19-23 March

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

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Eileen Austin</th>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Manal Machou</td>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCB/2/PRESS/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Turkey</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCB/2/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Turkey</td>
<td>9 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCB/1/1</td>
<td>The Situation in Libya</td>
<td>15 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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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.
The United Nations Security Council Press Statement on the Situation in Turkey

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

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

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

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

Recalling the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

Taking note of the communique of the 21 March 2017 by the President of the European Council to the Security Council,

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

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

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

Deeply concerned by the reported Turkish troop movements near the Kurdish cities of Diyarbakir, Şırnak and Nusaybin,

1. Demands that the Turkish Government align itself with the treaties it has signed in regards to the treatment of refugees, cease all actions against the welfare of the migrants, and initiate a ceasefire at the Suruç Refugee Camp, as well as improve the conditions at the camp to follow UNHCR standards;

2. Further demands that the Suruç Refugee camp is opened up to UNHCR and accepts all aid that is offered by Humanitarian Groups to ensure the welfare of Syrian Migrants;

3. Requests that the UNHCR investigates the possibility of allocating additional resources to the Suruç Refugee camp to improve the condition at the camp for refugees;

4. Calls upon the Turkish Government and the European Union to renew conversations regarding the refugee situation in hopes of improving the situation for refugees;

5. Requests that the Secretary-General dispatch a representative, in coordination with the UNHCR, to follow up with the conditions of the Suruç Refugee Camp;

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

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for restoring international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2323 of 2016, and expressing its full commitment to promote Libyan sovereignty,

Recognizing the appalling conditions and deaths of civilians in war-torn areas of Libya,

Acknowledging the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya which is continuing to pose a threat to security and peace in the region,

Determining that the absence of a political solution to the crisis in Libya will further deteriorate the humanitarian situation in Libya,

Deeply disturbed by reports from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) of extrajudicial killings, detention and torture of civilians particularly in areas of Libya: such as Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Brega and Beishir,

Motivated by the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), and the cooperation of the Security Council and Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) in addressing the civil conflict in Libya,

Acknowledging the historic failings of United Nations (UN) and UNSMIL Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), such as the failure to plan for a refugee crisis, the creation of financial instabilities, internecine warfare, and the need to establish additional standardized Techniques, Tactics and Procedures (TTPs), in order to combat crimes against civilians and to hold accountable those who commit war crimes,

Acknowledging the dangerous and hard work conducted by Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) who provide medical care in times of crisis around the world, including Doctors Without Borders, the Red Cross, and the Red Crescent,

Recognizes the need of UN support in future assistance regarding the preservation of the cultural heritage in Libya,

Further deploring the lack of accountability of the Government of National Accord (GNA) to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for human rights violations, such as the example of Saif Gaddafi,

Recalling the responsibility to protect (R2P) which recognizes that Member States have a primary responsibility to prevent and stop genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Embracing the values and ideals represented by the Kigali principles, focused on improving current PKO’s, and bringing attention to the importance of the Protection of Civilians (PoC) within operations,

Emphasizing the need for a safe return of Internally Displaced People (IDPs), resulting from the Libyan conflict to their homes once this body determines it is no longer a crisis situation,

Bearing in mind the echoed sentiment in the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, which focuses on addressing humanitarian needs, where the most vulnerable populations have been identified, and where the reach of the local government is most limited,
Reaffirming the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), specifically Article 25, which declares the right to a standard of living for the health and well-being of all people, including access to food, clothing, housing, and medical care,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Taking concrete measures to foster AU-UN cooperation to support AU initiatives in the Libyan Peace process and to approach the Libyan Peace Process in a manner more inclusive of the AU and other regional actors, following recommendations made by the Panel of Experts;
4. **Encourages** all future efforts of regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the AU that aim to:
   a. Further increase cooperation between Libya’s government and the UN;
   b. Enhance the relationship between different tribes and groups currently in a civil war, with the purpose of reducing the possibility of lapsing and relapsing into conflict;

5. **Decides** to modify the mandate of UNSMIL to include Securing and Reforming Financial Systems to ensure the long term economic success of the nation of Libya and in particular the investigation of:
   a. The use of resources provided from multilateral funding sources to increase investment in the Libyan economy;
   b. The opportunities to secure critical infrastructures in a manner that would not escalate conflict or interfere with the peace process;
   c. The use of existing peacekeeping forces as protective convoys to private non-combatant contractors involved with the transportation and maintenance of critical infrastructure;
   d. Methods to unify and secure the national bank of Libya under the GNA;

6. **Appeals** to all UN bodies that any funds and resources dedicated to the Central Bank of Libya are used to promote the financial sector’s stability through sustainable, robust, and sound financial institutions and that it is of primary importance to avoid the utilization of these resources in a way that would benefit unsupervised militia and terrorist groups;

7. **Requests** that the Secretary General appoints a special envoy to investigate the necessity of a no-fly zone or other PKOs related to oil terminals and other critical economic infrastructures, in order to protect them from militia and terrorist occupation by:
   a. Working with UNMIL, GNA, AU, and other regional bodies to determine the level of protection needed to secure economic infrastructures and if additional security through the form of no fly zones or peacekeeping missions is needed, and would be effective in preventing the occupation of these resources by non-GNA forces;
   b. Focusing on infrastructures currently held by the GNA;
   c. Reporting directly to both the Security Council and AU;

8. **Affirms** that upon the release of the Special Envoy’s findings, the AU Peace and Security Council shall be the first body to deliberate on said findings;

9. **Encourages** that the AU Peace and Security Council, regarding the findings of the Special Envoy, to deliberate the findings to the Security Council;

10. **Calls for** increased cooperation between Libya’s border and security authorities and EU Member States’ authorities;

11. **Encourages** the EU Frontex border agency to engage Libyan border authorities further, in fields including but not limited to equipment upgrading, the training of joint task forces, and the sharing of intelligence and action procedures;
12. **Emphasizes** the need for EU-Libyan joint coast guard patrols in international waters in the Mediterranean to rescue stranded migrants and arrest people-trafficking smugglers;

13. **Stresses** that domestic jurisdictions whose authorities arrest such trafficking criminals must deliver judiciary sanctions in the firmest way possible, in order to deter criminal networks from continuing their operations;

14. **Calls for** the IOM to delegate a small advisory panel to the GNA in Tripoli, in order to provide technical assistance in monitoring and managing migratory flows in the country upon request;

15. **Advocates** for greater cooperation between Libyan authorities, EU authorities, and Libya’s neighbors in managing migratory inflow to Libya;

16. **Suggests** that the AU position itself as a key partner to manage migratory flows in Libya in the long term, in cooperation with Libyan and EU authorities, in order to enhance a cohesive approach to the migratory issue across the African continent;

17. **Recommends** that UNSMIL submit annual reports regarding illicit flow for SALW within Libya to the BMS of the PoA SALW to clarify the status of illegal arms activity;

18. **Further recommends** the increase in participation neighboring states of Libya in the BMS by submitting national reports punctually to indicate current status;

19. **Advocates** for collaborations of the GNA and its neighboring states with intergovernmental, regional, and subregional organizations to assist in capacity-building of governments upon request to ensure the safe and effective management, storage, security, marking, record-keeping and tracing of stockpiles of SALW;

20. **Encourages** Member States, where within their capacity, to render assistance upon request in examining technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of illicit transfer in SALW within Libya and its neighboring states, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies;

21. **Further encourages** Libya and its neighboring states pledge to enhance information sharing and transparency regarding SALW status, through meetings of the AU Peace and Security Council for the prevention of illicit trafficking of such weapons, in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of the ATT;

**Humanitarian Support**

22. **Calls upon** the establishment of multiple long term humanitarian Main Supply Routes (MSRs) for the purpose of ensuring safe passage of non-combatants fleeing the conflict zones and for the flow of humanitarian aid to affected areas by:

   a. designating the humanitarian MSRs based on a dual agreement between the Libyan National Army and the GNA;

   b. imploring the GNA and the Libyan National Army to accept humanitarian supplies that pass through humanitarian MSRs into all occupied areas;

   c. calling upon the Security Council to monitor humanitarian MSRs utilizing existing AU peacekeeping forces;

23. **Urges** the need for humanitarian assistance to alleviate current risks to the safety and well-being of Libyan noncombatants by:

   a. commending the increased participation of NGOs to assist in humanitarian efforts;

   b. requesting increased presence of medical staff and supplies from aforementioned NGOs to provide medical care to vulnerable populations within Libya;
24. **Proclaims** the need for an annual certification process to ensure adequate and modern training is upheld to:

   a. authorize the creation of a Committee of Troop Readiness Certification (CTRC), staffed by representatives from Security Council Member States, under the direction of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to establish criteria, and maintain and ensure adequate troop readiness standards are met by TCC personnel;

   b. support increased background checks, psychological evaluations and annual psychological check-ups of the militaries of Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) through:
      
      i. emphasizing sexual assault prevention committed by AU peacekeeping troops in Libya;
      
      ii. preventing physical abuse committed by AU and UN peacekeeping forces;

   c. call upon Member States, with technical capabilities and expertise, to contribute resources including intelligence officials for the purpose of conducting background checks on peacekeeping forces;

25. **Asks for** an enhanced operational capacity of the Libyan coast guard and local law enforcement to stop smugglers from transporting refugees to Mediterranean Member States by:

   a. accepting the offer of Japan for funding of $500 million USD;

   b. authorizing the allocation of funding to the GNA for the purpose of:
      
      i. acquiring rescue ships, helicopters, ambulances, and motor vehicles, as well as satellite phones and diving equipment;
      
      ii. supplying additional uniforms, radio communication devices, and patrol vehicles to the local police in communities that border the Mediterranean in Libya;

   c. calling upon Member States with access to satellite technology to assist in the visible monitoring of the flow of refugee ships off the coast of Libya;

   d. strongly encouraging all Member States to follow the example of Japan and contribute funding to the migrant relief efforts;

26. **Urges** the need for the creation of a committee in United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in order to prevent the destruction of cultural heritage sites, such as the site of Cyrene, site of Sabratha, and site of Leptis Magna;

27. **Calls upon** the countries of the region and the aforementioned relevant organizations to cooperate with the UN and the AU in their efforts to provide humanitarian aid;

28. **Requests** the Secretary General to update the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution within fourteen (14) days of its adoption;

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