Conference B
Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Michael Valdivieso</th>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Dragana Mitric</td>
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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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>SCA/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCA/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>15 votes in favor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCA/RES/1/3</td>
<td>Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>SCA/PRST/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation between India and Pakistan</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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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.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the increased participation of women in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) as expressed in Security Council resolution 1329 (2000), which illustrates the importance of women as a source of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and women’s empowerment in conflict-affected areas,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the importance of sustainable and predictable financing for peacekeeping, and the inherent danger that inadequate resources and lack of funds undermines the protection of civilians,
1. **Recommends** the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to work together with other United Nations entities in order to facilitate the creation of Community Sharing Centres that will be established in every community affected by a Peacekeeping operation and will provide a secure physical space, where victims of SEA can share their experience outside of the traditional court system in order to:

   a. Provide them resources and psychological support from qualified staff that must be composed as much as possible of women;

   b. Draw attention to general gaps in the PKO’s organization that should be addressed by the UN DPKO;

2. **Underscores** that victims of SEA should be at the core of the DPKO’s system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, as this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to victims;

3. **Requests** the High-level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations to have gender advisors in all relevant UN missions to:

   a. Make sure that the Policy on Gender Equality in PKOs be completely implemented by every peacekeeper, and all peacekeepers should dedicate to give help to gender advisors to fulfil his or her task;

   b. Give advice on gender-sensitive problems in UN Missions, and work on emergency plans for different UN Missions in case misconduct happens again;

   c. Hold regular meetings and give annual reports to the Council including challenges, case studies and possible solutions on gender issues in UN missions;

4. **Urges** Member States to take steps to increase the percentage of women in PKOs by further including women as political leaders, mediators, and negotiators by:

   a. Supporting the UN in the process of creating awareness about specific career opportunities for women within the UN police and military forces and leading diplomatic positions through the provision of additional information-events;

   b. Strengthening gender analysis and gender mainstreaming within the UN institutions through the implementation of the UN Police Gender Toolkit, a manual consisting of standardized procedures tackling the application of gender concepts in the process of policy-making;

   c. Providing women with counselling, mental health services and support groups during their process of returning to their former environment after having acted as peacekeepers on behalf of the UN in order to protect them from possible retribution and persecution;

5. **Suggests** the DPKO to directly involve women in peacekeeping training and to implement gender-tolerant training to upcoming peacekeeping personnel in order to instill respect for all genders and reiterate zero-tolerance for SEA in all PKO training facilities;

6. **Invites** able Member States to meet their UN target of Official Development Assistance to ensure proper resources to enhance the protection of civilians;

7. **Invites** all Member States, especially troop-contributing countries, to implement all 18 recommendations of the **Kigali Principles** within current and future PKOs;

8. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls for the amendment of current peacekeeping standards to comply with UN Security Standards to ensure consistent and standardized training among all UN Peacekeepers regardless of their host nation;
2. **Endorses** the involvement of regional organizations in the process of peacekeeping, specifically, the establishment of a new regionally-focused framework in which the DPKO would provide information to regional organizations with whom the UN has established partnerships to improve collaboration in Peacekeeping;

3. **Suggests** that standardized training be conducted within regional organizations by UN personnel, which will be held accountable to standardized set of procedures that uphold the values and standards of the Kigali Principles for the Protection of Civilians on Peace Operations of 2015;

4. **Recommends** the enhancement of the Peacekeeper Training Courses that would range from four to eight week programs that would be provided by the Peace Operations Training Institute;

5. **Suggests** the creation of Reserve Training Centers dedicated to training future peacekeepers in areas such as:
   a. The expansion and further training of the China Peacekeeping Military Training Centre in Beijing, China;
   b. The expansion and of the Peace, Security and Diplomacy Unit of United Nations Institute for Training and Research in Geneva, Switzerland;

6. **Requests** the continued Peacekeeper Training Courses provided by the Peace Operations Training Institute which incorporate the following topics and requirements:
   a. A continuous mental health evaluation and support;
   b. Physical and military training and techniques;
   c. Cultural education and UN procedures and protocol;
   d. Introductory course on International Law and Human Rights;

7. **Encourages** the integration of cultural education by:
   a. Promoting partnerships with regional organizations to create a Cultural Bridge Program to supplement programming at training centers;
   b. Providing language training to peacekeeping forces to prepare for deployment;

8. **Recommends** the implementation of rapid response to situations in need of Peacekeeping by utilizing of United Nations Regional and National Offices for recommendations on efficient response;

9. **Calls on** an increased amount of detail from the Technical Assessment Mission (TAM) in the evaluation of the situation in countries or territories where the deployment of a United Nations mission is envisaged, which is presented as a report to the Secretary General, including:
   a. Further information on cultural norms and practices;
   b. Additional meetings with representatives from the public, private, and civil sectors in efforts to acquire comprehensive reports;

10. **Recommends** the General Assembly to review the mandate of C34 and **calls on** this special committee to consider the implementation of:
    a. A periodic impact-evaluation process of all centers for the purpose of reform, notification of necessary alterations, and formation of best practices of PKOs to be utilized every six months;
b. Analysis and improvement of the operational efficiency of active PKOs, emphasizing a search for inefficient and misallocated funding to be re-allocated to for the improvement of regional peacekeeping capacity;

11. Requests a report from the C34 specifying potential sources of funding for reallocation and suggests that the C34 begin by analyzing possibilities of reallocation from:

   a. Funds freed by the planned draw-down of United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti;

   b. Funds freed by improved efficiency of:

      i. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali;

      ii. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

      iii. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

      iv. United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan;

12. Encouraging Member States, the Secretariat, and missions to continue ways in which communication and organization may aid in the integration and effectiveness of peacekeeping forces and maximize mission consistency and control;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States of the Security Council to expand the scope of all future mandates to include not only the PoC from physical violence, but all other forms of violence by tailoring the operational concept of Department of Peacekeeping Operations - The Department of Field Support (DPKO-DFS) to reconcile the definition of PoC based on the joint expectations of the host government and the UN in accordance with International Humanitarian Law;

2. Suggests the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) to review existing mandates, future mandates, and all relevant reports to provide recommendations for the purposes of:
   a. Prioritizing and increasing the capacity to protect civilians in PKOs;
   b. Allocating funds based on the assessed contributions of member states to ensure the adaptability PKOs;

3. Urges the IEG on the Protection of Civilians to invite international and regional organizations involved in PKOs, such as the African Standby Force (ASF) and the ASF’s regional brigades, to participate in the IEG’s meetings in order to:
   a. Provide more detailed and relevant information regarding the barriers facing regional organizations implementation of PoC mandates;
b. Encourage exchange between UN Peacekeeping personnel and Non-UN bodies such as National Special Advisors, regional organizations, humanitarian components in the shared endeavor to enhance the PoC in PKOs and in information sharing regarding the best practices in PoC;

4. **Calls upon** members of the Security Council, upon deploying PKO, to implement a phased-mandating process as per the recommendation of the High-Level Independent Panel on PKO and the 2015 Kigali Principles, which would entail:

   a. Initially issuing broader mandates to be subsequently tailored to conflict specificities as determined by the recommendations and assessments of specialized regional and UN agencies, panels, and forums;

   b. Encouraging the Secretary General to reconvene HIPPO and be established on a biannual basis;

   c. Continuously measuring commitments of stakeholders, including but not limited to mission hosts, Member States, troop contributing nations, local police, regional, and other intergovernmental organizations and other external stakeholders;

5. **Encourages** the Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, and other relevant UN entities to oversee the PoC in PKO to ensure that all guidelines are properly implemented in accordance to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, and align with International Humanitarian Law, reporting inconsistencies to the Security Council as the ultimate overarching body;

6. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 7658th meeting of the Security Council, held on 12 April 2017, in connection with the Council’s consideration of the item entitled “The Situation between India and Pakistan,” the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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