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

Committee Staff

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Martina Vetrovcova</th>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Sara Salinas</td>
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Agenda

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

Documents adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
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<td>The Situation in Libya</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>SCB/RES/1/2</td>
<td>The Situation in Libya</td>
<td>10 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions</td>
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<td>The Situation in Kashmir</td>
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Summary Report

The Security Council 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 II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “The situation in Libya.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics. Many proposals focused upon political stability through the cooperation between the UN, African Union, and other regional organizations, as well as between the International Criminal Court and the African Court of Human and People’s Rights. Member States also discussed issues such as the revision of the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the necessity for an enhanced protection of Libyan civilians. Delegates debated diligently on the situation in Libya on Monday, but could not reach a consensus due to political rifts.

On Tuesday, the committee amended the agenda to address rising tensions in the Kashmir region and, after intense negotiations, adopted a press release and a resolution on Wednesday morning. The atmosphere in the committee was engaging and Security Council Member States reacted swiftly and decisively to the occurring crisis on the Indian-Pakistani border. There was an overall willingness to find a consensus in order to provide a quick solution and prevent further escalation of the situation.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais on the situation in Libya, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including political stability, rule of law, security, humanitarian issues, human trafficking, and international partnerships. The committee remained productive and succeeded in addressing both the crisis in the Kashmir region and the situation in Libya. The body overcame many political divisions, especially between the five Permanent Members, and achieved compromise.
The Security Council,

Recalling the letter from the President of House of Representatives (HoR) of Libya, which contains proposed amendments to the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA),

Taking into consideration the Security Council provisional report 7879 (2017) containing the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Mr. Martin Kobler, regarding the current situation in Libya,

Recognizing the shortfalls of the UNSMIL in achieving a sustainable political solution and establishing peace and security in Libya,

Acknowledging the specialization of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in providing political and executive direction to peacekeeping operations (PKOs) and integrating the efforts of UN, governmental, and non-governmental entities in the context of PKOs,

Supporting regional involvement in seeking sustainable political solutions to end the political divisions and related violence that are currently occurring in Libya,

Deeply concerned by the presence of extremism and terrorism within Libya, and the escalation of violence which has led to dangerous radicalization,

Aware of difficulties in successfully implementing the LPA, as well as recognizing the significant tension around the Government of National Accord (GNA), which have prevented the establishment of a unity government and further fractured parties within Libya,

1. Directs the DPKO to review the mandate for the UNSMIL under the following guidelines, and provide the Security Council with recommended revisions by:
   a. Examining the current lapses of the LPA and GNA;
   b. Addressing escalating violence to seek a sustainable political solution;
   c. Creating and implementing additional culturally sensitive training in partnership with the Department of Field Support (DFS) to facilitate peace in the region;
   d. Facilitating partnerships with other UN bodies, such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), to effectively address the many facets of the issue and create a holistic vision for sustainable peace in Libya;
   e. Reviewing the recommendations made by the President of the Libyan HoR concerning the promotion of dialogue;

2. Calls upon UN-Women to further coordinate existing operations with the DPKO and UNSMIL with the Regional Office of Arab States (ROAS) to improve initiatives such as:
a. Engendering the constitution making process by facilitating workshops to elicit women’s demands and feedback on the constitution to ensure gender sensitivity, and conduct a review from a gendered perspective to articulate concerns with constitutional amendments;

b. Enhancing women’s capacities to actively engage in the national dialogue and the transitional period through capacity building workshops in mediation, negotiation, and conflict resolution for women activists and civil society organizations (CSOs) to equip them with the needed skills, knowledge and attitudes to actively get engaged in the peace process and post agreement period;

c. Establishing a women’s track within the national political dialogue to ensure women’s voices are conveyed to the decision makers and that gendered issues are taken into consideration and attended to during the transitional period and post-agreement period;

3. *Asks* UNICEF to coordinate operations with the DPKO and UNSMIL through the department of Education in Emergencies and Post-Crisis Transition, specifically the Education in Emergencies and Post-Crisis Transition (EEPCT) program in order to:

a. Provide access to safe, quality education to all children under the most difficult circumstances;

b. Create stability, structure, and routine in the lives of children who are struggling with loss, fear, stress and violence in order to protect children from risks including gender-based violence, recruitment into armed groups, child labor, and early marriage;

c. Build resilient schools and communities that bridge humanitarian and development divides;

d. Get children back to school to encourage economic growth, political stability, and true reconciliation;

e. Foster the growth of a generation of Libyan children who will further the future political stability of Libya;

4. *Supports* the integration of African Union (AU) programs into UNSMIL, including the African Peace and Security Architecture to foster prevention, management and resolution of crises and conflicts, post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa through programs such as:

a. The Mission Support Unit to support ongoing peace support operations;

b. The African Standby Force (ASF) to be implemented in fighting the proliferation of extremism;

c. The Policy Development Unit to support and assist the GNA in the national dialogue and transition period with suggestions for policy development, policy research, lessons learned, and best practices;

5. *Asks* the DPKO to review the allocation of financing of all international organizations involved in UNSMIL to guarantee the most effective use of funding;

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

Reaffirming its commitment to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) on “Libya”, which authorizes Member States to take adequate measures to protect Libyan citizens,

Acknowledging the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and its importance in facilitating greater capacity building, guiding the governmental processes, and providing humanitarian aid to the people of Libya,

Fully aware of the approaching end of the UNSMIL mandate in September 2017 in that it is vital in bringing stability to Libya,

Taking into consideration the UNSMIL 59% rate of compliance for sexual assault and conduct training as mentioned in Report 2015/056 from the UN Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS),

Noting with approval the continued progress UNSMIL that has made their mission to guide peaceful governmental elections, transitions within the Libya Electoral Assistance Project (LEAP), of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and in their support of the implementation of the promising Libyan Political Agreement (LPA),

Recalling the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) (2003), which reaffirms the need for fair, transparent elections to reduce corruption in the Libyan government and society,

Noting further the importance of a sovereign Libyan state that can provide for the general welfare of its people, promoting the greater stability of its government, and respect for women and children, and address the inequality of genders within the context of sovereign Libya,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the African Union (AU) to expand its role in Libya, to better support the stabilization of the GNA, in a comprehensive partnership with the UN, as discussed in the Joint Communique by League of Arab States, AU and UN (2016),

Reaffirming the 7th decision from the 265th meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the AU which proposed “the roadmap” to interpret the Libyan conflict,

Focusing on humanitarian aid through cooperation of Member States on information and experience sharing,

Deeply conscious that political instability in Libya is leading to a large influx of Libyan citizens continuing to flee their country with concern of the current situation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2312 (2016) on “Maintenance of international peace and security” referring to the punitive and operational authorization of patrols along the Libyan coastal border in regards to Libyan refugees,

Recalling the LPA’s political priority for the fair representation of women and youth, and underscoring the important role of women in conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming its belief that the women and children of Libya deserve adequate protection as they are the most vulnerable and underrepresented groups in this conflict,

Fully aware of international concerns regarding the proliferation of terrorist activities in Libya and its effect on international security,
Realizing that resolving the ongoing security situation in Libya is essential to the success of future peace and humanitarian plans,

1. Emphasizes that UNSMIL is important for establishing peace within the sovereign state of Libya;

2. Authorizes UNSMIL to protect civilians and cooperate with the GNA to strictly uphold the arms embargo set forth in Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) on “Libya” and invites Member States to provide funds;

3. Encourages Member States, especially, but not limited to, the African Union (AU) members to send funds and personnel to assist in resolving the Libyan situation;

4. Proclaims that UNSMIL is an essential component of the plan to reach a stable and sustainable peace in Libya through assisting in the governmental process and providing humanitarian assistance;

5. Declares that the UNSMIL mandate be revisited a month before expiration in regards to seeing a renewal beyond the September 2017 end date;

6. Designates the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to send inspectors to ensure that UNSMIL completes compliance training;

7. Requests that the DPKO create a compliance training deadline, in which UNSMIL is to be mandated to complete the training by that point;

8. Calls attention to the free and fair election process for the citizens of Libya by increasing the mandate of UNSMIL to provide technical assistance, election monitoring, and the organization and supervision of elections;

9. Instructs UNSMIL to facilitate a peace process amongst opposing political factions in Libya to find an appropriate compromise in the constitutional drafting process;

10. Recommends greater transparency through appropriate measures by the Security Council to keep citizens informed of the workings of their government;

11. Encourages the elimination of corruption in the government and rest of Libyan society by implementing policies and following the standards determined by the UNCAC;

12. Welcomes the continued efforts of the AU to expand its role in Libya, to better support the stabilization of the GNA, in a comprehensive partnership with the United Nations (UN), as discussed in the Joint Communiqué by League of Arab States, African Union and United Nations (2016);

13. Recommends that the government of Libya develops a national judiciary system in close cooperation with UNSMIL and the Commission on Judicial Performance (CJP);

14. Calls attention to decision 7, subsection IV made at the 265th meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the AU stating “the adoption and implementation of the political reforms necessary for the elimination of the causes of the current crisis,” to continue the deterrence of unnecessary intrusion of political reformations in Libya;

15. Fully supports efforts to guarantee security and human rights of the citizens of Libya;

16. Welcomes Member States to accept refugees fleeing the situation in Libya and the accepting of refugees into their political, societal, and cultural values to promote unity and deflect possible conflicts;

17. Provides training for the strengthening of the Libyan coastal border patrol under UNSMIL with the support of regional entities in hopes of reducing the flow of Libyan refugees over the Mediterranean Sea;
18. Provides training for the strengthening of the Libyan coastal border patrol under UNSMIL with the support of regional entities in hopes of reducing the flow of Libyan refugees over the Mediterranean Sea;

19. Expresses hope of further defining such punitive sanctions for those facilitating human trafficking and smuggling in and from Libya through asset freezes, travel bans, and the referring of cases to Interpol for further consideration and action;

20. Encourages Northern African states establish contact with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as to discuss the relocation of refugees intercepted on the Mediterranean Sea and protect them from further dangers and conflict;

21. Recommends the addition of an educational program attached to UNSMIL to promote civic and academic advancement among Libyan women and youths in collaboration with:
   a. UNESCO’s Education 2030 Agenda,
   b. International Task Force on Teachers for Education 2030,
   c. The GNA’s Women Support and Empowerment Unit;

22. Authorizes that vulnerable groups in the conflict, particularly women and children, are adequately protected and represented by UNSMIL;

23. Strongly condemns the proliferation of terrorism and terrorist organizations having effects on the regional political, social, and economic situation thereof;

24. Encourages the promotion of an AU-UN Counter-Terrorism Plan of Action relative to the framework set by the Algiers Convention (1999) which allows for “the implementation of the AU Plan of Action on the Prevention of and Combating of Terrorism;”

25. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Kashmir

The following Security Council press statement was issued today by the Council President:

The members of the Security Council express their deepest sympathy and condolences to all civilians affected by the current crisis at the Northern Indian-Pakistani border, especially those who sustained casualties during the escalating violence, noting the eight innocent civilians and humanitarian personnel who lost their lives.

The members of the Security Council also express their deepest condolences to those that are affected by the current cholera epidemic in the Kashmir region, especially to the families of the eleven people who have already died due to the cholera outbreak.

The members of the Security Council condemn, in the strongest terms, the deteriorating humanitarian situation at the Northern India-Pakistan border. Recognizing the responsibility to protect civilians and humanitarian workers, the members of the Security Council will continue to monitor the rapidly changing situation in the region and will act accordingly. At this hour, the Security Council is evaluating actions to resolve the ongoing crisis in the Kashmir region.

The members of the Security Council maintain that access to potable water is one of the most fundamental human rights and furthermore is vital for the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

The members of the Security Council affirm the need for India and Pakistan to engage in constructive dialogue to alleviate possible future violence regarding the allocation of water in the region.
The Security Council,

Recalling Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) stating the equality and sovereignty of every Member State,

Further recalling Chapter V, Article 24 of the Charter and the Security Council’s responsibility to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming the conclusions of General Assembly resolution 43/131 (1988) on “Humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations,”

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 48/218B (1994) on “Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations” that established the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) as a body charged with conducting internal audits, monitoring, inspections, evaluations and investigation services,

Recalling Security Council resolution 91 (1951) on “The India-Pakistan Question” which establishes the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) as an observer and reporter on the violations of cease fire;

Reaffirms Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security” discussing the distinct role and vulnerability of women in conflict and humanitarian crises, and also their positive impact on reconciliation and peacebuilding processes,

Acknowledging the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (1994), particularly Articles 7, 9, and 10, which outline the responsibility of Member States to protect humanitarian aid workers to investigate and prosecute crimes against them,

Alarmed by the evolving water and security crisis along the Pakistan-India border,

Respecting the sovereignty of India and Pakistan,

Concerned by recent reports regarding death of civilians killed by heavy shell fire and cholera outbreak as well as attacks on the humanitarian workers,

Noting the necessity of effective action with regards to providing civilians with humanitarian aid as well as protecting civilians and humanitarian aid workers,

Recognizing the lapses of the Indus Waters Treaty (1960) to address the impacts of drought on civilian access to potable water in the Jammu-Kashmir region,

1. Affirms the relationship of water and security and affirms access to potable water as a basic human right;

2. Calls upon India and Pakistan to adhere to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (1994) and ensure the protection of humanitarian aid workers within their states;

3. Urges the Security Council to evaluate the adherence of India and Pakistan to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (1994) after a period of two weeks henceforth in order to:

   a. Draw attention to the deficiency of the progress made by this Convention,
b. Evaluate the mandate of UNMOGIP to ensure the protection of civilians and humanitarian aid workers;

4. **Encourages** the true integration and representation of women in the negotiations between India and Pakistan and the international efforts to tackle the humanitarian crisis in the Jammu-Kashmir region;

5. **Affirms** the necessity for humanitarian aid coordinated through the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the Kashmir region;

6. **Encourages** OCHA to facilitate inter-cluster coordination, especially between the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund, and various other local, regional, and international humanitarian aid organizations;

7. **Welcomes** WHO to publish reports at the discretion of the Security Council regarding the overall contamination of potable water and the spread of related diseases including but not limited to the cholera outbreak, and take appropriate action as deemed by WHO as necessary;

8. **Condemns** any violence against civilians and humanitarian aid workers and demands an immediate end to all such violence in the Kashmir region;

9. **Encourages** India and Pakistan to investigate the situation resulting in the deaths of humanitarian aid workers in collaboration with OIOS;

10. **Requests** that India and Pakistan engage in bilateral talks with the World Bank and the Permanent Indus Commission regarding the *Indus Waters Treaty* (1960) to address issues relating to drought in order to prevent future conflicts relating to water security;

11. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.