

9 – 13 April 2017

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council A (SC-A)



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Conference B

Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Michael Valdivieso
Chair	Dragana Mitric

Agenda

- I. Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations
- II. The Situation between India and Pakistan
- III. The Situation in Syria
- IV. The Situation in Libya
- V. The UN-AU Partnership on Peace Operations

Documents adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCA/RES/1/1	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted without a vote
SCA/RES/1/2	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	15 votes in favor
SCA/RES/1/3	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted without a vote
SCA/PRST/2/1	The Situation between India and Pakistan	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council A held a periodic meeting to consider the following provisional agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations.”

By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including comprehensive training for peacekeepers, universal screening standards, and expanding mandates to address sexual exploitation and abuse. During the afternoon session, the body moved to amend the agenda to address the urgent matter of the “Situation between Pakistan and India,” which included ensuring water access for all in collaboration with other UN bodies, addressing the cholera outbreak in the region, and the protection of all humanitarian workers. The atmosphere and tone of the room was one of collaboration and cooperation.

On Wednesday, 1 draft presidential statement regarding the urgent situation had been approved by the Dais and it received unanimous support from the body. The committee then moved back to address the first topic. Later that day, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including addressing gender crimes and strengthening collaboration with regional and local organizations to better protect civilians. The passionate diligence highlights the commitment and the urgency for the need of proper protection of civilians in the context of peacekeeping operations by the body. In the final session of the day, the body moved to amend the agenda to address the urgent matter of the “Situation in Syria,” and it continued debate on the topic until the adjournment of the meeting.



Code: SCA/RES/1/1

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the values enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) and the *Kigali Principles*
4 as a set of best practices for enhancing the protection of civilians in the context of peacekeeping operations,

5
6 *Reiterating* the need for Member States to ensure that all personnel are fully vetted and trained in gender
7 mainstreaming as agreed upon in the 2016 United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial,

8
9 *Reviewing* its commitment to the continuing and full implementation of Security Council resolutions 1888 (2009),
10 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), and 2272 (2016),

11
12 *Remembering* that Member States have the primary responsibility of ensuring the protection of civilians, as stated in
13 Security Council resolution 2150 (2014),

14
15 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the need to ensure that all gender perspectives are included in
16 efforts for peace and security, emphasizing that women be seen as a means for social change and sustainable peace,

17
18 *Noting* with satisfaction the increased participation of women in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) as expressed in
19 Security Council resolution 1329 (2000), which illustrates the importance of women as a source of conflict
20 prevention, peacebuilding, and women's empowerment in conflict-afflicted areas,

21
22 *Acknowledges* that violence against women and girls is the most prevalent human rights violation in the world as
23 stated by the United Nations Population Fund,

24
25 *Bearing in mind* the significance of the UN Police Gender Toolkit, which offers standardized processes for the
26 development of gender policies and specific acts for action, the assistance by the UN for host states of PKO
27 regarding the development and extension of gender equality within the recruitment process, and the instruction of
28 specific personnel for incidents in the context of sexual and gender-based violence,

29
30 *Welcoming* the Secretary-General's commitment to combat Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), including the
31 appointment of a Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to SEA and the establishment of a high-level
32 task force to develop, as a matter of urgency, a clear, game-changing strategy to achieve visible and measurable
33 improvements in the Organization's approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse,

34
35 *Affirming* the importance of protecting the rights of victims of SEA as well as of ensuring adequate protection for
36 witnesses, and in this regard recalling the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 62/214 (2007) on the UN
37 Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by UN and related
38 personnel,

39
40 *Strongly condemning* the SEA by UN personnel throughout the system, as well as by non-UN personnel serving
41 under a mandate of the Council, and underscoring the commitment of Member States to strengthening measures to
42 address SEA,

43
44 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the UN
45 system, including the agencies, funds and programmes as expressed in the Secretary General's Bulletin 13 (2003),

46
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of sustainable and predictable financing for peacekeeping, and the inherent danger that
48 inadequate resources and lack of funds undermines the protection of civilians,

49

- 50 1. *Recommends* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to work together with other United Nations
51 entities in order to facilitate the creation of Community Sharing Centres that will be established in every
52 community affected by a Peacekeeping operation and will provide a secure physical space, where victims of
53 SEA can share their experience outside of the traditional court system in order to:
54
- 55 a. Provide them resources and psychological support from qualified staff that must be composed as much
56 as possible of women;
 - 57
 - 58 b. Draw attention to general gaps in the PKO's organization that should be addressed by the UN DPKO;
 - 59
- 60 2. *Underscores* that victims of SEA should be at the core of the DPKO's system, in implementing the zero-
61 tolerance policy, as this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to victims;
62
- 63 3. *Requests* the High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations to have gender advisors in all relevant UN
64 missions to:
65
- 66 a. Make sure that the Policy on Gender Equality in PKOs be completely implemented by every
67 peacekeeper, and all peacekeepers should dedicate to give help to gender advisors to fulfil his or her
68 task;
 - 69
 - 70 b. Give advice on gender-sensitive problems in UN Missions, and work on emergency plans for different
71 UN Missions in case misconduct happens again;
 - 72
 - 73 c. Hold regular meetings and give annual reports to the Council including challenges, case studies and
74 possible solutions on gender issues in UN missions;
 - 75
- 76 4. *Urges* Member States to take steps to increase the percentage of women in PKOs by further including women as
77 political leaders, mediators, and negotiators by:
78
- 79 a. Supporting the UN in the process of creating awareness about specific career opportunities for women
80 within the UN police and military forces and leading diplomatic positions through the provision of
81 additional information-events;
 - 82
 - 83 b. Strengthening gender analysis and gender mainstreaming within the UN institutions through the
84 implementation of the UN Police Gender Toolkit, a manual consisting of standardized procedures
85 tackling the application of gender concepts in the process of policy-making;
 - 86
 - 87 c. Providing women with counselling, mental health services and support groups during their process of
88 returning to their former environment after having acted as peacekeepers on behalf of the UN in order
89 to protect them from possible retribution and persecution;
 - 90
- 91 5. *Suggests* the DPKO to directly involve women in peacekeeping training and to implement gender-tolerant
92 training to upcoming peacekeeping personnel in order to instill respect for all genders and reiterate zero-
93 tolerance for SEA in all PKO training facilities;
94
- 95 6. *Invites* able Member States to meet their UN target of Official Development Assistance to ensure proper
96 resources to enhance the protection of civilians;
97
- 98 7. *Invites* all Member States, especially troop-contributing countries, to implement all 18 recommendations of the
99 *Kigali Principles* within current and future PKOs;
100
- 101 8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/RES/1/2

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, “Peace, justice, and Strong Institutions,” with an emphasis on
4 Target 1 to “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere” and Target 8 to “broaden
5 and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance,”

6
7 *Recalling* the adoption of the *Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians* and noting with interest Principles 1, 8,
8 11, and 17 that denote the importance of an adequate training for peacekeeping troops while ensuring a better
9 collaboration with the host states and utilization of partnerships with regional organizations such as the African
10 Union and its RECs,

11
12 *Guided by* The United Nations Peacekeeping Operation Principles and Guidelines section 3.2 which states that the
13 legitimacy of a United Nations peacekeeping operation is derived from a mandate obtained from the United Nations
14 Security Council,

15
16 *Recalling* the establishment of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34), founded in resolution
17 2006 (1965), mandated to review the “whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects,”

18
19 *Expressing its deep concern* following the allegations of misconducts of peacekeeping personnel that have been
20 raised in the report of the Secretary-General on “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual
21 abuse” (A/70/729),

22
23 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 2167 (2014), which “underlines the importance of partnership and
24 cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements... in supporting peacekeeping
25 operations,”

26
27 *Recognizing* the importance in peacekeeping of Regional Organizations as representatives with vested interests in
28 their own communities as stated in the report by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General 70/357 (2015), *The*
29 *future of United Nations Peace Operations: Implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent*
30 *Panel on Peace Operations* which recognizes the African Union (AU) as an example of a regional partner for peace
31 and security,

32
33 *Bearing in mind* the recommendations of the *Uniting Our Strengths for Peace - Politics, Partnership, and People:*
34 *Report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations* of 2015 which mentions that stronger partnerships
35 with regional organizations would create a more resilient global and regional architecture for international peace and
36 security, and mindful of the Security Council resolution 682 (2015), regarding the priorities and key actions,

37
38 *Acknowledging* the conclusions of the Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 13 March
39 2015 session which “calls for, inter alia, improved capacity to assess conflict situations, effective planning and
40 management of United Nations peacekeeping operations and quick and effective responses to any Security Council
41 mandate,”

42
43 *Highlighting* paragraph 54 of the Note of the President of the Security Council 2006/507 (2006), which encourages
44 the Security Council to plan “Arria-formula” meetings, which allows the Council to be briefed on issues regarding
45 international peace and security from experts in matters of concern of the Council,

46
47 1. *Calls* for the amendment of current peacekeeping standards to comply with UN Security Standards to ensure
48 consistent and standardized training among all UN Peacekeepers regardless of their host nation;

49

- 50 2. *Endorses* the involvement of regional organizations in the process of peacekeeping, specifically, the
51 establishment of a new regionally-focused framework in which the DPKO would provide information to
52 regional organizations with whom the UN has established partnerships to improve collaboration in
53 Peacekeeping;
54
- 55 3. *Suggests* that standardized training be conducted within regional organizations by UN personnel, which will be
56 held accountable to standardized set of procedures that uphold the values and standards of the Kigali Principles
57 for the Protection of Civilians on Peace Operations of 2015;
58
- 59 4. *Recommends* the enhancement of the Peacekeeper Training Courses that would range from four to eight week
60 programs that would be provided by the Peace Operations Training Institute;
61
- 62 5. *Suggests* the creation of Reserve Training Centers dedicated to training future peacekeepers in areas such as:
63
- 64 a. The expansion and further training of the China Peacekeeping Military Training Centre in Beijing,
65 China;
 - 66
 - 67 b. The expansion and of the Peace, Security and Diplomacy Unit of United Nations Institute for Training
68 and Research in Geneva, Switzerland;
 - 69
- 70 6. *Requests* the continued Peacekeeper Training Courses provided by the Peace Operations Training Institute
71 which incorporate the following topics and requirements:
72
- 73 a. A continuous mental health evaluation and support;
 - 74
 - 75 b. Physical and military training and techniques;
 - 76
 - 77 c. Cultural education and UN procedures and protocol;
 - 78
 - 79 d. Introductory course on International Law and Human Rights;
 - 80
- 81 7. *Encourages* the integration of cultural education by:
82
- 83 a. Promoting partnerships with regional organizations to create a Cultural Bridge Program to supplement
84 programming at training centers;
 - 85
 - 86 b. Providing language training to peacekeeping forces to prepare for deployment;
 - 87
- 88 8. *Recommends* the implementation of rapid response to situations in need of Peacekeeping by utilizing of United
89 Nations Regional and National Offices for recommendations on efficient response;
90
- 91 9. *Calls* on an increased amount of detail from the Technical Assessment Mission (TAM) in the evaluation of the
92 situation in countries or territories where the deployment of a United Nations mission is envisaged, which is
93 presented as a report to the Secretary General, including;
94
- 95 a. Further information on cultural norms and practices;
 - 96
 - 97 b. Additional meetings with representatives from the public, private, and civil sectors in efforts to acquire
98 comprehensive reports;
 - 99
- 100 10. *Recommends* the General Assembly to review the mandate of C34 and *calls on* this special committee to
101 consider the implementation of:
102
- 103 a. A periodic impact-evaluation process of all centers for the purpose of reform, notification of necessary
104 alterations, and formation of best practices of PKOs to be utilized every six months;
 - 105

- 106 b. Analysis and improvement of the operational efficiency of active PKOs, emphasizing a search for
107 inefficient and misallocated funding to be re-allocated to for the improvement of regional
108 peacekeeping capacity;
109
- 110 11. *Requests* a report from the C34 specifying potential sources of funding for reallocation and *suggests* that the
111 C34 begin by analyzing possibilities of reallocation from:
112
- 113 a. Funds freed by the planned draw-down of United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti;
114
- 115 b. Funds freed by improved efficiency of:
116
- 117 i. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali;
118 ii. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the
119 Congo;
120 iii. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;
121 iv. United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan;
122
- 123 12. *Encouraging* Member States, the Secretariat, and missions to continue ways in which communication and
124 organization may aid in the integration and effectiveness of peacekeeping forces and maximize mission
125 consistency and control;
126
- 127 13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/RES/1/3

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* that United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations are conducted in accordance with the *Universal*
4 *Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and that the UN peacekeeping personnel is bound to these human rights
5 standards by international law,

6
7 *Applauding* the work of the *Informal Expert Group* (IEG) on the Protection of Civilians for providing the Security
8 Council updates on key protection concerns in country-specific situations prior to the mandate renewals of peace
9 operations, and in their collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the
10 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO),

11
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2150 (2014) on “Threats to International Peace and Security”, and 2222
13 (2015) and 1894 (2009) on “The Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict”, and their efforts in prioritizing the
14 protection of civilians in conflict situations by upholding the responsibilities of all concerned actors to protect
15 civilian populations from crimes against humanity,

16
17 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) on “Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Peace Operations”
18 specifically its guidelines on combatting misconduct and sexual exploitation perpetrated by Peacekeeping Troops
19 and UN Personnel in conflict areas during Peacekeeping Operations (PKO),

20
21 *Underscoring* Security Council resolution 2272 (2016) on “Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Peace Operations”
22 specifically its guidelines on combatting misconduct and sexual exploitation perpetrated by Peacekeeping Troops
23 and UN Personnel in conflict areas during PKO,

24
25 *Acknowledging* the recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Independent Panel on Peace
26 Operations (HIPPO) which highlights the need to develop clear, achievable, and flexible mandates regarding the
27 Protection of Civilians (PoC),

- 28
29 1. *Calls upon* Member States of the Security Council to expand the scope of all future mandates to include not
30 only the PoC from physical violence, but all other forms of violence by tailoring the operational concept of
31 Department of Peacekeeping Operations - The Department of Field Support (DPKO-DFS) to reconcile the
32 definition of PoC based on the joint expectations of the host government and the UN in accordance with
33 International Humanitarian Law;
- 34
35 2. *Suggests* the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) to review existing mandates, future
36 mandates, and all relevant reports to provide recommendations for the purposes of:
- 37
38 a. Prioritizing and increasing the capacity to protect civilians in PKOs;
- 39
40 b. Allocating funds based on the assessed contributions of member states to ensure the adaptability
41 PKOs;
- 42
43 3. *Urges* the IEG on the Protection of Civilians to invite international and regional organizations involved in
44 PKOs, such as the African Standby Force (ASF) and the ASF’s regional brigades, to participate in the IEG’s
45 meetings in order to:
- 46
47 a. Provide more detailed and relevant information regarding the barriers facing regional organizations
48 implementation of PoC mandates;
- 49

- 50 b. Encourage exchange between UN Peacekeeping personnel and Non-UN bodies such as National
51 Special Advisors, regional organizations, humanitarian components in the shared endeavor to enhance
52 the PoC in PKOs and in information sharing regarding the best practices in PoC;
53
- 54 4. *Calls upon* members of the Security Council, upon deploying PKO, to implement a phased-mandating process
55 as per the recommendation of the High-Level Independent Panel on PKO and the 2015 Kigali Principles, which
56 would entail:
57
- 58 a. Initially issuing broader mandates to be subsequently tailored to conflict specificities as determined by
59 the recommendations and assessments of specialized regional and UN agencies, panels, and forums;
60
- 61 b. Encouraging the Secretary General to reconvene HIPPO and be established on a biannual basis;
62
- 63 c. Continuously measuring commitments of stakeholders, including but not limited to mission hosts,
64 Member States, troop contributing nations, local police, regional, and other intergovernmental
65 organizations and other external stakeholders;
66
- 67 5. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the
68 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, and other relevant UN entities to
69 oversee the PoC in PKO to ensure that all guidelines are properly implemented in accordance to the United
70 Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, and align with International Humanitarian Law,
71 reporting inconsistencies to the Security Council as the ultimate overarching body;
72
- 73 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCA/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council A

Topic: The Situation between India and Pakistan

1 **Statement by the President of the Security Council**
2

3 At the 7658th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 April 2017, in connection with the Council's
4 consideration of the item entitled "The Situation between India and Pakistan," the President of the Security Council
5 made the following statement on behalf of the Council:
6

7 "The Security Council is deeply concerned with escalating hostilities along the Indian and Pakistan
8 border which have been aggravated by a prolonged drought. In Pakistan, this has endangered crop
9 production, adversely affected adequate standards of health and hygiene within particularly vulnerable
10 communities, imperiled the welfare of children, and obstructed access to education and social services.
11

12 "The Security Council is further concerned with the recent outbreak of cholera, which in tandem with
13 the drought, is intensifying the tension between both Pakistan and India.
14

15 "The Security Council recognizes the diplomatic contributions of the World Bank to pacify this
16 conflict, having brokered the 1960 *Indus Water Treaty*, encouraging Pakistan and India to continue
17 pursuing open dialogue.
18

19 "The Security Council reiterates the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which underscores
20 achieving food security and access to clean water as integral to sustaining peace and security.
21

22 "The Security Council encourages United Nations (UN) specialized agencies such as the World Health
23 Organization (WHO) along with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to act with haste in increasing
24 medical assistance to those most vulnerable to the cholera outbreak in order to contain the disease.
25

26 "The Security Council encourages the United Nations Military Observer Group (UNMOGIP) to
27 continue acting as the neutral technical expert, reporting on ceasefire violations in accordance with the
28 *Indus Water Treaty* in order to enact water distribution practices that better account for drought.
29

30 "The Security Council requests the Third Committee of the General Assembly to pursue the affairs
31 regarding the social, humanitarian, and human rights aspects of the situation.
32

33 "The Security Council requests the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to continue
34 pursuing projects regarding capacity building and sustainable alternatives, such as the Global Water
35 Solidarity (GWS).
36

37 "The Security Council recommends that UN-Habitat help alleviate the infrastructural weaknesses for
38 the vulnerable communities subject to a wide array of humanitarian issues along the Indus River Valley
39 Conflict Zone.
40

41 "The Security Council recommends country leaders from India, Pakistan, China, the United States, the
42 United Kingdom, Uruguay, and France to closely collaborate with the World Bank's Court of Arbitration to
43 work towards de-escalation of the situation.
44

45 "The Security Council expresses its intention to periodically monitor progress made, and in this regard
46 requests the Secretary-General to provide in the upcoming regular report due in July 2017 information
47 regarding the status of the situation between India and Pakistan."