs to assist in the achievement of mandates,

Recognizing the importance of providing standardized education and training to all peacekeepers, as noted in the Brahimi Report, with special consideration to peacekeepers from least developed countries and small island developing countries (SIDS), before they are deployed in PKOs and SPMs,

Alarmed by the lack of involvement of women in PKOs and SPMs as stated within Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

Acknowledging the Inter-Agency Standing Committee which was formed in response to General Assembly resolution 46/182 and its status as the foremost mechanism in regards to inter-agency coordination,

Encouraged by the utilization of female peacekeepers in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) especially in regards to the Child Protection Advisors in that mission,
Commends all Member States at the Leaders’ Summit on Peacekeeping for contributing unprecedented amounts of financial, technical and logistical resources to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) which will assist in the achievement of peacekeeping mandates,

Recognizing the need for greater dissemination of information on conflicts and insurgent groups to countries through early warning systems for conflict prevention and mitigation as stated within Security Council resolution 2171 (2014),

Encouraged by the successful debut application of unarmed, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in PKOs particularly in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),

Emphasizing the need for south-south and triangular cooperation, as stated within General Assembly resolution 69/239, especially in regards to building capacity of developing countries militaries in order to better communicate and promote the safety of peacekeepers and civilians through the sharing of best practices of technological advances,

Noting with gratitude previous contributions made by developed Member States to African countries, especially those with whom they share a mutual security related friendship, such as Mali, Côte d’Ivoire, and Libya in national defense,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2180 (2014) and General Assembly resolution 61/110 regarding the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), which would be beneficial for utilization by PKOs especially for complex crises that can occur because of natural disasters, such as the humanitarian response, within the MINUSTAH PKO, to the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti and the remnants of war such as landmines,

Further referencing General Assembly resolution 70/95 and its call for human inclusion into the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations,

Further recognizing Security Council resolution 616 (2004) and Security Council resolution 2211 (2015) especially the need for transitional justice activities be incorporated within the peace process in order to prevent the relapse of conflict and ensure Member State sovereignty and autonomy,

Reminding the Member States of the recent debates and allegations involving MINUSCA and other peacekeeping operations, as well as the difficulties of investigating and prosecuting peacekeeping crimes, recognized in Security Council resolution 2272 (2016),

Recalling the recommendation by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) in its 2006 Group of Experts’ report, that a new special court be established by resolution of the Security Council under Chapter VII, to exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed within the peacekeeping context if the troop-contributing country is unable or unwilling to investigate or prosecute the crime,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2167 (2014) and the great successes achieved through the close cooperation of the United Nations with regional political organizations especially in their joined peacekeeping efforts, Security Council resolution 2185 (2014) and its emphasis on the sovereignty of Member States and the importance of national authorities,

Notes the important work of the DPKO, United Nations Department of Political Affairs, Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund in the review and reform of PKOs and SPMs for the pacific settlement of disputes,

1. Recommends that modern SPMs look beyond military intervention strategies to the totality of the situation, including the economic state and humanitarian situation of the post-conflict nations and the Sustainable Development Goals, such as access to renewable energy and clean water, should be incorporated into the successful execution of PKOs and SPMs;
2. Urges the Security Council to include the internationally recognized government in the process of developing the mandate for future PKOs and SPMs and to remain neutral and non-partisan with regards to the domestic political situation in the host country;

3. Introduces the system of Qualified Mission Analysis to promote the flexibility of PKOs and SPMs by:

   a. Ranking every PKO and SPM in the level of political instability and military interactions and dividing them into four sub categories that include “observing assistance” (low level of political instability and military conflict), “interim administration” (high political instability without corresponding military conflict), “direct participation in hostilities and conflicts” (describing military conflict without a high level of underlying political instability) and “peaceful intervention” (high level of political instability and military conflict);

   b. Observing assistance requires small number of United Nations officials providing humanitarian assistance and observing the situation to stay alert, interim administration requires high levels of diplomatic assistance for example in the form of a special envoy fostering mediation, DPH requires high presence of United Nations military and security personal and peaceful intervention requires high presence of United Nations staff such as peacekeeping forces and United Nations police for disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration;

   c. Ensuring high ranking officials within the deployed PKO or SPM are to rank and analyze the situation regarding the level of political instability and military conflict;

4. Calls upon the Security Council to adopt clear mandates with the help of the proposed Qualified Mission Analysis that are not susceptible to multiple interpretations by:

   a. Developing the mandate to reflect potential operational shifts in the security and political situations, including the level of intensity of armed conflicts and political stability that will modify the number of troops deployed and operational resources necessary and specifying whether and under which circumstances preemptive and offensive action such as the use of force by peacekeepers, as in the mandate of MONUSCO, can be taken, confining preemptive actions to cases where immediate danger for the lives or bodies of civilians is to be expected;

   b. Calibrating PKOs and SPMs to the specific situations by establishing Mandate Observers under the DPKO who will compile reports that detail potential political and security risks for United Nations peacekeepers and civilian personnel;

   c. Consulting Member States, local decisional institutions and regional partners in the specific region of the PKO or SPM when judged as appropriate and that these instances may be trusted with highly sensitive information;

   d. Hiring mandate observers to reevaluate PKOs and SPMs every 6 months to a year or as needed by the affected country;

5. Further calls upon the Security Council to ensure peacebuilding measures such as security sector reform, specifically border management and security, be integrated within all mandates for PKOs so as to build capacity for the rule of law and security of post-conflict Member States and ensure an exit strategy for PKOs;

6. Suggests Member States to enhance cooperation with United Nations entities on developing and improving early warning systems and measures in conflict areas in order to strengthen focus on conflict prevention by:

   a. Promoting regional communities to work with the United Nations Department of Public Information (UN DPI) on implementing already existing regional programs, such as the Central African Early Warning Programme;
b. Collaborating with the Security Council on increasing partnerships with local observers on installing early warning systems on multiple levels;

c. Improving regional cooperation and information exchanges between PKOs for training and to adapt best practices through the Security Council and UN DPI;

d. Incorporating more political mediation strategies through consultation with UN DPI;

e. Preventing power vacuums by overlapping long-term mandates through consultation with Security Council and UN DPI;

f. Providing education on multiple levels in collaboration with United Nations Children’s Fund;

g. Promoting proliferation control through consultation with the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons;

7. Urges the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee to separate the budget and funding, while keeping the criterion, methodology, and mechanisms for funding the same, between PKOs and SPMs so as to allow for the better, equal and greater allocation of funds and the better achievement of all mandates;

8. Recommends to the General Assembly Fifth Committee to increase the amount in the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund to $200 million and the contingency fund will be increased from 0.75-1% of the mandate’s budget;

9. Further suggests willing and able developed Member States work with developing countries militaries in utilizing new or upcoming military technologies such as trial phases for small groups of peacekeepers of UAV capabilities and body cameras to increase safety and address accountability of all PKOs, their peacekeepers and for the protection of all civilians;

10. Establishes a forum of legal experts discussing the use of UAVs for reconnaissance purposes in PKOs by:

a. Meeting 11 – 15 July 2016;

b. Issuing a report on the legal framework necessary in order to use UAVs in PKOs;

c. Reporting to the General Assembly Fourth Committee as well as the Security Council;

d. Issuing a suggestion regarding the limits of the usage of UAVs in PKOs;

e. Consisting of 40 legal experts stemming from all continents and covering as many cultural groups as possible;

11. Suggests that the Security Council state in the mandate given to a PKO, whether the use of UAVs are authorized;

12. Strongly urges Member States to supply PKOs with up-to-date two-way mobile communication devices in order to improve their response time and the cooperation between operative sub organs;

13. Further suggests that PKOs and SPMs supply leaders of local communities with a means of communication in order to:

a. Enable community members directly communicate with the headquarters of the PKOs and SPMs;

b. Enable victims of crimes committed by officers of the United Nations to report those crimes;

c. Promote cooperation on political, social and military issues;
14. Further urges the expansion of UN-SPIDER to incorporate an increased focus on urban geography, political geography and social media “UPS” technology to provide a framework of information sharing for PKOs that can include human aspects that a satellite cannot measure, particularly taking into account:

   a. Urban and rural geography to further understand infrastructural challenges in times of conflict and assist in the detection of landmines;

   b. Political geography to address withstanding issues of boundaries, leadership, customary and official political institutions;

   c. Social media to further assess and bring awareness to the concerns from victims affected by creating a hashtag, such as #unUPS, to develop a medium which will provide the United Nations with a live feed of the needs of those affected on a more individual, direct and personal basis, and;

   d. Improving these technologies so that PKOs and regional organizations can utilize them to fulfill their mandates;

15. Encourages all Member States to ensure an equitable representation of genders within peacekeeping forces, relative to the needs of the Member State in question;

16. Suggests Member States to develop national action plans where military and police environments are safe and inclusive for all genders so these Member States’ militaries can contribute more female peacekeepers, both military and police personnel, to the DPKO;

17. Calls upon all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical resources and utilize the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and their pre-existing frameworks for the development of regional peacekeeping training centers, modeled after the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center, which will emphasize the following:

   a. Equal opportunity to small island nations and developing nations, so as to better train and educate peacekeepers and civilian experts in standardized methods to address gender, cultural, linguistic, and religious sensitivity and norms, along with environmental sustainability, and codes of conduct;

   b. Improving the training of peacekeepers specifically for new and upcoming information, communication, and global positioning systems technologies;

   c. Evaluating the need and usage of infrastructure and resources to better communicate and establish a relationship between the United Nations, peacekeeping troops, and the population;

18. Invites Member States with strategic historical security relationships to the host country of future PKOs to be more involved in specific funding processes and deliberations for PKOs and SPMs;

19. Calls upon Member States to implement and model programmes after the Enhancing of United Nations-African Union Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme for the African Union through conducting workshops alongside the DPKO Human Rights Section and PKOs in order to strengthen capacity-building initiatives that enhance transitional justice mechanisms in conflict areas;

20. Urges the General Assembly Sixth Committee to look into exceptionally expanding the enforcement powers of the DPKO and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), in cases where a troop contributor fails to uphold its duties to investigate and prosecute a national peacekeeper that has been expelled from a PKO for peacekeeping crimes, so that the United Nations may take direct actions, including but not restricted to:

   a. Assist Member States in the investigation and prosecution of peacekeepers that have evidently been implicated in peacekeeping crimes;
b. Create an ad-hoc tribunal on peacekeeping crimes tasked with investigating and prosecuting peacekeeping crimes;

c. Correspondingly decreasing the monthly compensation payment it provides the troop contributor;

21. **Recommends** the disciplinary power over the peacekeeping forces to be exercised jointly by the United Nations, the country providing the troops, and the host states, in order to increase the sovereignty of the host states and accountability of the forces;

22. **Encourages** increased cooperation between SPMs and regional political organizations, especially the League of Arab Nations, the African Union, the Organization of American States, and the Commonwealth of Independent States;

23. **Recommends** negotiations between the Secretary-General and the League of Arab Nations concerning the establishment of a United Nations Office to the League of Arab Nations comparable to the United Nations Office to the African Union:

   a. To support SPMs and PKOs in their coordination with the League of Arab Nations;

   b. To further simplify the process of evaluating the SPMs and PKOs in the Member States of the League of Arab Nations by having a comprehensive overview of the neighboring and directly affected States’ opinions.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Acknowledging past setbacks of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions and recalling the recommendations of the Brahimi Report,

Aware of the limitations imposed on peacekeeping and Member State forces as well as the lack of accountability imposed upon these forces,

Recognizing the principles in General Assembly resolution 60/1, specifically highlighting the importance of establishing strong internal institutions that possess the capabilities to maintain peace and stability once the peacekeeping mission comes to a conclusion,

Noting the hardships Member States vulnerable to conflict face due to lack of funding and resources from other agencies,

Addressing the concerns of Member States regarding sovereignty consenting to the presence of peacekeeping troops,

Urging multilateral cooperation between the United Nations and other regional organizations that will assist in alleviating the strain on troops contributed by Member States as well as local forces,

Convinced that overall stability derived from peacekeeping is dependent upon the trust and faith placed in peacekeepers to ensure peace while remaining accountable in accordance with principles laid out in General Assembly resolution 67/88,

Cognizant of Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the need for partnerships towards the goals such as the partnership between UN-Women and India in training female military officers,

Bearing in mind the importance of SDG 8 in investing in stimulating the economy, ensuring the lasting stability of Member States after peacekeeping operations (PKOs), as well as mitigating the need for peacekeepers to return to affected areas,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that non combat-oriented peace operations and special political missions (SPMs) are not deployed in areas that have not achieved a post-conflict status,

Recognizing the desire for greater clarity and distinctiveness of mission mandates,

Acknowledging the major role that religious intolerance plays into exacerbating combat violence, emphasizing the necessity for education promoting religious tolerance, as mentioned in Security Council resolution 1674 (2006),

Guided by the Report of the Secretary-General 2001/394, entitled “No exit without strategy,” which discussed comprehensive transition and exit strategies of peacekeeping operations, as well as the desire to create sustainable conflict resolution institutions in peace operation areas,

1. Reminds Member States of past assessments of PKOs, in order to address past missteps, while proactively seeking innovative methods, including technological advancements to address future conflicts;
2. **Urges** reviewing codes of conduct and revamping by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) within the next three months in through methods including but not limited to:

   a. Restructure oversight of peacekeeping operations, through the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) that will help foster efficiency while seeking to eliminate violations of United Nations protocols;

   b. Assist in increasing transparency, especially amongst local civilians and foreign actors;

   c. Joint observance from internalized committees to local military tribunals as to provide for accountability;

3. **Recommends** cooperation amongst United Nations peacekeeping forces and local regional organizations in order to increase efficiency and revitalize capacities:

   a. Invites Member States to voluntarily allocate military surplus funding to PKOs;

   b. Encourages communication between Member States in these regional organizations;

4. **Recommends** that the Security Council establishes independent oversight panels like those currently in place in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to increase the accountability of peacekeepers, thus increasing the likelihood of the peacekeepers being able to establish a stable, peaceful, and prosperous area following their withdrawal, as suggested by Security Council resolution 2262 (2016) through:

   a. Disarmament of rebel groups and their repatriation into society;

   b. Public financial management and revitalization of the economy through the United Nations Development Programme;

5. **Suggests** that the DPKO plan for the gradual exit of PKOs, both administrative and military forces, over time according to the stability of the country;

6. **Encourages** the Security Council to address the creation of sustainable conflict resolution institutions when drafting peace operation mandates;

7. **Recommends** peacekeepers receive training under the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to further their understanding of cultural ideals and sensitivity prior to deployment, with training adapted to region of expected operation as opposed to region of deployment.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Acknowledging the pioneering effort of the Brahimi Report on improving peacekeeping which encourages greater commitment, dedication of resources, and financial backing for peacekeeping from all Member States, while also stressing the need for clear achievable goals,

Acknowledging that there are currently 16 United Nations peacekeeping missions with 124,846 personnel from 122 different countries, and ten of those missions have existed for over one decade, while three have been in existence for over half a century,

Requesting that peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and special political missions (SPMs) take a comprehensive approach in order to decrease the amount of conflict exposure experienced by children and to stress these priorities in their primary mandates,

Reaffirming the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which declares the right to life, liberty, and security, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which defines a child as anyone under the age of 18 and declares that a child has the right to a name and nationality, the right to education, and cannot be taken from their family against their will except under proper judicial review,

Further reaffirming Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), which defines youth as individuals between 18 and 29 years of age, recognizes that youth suffer severe educational and economic consequences from conflict situations and encourages their participation in creating rehabilitation integration and programs in conflict areas for youth and children,

Acknowledges that children in conflict are subject to a number of forms of exploitation as discussed in Security Council resolution 2143 (2014) including military recruitment, killing, maiming, abductions, sexual violence, coercion and all efforts will be made to prevent and combat these abuses through peacekeeping operations and special political missions,

Realizing that decreasing and ultimately eliminating the exposure of children to violent conflict zones will influence long-term effects into adulthood such as development, mental stability, and interpersonal communication,

Noting with satisfaction the impact of the 2009 Franco-British initiative to review and strengthen peacekeeping by improving communication and transparency between different United Nations committees, acknowledging resource constraints, refraining from forming a new peacekeeping mission until a clear exit strategy is developed, and increasing cost efficiency,

Approving the efforts of Member States in implementing the Policy on Mainstreaming the Protection, Rights, and Well-being of Children Affected by Armed Conflict within United Nations PKOs that increases the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations with relevant partners such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), International Labour Organization (ILO), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and in implementing Security Council resolution 1261 (1999), which protects children involved in armed conflict,
Asserting that dialogue and action between the United Nations and non-state actors must be fulfilled through the cooperation framework between the United Nations and the concerned government as established by Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1539 (2004),

Appreciating the progress made in the recent Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), bringing accountability to those who are causing greater damage in conflict zones, particularly those who are responsible for acts of sexual exploitation and abuse,

Affirming the need to address child and youth specific issues in conflict prevention and resolution by making Child Protection Advisers (CPAs) a mandatory part of all United Nations PKOs,

Applauding the recent formation of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, which builds cooperation between United Nations committees on issues involving youth and gives youth the opportunity to participate in the United Nations system,

Reiterating the importance of the Children, Not Soldiers campaign, with its goal of preventing the recruitment of children in war, as children are one of the most vulnerable groups in civil war and conflict and there are currently 230 million children being raised in conflict areas,

Valuing the Zero under 18 campaign, striving to ensure that no child is made to serve within armed forces and that every former child soldier is assisted in re-building a life independent from violence,

Expressing its hope that Member States will contribute financially to these regional and sub-regional organizations focusing on child protection in conflict zones,

Drawing attention to the need for increased awareness worldwide of child protection issues, and hopes that all Member States will use Universal Children’s Day on 20 November 2016 as a chance to educate both adults at the workplace and children in schools on these topics,

1. Firmly requests that the protection of children in conflict zones is included in the mandate of all PKOs and that all necessary resources and training, as detailed below, are provided so as to facilitate this task;

2. Recognizes the necessity for specialized and trained personnel to tackle specific issues on the matter and to provide a leadership role in the field, through:

   a. CPAs ensuring that PKOs provide special protection to children by acting as advisers to mission leadership for issues related to child protection and training new peacekeepers on the safeguarding of children;

   b. Cultural and trauma sensitivity training, which includes training for peacekeeping officers and allows them to be educated on the cultural norms of a society and the traumatic psychological implications of conflict within the deployment of a peacekeeping mission and will ensure that they are in the optimal position to provide assistance to children in all conflict zones and are aware of the implications of such actions;

   c. Annual training seminars to reaffirm that peacekeepers remain aware of all current advancements relating to the needs of children prevalent within conflict areas and how to effectively combat those child specific risks;

3. Providing informational sessions, run by specially trained peacekeeping officers and CPAs, accessible to children in urban and rural locations on the threats faced in areas of conflict such as landmines, road safety, recognizing the signs of exploitation, emergency procedures;
4. **Encourages** Member States to follow the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism and Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) by increasing cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations specializing in conflict prevention and resolution through:

   a. Inviting CPAs to directly provide expertise to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to guarantee that they are capable of full cooperation with Peacekeeping officers, ensuring that the specific needs of children in conflict zones are met;

   b. Encouraging Member States to be transparent with one another in past, present, and future communications by providing liaisons for NGOs and CPAs;

   c. Requesting reports between peacekeeping operations assessing the growth and collaboration of the regional and sub-regional groups;

5. **Welcomes** the use of Track II diplomacy through the negotiations of peacekeepers and regional leaders within conflicted areas, to address child exploitation and facilitate discussions to prevent any further escalation;

6. **Urges** all SPMs and PKOs to closely monitor and send semi-annual reports to the Secretary-General on sexual and labour exploitation of children encountered within the context of their missions;

7. **Aims** to establish a comprehensive system for reporting current and existing violations of international human rights laws and the *Convention on the Rights of a Child* in order to monitor the prevalence of such transgressions within the regions of peacekeeping and SPMs;

8. **Calls upon** all Member States to submit plans every three years on how they will combat child soldiering, with the assistance of peacekeeping officers in theatre, as a mechanism to remove children from the combat zone and bring an increase of child security, as was done in Security Council resolution 1539 (2004);

9. **Calls** for the delivery of these reports to the Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institutions;

10. **Urges** those officers involved in PKOs to be specifically mandated to monitor all mechanisms by which children might be recruited as child soldiers;

11. **Strongly requests** adherence of peacekeeping officers to standard operating procedures for the rescue and recovery of child soldiers separated from armed forces and endorses cooperation between peacekeeping operations and UNICEF to aid and reintegrate child soldiers back into society if peacekeepers encounter child soldiers;

12. **Fully supports** previous calls for the creation of an independent account to allow for the funding of peacekeeping operations as suggested in the Report of the Secretary-General on the “Review of Arrangements for Funding and Backstopping Special Political Mission”;

13. **Appeals** for the provision of finances that go unassigned to provide assistance in the provisioning of peacekeeping forces, to ensure that those engaged in operations are equipped to the highest possible standard particularly allocating them resources to help in the protection of children;

14. **Intends** for the creation of an emergency fund that might be maintained by the allocation of finances from those unspent in the previous financial year, allowing for the dispersal of mission specific equipment;

15. **Further requests** that this fund is supported to the figure of no less than $1 billion to facilitate any missions, political or peacekeeping, that must be established at short notice by the Security Council, and particularly to provide support for the FCSRP;
16. Recommends the inclusion of a focus on the aforementioned peacekeeping programs aimed at protecting the rights of children in the mandate of SPMs, including those under the FCSRP.
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which stresses the need for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/85 on the comprehensive review of special political missions (SPMs) which calls for the need of the United Nations system to improve its capabilities in the pacific settlement of disputes including mediation, conflict prevention, and conflict resolution, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned with the lack of a technological foundation available to civilians in post-conflict territories,

Stressing the need for precise and sustainable solutions for families separated in post-conflict territories,

Noting and having examined existing United Nations programs, such as CAPMATCH, which was implemented in the year 2012, through continued development of peacekeeping missions in conflicted areas and the continual support and development of these programs,

Emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, to further create solutions for civilians in conflicted areas,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States as outlined in Article II, Section I of the Charter,

Notes with appreciation Member States who have effectively contributed to the overall implementation of peacekeeping missions within severely post-conflicted areas through the deployment of troops and the allocation of funds,

Notes with satisfaction the number of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and missions that have successfully impacted post-conflict territories,

Recognizing the 2005 World Summit outline on the Peacebuilding Commission, referencing the need for the incorporation and development of technology in developing and conflict zones,

1. Calls upon Member States to incorporate an effective technological foundation base aimed towards strengthening peacekeeping and development;

2. Reaffirms the actions of the Peacebuilding Commission on:
   a. Assisting developing countries to become more actively involved with their local authorities and resources by advocating sustainable growth and development;
   b. Establishing a sustainable approach through current United Nations programs such as CAPMATCH, to strengthen their overall efficiency;
   c. Ensuring continued support of the CAPMATCH online platform for an enhanced facilitation between countries affected by conflict;
3. *Calls for* the implementation of Communication of Nationals Needing Efforts in Conflicted Territories (CONNECT) in order to allow communications between displaced civilians who are in the aftermath of conflict through:

   a. A secure database, which will be protected by a unique and specialized algorithm to limit hacking from any possible threat to harm to displaced civilians, in order to ensure the safety and privacy of those displaced;

   b. A secure and effective wireless communications network capable of implementing a network, which CONNECT users may easily access;

   c. A secure social network platform that will enable displaced civilians in the aftermath of conflict to effectively communicate with persons about the safety of relatives, in order to allow for future reunions of displaced families that have been segregated from each other as a result of conflict;

   d. Computers donated by certain international organizations and put in place within post-conflict territories to ensure accessibility to this platform;

4. *Further calls for* peacekeeping officers to help in connecting families based on their information provided by their secure identification number that would be administered through safe havens established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with peacekeeping officers working under a strict ethical privacy code in order to secure the utmost respect of displaced civilians and maintain trust with those civilians;

5. *Recommends that* the peacekeeping code of ethics mandates that officers maintain respect for all local cultures, laws and practices, treat inhabitants with courtesy and consideration and act with impartiality, integrity and tact;

6. *Ensuring* both the host state and sending state have jurisdiction over the review and reporting of violations of the ethical privacy code of CONNECT:

   a. The host state and the sending state will come to an agreement on appropriate disciplinary measures to address violations of the ethical privacy code;

   b. Teams of peacekeeping officers should be limited to 10 members and could be composed of a combination of peacekeeping officials, non-governmental organization volunteers, or any other organization as long as each worker and or volunteer abide by the ethical privacy code of CONNECT;

7. *Requests* an allocation of an adequate percentage of 5% from the Peacebuilding Commission's budget in order to fund this project;

8. *Further invites* all Member States to continue to strive for active sustainable solutions, which will better improve and advance PKOs.