

19-23 March

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



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Conference A

Security Council B (SC-B)

Committee Staff

Director	Eileen Austin
Chair	Manal Machou

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCB/2/PRESS/1	The Situation in Turkey	Adopted without a vote
SCB/2/1	The Situation in Turkey	9 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions
SCB/1/1	The Situation in Libya	15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report for the Security Council B (SC-B)

The Security Council B held its annual session to consider the following 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.” On Monday, there was a sense of urgency to address the situation at the Suruç refugee camp in Turkey, and the agenda was amended. On Monday evening, the body adopted a press statement which condemned the recent actions by Turkey. On Tuesday morning, the body returned to their discussion on the situation in Libya, and the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including technological developments and strengthening security, and developing a peace summit for stability in Libya. Delegates called for greater collaboration in an attempt to merge similar approaches. On Tuesday afternoon, the body amended the agenda to further discuss the developing situation in Turkey, and a resolution was adopted which called for Turkey to resume talks regarding the Syrian refugee crisis.

On Wednesday, one merged draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, which had no amendments. The committee adopted the resolution following voting procedure, and it received unanimous support by the body. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including Libyan economic security, migration flow control, and arms control. The body worked diligently to ensure that all Member States were heard, and that there was a consensus on this important topic.



Code: SCB/2/Press Statement/1
Committee: Security Council B
Topic: The Situation in Turkey

1 *The United Nations Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Turkey*

2

3 The following press statement was issued today on behalf of the United Nations Security Council:

4

5 “On Tuesday, March 20th, a communique from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
6 which was received by the Security Council, stated that officers of the UNHCR had recently been denied access to
7 the Suruç Refugee Camp, located on the border between Turkey and Syria, in non-compliance of the Turkey-EU
8 Agreement of March 2016.

9

10 Under this agreement, UNHCR officers are authorized to carry out supervisory and support work in the Suruç
11 Refugee Camp, and the members of the Security Council expressed their regret that access has been denied to them.
12 The members of the Security Council were deeply concerned by the communique from UNHCR, which indicates
13 that material conditions in the camp have been deteriorating rapidly, leading to protests within the camp. In addition,
14 living conditions of these refugees are under threat of further worsening, vital resources are running out, and
15 additional violence within the camp must be avoided at all costs.

16

17 The Security Council expresses its concern over the lack of compliance with the 1951 Refugee Convention to
18 streamline efforts of humanitarian aid, and The New York Protocol Article 2 (1), which requires the Office of the
19 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other Office which may succeed it, in the exercise of its
20 functions.”



Code: SCB/2/1

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Turkey

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the obligations of Member States under the *Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Further recalling* Article 25 (1) of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that states that everyone has a right
6 to health and well-being,

7
8 *Reaffirming* its concerns expressed in its Press Statement on 20 March 2017, regarding the denied access of the
9 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to the Suruç Refugee Camp, which is in opposition to
10 the established EU-Turkey Agreement on Refugees,

11
12 *Taking note* of the communique of the 21 March 2017 by the President of the European Council to the Security
13 Council,

14
15 *Expressing* its firm opposition to all alleged violations by the Turkish Government of the Geneva Conventions and
16 the Refugee Convention and Protocols,

17
18 *Having learned* with deep concern, that Turkey, in alleged noncompliance to its obligations under the *Fourth*
19 *Geneva Convention* of 1949, the *Refugee Convention* of 1951 and its additional Protocol of 1967, opened fire on
20 demonstrators at the Suruç Refugee Camp, who were in protests for better shelter, food, water and medical
21 assistance,

22
23 *Appalled* by the actions taken by the Turkish Government in regards to the treatment, firing against, and killing of
24 Syrian Refugees in the Suruç Refugee Camp, and the lack of cooperation with UNHCR to improve the conditions of
25 the Refugee Camp,

26
27 *Deeply concerned* by the reported Turkish troop movements near the Kurdish cities of Diyarbakir, Şirnak and
28 Nusaybin,

- 29
30 1. *Demands* that the Turkish Government align itself with the treaties it has signed in regards to the treatment of
31 refugees, cease all actions against the welfare of the migrants, and initiate a ceasefire at the Suruç Refugee
32 Camp, as well as improve the conditions at the camp to follow UNHCR standards;
- 33
34 2. *Further demands* that the Suruç Refugee camp is opened up to UNHCR and accepts all aid that is offered by
35 Humanitarian Groups to ensure the welfare of Syrian Migrants;
- 36
37 3. *Requests* that the UNHCR investigates the possibility of allocating additional resources to the Suruç Refugee
38 camp to improve the condition at the camp for refugees;
- 39
40 4. *Calls upon* the Turkish Government and the European Union to renew conversations regarding the refugee
41 situation in hopes of improving the situation for refugees;
- 42
43 5. *Requests* that the Secretary-General dispatch a representative, in coordination with the UNHCR, to follow up
44 with the conditions of the Suruç Refugee Camp;
- 45
46 6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCB/1/1

Committee: Security Council B

Topic: The Situation in Libya

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Recalling* its primary responsibility under the *Charter of the United Nations* for restoring international peace and
4 security,
5
6 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2323 of 2016, and expressing its full commitment to promote Libyan
7 sovereignty,
8
9 *Recognizing* the appalling conditions and deaths of civilians in war-torn areas of Libya,
10
11 *Acknowledging* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya which is continuing to pose a threat to security and
12 peace in the region,
13
14 *Determining* that the absence of a political solution to the crisis in Libya will further deteriorate the humanitarian
15 situation in Libya,
16
17 *Deeply disturbed* by reports from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) of extrajudicial
18 killings, detention and torture of civilians particularly in areas of Libya: such as Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Brega and
19 Beishir,
20
21 *Motivated* by the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), and the cooperation of
22 the Security Council and Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) in addressing the civil conflict in Libya,
23
24 *Acknowledging* the historic failings of United Nations (UN) and UNSMIL Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), such as
25 the failure to plan for a refugee crisis, the creation of financial instabilities, internecine warfare, and the need to
26 establish additional standardized Techniques, Tactics and Procedures (TTPs), in order to combat crimes against
27 civilians and to hold accountable those who commit war crimes,
28
29 *Acknowledging* the dangerous and hard work conducted by Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) who provide
30 medical care in times of crisis around the world, including Doctors Without Borders, the Red Cross, and the Red
31 Crescent,
32
33 *Recognizes* the need of UN support in future assistance regarding the preservation of the cultural heritage in Libya,
34
35 *Further deploring* the lack of accountability of the Government of National Accord (GNA) to the International
36 Criminal Court (ICC) for human rights violations, such as the example of Saif Gaddafi,
37
38 *Recalling* the responsibility to protect (R2P) which recognizes that Member States have a primary responsibility to
39 prevent and stop genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,
40
41 *Embracing* the values and ideals represented by the Kigali principles, focused on improving current PKO's, and
42 bringing attention to the importance of the Protection of Civilians (PoC) within operations,
43
44 *Emphasizing* the need for a safe return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs), resulting from the Libyan conflict to
45 their homes once this body determines it is no longer a crisis situation,
46
47 *Bearing in mind* the echoed sentiment in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, which focuses on addressing
48 humanitarian needs, where the most vulnerable populations have been identified, and where the reach of the local
49 government is most limited,
50

51 *Reaffirming* the *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), specifically Article 25, which
52 declares the right to a standard of living for the health and well-being of all people, including access to food,
53 clothing, housing, and medical care,
54

55 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2167 of 2014, clause 19, which talks about the need of the African Union
56 (AU) further development of military, police, technical, logistic, and administrative capabilities during peacekeeping
57 operations,
58

59 *Recognizing* the potential of UN-AU cooperation for regional stability,
60

61 *Realizing* the need of a stronger commitment and involvement of the AU in the Libyan Peace Process,
62

63 *Reaffirming* the importance of the continued inclusiveness of the Libyan Political Agreement, and taking note of the
64 letter circulated as document S/2015/1018,
65

66 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2320 of 2016 in increasing cost-sharing and cooperation between the UN and
67 AU to further stabilize the Libyan state,
68

69 *Welcoming* the signing of a unilateral ceasefire in Tripoli on 15 March 2017, proposed by the GNA that halted all
70 fighting in Tripoli,
71

72 *Recalling* that according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), over 385,000 migrants arrived in
73 Europe in 2016, including over 140,000 people incoming from Libya,
74

75 *Further recalling* that the IOM records over 500 people have gone missing or have died in attempting to cross the
76 Mediterranean in 2017 as of now,
77

78 *Recognizing* the urgency and importance of addressing the issue of this clandestine mass migration in a strong
79 multilateral institutional framework,
80

81 *Viewing* with appreciation the February Agreement Memorandum on Migration, signed by Italy and Libya, that
82 provides for financial, material, and technical aid to Libya in the management of its borders,
83

84 *Appreciating* the European Union's (EU) support and 200M euros funding of this agreement and its measures, as
85 professed by European Council President D. Tusk at the February EU Summit in Malta,
86

87 *Encouraged* by the AU past actions in managing migratory flows on the continent, notably through its Migration
88 Policy Framework for Africa adopted in 2006,
89

90 *Expressing* its deep concern regarding the critical situation of Libya's oil terminals and production sites which are
91 currently being fought over by militias and by the nation's two rival governments, and is threatening to have
92 disastrous consequences on the nation's battered economy,
93

94 *Reaffirming* its belief that the stability of Libya depends on the country's economic stability, and consequently that
95 oil infrastructures such as oil production sites and oil ports require the international community's awareness,
96

97 *Noting also* the significance of small arms and light weapons (SALW) as the most frequently used weapons in the
98 majority of recent armed conflicts, and emphasizing that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of
99 SALW have a potential to endanger civilians, including women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons, and
100 other vulnerable groups,
101

102 *Recalling* its resolutions 1196 of 1998, 1209 of 1998, 1467 of 2003, 2117 of 2013, and 2220 of 2015, the statements
103 of its President of 25 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/16), 19 March 2010 (S/PRST/2010/6), of 14 January 2009
104 (S/PRST/2009/1), of 29 June 2007 (S/PRST/2007/24), of 17 February 2005 (S/PRST/2005/7), of 19 January 2004
105 (S/PRST/2004/1), of 31 October 2002 (S/PRST/2002/30), of 31 August 2001 (S/PRST/2001/21) and of 24
106 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Council and statements of its

107 President, including on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, women and peace and security, and children in
108 armed conflict,
109

110 *Reiterating* Security Council resolution 2195 of 2014, with special attention on clause 10, commending “initiatives
111 to strengthen security and border control in the region of North Africa and the Sahel-Saharan region,”
112

113 *Reaffirming* the significance and central role of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized*
114 *Crime and its Protocols*, including the *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,*
115 *Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*; the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the*
116 *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA SALW); and the *International Instrument to*
117 *Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons* (ITI),
118 and the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) as crucial instruments in countering the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation
119 and misuse of SALW, and convinced of the need for effective implementation of said Conventions, Protocols and
120 Treaty,
121

122 *Reaffirming* the function of the Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) of the PoA SALW as “consider[ing] the national,
123 regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action,” as stated in General Assembly resolution 56/24 of
124 2002,
125

126 *Acknowledging* the important contribution of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, as specified in
127 General Assembly resolution 50/70 B of 1996, for reports on the status of arms regulation and suggestions to the
128 UN,
129

130 *Noting* that the lack of tracing mechanisms regarding existing SALW within Libya and its neighboring states poses
131 threats towards the Libyan civilians, as well as the national security of neighboring countries,
132

133 *Noting* with deep concern, that in the first 10 years of the PoA SALW, a total of only 158 of 193 Member States
134 submitted a national report, with only two submitted every year,
135

136 *Reaffirming* that UN PKO and other relevant Council-mandated entities, located in a Member State or region with a
137 Council mandated arms embargo, may, if deemed necessary by the Council, assist with appropriate expertise and
138 capacity-building for host governments in the field of weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization, record
139 keeping, and tracing capacities, and further reaffirming the need for such assistance within Libya and its neighboring
140 states,
141

142 *Taking into account* the importance of the Central African Convention for the control of SALW,
143

144 *Reiterating* the obligation of Member States to prevent illicit flow of arms, in accordance with applicable
145 international law, by, inter alia, effective border controls,
146

147 1. *Decides* to modify the mandate of the Panel of Experts whose mandate was extended in Security Council
148 resolution 2144 of 2014, to include reporting and making recommendations to the AU and the Libyan GNA in
149 addition to the Security Council;
150

151 2. *Recommends* the AU to become further involved in Libya and recommends further the Panel of Experts to make
152 recommendations in order to gather all possible UN support to AU initiatives, including training, expertise
153 sharing and financial contributions;
154

155 3. *Welcomes* Egypt’s readiness to organize a multilateral Libyan Peace Summit in cooperation with the AU and
156 the UNSMIL to mediate between the GNA, the AU and the House of Representatives (HoR) by:
157

158 a. Taking concrete measures to foster AU-UN cooperation to support AU initiatives in the Libyan Peace
159 process and to approach the Libyan Peace Process in a manner more inclusive of the AU and other
160 regional actors, following recommendations made by the Panel of Experts;
161

- 162 b. Creating a trusted platform for regular discussion between the different actors of the conflict, possibly
163 through a secretariat in Cairo which would jointly report to the AU and the SC and meet monthly;
164
- 165 4. *Encourages* all future efforts of regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the AU that aim to:
166
- 167 a. Further increase cooperation between Libya’s government and the UN;
168
- 169 b. Enhance the relationship between different tribes and groups currently in a civil war, with the purpose
170 of reducing the possibility of lapsing and relapsing into conflict;
171
- 172 5. *Decides* to modify the mandate of UNSMIL to include Securing and Reforming Financial Systems to ensure the
173 long term economic success of the nation of Libya and in particular the investigation of:
174
- 175 a. The use of resources provided from multilateral funding sources to increase investment in the Libyan
176 economy;
177
- 178 b. The opportunities to secure critical infrastructures in a manner that would not escalate conflict or
179 interfere with the peace process;
180
- 181 c. The use of existing peacekeeping forces as protective convoys to private non-combatant contractors
182 involved with the transportation and maintenance of critical infrastructure;
183
- 184 d. Methods to unify and secure the national bank of Libya under the GNA;
185
- 186 6. *Appeals* to all UN bodies that any funds and resources dedicated to the Central Bank of Libya are used to
187 promote the financial sector’s stability through sustainable, robust, and sound financial institutions and that it is
188 of primary importance to avoid the utilization of these resources in a way that would benefit unsupervised
189 militia and terrorist groups;
190
- 191 7. *Requests* that the Secretary General appoints a special envoy to investigate the necessity of a no-fly zone or
192 other PKOs related to oil terminals and other critical economic infrastructures, in order to protect them from
193 militia and terrorist occupation by:
194
- 195 a. Working with UNMIL, GNA, AU, and other regional bodies to determine the level of protection
196 needed to secure economic infrastructures and if additional security through the form of no fly zones or
197 peacekeeping missions is needed, and would be effective in preventing the occupation of these
198 resources by non-GNA forces;
199
- 200 b. Focusing on infrastructures currently held by the GNA;
201
- 202 c. Reporting directly to both the Security Council and AU;
203
- 204 8. *Affirms* that upon the release of the Special Envoy’s findings, the AU Peace and Security Council shall be the
205 first body to deliberate on said findings;
206
- 207 9. *Encourages* that the AU Peace and Security Council, regarding the findings of the Special Envoy, to deliberate
208 the findings to the Security Council;
209
- 210 10. *Calls for* increased cooperation between Libya’s border and security authorities and EU Member States’
211 authorities;
212
- 213 11. *Encourages* the EU Frontex border agency to engage Libyan border authorities further, in fields including but
214 not limited to equipment upgrading, the training of joint task forces, and the sharing of intelligence and action
215 procedures;
216

- 217 12. *Emphasizes* the need for EU-Libyan joint coast guard patrols in international waters in the Mediterranean to
218 rescue stranded migrants and arrest people-trafficking smugglers;
219
- 220 13. *Stresses* that domestic jurisdictions whose authorities arrest such trafficking criminals must deliver judiciary
221 sanctions in the firmest way possible, in order to deter criminal networks from continuing their operations;
222
- 223 14. *Calls for* the IOM to delegate a small advisory panel to the GNA in Tripoli, in order to provide technical
224 assistance in monitoring and managing migratory flows in the country upon request;
225
- 226 15. *Advocates* for greater cooperation between Libyan authorities, EU authorities, and Libya’s neighbors in
227 managing migratory inflow to Libya;
228
- 229 16. *Suggests* that the AU position itself as a key partner to manage migratory flows in Libya in the long term, in
230 cooperation with Libyan and EU authorities, in order to enhance a cohesive approach to the migratory issue
231 across the African continent;
232
- 233 17. *Recommends* that UNSMIL submit annual reports regarding illicit flow for SALW within Libya to the BMS of
234 the PoA SALW to clarify the status of illegal arms activity;
235
- 236 18. *Further recommends* the increase in participation neighboring states of Libya in the BMS by submitting
237 national reports punctually to indicate current status;
238
- 239 19. *Advocates* for collaborations of the GNA and its neighboring states with intergovernmental, regional, and sub
240 regional organizations to assist in capacity-building of governments upon request to ensure the safe and
241 effective management, storage, security, marking, record-keeping and tracing of stockpiles of SALW;
242
- 243 20. *Encourages* Member States, where within their capacity, to render assistance upon request in examining
244 technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit transfer in SALW within Libya and its
245 neighboring states, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies;
246
- 247 21. *Further encourages* Libya and its neighboring states pledge to enhance information sharing and transparency
248 regarding SALW status, through meetings of the AU Peace and Security Council for the prevention of illicit
249 trafficking of such weapons, in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of the ATT;
250

251 **Humanitarian Support**

- 252
- 253 22. *Calls upon* the establishment of multiple long term humanitarian Main Supply Routes (MSRs) for the purpose
254 of ensuring safe passage of non-combatants fleeing the conflict zones and for the flow of humanitarian aid to
255 affected areas by:
256
- 257 a. designating the humanitarian MSRs based on a dual agreement between the Libyan National Army and
258 the GNA;
259
 - 260 b. imploring the GNA and the Libyan National Army to accept humanitarian supplies that pass through
261 humanitarian MSRs into all occupied areas;
262
 - 263 c. calling upon the Security Council to monitor humanitarian MSRs utilizing existing AU peacekeeping
264 forces;
265
- 266 23. *Urges* the need for humanitarian assistance to alleviate current risks to the safety and well-being of Libyan
267 noncombatants by:
268
- 269 a. commending the increased participation of NGOs to assist in humanitarian efforts;
270
 - 271 b. requesting increased presence of medical staff and supplies from aforementioned NGOs to provide
272 medical care to vulnerable populations within Libya;

- 273
274 24. *Proclaims* the need for an annual certification process to ensure adequate and modern training is upheld to:
275
276 a. authorize the creation of a Committee of Troop Readiness Certification (CTRC), staffed by
277 representatives from Security Council Member States, under the direction of the Department of
278 Peacekeeping Operations, to establish criteria, and maintain and ensure adequate troop readiness
279 standards are met by TCC personnel;
280
281 b. support increased background checks, psychological evaluations and annual psychological check-ups
282 of the militaries of Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) through:
283
284 i. emphasizing sexual assault prevention committed by AU peacekeeping troops in Libya;
285 ii. preventing physical abuse committed by AU and UN peacekeeping forces;
286
287 c. call upon Member States, with technical capabilities and expertise, to contribute resources including
288 intelligence officials for the purpose of conducting background checks on peacekeeping forces;
289
- 290 25. *Asks for* an enhanced operational capacity of the Libyan coast guard and local law enforcement to stop
291 smugglers from transporting refugees to Mediterranean Member States by:
292
293 a. accepting the offer of Japan for funding of \$500 million USD;
294
295 b. authorizing the allocation of funding to the GNA for the purpose of:
296
297 i. acquiring rescue ships, helicopters, ambulances, and motor vehicles, as well as satellite
298 phones and diving equipment;
299 ii. supplying additional uniforms, radio communication devices, and patrol vehicles to the local
300 police in communities that border the Mediterranean in Libya;
301
302 c. calling upon Member States with access to satellite technology to assist in the visible monitoring of the
303 flow of refugee ships off the coast of Libya;
304
305 d. strongly encouraging all Member States to follow the example of Japan and contribute funding to the
306 migrant relief efforts;
307
- 308 26. *Urges* the need for the creation of a committee in United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
309 Organization (UNESCO) in order to prevent the destruction of cultural heritage sites, such as the site of Cyrene,
310 site of Sabratha, and site of Leptis Magna;
311
- 312 27. *Calls upon* the countries of the region and the aforementioned relevant organizations to cooperate with the UN
313 and the AU in their efforts to provide humanitarian aid;
314
- 315 28. *Requests* the Secretary General to update the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution within
316 fourteen (14) days of its adoption;
317
- 318 29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.