

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Special Committee on
Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)



Conference B

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)

Committee Staff

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Chair	Patrick Patterson
Rapporteur	Kaylyn Atkins
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Agenda

- I. Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations
- II. Accountability, Conduct, and Discipline in Peacekeeping Operations
- III. Improving the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Operations

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
C-34/1/1	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	88 votes in favor, 3 against, 8 abstention
C-34/1/2	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	87 votes in favor, 6 against, 3 abstentions
C-34/1/3	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	53 votes in favor, 25 against, 12 abstentions
C-34/1/4	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	85 votes in favor, 6 against, 10 abstentions
C-34/1/5	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted by acclamation
C-34/1/6	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	73 votes in favor, 14 against, 12 abstentions
C-34/1/7	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	96 votes in favor, 1 against, 3 abstentions
C-34/1/8	Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations	93 votes in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions

Summary Report for the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations
- II. Improving the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Operations
- III. Accountability, Conduct, and Discipline in Peacekeeping Operations

The session was attended by representatives of 158 Member States and four Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of "Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations."

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 19 proposals covering a wide range of the following sub-topics: education and training, financial incentives to Member States and women involved in peacekeeping operations, a seminar program to promote female empowerment and leadership in the workplace, and promoting education through culture and equal representation while also maintaining state sovereignty. During the evening sessions on Monday and Tuesday, delegates informed the Dais of multiple working papers in the process of cooperating and merging.

On Wednesday, 8 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted all eight resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The passionate work of the body was reflected in the strength of their resolutions. Inclusiveness, transparency, and collaboration were achieved by the body in their approach to their resolution writing. Their eagerness to address gender equality was illustrated through their hard work and dedication.



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Code: C-34/1/1

Committee: The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

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3 *Recognizing* that the fulfillment of United Nations Security Council resolution 1960 on “Women and Peace
4 and Security” (2010) regarding the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of misconduct creates an
5 atmosphere in which women feel confident to participate as peacekeepers, and communities trust
6 peacekeeping forces,

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8 *Noting with deep concern* that formal mechanisms available within the Department of Peace Operations
9 (DPO) to report gender issues remain limited and the problems that can cause, and that the current
10 purview of the Misconduct Tracking System for reporting sexual assault allegations leaves other
11 instances of misconduct unaccounted for,

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13 *Acknowledging* the benefits of the United Nations 24-hour hotline for staff to confidentially report sexual
14 harassment,

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16 *Promoting respect* for fundamental rights as defined in the United Nations Charter (1945) and in General
17 Assembly resolution 71/297 on “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse”
18 (2017) where a “zero-tolerance policy” is expressed for sexual exploitation and abuse,

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20 *Expressing the inherent necessity* for a solution to the issue of sexual misconduct perpetrated by UN
21 Peacekeepers, coupled with the fact that non-reporting can erode the trust in peacekeepers, as outlined
22 in Security Council Resolution 2447 on “United Nations peacekeeping operations” (2018),

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24 *Affirming* the need of developing specific missions aimed towards sexual assault and harassment as
25 mentioned by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on Gender Equality and the role inferior pay for
26 women and children acts to contravene its call to end all forms of discrimination against all women and
27 girls everywhere,

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29 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 62/63 on “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and
30 experts on mission” (2007), which calls for criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts
31 on mission,

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33 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2436 on “United Nations peacekeeping operations” (2018), which
34 instructs the Secretary-General to ensure the leadership of peacekeeping missions is capable,
35 accountable and of the highest integrity, and calls for all United Nations Troop-Contributing Countries
36 (TCCs) to meet the DPO training criteria in relation to reporting methods and accountability,

37

38 *Regretting* that gender-based discrimination permeates international military hierarchies and prevents
39 uniformed women from attaining leadership positions or playing substantive roles,

40

41 *Commending* early-year gender mainstreaming strategies, education-based projects which empower
42 women’s choices, and multilateral and regional-based gender sensitivity training and exercises,

43

44 *Guided* by the efforts of UN-Women in providing training for female officers to empower women in
45 leadership positions within the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, such as through the Female
46 Officer Training,
47
48 *Deeply convinced* that promoting collaboration between men and women is key to further embracing
49 gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations, through the UN peacekeeping operations, non-
50 governmental organizations (NGOs), and Non-profit Organizations,
51
52 *Recognizing* the importance of female youth in leadership positions, especially in peacekeeping, as
53 highlighted by United Nations Security Council resolution 2250 “Maintenance of international peace and
54 security” (2015),
55
56 *Considering* the statement of the Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials that Member States cannot
57 afford the risks of deployment of poorly trained personnel, this statement’s application to gender parity
58 issues, and the risks posed by poorly trained peacekeepers to the credibility of peacekeeping operations,
59
60 *Supports* further research by Member States into the pervasiveness and causes of sexism within the
61 military as explained in the *Policy on Human Rights Screening of United Nations Personnel* (2012) culture
62 to obtain actionable information with which to address gender disparity,
63
64 *Cognizant* of Security Council Resolution 2226 on “Côte d’Ivoire” (2015) and the important role that
65 women can fill in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) processes for all peoples,
66 especially other women,
67
68 *Aware of* the Economic and Social Council article titled *Agreed Conclusions* (1997/2) and its goal to
69 include women and men’s concerns in all levels of policy making, policy evaluation, and planned United
70 Nation actions to better address the issues presented in gender mainstreaming
71
72 *Having adopted* Security Council resolution 2122 on “Women and Peace and Security” (2013) and the
73 fact that gender bias and female perspective directly correlates with the care and support that women and
74 girls receive in peacekeeping operations,
75
76 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative goals to achieve measurable change in the
77 education of girls and accessing opportunities,
78
79 *Deeply convinced* that promoting collaboration between men and women is key to further embracing
80 gender mainstreaming in peacekeeping operations, through the UN peacekeeping operations, NGOs,
81 and Non-profit Organizations,
82
83 *Recognizing* that only 4% of all peacekeepers are women and that the UN maintains that all international
84 operations should include a clear gender perspective, actively promote gender aspects of transitional
85 justice programs, and support the full and equal participation of women in prevention and resolution of
86 conflicts,
87
88 *Noting the importance* of Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women and Peace and Security” (2000),
89 which calls for increased female participation peacekeeping organizations, which would help aid in the
90 mainstreaming of gender equality,
91
92 *Recognizing* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995), which expresses that women can
93 exercise freedoms, participate in decisions and realize all their rights,
94
95 *Welcoming* efforts of the *Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028* for improving training through educational
96 programmes regarding overt and covert gender,
97
98 *Promoting* the role of women as actors of peacebuilding through their participation in peace negotiations
99 at all levels of decision-making for staff involved in recruitment and selection boards,

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Underscores the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), which defines discrimination against women as any “distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex,” as well as highlighting SDG 5 which targets gender equality,

Bearing in mind that cultural norms discourage women from participating in peacekeeping operations as stated by General Assembly Resolution 70/219 on “Women in development” (2015) on youth, peace, and security,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which solidifies the equality of all peoples, regardless of gender,

1. *Highlights the need for a greater implementation and expansion of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979) and the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028 in the DPO that reflects a structure that holds perpetrators of gender discrimination accountable for their actions by creating local and national reporting systems for all peoples;*
2. *Recommends Member States to commit to increasing the representation of women within their peacekeeping forces in line with the twenty-five percent target outlined in the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028;*
3. *Further recommends that DPO and Conduct and Discipline Unit create a confidential hotline specifically for allegations of sexual abuse and gender discrimination in UN peacekeeping operations (PKOs), and expand other forms of reporting such as locked complaint boxes to ensure broader accessibility of reporting gender-based violence and discrimination;*
4. *Advises that UN Peacekeepers report all allegations of sexual misconduct that come to their attention to local judiciaries as well as to heads of mission(s) to ensure that proper action can be taken against the accused, including temporary suspension of diplomatic immunity for the duration of the adjudication process;*
5. *Recommends for the Department of Operational Services (DOS) monitor hiring processes of civilian female peacekeepers and their experiences in-mission, by:*
 - a. *Holistically reviewing hiring decisions and the extent of outreach to potential female candidates to promote gender parity with the intentions of ensuring the absence of implicit or explicit bias through a gender-blind application process;*
 - b. *Assessing processes concerning assignments and promotions to prevent and respond to gender-based discrimination and ensure equal opportunity based on merit;*
 - c. *Instructing heads of mission to conduct biannual in-mission interviews of civilian peacekeepers on a voluntary basis, to include:*
 - i. *Experiences (if any) of sexual harassment, abuse, or other gender-based misconduct;*
 - ii. *The suitability of mission accommodation, facilities, protective equipment;*
 - iii. *Perceptions of personal security;*
 - d. *Continuing current practice of conducting exit interviews for all civilian females and peacekeeping personnel, maintaining strict confidentiality of all information disclosed in the above interviews and correcting noncompliance by existing means;*
6. *Endorses the expansion of the Misconduct Tracking System to centrally document the data so that senior leadership of all missions, the UN Secretariat, gender advisers, and gender focal*

- 155 points of the *Women, Peace, and Security Agenda* can utilize this information to implement and
156 enforce a gender-inclusive perspective;
157
- 158 7. *Suggests* the Secretary-General include in his annual report on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,
159 a supplementary appendix that includes a list of convicted offenders of sexual exploitation and
160 abuse within peacekeeping areas affected by conflict through:
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- 162 a. Urging parties to investigate alleged abuses to hold perpetrators accountable;
 - 163 b. Making commitments to combat sexual violence;
 - 164 c. Emphasizing action taken by chains of command;
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- 166 8. *Welcomes* collaboration between the Office of Internal Oversight Services and UN departments
167 to remove senior leadership where repeated violations of UN gender policy are documented in
168 monitoring efforts;
169
- 170 9. *Further suggests* that the DPO and DOS report annually to the Secretariat and the Special
171 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations regarding progress in accomplishing the action targets
172 established in the *Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028*;
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- 174 10. *Further requests* that all TCCs limit their contribution of peacekeeping forces to only those with
175 good records of conduct within their respective armed forces to limit negative activity within
176 peacekeeping zones, especially sexual exploitation and abuse of women;
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- 178 11. *Endorses* Member States' collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women and the
179 Division of the Advancement of Women to hold each Member State accountable for its own
180 commitments on gender equality, such as through carrying out accountability reports, analysis,
181 and research with the Commission on the Status of Women;
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- 183 12. *Further Encourages* the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR)
184 to incorporate gender perspectives during the ongoing revision of the Integrated DDR Standards
185 regarding violent non-state actors and extremists;
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- 187 13. *Suggests* that the DPO create partnerships with Member States and the United Nations Office of
188 Project Services under the guidelines of UN-Women to train female cadets in military academies,
189 along with creating a leadership council with equal representation of men and women to enable
190 and hire qualified women to be involved in the economic, political, and civilian reintegration in the
191 DDR of peoples especially those vulnerable populations post-conflict;
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- 193 14. *Draws the attention* of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to
194 consider alternative remuneration options for female peacekeepers, including:
195
- 196 a. Enhancing the United Nations Standard Rate so that TCCs are remunerated at a higher
197 rate for every female peacekeeper contributed in contrast to every male peacekeeper
198 contributed to United Nations peacekeeping missions;
 - 199 b. Adjusting the United Nations Budget to facilitate the payment of an additional premium to
200 TCCs for every female peacekeeper contributed to United Nations peacekeeping
201 missions;
 - 202 c. Utilizing the Elsie Initiative for Women in Peace Operations from which an additional
203 premium can be paid to TCCs for every female peacekeeper contributed to United
204 Nations peacekeeping missions, and for this fund to be calculated as a proportional 1%
205 Annual budget of Member States for Peacekeeping Operations to further incentivize
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- 210 Member States to recruit, train, and deploy an increased number of female
211 peacekeepers;
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- 213 d. The request to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to
214 report back to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations at the 2020
215 Substantive Session;
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- 217 15. *Encourages* the financial remuneration model, favored by the Advisory Committee on
218 Administrative and Budgetary Questions, is contingent upon TCCs reinvesting financial
219 remuneration into measures including:
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- 221 a. Recruitment programs targeting women;
- 222
- 223 b. Training all peacekeepers on sexual violence and misconduct;
- 224
- 225 c. Ongoing investigations into allegations of misconduct to provide female peacekeepers
226 with confidence that they can safely participate in UN peacekeeping;
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- 228 16. *Recommends* all willing and able Member States to contribute financing and material aid, such as
229 the sharing of best practices and technologies, to UN-Women and other non-governmental
230 organizations working in the field of Women, Peace and Security to improve gender parity,
231 education and training within peacekeeping;
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- 233 17. *Strongly recommends* the utilization of the *Action for Equality, Development, and Peace* (1995) to
234 include a creation of an educational and social environment in which all peoples are treated
235 equally and where educational resources promote non-stereotyped images of all peoples, which
236 would be effective in the elimination of the causes of discrimination against women and
237 inequalities in within peacekeeping;
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- 239 18. *Endorses* Member States that have not yet done so to enact fair and equal pay for both male and
240 female peacekeepers as a means to preserve gender equality, to incentivize women to join the
241 armed forces, as well as to increase the total number of United Nations Peacekeepers in the field,
242 which will be encouraged through the use of an online honour roll that commemorates Member
243 States that equally pay male and female peacekeepers;
- 244
- 245 19. *Further suggests* that able Member States work towards the United Nations Girls Education
246 Initiatives goals to increase and enhance the education of girls and accessing post-primary
247 opportunities for the intention of empowering women to participate in peacekeeping processes;
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- 249 20. *Invites* Member States to promote peacekeeping representativeness focusing on the contribution
250 of youth participation to empower female youth and young women as cultural and education
251 leaders by:
- 252
- 253 a. Focusing on female youth in planning, program design, policy development;
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- 255 b. Involvement in decision-making processes for conflict prevention, resolution and
256 recovery;
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- 258 c. Including those who are most likely to be marginalized like women and youth in building
259 sustainable peace regarding repatriation, resettlement, and reconstruction;
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- 261 21. *Further invites* Member States to implement programs that empower intersectionality between
262 women and girls from a young age to prevent gender disparity encouraged by cultural gender
263 norms, such as ones modelled like the World Bank's project Improving Quality and Access to
264 Girl's Education focusing on:
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- a. Community-based early childhood education empowering girls to acquire literacy, life, and future employment skills;
 - b. Transitions specifically for girls from primary to secondary education including an overall basic education;
 - c. Encouraging educational based gender mainstreaming:
 - i. Providing gender-responsive teaching and practices;
 - ii. Training educators in modern teaching and learning environments;
22. *Recommends* that all willing and able Member States make available the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Peacekeeping Training Programme to their peacekeepers and include Gender Topic Training available to address gender inclusivity, gender bias, and gender inequality for all peoples prior to deployment;
23. *Further Recommends* that all TCCs ensure that peacekeepers are trained in methods of accountability for themselves, as well as reporting methods for their peers from the UNITAR Peacekeeping Training Programme, to maximize the knowledge and capabilities of all peacekeepers regarding accountability;
24. *Encourages* collaboration with relevant Inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in the use of online e-learning training courses regarding gender equality and issues of sexual harassment and abuse, to educate all generations on the importance of gender mainstreaming;
25. *Suggests* that Member States, specifically those with a low percentage of female military members and peacekeepers, in conjunction with the DPO and UN-Women, to create and expand national-level Recruitment Programmes for Women in the Military, which will:
- a. Investigate the possibility of the Member States to collaborating with UN-Women, through the Commission of the Status of Women, to help aid in women empowerment, which would:
 - i. Aid in the elimination of discrimination against women and girls to combat gender-based stigma and discrimination;
 - ii. Help towards the achievement of equality towards men and women as partners and beneficiaries as development, leading to the achievement of the SDG 5, through:
 - 1. Reducing the stigma of women and girls working in male-dominated fields;
 - 2. Utilizing Teachers Without Borders and other related NGOs in order to help mitigate the social issues surrounding equality;
 - iii. Reiterate the importance of human rights, humanitarian actions, and peace and security within Peacekeeping Operations, and these issues' intersecting importance with other endemic issues such as economic empowerment;
 - iv. Provide education programs geared towards the education of girls and women regarding their ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations;
 - b. Create targeted campaigns to attract those underrepresented demographics of women including education, faith, race, background, and class into all roles including leadership positions;
 - c. Increase Member States' proportion of women in the home militaries, as well as peacekeepers, to increase the female perspective and possibly generate new complementary policies;

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- d. Launch recruitment campaigns that encourage women to join respective nations' peacekeeping force and implement advertising campaigns that positively reinforce the involvement of women within militaries and peacekeeping operations, including by advertising management and administrative positions equally to all people.



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Code: C-34/1/2

Committee: Specialized Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Affirming* its commitment to continuing and supporting the implementation of the Women, Peace and
4 Security Agenda as outlined in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and
5 Security” and acknowledging the long-standing commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and
6 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949),
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8 *Recalling* the work of the United Nations in the topic of mainstreaming gender in peacekeeping operation
9 such as Security Council Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013),
10 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) on “Women, Peace and Security” and Sustainable Development Goal 5,
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12 *Taking note* of successful advances by several Member States on mainstreaming gender equality through
13 the implementation of gender equity in national development plans,
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15 *Stressing* the need for stronger efforts in the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda
16 in peacekeeping,
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18 *Appreciating* that the participation of women at all levels in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) is key to
19 assure more operational effectiveness, success and sustainability of peace processes and peacebuilding,
20
21 *Underlining* the importance of providing women with career resources allowing for greater opportunity of
22 joining the workforce following their service as a peacekeeper,
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24 *Expressing conviction* of the pivotal role of Member States to promote women’s participation in decision-
25 making processes, including in international policy development by increasing the mandatory number of
26 women in executive-level roles in government, negotiating efforts, DDR and Security Sector Reform
27 (SSR) efforts,
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29 *Highlighting* the disparity between gender ratios in PKOs worldwide,
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31 *Reaffirming* that female empowerment and gender equality are crucial to maintain international peace and
32 security,
33
34 *Acknowledging* the impact that training, education, and mentorship has on the recruitment of women in
35 leadership roles within the peace and security realm,
36
37 *Taking into consideration* the finalization of the *Gender Forward Looking Strategy* (2014-2018) of the
38 Department of Peace Operations (DPKO), and the Department of Field Support (DFS),
39
40 *Expressing concern* at the overall low proportion of women in all categories and at all levels of United
41 Nations peacekeeping personnel at Headquarters and in the field, including senior managerial positions,
42
43 *Reaffirming* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/209 on “United Nations Decade of
44 Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)”, which emphasizes that education is important to
45 accomplish full human development in crossing over any barrier among intellectual and technical
46 advancement,

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48 *Deeply concerned* with the insufficient data and knowledge the United Nations has on the extent of
49 abuses of power occurring in PKOs,
50
51 *Aware* of the dangers that women currently face in United Nation PKOs,
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53 *Acknowledging* that current reports from the field created by officials from the Secretariat regarding levels
54 of violence and misconduct against peacekeepers and civilians is not disaggregated by gender, making
55 tracking levels of violence against women especially difficult to monitor and address,
56
57 *Observing* the lack of adequate training for all genders that focuses on the dangers of gender
58 discrimination,
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60 *Guided by* the need to integrate all genders into the discussion of gender mainstreaming, conduct and
61 accountability,
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63 *Promoting* harmonious relationships between peacekeepers as well as peaceful relationships with
64 civilians,
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66 *Endorses* the Policy, Evaluation, and Training Division (PETD), which will take the existing education and
67 existing peacekeeping training and adapt it for implementation in the DPKO training program for
68 peacekeepers,
69
70 *Notes with importance* the need of continued cooperation between the DPKO and UN Women to ensure
71 that missions have the policy, substantive, and technical support from the Entity necessary to fully
72 implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and Peace and Security” and related
73 resolutions,
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75 1. *Promotes* the creation of an educational and mentorship-based leadership program monitored by the
76 United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations under the authority of the Gender
77 Advisers for each operation to increase the ability of women to access both middle management and
78 high-level leadership positions in PKO, including but not limited to the following means:
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80 a. Representation on the leadership council for each PKO in accordance with the gender parity
81 representation efforts outlined in operative clause 12;
82
83 b. The United Nations Women Training Centre eLearning Campus, which works to promote
84 gender equality through online skill-building classes, which via online training allows men and
85 women to have the tools they need to advance gender equality in their daily lives and work
86 through the development of gender-relevant coursework;
87
88 c. The inclusion of regularized and standardized unconscious bias as well as norms training as
89 a mandatory component of all PKO training to emphasize the effects of stereotypes and
90 norms of gender and a regularized reflection session for officers to understand the
91 implications of gender on their own affairs;
92
93 d. Specialized connection through a regular set of meetings between the Secretariat’s
94 components of Special Representative of the Secretary-General training and UN Women as
95 an expert authority to regularly review internal affairs related to gender;
96
97 2. *Strongly recommends* that Member States share best practices for the recruitment of women within
98 PKOs via the creation of a contact network for female peacekeepers within and across different PKOs
99 to be monitored by the United Nations General Assembly, gender sensitivity, and responsiveness
100 through different mechanisms are discussed including:
101

- 102 a. Additional context-dependent educational measures to address specific local religious or
103 ethnic views and practices surrounding gender;
104
- 105 b. Integration of new UN Women efforts into training and mandate development; and
106
- 107 c. Establishment of a mentorship framework for women to help promote their ascension to high-
108 level leadership positions within PKOs to share experiences and best practices for success
109 within the organization;
110
- 111 3. *Encourages* the DPKO and the Department of Operational Support (DOS), in collaboration with troop
112 contributing countries (TCCs), to design career tracks across programming sectors especially for
113 women in the administrative and headquarters-based components of DPKO to provide assistance in
114 career progression, which would:
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- 116 a. Ensure that these career tracks include clear exit and entrance strategies to allow women
117 flexibility over a certain period of time within the organization;
118
- 119 b. Include specialized measures and mentorship programming to facilitate female integration
120 into the DPKO administration through clear organizational progression;
121
- 122 c. Underline the importance of the accessibility of these career tracks to all women, regardless
123 of their background;
124
- 125 d. Create clear guidelines to inform peacekeepers on necessary actions to progress in regards
126 to professional development;
127
- 128 4. *Suggests* the administration of PKOs to permit flexible work arrangements for men and women so
129 that they are dual career friendly, thereby facilitating a healthy family-work balance wherein:
130
- 131 a. The operation seeks to employ the staff member and his/her spouse, with accommodations
132 provided for their respective children;
133
- 134 b. Adequate security is available to the families of peacekeeping personnel;
135
- 136 5. *Advocates* for the continued positive influence of organizational culture and normative perceptions of
137 gender through the strengthening of existing internal reporting structures for issues of sexual abuse
138 or gender-based harassment and encourages the presence of women, within advisory bodies or
139 entities that process such misconduct, to utilize suggestions from experts from across fields including
140 but not limited to: Gender Studies, Cultural Anthropology, Philosophy, Military and Strategic Studies,
141 International Relations, International Security, International Development and more to adopt
142 appropriate responses;
143
- 144 6. *Suggests* the addition of programming patterned to address the role of gender through training and
145 sensitivity for effective knowledge-sharing and capacity building efforts through the following
146 measures:
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- 148 a. Anti-discriminatory seminars which underscore the roles, responsibilities, and rights all
149 peacekeepers possess;
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- 151 b. The emphasis of women empowerment in peacekeeping as a factor for representing the
152 female perspective in security positions; and
153
- 154 c. The overview of thematic measures of consultations and cross-evaluations within PKOs;
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- 156 7. *Urges* the voluntary completion of domestic National Action Plans (NAPs) for each Member State in
157 which a PKO is present throughout focusing on the following means:

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- a. Training and advocacy for women in both conflict and leadership;
 - b. Equal gender participation in military and peacekeeping personnel;
 - c. Relief and recovery for local women in post conflict areas, Partnership and collaboration among UN agencies and humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
 - d. The need for developed Member States with established NAPs to support the creation of NAPs within Member States seeking to equalize their gender ratios within peacekeeping and the realm of peace and security;
 - e. The recommendation for Member States with existing NAPs to provide two female researchers to United Nation University Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme (UNUGEST) for training in order to provide annual reports and recommendations for improvement to national policies;
8. *Advocates for* the implementation of a regional toolbox to serve as an instrument and resource for deployed peacekeepers prepared by the Security Council with information and speaking points on Resolution 1325;
9. *Recommends* translating information into local languages in order to greater involve local women in the issues of peace and security;
10. *Reaffirms* utilizing technology to effectively spread and disseminate information surrounding best practices in recruiting and utilizing women in peacekeeping;
11. *Encourages* the adjustment of current peacekeeping outreach to include specialized educational protocols for women on the ground in areas where PKOs are present to address the following elements:
- a. The incorporation of educational programs such as the United Nations Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme (UNU-GEST);
 - b. Manners in which gender norms may be problematic and limit their ability of women to access professional careers including as peacekeepers;
 - c. Ways in which women in such environments may overcome these obstacles through accessing formal economies and education through empowerment and strong female role models in PKOs;
 - d. Promotion of mentorship and peer-to-peer engagement with peacekeepers to understand their roles in the community to encourage gender-responsive peacekeeping;
 - e. Developing programs to help cultivate future generations of female peacekeepers through maintaining youth and adolescent engagement and specialized educational programming in schools and other youth centers;
 - f. Prioritization of the development of specialized recruitment and rotational programs for women within countries in which PKOs are present to encourage awareness and accessibility of such positions;
12. *Urges* Member States to work objectively on a long-term goal through proportional representation of women in peacekeeping missions by:
- a. Exponentially increasing the ratio of:

- 214 i. all female military personnel to 25% by 2028 as per the Uniformed Gender Parity
215 Strategy;
- 216 ii. all female police personnel in field missions to 30% by 2030;
- 217 iii. of all government-provided female personnel greater than 30%;
- 218
- 219 b. Publishing reports on human rights that focus on fundamental gender equality and the rights
220 given to women in order to outline the importance of women in PKOs;
- 221
- 222 c. Outlining peacekeeping efforts on behalf of the states normalize gender and eliminate the
223 gender disparity;
- 224
- 225 d. Political participation of women in local governments by the different government of Member
226 States by emphasizing policy which assist and encourage women to participate in the army
227 and especially in PKOs;
- 228
- 229 e. Proportional gender mainstreaming in administrative positions by opening every position to
230 women to eliminate positions reserved to men;
- 231
- 232 13. *Endorses* the staff of the Secretariat who already compile reports from the field to expand their
233 reports into creating a research base that will produce yearly reports in collaboration with UN Women,
234 United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), NGOs on the field and the Special
235 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations that works to understand fully what is happening within each
236 PKO specifically:
- 237
- 238 a. This yearly report and compatible dataset will specifically outline issues of misconduct,
239 specifically aggregated by gender. Such a report will outline what issues most affect different
240 gender identities with the hope that this data will help the Head of Mission to create policies
241 to mitigate issues specific to each of the groups;
- 242
- 243 b. The dataset will be a collection of these cumulative reports that will be available to the
244 Security Council and all Member-Contributing States so levels of violence against women can
245 be tracked over time;
- 246
- 247 14. *Recommends* that member states follow the four-step approach set forth by UNITAR that is as
248 follows:
- 249 a. Training;
- 250
- 251 b. Coaching;
- 252
- 253 c. Mentoring; and
- 254
- 255 d. Allowing for the progressive transfer of knowledge and skills to both training institutions and
256 their personnel;
- 257
- 258 15. *Recommends* a revision of programming regarding an information campaign in regions in which
259 peacekeepers are stationed that will serve the dual purpose of normalizing the presence of women
260 working the field in PKOs and increasing the recruitment of women into armed forces and therefore
261 peacekeeping regimens by joint operations and trainings in bordering conflict zones, endorses the
262 PETD:
- 263
- 264 a. The campaign will involve outreach efforts by PKOs in locations where peacekeepers are
265 already stationed;
- 266
- 267 b. Field missions can organize “open days” where female peacekeepers will engage in outreach
268 with community members involving what peacekeepers do, and how women can become

- 269 involved in building peace, with the hope of inspiring women to join peacekeeping in the
270 future;
271
- 272 16. *Urges* the solidification of mandates and policies so that all contain similar goals while retaining
273 regional effectiveness and regional cooperation by:
274
- 275 a. Expansion and standardization of existing gender units in active PKOs;
 - 276
 - 277 b. The amplification of mandates to increase active involvement in communities including
278 individual empowerment programs within PKOs that aim towards cultural preservation;
 - 279
 - 280 c. Encouraging the cooperation of bordering Member States with active PKOs;
 - 281
- 282 17. *Motivates* TCCs to work closely with the PETD for specialized versions of education and training
283 curriculums, based on unique contextual and cultural needs in an effort to educate and train
284 peacekeepers to best facilitate gender mainstreaming in PKOs while maintaining the rigor, spirit, and
285 core organizational values of the UN present in the general peacekeeper pre-deployment training;
286
- 287 18. *Calls upon* Member States to amend pre-deployment gender training efforts to combat the culture of
288 gender discrimination existent in PKOs via the recognition of gender equity to ensure all that
289 peacekeepers, regardless of gender or orientation, fully understand and abide by the United Nations
290 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
291
- 292 19. *Encourages* Member States to provide counseling and rehabilitation centers available to female and
293 other targeted and marginalized individuals affected by conflict-related violence, especially sexual
294 violence (CRSV):
295
- 296 a. The centers push for substantive female participation in counseling and rehabilitation centers
297 to ensure a comfortable atmosphere;
 - 298
 - 299 b. The centers encourage the participation of local, host country women's organizations and
300 other NGOs;
 - 301
 - 302 c. The centers offer the possibility of submitting complaints, including anonymously, so that they
303 may be passed on to the proper authorities;
 - 304
 - 305 d. Providing medical aid for both physical and mental ailments, including pregnancy, genital
306 mutilation, sex trafficking, PTSD, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, rape kits, and similar
307 measures and utensils;
 - 308
 - 309 e. Hosting and promoting educational sessions/classes to assist in preventative measures;
 - 310
 - 311 f. Encouraging partnerships between the host country as well as NGOs and UN Women in
312 order to provide funds for the creation of the centers;
 - 313
 - 314 g. Invites women peacekeepers to be at the forefront of receiving civilian allegations of sexual
315 misconduct;
 - 316
- 317 20. *Recommends* willing Members States to improve the accessibility for women to enter into
318 peacekeeping missions to increase incentives for women to participate in agreement with the United
319 Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights through the following means:
320
- 321 a. Childcare and family support should be readily available to all (female) peacekeepers through
322 financial partnerships with willing, gender equality-oriented non-for-profit organizations and
323 NGOs, such as InterAction, EqualityNow, and the Gender and Equality Network across all
324 possible existing operations;

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- b. Flexible working hours, where possible, with an understanding of family commitments and responsibilities must be available to deployed peacekeepers;
- c. Active peacekeepers will be allowed to utilize their vacation times in order to spend time with family and children on long-term holidays;
- d. Builds out of protocols developed by the United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) to narrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education to improve relationships between Host State communities and PKO's and make PKO career opportunities more accessible to young women;
- e. Integrates early-age gender mainstreaming efforts through UNGEI through ensuring equal access and knowledge of gender-responsive peacekeeping.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: C-34/1/3

Committee: The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Guided by General Assembly resolution 37/58 (1982) on “United Nations Decade for Women: Equality,*
4 *Development and Peace” which encourages Member States to implement gender mainstreaming in*
5 *peacekeeping operations,*
6
7 *Affirming the importance of gender-mainstreamed peacebuilding as underlined in the Windhoek*
8 *Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional*
9 *Peace Support Operations,*
10
11 *Recalling Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and peace and security, which reaffirms*
12 *the pivotal role women play in peacekeeping and encouraging the increased inclusion of women in*
13 *peacekeeping operations (PKOs),*
14
15 *Highlighting the importance of the 2019 Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and its*
16 *considerable efforts towards achieving gender equality in all facets, including non-military, of*
17 *peacekeeping made by the African Union in its 2009 Gender Policy,*
18
19 *Acknowledging that women are disproportionately affected by the hardships of armed conflict,*
20 *experiencing increased levels of gender related violence, conflict-related sexual violence, and*
21 *discrimination,*
22
23 *Appreciating the efforts made through gender units in ongoing PKOs, but recognizing the need for*
24 *improvement and support,*
25
26 *Realizing the stark gender inequality that exists in post-conflict regions, and encouraging inclusivity*
27 *among groups in both local and national governments, which hinders the creation of sustainably lasting*
28 *peace,*
29
30 *Noting the success of individual Member States’ National Action Plans (NAPs) such as Cote d’Ivoire and*
31 *their Priority Area 3 of the participation of women and men in demobilization, disarmament, and*
32 *reintegration (DDR) programs, as well as Burundi’s NAP with its Priority Area 2 of ensuring women*
33 *participate in peace negotiation process and peacekeeping missions,*
34
35 *Recognizing with satisfaction the global efforts made towards the creation of peacekeeping training*
36 *centers such as the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Center (EIPTC), Kofi Annan*
37 *International Peacekeeping Training Center (KAIPTC) or the Kenyan International Peace Support*
38 *Training Center (IPSTC) and their respective dedication to the mainstreaming of gender,*
39
40 *Keeping in mind the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and the lack of in-depth*
41 *programs dedicated to the implementation of gender inclusive training and the empowerment of women*
42 *to meet these goals,*
43
44 *Emphasizing on the necessity to act at a community level to better comprehend mission hosts’ region-*
45 *specific particularities when it comes to gender mainstreaming in PKOs,*

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The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations hereby,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of an open-ended working group which features an easily adaptive mandate for the purpose of conducting research on:
 - a. Benefits of increasing the involvement of women in PKOs, such as:
 - i. Analyzing the correlation between the number of women involved in PKOs and the decrease in the number of allegations of Peacekeeper misconduct;
 - ii. Investigating the effect of larger percentages of women peacekeepers on the level of trust a community has in a PKO;
 - b. Drawbacks of the lack of involvement of women in PKOs such as:
 - i. Analyzing whether regions with PKOs with a low percentage of women are more prone to relapsing into conflict;
 - ii. Researching whether the needs of women in local communities are being met in PKOs with a limited number of women personnel;
 - c. Finding methods of gender mainstreaming that appease different Member States when it comes to their own PKOs by keeping in consideration cultural norms and stigma as well as analyzing the success and/or failure of past and current PKOs;
 - d. To report to C-34, the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and the Security Council (SC);
2. *Endorses the* deployment of military and police peacekeeping contingents to include gender-mainstreamed strategies and training in the planning, execution, and evaluation of their protection of civilian operations at mission and tactical level, specifically aiming to protect women from Conflict-related Sexual Violence (CRSV), through:
 - a. Outreach plans in communities by strategic public communication and tactical cooperation as seen in the implementation of the United Nation Police's Global Effort, and the mandatory Integrity Awareness Initiative;
 - b. The International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers, field-based police networks, experience and the raising of awareness of gender mainstreaming and the need of integrating female police officers in international peace operations;
 - c. Field programs like those established during multiple PKOs like the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan training of peacekeepers in inclusivity and communication between community members;
 - d. Taking the locations and schedules of local women's daily activities in consideration when planning patrols and checkpoints in communities, as outlined in the Department Peace Operations/ Department Field Support Gender Forward Looking Strategy (2014-2018);
 - e. The focus on the reproduction and continuation of successful all-female peacekeeping police units such as the Indian Initiative and their positive influence on gender mainstreaming in host countries, as can be observed in the United Nations Mission in Liberia and their strategy of deploying all-female police units in conflict prevention and humanitarian missions;
3. *Invites* the expansion of mandates for DPO and Department of Field Service (DFS) Gender Units in active PKOs, as well as the addition of these units in those PKOs that do not currently have them through the DPO and by:

- 102 a. The solidification of existing mandates and policies so that all contain similar goals while
103 retaining regional effectiveness;
104
- 105 b. Expanding their mandates so they act as a resource and help incorporate gender
106 mainstreaming practices in community-led peacekeeping efforts;
107
- 108 c. Adding to their mandates to increase active involvement in the communities through
109 educational initiatives and individual empowerment programs;
110
- 111 4. *Supports* the creation of gender inclusive institutions like the National Council for Sustainable
112 Development that protect vulnerable populations such as women and children by:
113
- 114 a. Communication and awareness raising, consultation, involvement in decision-making,
115 involvement in various parts of implementation and progress reviews;
116
- 117 b. Implementing women only security apparatuses to compliment primarily male dominated
118 institutions, such as local programs that encourage and empower women, like the Brazil's
119 women police stations, which are police stations run exclusively by women;
120
- 121 c. Addressing needs specific to women such as health initiative and safety concerns;
122
- 123 d. Include representation of women during the decision-making process, focusing on
124 incorporating their opinions and votes into PKOs;
125
- 126 5. *Suggests* that the DPO include gender-sensitive DDR programs in all peace operations, thereby
127 contributing to the economic, social, and political empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict
128 societies, as well as to the overall cohesion of these societies and the sustainability of peacebuilding
129 efforts as laid out in the Department Peace Operations/ Department Field Support (DPO/DFS) *Policy*
130 *for Gender Responsive UN Peacekeeping Operations* by:
131
- 132 a. Cooperation with local women civil-society organizations, and ensuring their inclusion in
133 peacemaking negotiations as well as in the planning, execution, and evaluation of those
134 programs;
135
- 136 b. Ensuring that women affiliated with armed groups who did not necessarily carry arms are
137 granted access to these programs;
138
- 139 c. Considering the specific situations, needs, and prospects of local women when providing
140 jobs, housing, and vocational training measures in reintegration programs;
141
- 142 6. *Further Invites* Member States and regional governments to implement, in densely populated areas of
143 developing Member States which often are larger Training Centers (TCCs), International
144 Peacekeeping Training Centers, drawing inspiration from already existing models such as the EIPTC,
145 the KAIPTC, IPSTC, and the Peacekeeping Training Center of China's Ministry of National Defense,
146 in partnership with the private sector or Member States, and to use these centers to promote gender
147 inclusive peacekeeping trainings;
148
- 149 7. *Strongly Advises* Member States to cooperate and take action for the development and
150 implementation of gender inclusive training, using programs that address the need of building and
151 strengthening national capacity, through mainstreaming gender in various development processes in
152 hopes of contributing to gender equality by leveraging the experience and knowledge base of relevant
153 organizations, the DPKO, and each other in order to use in-field findings in the shortest possible time,
154 and increase the effect on implementation and expansion of gender inclusive training such as:
155
- 156 a. Partnering with the African Union's Women, Gender, and Development Directorate, the
157 European Union of Women (EUW), UN Women and the United Nations Educational,

- 158 Scientific and Cultural Organization to create and enhance more women-oriented
159 organizations;
160
- 161 b. The Female Military Officer Course (FMOC), a multilateral training program focused on
162 educating participating militaries' female officers in woman-oriented perspectives on PKOs,
163 which partners TCCs with other contributors who provide instructors, subject-matter experts,
164 and materiel support;
165
- 166 c. The Angola Joint Gender Program, a program that focuses on strengthening the capacity of
167 MINFAMU, a Multi-sectoral Gender Committee at national levels and advocacy supporting
168 policy development and dialogue ensuring gender and human rights;
169
- 170 8. *Further encourages* Member States to follow in the same path and focus on tangible actions, such as
171 enacting NAPs, within their nation to ensure meaningful participation and leadership in the
172 implementation of the already existing *Peace Agreement for Mainstreaming the Gender Perspective*;
173
- 174 9. *Encourages* the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee and the United Nations
175 Peacebuilding Fund to take into account the additional monetary spending associated with gender
176 mainstreaming while allocating more funds to TCCs, in order to proportionally cover some of the
177 financial costs related to the implementations of gender specific infrastructures, policies, and
178 programs, such as implementing the aforementioned recommendations, as well as promoting PBF's
179 initiative such as the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: C-34/1/4

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security
4 rests within the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and that
5 peacekeeping is central in achieving that responsibility,

6
7 *Recalling* the unanimously passed Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on “Women and peace and
8 security,” which reaffirms the importance of the inclusion of women in conflict resolution, peace
9 negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction, as
10 well as the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict, and
11 recalling further the ongoing need for greater integration of consequent Security Council resolutions 1820
12 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on “Women and peace and security” that function as
13 reinforcement provisions for Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

14
15 *Remembering* that advocates for gender equality are often subjected to violence which often deprives the
16 issue of needed representation, as reported in the 2018 *Report of the Secretary-General on Women,*
17 *Peace, and Security*, and alarmed at the Secretary-General’s finding that advocates for gender equality
18 and gender mainstreaming experience increased threats and violence,

19
20 *Stressing* that women's involvement in peacekeeping yields agreements that are 35 percent more likely to
21 produce lasting peace as well as decreases in the likelihood of militant and violent interstate and
22 intrastate conflict,

23
24 *Noting* that 79 out of the 193 Member States within the United Nations devised a National Action Plan
25 (NAP) on Women, Peace, and Security and further noting that 9 out of the 15 current peacekeeping
26 missions have gender units with only four missions include senior gender advisers,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the invaluable data supplied by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Annual Report on
29 Member States Gross Domestic Product expenditure, which can aid in understanding how a National
30 budget can contribute to funding particular issues or solutions,

31
32 *Expresses* its concern at the overall low proportion of women at all levels of United Nations peacekeeping
33 personnel and the need to increase gender representation at all decision-making levels in national,
34 regional, and international mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts,

35
36 1. *Suggests* that Member States and all relevant United Nations entities, including but not limited to the
37 Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, and the Department of
38 Field Support, work actively on the implementation of the following recommendations presented by
39 the Secretary-General in his most recent report on *Women, Peace, and Security* (S/2018/900) in
40 each Peacekeeping Operation:

- 41
42 a. Encouraging the deployment of national investigative officers with appropriate expertise to:
- 43 i. Address allegations of sexual violence or misconduct towards women as reported
44 through the Misconduct Tracking System in collaboration with Conduct and Discipline
45 Services;
 - 46 ii. Ensure that investigations of such incidences meet international standards;

- 47 iii. Agree to joint investigations with the United Nations;
48 iv. Prosecute alleged perpetrators where there is credible evidence;
49 v. Sanction perpetrators in accordance with the gravity of the offence;
50
51 b. Increasing appointment of women with specific attention paid to:
52 i. Mediation-related and good offices functions, such as mediators, negotiators,
53 witnesses, and signatories in all major peace processes;
54 ii. Police and military peacekeeper networks;
55 iii. Military and police gender advisers;
56 iv. Experts on the prevention of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;
57
58 c. Utilizing transnational emulation tactics and domestic quota campaigns to engage non-
59 participating Member States in gender mainstreaming with respect to national sovereignty;
60
61 d. Making gender advisers and experts readily available at peacekeeping operations, including:
62 i. Gender units at headquarters and field missions;
63 ii. Gender focal point network of staff;
64
65 e. Increasing protections for advocates of gender equality and mainstreaming within
66 peacekeeping operations;
67
68 f. Integrating gender-responsive conflict analysis into the general conflict analysis processes of
69 peacekeeping operations in which women's non-governmental organizations and
70 representatives are including in the process;
71
72 g. Ending the frequent practice of bringing women into peacekeeping operations and conflict
73 resolution processes late or, too often, as tokens;
74
75 h. Utilizing and contributing to the Secretary-General's high-level task force on financing for
76 gender equality which will:
77 i. Monitor expenditures on the implementation of gender equality and mainstreaming
78 provisions;
79 ii. Identify progress or downward trends;
80 iii. Develop future targets for the allocation of resources;
81
82 2. *Calls upon* Member States that have yet to adopt their own NAPs on women, peace, and security to
83 integrate gender mainstreaming into their national strategies, namely by developing and
84 implementing NAPs that reflect the provisions set forth by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)
85 and subsequent resolutions and reports such as the Secretary-General's *Report of the Secretary-*
86 *General on Women and Peace and Security*;
87
88 a. Including women-specific issues such as:
89 i. Institutionalized discrimination and gender bias;
90 ii. Low levels of political and labor participation of women;
91 iii. Levels of poverty, food insecurity, disparity and deprivation experienced by women
92 and girls;
93 iv. Barriers including travel expenses, need for childcare, mobility and translation (i.e.
94 language barriers);
95
96 b. Associating solutions such as:
97 i. Rapid-response funding mechanisms that allow approval of short-notice requests,
98 thereby allowing women to pursue critical opportunities in peace processes and
99 related events to weigh against the barriers women face;
100 ii. Incorporating women in local peace agreements;
101 iii. Strong, open lines of communication between mediation networks and government
102 institutions;

- 103 iv. Provide collegiate assistance through a mentorship from members with NAPs to
104 members without NAPs, which will be supervised by UN-Women;
105 v. Member States utilizing the IMF Annual Gender Budgeting Report to determine the
106 necessary percentage of their national budget to be allocated for the implementation
107 of their NAP;
108 vi. Member States working alongside issue-specific organizations in this matter, such as
109 UN-Women, to culminate the resources needed to implement their NAP;
110 vii. Contributing and providing representatives to the HeforShe IMPACT Summit;
111
- 112 3. *Stresses* that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Member States protect current
113 gender quotas in peacekeeping operations considering the imminent downsizing of several missions;
114
- 115 4. *Calls upon* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to reassess the special scale of assessments
116 formula used to determine the approved appropriation for peacekeeping operations to allow more
117 funds to be allocated to Peacekeeping Missions and, in turn, gender mainstreaming within those
118 missions;
119
- 120 5. *Further calls upon* the General Assembly Fifth Committee to allow greater allocations of funds for
121 strategic plans as an effort to significantly increase the number of women in military and police
122 components deployed to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the amount of which could be set
123 in conformity with the repayment allotted to police and troop-contributing countries (TCCs) for
124 providing other categories of specialized personnel, and which could be granted according to, among
125 others:
126
- 127 a. TCCs' proportion of high-ranking women assigned to each contingent;
128
- 129 b. TCCs' enactment of specialized training relating to gender issues;
130
- 131 c. TCCs' rigorousness in excluding individuals with a history of sexual exploitation and abuse;
132
- 133 6. *Recommends* the Secretary-General include, in his annual report on the implementation of the
134 recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, information on the
135 progress achieved regarding the fulfillment of the dispositions of the present document.



Code: C-34/1/5

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

The Peacekeeping Operations,

2
3 *Recalling* the HeForShe Impact Summit, which gathers world leaders and organizers in creating
4 conversations about gender parity in all areas of the world,
5
6 Reiterating the importance of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015) on “Women and
7 Peace and Security,” which highlight the need to protect the rights of women while ensuring their equal
8 participation in peacekeeping operations and aims to increase the number of women in military and police
9 contingents of UN peacekeepers,
10
11 Deeply convinced of the importance of creating an organization that allows women more opportunities in
12 participating in peacekeeping operations, by expanding both non-combatant and combat roles women
13 can participate in acknowledging the role negative cultural stereotypes play in hindering women’s ability
14 to participate in peace-keeping operations (PKOs),
15
16 Emphasizing the role of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in Mali, Democratic Republic of the
17 Congo, and Cote D’Ivoire which has recommended provisions for protection and participation of women
18 in planning and conduct of peacekeeping,
19
20 Welcoming General Assembly resolution 57/306 on “Investigation into sexual exploitation of refugees by
21 aid workers in West Africa” which seeks to incorporate codes of conduct with specific responsibilities of
22 humanitarian aid workers to prevent and respond appropriately to sexual
23 exploitation,
24
25 Stressing Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) on “Women and Peace and Security,” which aims to
26 double the number of women in the military and police contingents of UN peacekeepers by 2020,
27
28 Referencing General Assembly resolution 68/220 on “Science, technology and innovation for
29 development” which creates greater incentives for the process of mainstreaming a gender perspective
30 regarding technological development and implementation of women in peacekeeping,
31
32 Seeking the assistance of Member States contributing technological capabilities (TechCCs) to bridge the
33 gap between peacekeepers of developed and developing countries, which will ensure increased
34 effectiveness in the field and provide equal access to technology for women in the developing countries
35 by,
36
37 Distressed by the small percentages of women that make up UN Peacekeeping, including 22% of
38 civilians, 1% of police, and 3% of military personnel and the small percentage by which these statistics
39 have increased in recent years,
40
41 Supporting the concept of TechCCs and their collaboration with lower-tech developing countries, which
42 can greatly assist not only the UN directly, but also the developing world,
43
44 Taking into consideration the distinct and unique cultural and societal variances across Member States,
45 as mentioned within Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, which defines the associated goals of
46 Gender Equality and Women Empowerment within unique Member States,
47
48 Minding the importance of providing funding for all the initiatives proposed to involve women in
49 peacekeeping operations, as well as the existence of global funds such as the Elsie Initiative Fund,

50 Acknowledging operational needs for post-mission withdrawal aftercare for women in an effort to further
51 incentivize women joining peacekeeping operations,
52

53 Welcoming certain contributing countries' efforts to promote women's involvement in peacekeeping
54 missions by deploying female peacekeeping personnel,
55

56 Taking note of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on "Women and Peace and Security calling for
57 the increase of participation of women in decision-making during conflict resolution and peace, importing
58 more gender perspectives into peacekeeping operations, expanding the role of women in peacekeeping
59 operations, requiring special attention to the needs of women and girls in conflict areas, and an increase
60 of women in ground operations,
61

62 Recalling commitment to SDG 5 and associated goals of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment,
63

64 Acknowledging the unique and operational needs of women for aftercare post-mission withdrawal to
65 further incentivize women joining peacekeeping operations,
66

67 Bearing in mind The Beijing Declaration and Platform Action that makes comprehensive commitments in
68 the international framework for advancing and promoting women's rights,
69

70 Recognizes Security Council 1325 on "Women and Peace and Security" states that, "constructions of
71 femininity and masculinity impose objective and subjective obstacles to the effective implementation of
72 Security Council resolution 1325," especially in terms of improving levels of women's participation in the
73 military,
74

75 Reaffirming the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) / DFS Gender Forward Looking Strategy 2014-
76 2018, which is focused on ensuring that gender mainstreaming becomes more integral part of the United
77 Nations peacekeeping beyond the hiring of more women,
78

79 Recalling Security Council resolutions 2242 and 2245 on "Women, peace, and security," which endorses
80 and affirms the important role of female peacekeepers in the prevention and resolution of conflicts,
81

82 Recalling the concept of mainstreaming, which was defined by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
83 in 1997, as "The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action,
84 including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making
85 women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design,
86 implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and
87 societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate
88 goal is to achieve equality,"
89

90 Recognizing SDG 5 is not only a foundation of human rights, but also a necessary foundation for a
91 peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world,
92

93 1. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Department of Peacekeeping
94 Operations and UN-Women, create a high-level annual conference:
95

96 a. Highlighting women in executive positions in peacekeeping and how they arrived at their
97 current positions;
98

99 b. Fostering connections between women leaders in peacekeeping and rank and file women in
100 peacekeeping;
101

102 c. Allowing women from all levels of peacekeeping to hold seminars to raise awareness of the
103 difficulties of upward mobility within peacekeeping operations;
104

- 105 d. Calls upon DPO and Department of Operational Support (DOS) to create and implement a
106 social media campaign named #WomenEmpowerWomen which engage women in leadership
107 positions to mentor fellow women subordinates that they can receive a leadership position;
108
- 109 e. Suggests that a mentorship program be created within the Female Military Peacekeeping
110 Network, connecting women who are already in senior offices with women in the junior
111 peacekeeping ranks;
112
- 113 2. *Supports* the empowerment of women in the workforce in a manner that is both targeted and crosscut
114 by:
115
- 116 a. Making sure that all employees have access to the same opportunities;
117
- 118 b. Providing funding for the promotion of gender equity in UN missions;
119
- 120 c. Encouraging Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their temporary target
121 proportions of females in police and armed forces in UN missions;
122
- 123 3. *Recognizes* the need for the creation of the Women's Peacekeeping Program as a subsidiary of the
124 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) body to mitigate gender-based violence to provide a safe work
125 environment to eliminate the fear of being a vital step in the process of gender mainstreaming
126 through:
127
- 128 a. Sovereign decision-making vis-a-vis women in combative roles and non-combative roles;
129
- 130 b. Robust programs to educate on the mitigation of all facets of exploitation, abuse and
131 definitions put forth in Secretary-General bulletin 2003/13;
132
- 133 c. Regularly implemented gender sensitivity training for peacekeepers prior to deployment in
134 order to promote women's participation in all aspects of peacekeeping operations through
135 collaboration with organizations such as:
136
- 137 i. UN-Women, to establish female-empowerment campaigns and training workshops;
138 ii. The Global Peace Operations Initiative to conduct multinational education initiatives;
139 iii. HeForShe to promote the use of campaigns to further push women's empowerment
140 and resources available to women;
141
- 142 4. *Encourages* Member States to look to the success of the United Nations peacekeeping operations
143 such as MINUSMA, UNOCI, and MONUSCO as a role model for all future missions, and further
144 *recognizing* with great satisfaction the milestone achievement of the appointment of three women in
145 combat leadership roles to lead the civilian, police, and military branch of the UN Peacekeeping force
146 in Cyprus (UNFICYP);
147
- 148 5. *Further Recommends* standardized education for all UN personnel conducted by UN-Women in
149 partnership with the DPO on the subjects of:
150
- 151 a. Mainstreaming a gender perspective and how gender diversity applies to overall mission
152 success for peacekeepers;
153
- 154 b. The religious and cultural values of indigenous communities to be respected by
155 peacekeepers deployed to these respective areas;
156
- 157 c. Sexual violence to be overseen by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-
158 General on Sexual Violence in Conflict;
159

- 160 d. The protection against retaliation for whistleblowers established by the Secretary-General's
161 bulletin 2017/2/Rev.1;
162
- 163 e. The use of reporting technologies to log potential sexual offenses made by UN
164 peacekeepers;
165
- 166 6. *Invites* the opportunity for education, training, and increased cohesiveness between all facets of
167 peacekeeping operations, led by TechCCs, for troop-contributing countries (TCCs) to better
168 understand and utilize the implemented and relevant technology;
169
- 170 7. *Suggests* that developed Member States with advanced technological capabilities for peacekeeping
171 operations shall address the barriers of sharing equal access with men and female by:
172
- 173 a. Ensuring the gender gap index will keep tracking the gender inequalities within peacekeeping
174 missions;
175
- 176 b. Utilizing enhanced technology that helps to monitor and improve the activities of active duty
177 peacekeepers, such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and similar security measures;
178
- 179 8. *Suggests* that Member States create a system derived from current gender statistics to ensure that
180 goals are specific, realistic, and achievable for the purpose of mainstreaming a gender perspective,
181 through which the potential for peacekeeper success can be improved upon via efforts that include,
182 but are not limited to:
183
- 184 a. Consideration of current rates of women in both private and public sectors;
185
- 186 b. States currently retaining a smaller number or percentage of women in public and private
187 sectors will work toward achieving goals which alter current societal and cultural factors to a
188 minimal degree;
189
- 190 c. States retaining a higher number or percentage of women in public and private sectors will be
191 met with goals which strive toward their further inclusion of women with minimal intrusion to
192 relevant cultural and societal aspects;
193
- 194 9. *Recommends* the strengthening of reporting mechanisms under the Department for Management
195 Strategy, Policy and Compliance via collaboration with UN-Women, to appropriately provide a new
196 gendered lens of reviewing existing policy;
197
- 198 10. *Strongly urges* Member States to create initiatives for women participating, recruited and retained
199 each year in peacekeeping operations through norms such as:
200
- 201 a. Closing the gender pay gap by analyzing the amount male and female peacekeepers are
202 paid on a yearly basis and bridge this gap by establishing multilateral cooperation between
203 Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote funding and
204 resource opportunities;
205
- 206 b. Allowing peacekeepers to have the option of paid maternity leave should they choose to start
207 a family and allow them to take time off to care for their children for up to one year and
208 encourage them to be more accommodating toward those wanting to return to home life and
209 more flexible and family-oriented hours for women to work;
210
- 211 c. Stressing the UN's zero-tolerance policy for cases of sexual misconduct and reprimands
212 violators of sexual misconduct with monetary fines, suspensions from their occupations and
213 firing from their occupations;
214
- 215 d. Monthly awards to recognize the hard work, achievements, and dedications of women;

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11. *Strongly urges* Member States to create initiatives for women participating, recruited and retained each year in peacekeeping operations through norms such as:
 - a. Closing the gender pay gap by analyzing the amount male and female peacekeepers are paid on a yearly basis and bridge this gap by establishing multilateral cooperation between Member States and NGO's in order to promote funding and resource opportunities;
 - b. Allowing peacekeepers to have the option of paid maternity leave should they choose to start a family and allow them to take time off to care for their children for up to one year and encourage them to be more accommodating toward those wanting to return to home life and more flexible and family-oriented hours for women to work;
 - c. Stressing the UN's zero-tolerance policy for cases of sexual misconduct and reprimands violators of sexual misconduct with monetary fines, suspensions from their occupations and firing from their occupations;
 - d. Monthly awards to recognize the hard work, achievements, and dedications of women;
 12. *Recommends* for the allocation of monetary resources from the existent Elsie Initiative Fund, funded by Member States, to produce an annual gender audit of involved Member States to promote the presence of women in PKOs:
 - a. Providing monetary incentives to Member States that contribute a high percentage of female peacekeepers;
 - b. Providing incentives for women in peacekeeping operations such as maternity leave, security, and training;
 - c. Dispensing resources to additional educational training for all peacekeepers;
 - d. Drawing influence from various Member States' departments of equality composed of all signatory Member States, in which states will self-determine if they have met their goals;
 - e. Subsequently, analyzing goals after the reports are produced and re-determined by the departments of equality to better facilitate gender mainstreaming amongst women;
 13. *Calls for* the establishment of aftercare programs which specifically discuss the psychological and physical welfare of peacekeepers, along with reintegration into post-work society, by:
 - a. Introducing yearly assessments post-mission for a period of up to ten years to evaluate physical and psychological well-being and any potential negative effects stemming from deployment;
 - b. Facilitating reintroduction to the labor market with additional focus on providing support groups to discuss experiences and network;
 14. *Encourages* all Member States to renew their commitment to the Gender Advocate of the Year Award by expanding the scope and profile of the program so as to raise awareness for the value of women in peacekeeping;
 15. Urges the international community to implement educational initiatives to empower women and young girls to participate in peacekeeping operations in order to combat gender disparity caused by negative cultural stereotypes through methods including, but not limited to:

- 271 a. Advertising campaigns where women are not prevalent in the workforce to inform them of the
272 great work UN Peacekeeping can do and how they can help improve UN Peacekeeping such
273 as employing women at upper levels of UN Peacekeeping in order to increase the gender
274 perspective and accomplish more on peacekeeping missions;
275
- 276 b. Supporting and scaling-up women-only lead teams involved in peacekeeping missions
277 directly involving the support of women in areas of conflict and for women that have been
278 involved with sexual misconduct as civilians or peacekeepers;
279
- 280 16. *Calls for* the establishment of aftercare programs specifically discussing the psychological and
281 physical welfare of female peacekeepers as well as reintegration as an additional means to
282 incentivization:
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- 284 a. Yearly assessment post-mission for a period of up to ten years (10) to evaluate physical and
285 psychological well-being and any potential negative effects stemming for deployment;
286
- 287 b. Facilitating reintroduction to the labor market with additional focus on providing support
288 groups to discuss experiences and network;
289
- 290 17. *Reiterates* its calls that Member States to establish the commitments of the National Action Plan,
291 which developed together with S/RES/1325, for prioritizing gender mainstreaming perspective into
292 multidimensional peace support operations;
293
- 294 18. *Urges* the DPO and Member States to take part in creating career hubs such as Maintain and Reach
295 Keepers where women in their respective national militaries can exchange information, further their
296 training, and expand their leadership and negotiation skills through incentives by:
297
- 298 a. Establishing one online promotion platform for women for all Member States, with the support
299 of the UN;
300
- 301 b. Creating national career programs for female soldiers that would allow them to address
302 current domestic issues concerning women in military forces;
303
- 304 c. Requests Member States to implement research that effectively investigate the issues and
305 root causes of why women Peacekeepers do not stay on missions for extended periods of
306 time;
307
- 308 d. Asks the DPO to integrate the efforts of the UN Secretariat and NGOs by keeping record of
309 efforts to actively integrate women into PKOs via an annual report of women present in
310 current PKOs;
311
- 312 e. Reiterates the importance of updating policies of S/RES/1325 regarding the lack of planning
313 in actively incorporating women into PKOs as active participants in operations;
314
- 315 19. *Recommends* the creation of a promotional campaign through DPO Gender Forward Looking
316 Strategy which focuses on preventing gender-based violence through community-oriented workshops
317 that:
318
- 319 a. Include women peacekeepers as the leaders of the conversation;
320
- 321 b. Encourages intersectional and specialized training for both male and female peacekeepers in
322 mainstreaming gender and on the importance of a gender-focused perspective;
323
- 324 20. *Recommends* the international organizations, including the DPO prioritize gender mainstreaming by
325 emphasizing the importance of gender inclusion during hiring processes by:
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- a. Ensuring that applications submitted by women are taken into special consideration especially for high-level leadership positions;
 - b. Making sure that at least one woman is present during interviews for both military, police and civilian personnel;
 - c. Holding special women targeted recruitment activities to find talented women as leaders in the administrative level;
 - d. Building more female infrastructures to create a convenient condition for all women peacekeepers;
- 339 21. *Reminds* all Member States to acknowledge the definition provided by ECOSOC on what Gender
340 Mainstreaming is and keep the definition in mind when moving forward with the collaboration with
341 NGOs and IGOs;
- 342
- 343 22. *Emphasizes* women collaboration in the Peacebuilding Affairs being mediators and negotiators by:
- 344
- a. Requesting the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs appoint at least one female as the representative in negotiating peace agreement services in peacekeeping operations that have found gender-based violence has been a substantial issue in the conflict;
 - b. Encouraging the United Nations Peacemaker hiring more women in their online mediation support tool.
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Code:C-34/1/6

Committee: Special Commission on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Commission on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Concerned* with the alarming number of five hundred instances of misconduct alleged against United
4 Nations (UN) peacekeepers in 2018 alone,
5
6 *Recognizing* the need for accessible and technologically conscious solutions to these issues,
7
8 *Appreciating* the current work done by the Security Council's Annual Ministerial Conference, but
9 recognizing the additional work that needs to be done in order to target gender mainstreaming further
10 within peacekeeping operations (PKOs),
11
12 *Taking into account* the cultural and religious differences of women in different states,
13
14 *Considering* the sensitivity of culture within host countries and hereby encouraging accessibility for the
15 local community to engage with peacekeepers about this issue,
16
17 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 58/147 on the "Elimination of domestic violence against
18 women" and contingency resolution 18-147 in realizing domestic violence to be an important issue,
19
20 *Recalling* Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and the impact of regional and sub-regional organizations such
21 as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the African Union, and the Economic Community of West
22 African States (ECOWAS),
23
24 *Seeking* to provide peacekeepers and their families with adequate support structures relating to
25 education, healthcare, and reintegration,
26
27 *Acknowledging* the lack of a comprehensive education for current peacekeepers regarding how to handle
28 instances of domestic and sexual violence,
29
30 *Emphasizing* the necessity of involving regional organizations in any plan to address gender disparities
31 within UN PKOs,
32
33 *Observing* the importance of continued tracking and assessments towards efforts to address and improve
34 the state of pervasive issue of gender discrimination,
35
36 *Noting with approval* the success of mentorship programs established by UN Women,
37
38 *Understanding* the significant linguistic barriers preventing integration of women into PKOs,
39
40 *Acknowledging* that without comprehensive legal advice and education non-male peacekeepers will be
41 unable to ensure their continuing safety within PKOs,
42
43 *Recognizing* the need for professional legal expertise to be readily available for female peacekeepers
44 with operational concerns,
45
46 *Desiring* improved dialogue between the women of the local community and the peacekeepers present in
47 their country to further ensure these local women can influence the practice of peacekeeping in their
48 community,
49

- 50 *Acknowledging* the stress of deployment in support of PKOs and that individuals may suffer lasting
51 trauma as a result,
52
- 53 *Recognizing* the need for all new programs to be financially stable and sustainable to enable cost-
54 effectiveness for all involved parties,
55
- 56 1. *Encourages* the General Assembly (GA) fourth committee to consistently uphold the protection of
57 women and all persons regardless of sexual orientation or gender expression in PKOs by:
58
 - 59 a. Encouraging the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to develop additional sexual
60 harassment and assault prevention training specific to each individual mission to be
61 completed by all contributed personnel during pre-deployment workups;
62
 - 63 b. Requesting that the DPO develop mission-specific cultural competency courses in order to
64 familiarize peacekeepers with likely interactions with civilian populations and other
65 contributed personnel;
66
 - 67 c. Requesting that the DPO review and revise their internal reporting mechanisms for a more
68 comprehensive report of alleged bias or sexual violence in order to close gaps which allow
69 potentially damaging occurrences to go unreported or underreported;
70
 - 71 2. *Appeals* for governing bodies of PKOs to make every reasonable effort to avoid the interruption of a
72 peacekeeper's education during their deployment;
73
 - 74 3. *Encourages* the GA to expand upon existing frameworks, such as the UN Women's HeforShe
75 summits, to promote a conclave for the benefit of all non-male leaders representing military, police,
76 business, political, and technological leadership on all levels in Member States, this framework should
77 be distributed to regional and sub-regional bodies for implementation in order to best inspire
78 leadership among women and girls and encourage positive attitudes and understanding on the part of
79 the male population:
80
 - 81 a. All eligibility for these conclaves shall be determined within the legislative framework of the
82 sending regions inclusive of all human beings;
83
 - 84 b. These conclaves will provide explicit opportunities for all individuals in post-mission situations
85 to engage with other occupations;
86
 - 87 4. *Recommends* best practice sharing concerning the training of current UN peacekeepers at the
88 proposed conclave focusing on:
89
 - 90 a. Promoting an atmosphere in all peacekeeping operations that is inclusive to individuals of all
91 cultures and backgrounds;
92
 - 93 b. Urging education on conduct in specific theaters of action and ongoing peacekeeping
94 operations;
95
 - 96 c. Promoting engagement of local women in ongoing peacekeeping operations whereby:
97
 - 98 i. Local women lead sensitivity training for peacekeeping troops deployed to a PKO;
 - 99 ii. There is community input into culture-based training;
 - 100 d. Education on preventative measures for sexual assault and misconduct aimed at all levels of
101 PKOs;
102
 - 103 5. *Suggests* the General Assembly call upon regional and sub-regional organizations to help increase
104 recruitment, representation, and deployment of women in all levels of civilian, military, and political
105 leadership through development of educational curricula to be distributed annually at the conclave;

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6. *Supports* the re-wording of memoranda of understanding between troop-contributing countries and the UN to be conducive to peacekeepers maintaining a stable domestic life:
 - a. Including regional leave centers to facilitate family meetings outside of conflict zones;
 - b. Providing for family support services for UN deployed personnel;
 - c. Providing additional domestic violence awareness and prevention training to all personnel;
 7. *Calls upon* the GA to work with regional bodies to overcome persistent language barriers inhibiting the relationship between peacekeeping personnel and the local community by encouraging the design of a mentor-oriented training program that will:
 - a. Provide the intensive language instruction in the local language of the host country;
 - b. Provide non-male specific cultural competency training related to the regional mission;
 - c. Making provisions for the GA fifth committee to make appropriations for in-ear translators for mentors when circumstances preclude the conditions in 6(A) and 6(b) above;
 8. *Recommends* the establishment of Women for Women Working (WWW) under the auspices of UN Women, which will provide ongoing one-to-one mentorship programs in the following areas:
 - a. Counseling, which will provide a space where civilians and peacekeeping personnel can openly and confidentially discuss any concerns or report any incidents they may be experiencing;
 - b. Guidance, where mentor peacekeepers should be present and communicate opportunities to their assigned cases for them to be consistently engaged in the peace process and provide officially sanctioned forums for their voices to be heard;
 - c. The mentorship of experienced UN peacekeepers will provide expertise to regional representatives, fortifying their efforts in resolving conflict within their community;
 9. *Reaffirms* the necessity of peacekeeper mentors receiving additional training, under the WWW, to handle instances of sexual violence in the context of peacekeeping operations and that this training should comprise of:
 - a. Teaching mentors the correct manner and time to engage with victims of sexual violence;
 - b. Affirming the appropriate UN reporting procedures;
 - i. Including which personnel to report incidents to and;
 - ii. How to report in situations where communications may be severely limited;
 - c. Providing confidentiality training;
 10. *Calls for* the WWW to provide access to aftercare programs that address the health issues that non-males face following their deployment with a PKO including all health issues as defined by the World Health Organization which may include physical, psychological, and social maladies;
 11. *Encourages* partnerships with local and regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as volunteering local legal professionals, that can provide personal legal advice for non-male peacekeepers who raise concerns that require immediate legal attention;

- 161 a. Situations requiring immediate legal attention will be defined according to any regulations
162 requiring mandatory reporting procedures within the context of the mission;
163
- 164 b. Legal advice shall also be made available for non-urgent matters at the discretion of the
165 peacekeeper assigned to welfare concerns;
166
- 167 c. Legal advice and education on preventative measures for sexual assault and misconduct at
168 all levels of PKOs;
169
- 170 12. *Encourages* the WWW to provide resources for the establishment of regionally linked programs to
171 tailor mentorships to local cultures and norms which incorporate workshops led by any volunteering
172 local non-male community members to ensure that WWW best reflects the regional cultures in which
173 it operates;
174
- 175 13. *Suggests* that the UN Women Trust Fund appropriates funds to facilitate these regional programs.



National Model United Nations • NY – Working Paper

Code: C-34/1/7

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*
2
3 *Deeply convinced of the basic principles of mainstreaming gender in the Charter of the United Nations*
4 *(1945) which establishes the right of all individuals, regardless of sex, to have full employment,*
5
6 *Encouraged by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights statement of equal rights for all*
7 *individuals without exception, including equality of employment and the right to participate in society,*
8 *adding further to the framework of gender mainstreaming,*
9
10 *Acknowledging the irreplaceable functions of women in peacekeeping operations under the international*
11 *framework of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), which emphasizes gender equality*
12 *and the empowerment of all women,*
13
14 *Viewing with appreciation the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Agreed Conclusions (1997/2) to*
15 *strengthen the urgent need to incorporate a gender perspective into all facets in the United Nations,*
16
17 *Noting with satisfaction the findings of the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms report (2010), The Role*
18 *of Women in United Nations Peacekeeping, that women in conflict zones are more likely to feel*
19 *comfortable discussing the issues of violence and marginalization they face with women peacekeepers,*
20
21 *Emphasizing the importance of the principles identified in the United Nations, Department of*
22 *Peacekeeping Operations & United Nations, Department of Field Support 2010 report, Gender Equality in*
23 *Peacekeeping Operations,*
24
25 *Keeping in mind the 2014 Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support*
26 *Gender Forward-Looking Strategy focused on ensuring that gender mainstreaming becomes a more*
27 *integral part of UN Peacekeeping,*
28
29 *Acknowledging the UN Coordinating Action on Small Fire Arms report from 2017 stating that women in*
30 *high-risk areas are repeatedly exposed to abuse of every aspect, and proven in another report from 1995,*
31 *women in these areas feel more comfortable talking to another woman about the horrors they've*
32 *experienced,*
33
34 *Affirming the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (2008), which*
35 *asserts the central importance of gender equality through educational efforts,*
36
37 *Noting with satisfaction Angola's partnership with United Nations International Children's Emergency*
38 *Fund for the "back to school campaigns," which educated teachers on the educational disparities among*
39 *young women and gender inclusivity,*
40
41 *Expressing appreciation for the call of Security Council resolution 2242 "Women and Peace and Security"*
42 *(2015) to integrate gender analysis and perspective into all stages of peacekeeping operations (PKOs),*
43
44 *Noting with approval of the Security Council resolutions 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) on*
45 *"Women and peace and security" that increased the efforts and attention of Member States to make*

46 workplaces more inclusive to women, especially with gender mainstreaming in PKOs and upper divisions
47 of law by women seen in the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agendas,
48

49 *Guided by* the Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women and Peace and Security” (2000) that the
50 United Nations PKOs should highlight the importance of their equal and full participation, as active agents
51 of change in the host communities, as well as acknowledging their regional and national frameworks that
52 ensure that gender mainstreaming becomes an integral part of UN Peacekeeping, and especially
53 recalling Operatives 6 and 7 which suggests that the Secretary-General provide Member States training
54 guidelines and materials to ensure the particular needs of women are met in their involvement in
55 peacekeeping and peacebuilding measure and urges for an increase in voluntary financial, technical and
56 logistical support,
57

58 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Security Council resolution 2245 on “Somalia” (2015), which
59 encourages women to partake in active roles of leadership, especially equal participation of women in
60 PKOs,
61

62 *Recognizing* that cultural norms discourage women from participating in PKOs as stated by General
63 Assembly resolution 70/219 (2015) on “Women in development,” and reminding the Member States of the
64 importance of Security Council resolution 2436 “United Nations peacekeeping operations” (2018) and its
65 emphasis on utilizing training to ensure PKOs foster a safe and inclusive environment to encourage
66 women’s participation,

67 *Acknowledging* the important contributions of Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on “Women and
68 peace and security”, encouraging the establishment of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting
69 Arrangements (MARA),
70

71 *Emphasizing* the directives of Security Council resolution 2242(2015) on “Women and peace and
72 security” which broadens gender perspectives and addresses accountability,
73

74 *Noting* the Security Council resolution 1889 (2009) “Women and peace and security” which encourages
75 gender mainstreaming in all post recovery processes and funding women empowerment activities,
76

77 *Emphasizing* the latest Secretary-General report of the recommendation of the Special Committee on
78 Peacekeeping Operations, which recognizes the need of gender parity with its inclusion of section 6,
79 gender equality and women peace and security,
80

81 *Taking into consideration* the data collected by the Center for Global Development, which highlights the
82 disproportionate presence of women in domestic military forces in comparison to UN PKOs,
83

84 *Keeping in mind* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, 5, and 10.4 on quality education and gender
85 equality which advocates for the necessary access to equal education to both men and women,
86

87 *Alarmed and concerned* that out of the 110,000 Peacekeeping personnel from over 120 Member States,
88 as of 2017, women consisted of only 22% of the civilian personnel, 13.7% of the police and 4.4% of the
89 military,
90

91 *Referencing* the General Assembly resolution 68/167 on “The right to privacy in the digital age” (2014),
92 which addresses the negative impact of the digital age on human rights and protection online in respect to
93 State communication
94

95 Recognizing the importance gender mainstreaming in PKOs and the necessity for resources to be funded
96 by using the existent Elsie Initiative Fund,
97

98 *Reminding* the body of General Assembly resolution 50/223 on “Death and disability benefits,” which
99 furthers civic engagement and the integration of peacekeepers into a host society in order to combat
100 negative stereotypes against female peacekeepers,

101
102 *Fulfilling* the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/209 on “United Nations Decade of Education
103 for Sustainable Development” (2016), which reiterates that education is a vital component to achieve full
104 human development in crossing over any barrier among intellectual and technical advancement,
105
106 *Taking into consideration* that women empowerment in peacekeeping as a vital component for
107 representing all gender viewpoints in security positions,
108
109 *Deeply disturbed* by the fact that with the slow increase of women in UN Peacekeeping, it would currently
110 take until the year 2352 for UN Peacekeeping to reach its gender parity goal with current trends,
111
112 *Further recalling* the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Gender Contribution target of 16% for
113 Military Observers and Staff Officers and 5.25% for Peacekeeping Troops,
114
115 *Regarding* Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs) as the deciding factor for increasing the percentage of
116 women in field operations and gender perspective,
117
118 *Highlighting* the importance of women’s presence when addressing volatile situations that uniquely affect
119 women and children,
120
121 *Fully aware* of the importance of cultural sensitivity and relativity in interactions between Peacekeepers
122 and those impacted by PKOs,
123
124 *Bearing in mind* the significant role women play in all aspects of PKOs,
125
126 *Recognizing* the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls and thus the
127 need to cooperate with the Member States, civil societies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
128 to meet these needs,
129
130 *Further deploring* the inability for the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and Department of Field
131 Support (DFS) to enhance training to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel by to
132 incorporating mission-specific anti-discrimination and culturally sensitive training to developing Nations
133 States who lack the resources,
134
135 1. *Seeks* Member States and TCCs to collaborate with UN-Women to promote gender mainstreaming,
136 in accordance with cultural and religious standards, including by means of:
137
138 a. *Highlighting* the tasks and duties of a Peacekeeper and the importance of a strong female
139 presence in the PKOs;
140
141 b. *Establishing* partnerships with communal centers to distribute informational pamphlets to
142 women about UN Peacekeeping and national military involvement within their sovereign
143 nation;
144
145 2. *Encourages* TCCs to cooperate with the DPO, the DFS, and the Department Operational Support
146 (DOS) to meet gender parity targets set by each individual country’s *Uniformed Gender Parity*
147 *Strategy 2018-2028* by:
148
149 a. Encouraging Member States to adhere to the United Nations zero-tolerance policy regarding
150 sexual misconduct and harassment by sharing implemented protocols among TCCs and
151 police-contributing countries (PCC’s);

- 152 b. Assessing and improving the disparity between accommodations for personnel;
153
- 154 3. *Recommends* the establishment of an online information sharing platform among TCCs and fund-
155 contributing countries to increase transparency regarding funding and civil society initiatives and
156 emphasize state accountability regarding gender mainstreaming in PKOs;
157
- 158 4. *Encourages* TCCs to recognize their individual responsibility to train deployed personnel on gender
159 initiatives by:
160
- 161 a. Expanding and improving the oversight of curriculum and other pre-deployment training
162 seminars;
163
- 164 b. Providing culturally relevant training sessions to enhance peacekeeper cooperation and
165 understanding of the given field mission’s mandate;
166
- 167 5. *Draws attention* to the necessity of a changed perception regarding women in national militaries
168 which shall be accomplished by raising awareness among the female community and male military
169 personnel of the importance of the role of female soldiers through the:
170
- 171 a. Establishment of an exchange program between high ranking officers, every exchange will
172 consist of one delegation and four officers of two different countries;
173
- 174 b. UN Peacekeeping liaisons stationed at participating Member States for the purposes of
175 recruitment and career counseling in consort with local national or regional commands;
176
- 177 c. Discussion of probable obstacles and how to overcome them at the Defense Ministerial
178 Summit;
179
- 180 d. Control mechanism in which both countries are to visit each other to hand out advice
181 regarding occurring problems with an increased number of female soldiers;
182
- 183 e. Evaluation of achieved success and errors a report needs to be filed;
184
- 185 f. Study into creation of Peacekeeping units designed for civil affairs and cultural relations with
186 women in a designated host nation;
187
- 188 6. *Suggests* Member States collaborate with Friends of 1325, a group that brings together like-minded
189 states to discuss and coordinate positions on issues pertaining to WPS;
190
- 191 7. *Welcomes* the implementation of an overall training framework for all peacekeepers that fosters a
192 gendered perspective through teaching peacekeepers to:
193
- 194 a. Recognize and respond to signs of abuse, assault, human trafficking, and rape within conflict
195 zones through:
196 i. Using the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime’s Human Trafficking Indicators
197 assessment;
198 ii. Working with the resources of UN-Women to develop a clear training program of
199 identification, that works with the Commission on the Status of Women’s existing
200 goals of Agreed Conclusions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of
201 violence against women and girls, to form a system tailored to PKOs;

- 202 iii. Incorporating the MARA from the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict put
203 forward by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on
204 Sexual Violence in Conflict as a guide for responding to cases of sexual violence;
205
- 206 b. Engage effectively and empathetically with women in conflict zones, especially those who are
207 victims of violence;
208
- 209 c. Develop a deep understanding of the societal and cultural issues women face;
210
- 211 d. Help break down stigmatization of women, particularly in patriarchal and repressive systems;
212
- 213 8. *Underlines* the importance of proper preparation and training tailored to missions for women
214 peacekeepers by:
- 215
- 216 a. Conducting intensive and frequent pre-deployment training which includes:
- 217 i. Gender-sensitivity trainings for peacekeepers through collaboration with UN-Women;
218 ii. Female-empowerment campaigns and training workshops, collaborative with UN-
219 Women;
220 iii. Multinational education initiatives, collaborative with The Global Peace Operations
221 Initiative;
222 iv. Media campaigns, collaborative with HeForShe to promote women's empowerment
223 and resources available to women;
224 v. Pre-deployment seminars and e-learning on misconduct;
225 vi. Scenario-based training focused on giving attention to the protection of civilians and
226 to the safety, security, and effectiveness of missions;
227 vii. Basic first aid training for all peacekeepers and advanced medical care training for
228 those are deployed to designated medical position to counter the injury risks of
229 contemporary PKOs and improve the survivability of deployed personnel;
230 viii. Necessary feedback to confirm that the training has been effectively delivered to all
231 deploying peacekeepers; co-sponsored by the Center for Women's Leadership
232 Initiatives to increase resources and networks for women engagement;
233
- 234 b. Pursuing post-deployment training which includes:
- 235
- 236 i. Mission-specific training aimed at addressing challenges encountered in previous
237 experiences in missions;
238 ii. Scenario-based training focused on enhancing the skills of flexibility;
239
- 240 c. Raising funds from, but not limited to, non-traditional fundraising sources, such as Public-
241 Private Partnership, Non-Governmental Organizations and UNDP;
242
- 243 9. *Emphasizes* the need for a regional and community approach to training programs that addresses the
244 intersectional issues women face by:
- 245
- 246 a. Implementing these training programs within already established regional peacekeeping
247 training centers;
248
- 249 b. Requiring that peacekeepers interact with women of the community where the peacekeeping
250 forces are being sent as part of their training to make sure they fully understand the issues
251 these women face;
252
- 253 c. Providing briefings for peacekeepers that addresses the different and unique challenges of
254 women who identify with marginalized groups within society, such as ethnic, racial, religious,
255 indigenous, and cultural minorities, to increase the understanding that these women's
256 experiences are different depending on the region and community they are in;

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- d. Incorporating these community training programs along with the overall training framework;
 - 10. *Recommends* Member State to collaborate with United Nations specialized agencies, such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to develop local initiatives that work alongside schools to endorse gender awareness education;
 - 11. *Further encourages* the development of UN-led campaigns that inform and supply teachers with the necessary information to create a gender-inclusive environment that empowers girls through education;
 - 12. *Encourages* that TCCs adopt a gender-sensitive education program in their states which aims to highlight the importance of recruiting women in their national militaries in hopes of increasing the number of women participating in PKOs;
 - 13. *Recommends* that TCCs refer to and implement suggestions from the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women (OSAGI) when developing gender-sensitive curricula;
 - 14. *Endorses* the call for Member State-funded national pre-deployment gender-sensitivity training programs for United Nations military and civilian police personnel and asks the Secretary-General to ensure that these personnel have continued training upon arrival;
 - 15. *Supports* the DPO and DOS recruitment and deployment of Gender Advisers and Women Protection Advisers to all active PKOs to establish a gender perspective dialogue in and among field missions, by drawing funding from the General Assembly Fifth Committee to finance positions and teach experts to cultivate female leadership within peacekeeping internationally;
 - 16. *Recommends* that the Secretariat issue vacancy notices to all Member States for open Gender Adviser positions and develop a comprehensive review of the Office of Military Affairs in context of SDG 10.4 on adopting protecting policies that achieve greater equality;
 - 17. *Supports* the creation of an incentive-based system to encourage Member States to mainstream gender, in order to increase transparency via an annual state-mandated report published by the Secretary-General highlighting the contributions of each Member State in prioritizing women in peacekeeping;
 - 18. *Suggests* to the General Assembly and the Secretariat the implementation of supplemental financing for Member States who meet and exceed their countries gender parity targets at a recommended amount of \$1610 per month for each deployed female personnel;
 - 19. *Recommends* the use of the existent Elsie Initiative Fund that is specifically aimed to increase the presence of women in PKOs by:
 - a. Providing incentives for women who join PKOs;
 - b. Allocating monetary resources to training programs for PKOs;
 - 20. *Invites* Member States to develop domestic incentive programs according to their discretion for women participating, recruited, and retained each year in PKOs through norms such as:

- 308 a. Developing a special task force to examine the current gender pay disparity by analyzing
309 annual pay grades between men and women and encourage multilateral cooperation
310 between Member States and NGO's to promote funding and resource opportunities;
311
- 312 b. Allowing female peacekeepers to have the option of paid maternity leave should they choose
313 to start a family and allow them to take time off to care for their children for up to one year
314 and encourage them to be more accommodating toward those wanting to return to home life
315 and more flexible and family-oriented hours for women to work;
316
- 317 c. Stressing the UN's zero-tolerance policy for cases of sexual misconduct and reprimands
318 violators of sexual misconduct with monetary fines, suspensions from their occupations and
319 firing from their occupations;
320
- 321 d. Recognizing hard work, dedications, and major achievements of women to make them feel
322 important and like their actions are appreciated;
323
- 324 21. *Further invites* the creation of an incentivization program through the DPO to mainstream gender in
325 peacekeeping by:
326
- 327 a. Creating an honor roll system in which Member States that meet or surpass the goals created
328 by them receive special recognition on the UN website;
329
- 330 b. Furthering the establishment, a yearly periodic review by the Secretariat on the contributions
331 of each Member State to improve gender parity in peacekeeping;
332
- 333 22. *Advocates for* the international community to implement educational initiatives to empower women
334 and young girls to participate in peacekeeping to combat gender disparity caused by negative cultural
335 stereotypes through methods including, but not limited to:
336
- 337 a. Advertising campaigns where women are not prevalent in the workforce to inform them of the
338 great work UN Peacekeeping can do and how they can help improve UN Peacekeeping such
339 as employing women at upper levels of UN Peacekeeping in order to increase the gender
340 perspective and accomplish more on peacekeeping missions;
341
- 342 b. Supporting and scaling-up women-only led teams involved in peacekeeping missions directly
343 involving the support of women in areas of conflict and for women that have been involved
344 with sexual misconduct as civilians or peacekeepers, drawing on the gender understanding
345 with respect to cultural sensitivity that is effectively implemented in Female Engagement
346 Teams to:
347 i. Work within local women in host nation cultures to gain intelligence to benefit the
348 larger peacekeeping mission;
349 ii. Provide on the ground intelligence for use in follow on operations for Peacekeeping
350 forces;
351 iii. Investigate allegations of human right abuse involving women in communities
352 administered by peacekeepers;
353
- 354 c. Facilitating an international educational campaign sponsored by UN-Women throughout the
355 world via NGOs that have outreached to local communities;
356
- 357 23. *Seeks* the further integration of gender mainstreaming and sensitivity partnership programs, similar to
358 the Federal Act on Equal Opportunities between Women and Men in the Federal Administration, the
359 Courts of the Administration (GBGB), and the Deutsche Training Partner Platform (TPP), between the
360 UN PKOs and national security institutions to further advance women's rights by administering anti-
361 gender bias seminars that highlight the roles, responsibilities, and rights all peacekeepers should
362 have for both men and women such as the GBGB and the TPP programs provide in collaboration

- 363 with organizations such as:
- 364
- 365 a. UN-Women in order to establish female-empowerment campaigns and training workshops;
- 366
- 367 b. The Global Peace Operations Initiative to conduct multinational education initiatives;
- 368
- 369 c. HeForShe to promote the use of campaigns to promote women's empowerment and
- 370 resources available to women;
- 371
- 372 d. DPO to increase regional training seminars between TCCs, fund-contributing countries, and
- 373 civil society actors;
- 374
- 375 e. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women (UN-Women) and
- 376 UNICEF;
- 377
- 378 24. *Asks* Member States to encourage peacekeepers to increase civic engagement throughout PKOs in
- 379 order to strengthen public and community engagement by:
- 380
- 381 a. Encouraging local people to participate and contribute to the improvement of one's
- 382 community, neighborhood, and nation through regular community-based activities;
- 383
- 384 b. Collaborating with local leaders about the UN peacekeeper's initiative in community building;
- 385
- 386 c. Engaging young people from local communities to interact with Peacekeeping Centers to act
- 387 as a medium between communities and peacekeepers;
- 388
- 389 25. *Recommends* the interaction of female peacekeepers with the local communities on identifying and
- 390 ensuring help to the victims of gender-based violence, interacting with women and young girls in the
- 391 societies where women are prohibited or discouraged from speaking to men and increasing
- 392 effectiveness through:
- 393
- 394 a. Developing the anonymous communication channel;
- 395
- 396 b. Training peacekeepers to provide counseling support to vulnerable women;
- 397
- 398 c. Building the interaction between Peacekeepers and relevant organizations like World Health
- 399 Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Convention to
- 400 Eliminate Discrimination Against Women, and Non-Governmental Organizations in the local
- 401 communities to help these vulnerable women;
- 402
- 403 26. *Invites* civil societies to strengthen their plans for enhancing the capacity of women to develop
- 404 leadership in peacekeeping processes by stressing the need for more women to be placed in higher
- 405 leadership positions, specifically pre-deployment and during mission training;
- 406
- 407 27. *Strongly encourages* Member States renew efforts to train peacekeepers about appropriate conduct,
- 408 enhance mechanisms, and proactively engage with troop and police-contributing countries to help
- 409 prevent further misconduct violations;
- 410
- 411 28. *Considers* that troop contributing countries implement annual curricula relevant to United Nations
- 412 standards of conduct regarding sexual exploitation and abuse;
- 413
- 414 29. *Encourages* the review of current behavior reports on personnel facing allegations as published
- 415 monthly on the DPO website by working with the Senior Women Talent Pipeline to deploy senior
- 416 candidates to review misconduct and suggesting the inclusion of women representation in mediation
- 417 in peace decision making to ensure the safety of victims is prioritized;

- 418
419 30. *Recommends* the creation of an investigative department for the oversight of Human Rights
420 Violations involving peacekeepers including organizational corruption under the Office of Rule of Law
421 in Security, this agency will fall under its direction and purview:
422
423 a. Independent Investigations of Human Rights Violations involving Peace Keepers shall be
424 realized by implementing Humans Rights Watch;
425
426 b. Oversight and data collection of Peacekeeper Violations to Department of Peacekeeping
427 Operations (DPKO); and
428
429 c. Funding will pull from current UN Peacekeeping budgets;
430
431 31. *Invites* the Secretariat to develop a special rapporteur under their supervision for the purpose of
432 investigating and reporting on the ramifications of providing whistleblower status to peacekeeper
433 troops in order to maintain and reinforce conduct standards;
434
435 32. *Recommends* a close cooperation between the DPO and NGOs which support the rights and the
436 protection of women in war zones by not only sharing information but also by working together on
437 common projects, such as women’s shelters, women’s education programs, and financial and health
438 services;
439
440 33. *Asks* the Secretary-General and Secretariat to ask NGOs to share information to create a yearly
441 report of the participation of NGOs in peacekeeping missions, and their success as well as
442 recommendations for future collaboration between the DPO and NGOs:
443
444 a. To encourage participation by NGOs in gender equality;
445
446 b. This report is to outline the capacities of NGOs to assist PKO in gender streamlining;
447
448 c. Ensures the use of resources of both the PKO and NGO partners are being effectively
449 allocated;
450
451 34. *Recommends* all Member States increase funding to NGOs that focus on providing support for the
452 special needs of women, as recommended by the report by Secretary-General and the Secretariat;
453
454 35. *Advising* the increase of the use of technology in education outreach programs by:
455
456 a. Promoting opportunities and requirements for women and men interested in serving in the UN
457 PKOs by creating and developing an elite force that is required for the future to meet the
458 challenges peacekeepers will face, this will educate and inform the military and civilian
459 contingents that make up its ranks;
460
461 b. Advertising additional training through social media campaigns in conflict zones and areas
462 where women are faced with greater instances of social and political restrictions to educate
463 peacekeepers and civilian attached or serving with peace corps;
464
465 c. Training men and women in the use of rising technology in order to increase the operational
466 capacity of these groups and further promote promotional job opportunities;
467

- 468 d. Encouraging that funding to be derived through public and private partnerships among
469 interested Member States and NGOs;
470
- 471 e. Collaborating with UN DFS and the UN Signal Academy to further women's participation in
472 the operational aspects of PKOs specifically with regards to information and communications
473 technology (ICT) such as:
474 i. Signal officer field support training, in line with the mandate of the UN Signals
475 Academy to increase female participation;
476 ii. Satellite communications training for peacekeepers, in line with the UN mandate to
477 improve ICT dcx structure and governance in PKOs;
478
- 479 36. *Suggests* that the General Assembly establish a research panel to identify and address common
480 obstacles that may contribute to the disparities in the presence of women in UN PKOs, compared to
481 those in state military forces, which would:
482
- 483 a. Meet annually;
484
- 485 b. Consist of the Chair of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping, representatives from
486 (TCC's), gender advisers and female DPKO leadership;
487
- 488 c. Develop an annual research panel report describing specific expert recommendations that
489 could potentially combat the identified societal or logistical constraints;
490
- 491 d. Seek funding from the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund;
492
- 493 37. *Encourages* the DPO and the DFS to provide access to online seminars regarding sexual exploitation
494 for countries which do not possess the resources to address this topic on its own;
495
- 496 38. *Recommends* a United Nations-led promotion platform to discuss the need for qualified female
497 applicants in PKOs by:
498
- 499 a. Increasing the amount of advertisements, informational seminars and billboards for national
500 military personnel that highlight the need for female peacekeepers;
501
- 502 b. Encouraging open communications between UN Peacekeeper liaisons and participating
503 Member State military bases for career counseling and recruitment in consort with local
504 military commands;
505
- 506 c. Sharing among Member States available opportunities for IT training;
507
508
- 509 39. *Strongly recommends* Member States to adhere to transparency in progress reporting, and to
510 develop individualized National Action Plans to be reviewed by the Department of Political and
511 Peacebuilding Affairs and their eight divisions that cover the Americas, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific.



Code: C-34/1/8

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Mainstreaming Gender in Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Special Committee in Peacekeeping Operations,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the 2018 UN General Assembly Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping
4 *Operations* that stresses the importance of gender perspective and expertise in all levels of peacekeeping
5 *operations,*

6
7 *Recognizing* further implementation by all Member States of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on
8 "Women and Peace and Security" which called for the increase in participation of women in decision-
9 making during both conflict resolution and peace process,

10
11 *Guided by* the Economic and Social Council 1997/2 on Agreed Conclusions which calls for the role of
12 women in all United Nation decision-making levels,

13
14 *Noting* the need for the leadership of women in the crucial process of addressing misconduct and
15 violence committed against women and children,

16
17 1. *Suggests* that the UN-Women work in tandem with the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) to hold
18 an annual woman-led summit to address the role of Member States in holding peacekeepers accused
19 of sexual violence and misconduct culpable that:

- 20
21 a. Would allow for women to pioneer and emphasize how peacekeeper misconduct directly
22 affects them;
- 23
24 b. Would serve as a platform for troop-contributing Member States and experts in improving
25 legal protocol to address how to better serve the victims of peacekeeper sexual misconduct
26 by providing suggestions for enhancing the current judicial structures:
- 27 i. Starting on 1 March 2020;
- 28 ii. To be held annually in New York City; and
- 29 iii. With an agenda for discussion to be created by UN-Women and DPO;
- 30
31 c. The summit would acknowledge and provide a platform for voluntary discussion of the
32 programs that Member States have initiated regarding the improvement of their peacekeeper
33 culpability protocols;
- 34
35 d. At the conclusion of the summit, a report would be issued summarizing any and all proposed
36 solutions from all the attendees, including suggestions of how to further implement these
37 concepts within their very own framework;
- 38
39 e. Would also provide a progress analysis of any relevant updates that Member States have
40 implemented in response to the conclusions reached in the summit;

41
42 2. *Stresses* that women with expertise in the appropriate fields lead this summit to provide insight to the
43 sensitive nature of troop misconduct as well as emphasize the importance of advocating for women
44 and international cooperation alongside relevant organizations that include but are not limited to:

- 45
46 a. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom;
- 47
48 b. Commission on the Status of Women;
- 49

- 50 c. Women in the DPO;
51
52 d. UN-Women;
53
- 54 3. *Encourages* willing Member States to review and improve their judicial policies during and after the
55 summit regarding all levels of crime and misconduct committed against women and children by their
56 accused peacekeeping personnel to ensure that they face the appropriate repercussions by:
57
- 58 a. Emphasizing Member States to include women in the policy-making and implementation
59 process of updating judicial practices of accused peacekeepers within the respective Member
60 States to ensure the best possible outcome for and support for victims;
61
- 62 b. Suggest that Member States focus as much on women’s inclusion in operations and rights in
63 the implementation of peace agreements as in the negotiation phase question of
64 effectiveness and sustainability to prevent and resolve conflicts;
65
- 66 c. Further encourages Member States to continue to mainstream gender in policy-making
67 decision as outlined in Security Council resolution 2122 of 2018 on “Women, Peace, and
68 Security” and implementing them if willing;
69
- 70 d. Suggests that the General Assembly Fourth Committee provide recommendations of
71 systematic and focused ways of regularly tracking and reporting on implementation of the
72 WPS policies, as per the pre-existing Gender Parity Strategy 2019;
73
- 74 4. *Further encourages* UN-Women to consider attending Member States when disseminating support for
75 the Fund for Gender Equality to incentivize continued attendance by bettering the non-governmental
76 organizations and intergovernmental organizations in the participating Member States;
77
- 78 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of providing a gender-responsive avenue to support leadership for women
79 via the creation the summit to aid in the establishment of solutions for those most affected by gender
80 bias in peacekeeping operations.