

NMUN•NY 2021



5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council – Additional (SC-A) NMUN Simulation*



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Security Council – Additional (SC-A)

Committee Staff

Director	Benjamin Wrigley
Chair	Raykhona Murdova
Chair	Tomas Paramo

Agenda

- I. Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security
- II. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
- III. The Situation in Yemen

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SC-A/1/1	Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/1/2	Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/2/PS-1	The Situation in Libya	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/2/1	The Situation in Libya	Adopted without a vote
SC-A/3/PRST-1	Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Security Council – Additional

The Security Council – Additional held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security
- II. The Situation in Yemen
- III. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

The session was attended by representatives of 13 Member States. On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as providing security to health care workers, economic stability and recovery, education, and vaccination distribution. The debate was characterized by its positive tone, as well as a strong determination to find consensus amongst the delegates. By the end of the session, two of the working papers had merged, and then two draft resolutions were approved by the dais with no amendments.

On Wednesday, both draft resolutions were adopted by acclamation, debate then began on the topic of “Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.” After a few speeches on the second topic, the agenda was amended to discuss “The Situation in Libya.”

On Thursday, one press statement and one draft resolution were approved by the dais, both of which were subsequently adopted by acclamation, with no amendments. The delegates resumed their discussions on “Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.” One presidential statement on this topic was then approved by the dais, and was adopted by acclamation. Overall, the dais was particularly impressed with the quality of the debate, as well as the diplomatic approach taken by all delegates toward the issues discussed.



Code: SC-A/1/1

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security

The Security Council,

Fully aware of the imperative nature of global cooperation when addressing health crises,

Keeping in Mind the mandate of the Security Council to maintain peace and security as stated in article 1, chapter VII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Recognizing the impact of COVID-19 on global peace and security in relation to an observable increase in terrorist attacks, domestic attacks, armed conflicts and among others,

Highlighting the importance of cooperation and information sharing across UN entities, Member States, and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) in mitigating the direct and indirect effects of COVID-19,

Aware of the need to build connections between working groups and various United Nations entities,

Approving the *Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Governance, Peace and Security in the Horn of Africa* drafted by the African Union focusing on governance, civilian security and information sharing,

Taking into account the shortage of medical supplies and the need for safe access to resources, including but not limited to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), vaccine distribution and trained medical professionals, as these resources are essential to the mitigation of the spread of COVID-19,

Conscious of healthcare disparities created by the lack of equitable access to medical resources in less developed Member States, and the impact of such disparities upon Sustainable Development Goal 3,

Noting with concern the disproportionate allocation of aforementioned resources to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) while highlighting the COVAX program, aimed at lessening these disparities,

Recognizing the dire need for robust COVID-19 vaccine distribution infrastructure, especially within conflict-affected Member States, in order to prevent a decrease in stability that threatens peace and security,

Acknowledging the negative impact which the COVID-19 has had on global trade and economic activity, and the potential of this economic downturn to contribute to new and existing security crises within Member States,

Noting the need for close collaboration by the Security Council with the Economic and Social Council in regards to economic matters, and the successful track record of past such collaborations in attaining peace and security through the promotion of development,

Observing the need for financing to support Member States' government institutions, human right protections, and COVID-19 education,

Reminding Member States of their International Health Regulations commitment to share relevant information on new and existing diseases and their variants, in addition to sharing guidelines to have adequate preparation for current and future outbreaks,

Recognizing the need to economically support Member States in their efforts to promote economic security in order to prevent future political instability, including the financing of vaccine distribution and manufacturing infrastructure,

Acknowledging the great work and adjustments to COVID-19 made by UN Peacekeeping Committee (PBC) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO),

Further acknowledging the evolving strategies of terrorist organizations which include increasing reliance on social media platforms and attacking critical health infrastructure, as highlighted by the United Nations Institute of Training and Research report,



Emphasizing the Integrated training services (ITS) and the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS) mandated to train and evaluate peacekeepers,

Underlining the United Nations Secretary General's Action for peacekeeping initiative highlighting measures to reform peacekeeping missions to achieve its full mandate,

1. *Endorses* information-sharing and best practices between Member States, NGOs, IGOs, regional bodies and relevant UN entities, in order to maintain peace and security, through:
 - a. The expansion of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on NCDs and COVID-19 to work directly with Member States, which will assist efficient distribution of relevant aid, widespread health education, dissemination of accurate and up to date information, as well as be prepared for any future health crises;
 - b. Ensuring that Least Developed Countries (LDC) and developing States also have access to vital information and resources such as personal protective equipment (PPE), access to medical professionals and vaccines by:
 - i. Utilizing emerging UN Reports by the WHO and other UN entities on the inequitable distribution of COVID relief and resources to identify which States are most affected by this inequity;
 - ii. Working closely with the UN COVAX program;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt heightened security protections around their medical infrastructure, including hospitals, vaccine distribution sites, and testing centers through:
 - a. Adequate funding and prompt execution of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan;
 - b. Recommending that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs expands the scope of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan to include security protections for disease mitigation infrastructure that may be especially vulnerable to terrorist attacks such as:
 - i. Hospitals, clinics, vaccination sites, testing sites, warehouses storing vaccinations and/or PPE;
 - ii. Aid distribution centers;
 - iii. Local government buildings, and embassies;
3. *Urges* the Counter-Terrorism Committee to establish additional strategies to adapt its counterterrorism operations toward challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to:
 - a. Prepare security forces for modified approaches by terrorist groups, including the possibility of the intentional spread of COVID-19 and organizations' increased reliance on social media platforms, as noted by the United Nations Institute of Training and Research report;
 - b. Increase awareness about terrorist recruiting strategies related to targeting those economically disenfranchised by the pandemic;
 - c. Help Member States target the increased use of digital platforms for terrorist recruitment by establishing tracing mechanisms and running public relations campaigns to lessen distrust by youth affected negatively by COVID-19 regulations;
 - d. Develop online solutions to reinforce local training and capacity-building, for example by further deepening the commitment of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance System (CPAS);
4. *Advises* Member States to work alongside WHO in order to create region-specific vaccine distribution infrastructure by:
 - a. Encouraging appropriate multilateral collaboration to bolster vaccine distribution within well-defined geopolitical regions;



- b. Holding a stronger focus on conflict-affected and governmentally unstable Member States to ensure global herd immunity through:
 - i. Evaluating need for WHO assistance in bolstering vaccine distribution infrastructure by examining the relationship between the total available vaccines in a given Member State relative to the unvaccinated population, additionally, Member State's self-requested need for assistance should be considered with the utmost importance;
 - ii. Deploying peacekeeping forces when necessary in order to appropriately protect WHO workers and individuals in at-risk regions;
 - c. Suggesting that Member States to provide materials to individuals that informs them of ways to return to pre-pandemic lifestyles safely after being vaccinated;
 - d. Underlining that this assistance initiative should only be in operation until the WHO's recommendation of a 95% global vaccination rate needed to achieve herd immunity to COVID-19;
 - e. Hopes that these recommendations will not only work to mitigate current threats to peace and security due to COVID-19, but will additionally set a precedent for future disease outbreak response on an international level;
5. *Decides* to establish a Working Group as a special political mission consisting of experts appointed by the Security Council that will:
- a. Consult with the Committee for Development Policy on COVID-19 to analyze the impact COVID-19 has had on the economies and political institutions of various Member States;
 - b. Alert the Security Council to Member States that have seen a significant decrease in economic and political stability due to the arrival of COVID-19;
 - c. Recommend to the Security Council the use of United Nations peacekeeping forces if the security within impacted Member States demands it;
 - d. Request the establishment of an Ad-Hoc Advisory Group by the Economic and Social Council to coordinate development aid to Member States when necessary;
6. *Decides further* that this Working Group will be headed by an Executive Director, who will be charged with ensuring the efficient operation of the Working Group pursuant to this resolution and presenting its findings to the Council, and requests that the Secretary-General, within 45 days of the adoption of this resolution, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, appoint such a person as they find suitable to the office of the Executive Director;
7. *Further requests* that the Executive Director of this Working Group, within 30 days of taking office, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the budgetary approval of Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly, submit to the Council an organizational plan for its endorsement, consisting of structure, staffing requirements, budgetary needs, management guidelines, and other information as such, with the understanding that members of this Working Group will serve as international civil servants pursuant to Article 100 of the Charter;
8. *Calls* for the Economic and Financial Committee of the General Assembly to reinforce the Member States' financial sustainability in order to further peace and security initiatives during pandemics and future crisis through:
- a. The establishment of the United Financing Coalition (UFC), which comprises of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank; to further finance sustainability to preserve peace and security stability and access to materials during future pandemics;
 - b. The promotion of human rights benchmarks for financial and humanitarian aid in regards to:
 - i. Promote current women, peace, and security educational initiatives;
 - ii. Utilize the use of Peacekeepers to promote SDG 16 following the recommendations by the Secretariat, through peace, justice, and strengthening accountable institutions;



- iii. Promote the Corporate Human Rights Benchmark that ensures the protection of vulnerable people's rights through holding businesses accountable;
 - c. Increasing peace and security initiatives within coordination and collaboration with regional and international non-governmental organizations;
9. *Urges* G20 Member States to extend the Debt Service Suspension Initiative in more unstable member States that utilize debt to maintain internal security as well as including smaller regional and sub-regional organizations in resolving political instability due financial constraints:
- a. Encouraging developed Member States to independently issue loans to allow economically unstable Member States to fund vaccination infrastructure and programs in order to prevent continued COVID-19 outbreaks that negatively impact security;
 - b. Cancelling certain forms of debt or installing debt swapping initiatives to better give member states flexibility towards Member States';
10. *Recognizing* the need to address the issues of COVID-19 misinformation throughout the world and addressing the Security Council's position on the importance of vaccine initiatives through:
- a. Promoting recognition and awareness in the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) COVAX initiatives to better educate Member States for the distribution of vaccines;
 - b. Increasing awareness to the mission of the World Health Organization and their ability to consolidate and share information effectively among all Member States;
 - c. Understanding that a vaccinated world will allow for the return to normal life, which in turn promotes political stability around the world;
11. *Calls upon* all international and regional organizations to enhance their reporting and information sharing mechanisms to include data regarding the negative security impacts of COVID-19 on civilians and suggested future measures to be implemented to guarantee their safety to be accessible through the Counter-terrorism Executive Directorate similar to UN databases such as UNDATA, WHO's XMART database and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistical database;
12. *Encourages* the inclusion of global health response training in pre-existing training programs for UN entities, such as the UNDP training program at Country Offices and local field offices;
13. *Reaffirms* Security Council Resolution 2532 (2020) on “Cessation of hostilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic” and Security Council Resolution 2535 (2020) on “The maintenance of international peace and security”;
14. *Recommends* Member States who have developed vaccines to help distribute them to more vulnerable populations; through programs such as COVAX which aims at having two billion doses available to the world's most vulnerable populations;
15. *Urges* the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) to add the “Pandemic response Mechanism” to the Integrated Training Services mandated to train UN peacekeepers and personnel to:
- a. Ensure the safe distribution of necessary medications;
 - b. Implement emergency response mechanisms to protect civilians and marginalized groups;
 - c. Provide additional protection to vital health infrastructure in vulnerable states to complement the adapted Global Humanitarian Response Plan;
16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/1/2

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Security

The Security Council,

*Reaffirming long-standing commitments to safeguard human rights, peace and security, and foster international cooperation to solve global problems, per Article 1 of the *United Nations Charter* (1945),*

Deeply conscious of the 2.8 million deaths and 131 million infections caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting global destabilization,

Emphasizing the relationship between threats to peace and security and the pandemic's negative impacts, as well as the need for the United Nations Security Council to address those impacts in order to prevent conflicts from escalating or developing,

Reminding Member States to maintain and increase transparency on sharing information on new and current diseases, new variants and guidelines to ensure adequate and rapid preparation and prevention of viruses,

Recognizing outbreaks of violence related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which are being worsened by worsening systemic poverty, reduced quality of life, and increasing insecurity of resources, primarily food, especially as it relates to impacts facing disadvantaged populations including women, children, and disabled individuals,

Alarmed by the statement from the World Food Programme that acute food insecurity is predicted to double as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic,

Taking into consideration the grave need for a worldwide infrastructure capable of responding to future outbreaks of infectious diseases as they have the capacity to destabilize political stability worldwide,

Recalling UN Security Council Resolution 2177 (2014) on “Peace and security in Africa”, which focuses on Member States that are suffering from economic hardships in order to prevent civil unrest and social tensions,

*Recognizing the *COVID-19 vaccine for UN personnel considerations and recommendations* from the UN medical directors network focusing on developing recommendations on safe vaccination of its personnel, especially peacekeepers,*

Deeply concerned that 9 out of 10 people in low-income nations can potentially miss out on a COVID-19 vaccine next year, which poses a risk to civilians and UN personnel,

*Having examined the *Secretary-General's Appeal for Global Ceasefire* (2020) discussing the potential threats to peace processes in conflict-ridden areas,*

Also bearing in mind the responsibility of the United Nations as noted in General Assembly resolution 74/274 (2020) on “International cooperation to ensure global access to medicines, vaccines and medical equipment to face COVID-19”, to address the inequity in immunization access and distribution faced by Member States currently suffering from economic hardships and social and political unrest,

Acknowledging the previous passage of Security Council resolution 2565 (2021) on “International cooperation to facilitate equitable and affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines in conflict areas” which calls for affordable access to COVID-19 vaccines for those in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

Recognizing the effects of COVID-19 can exacerbate existing issues in current armed conflict situations and the potential armed conflicts that may arise due to this ongoing health crisis,

1. *Encourages all Member States to share resources, information, and work together wherever possible to establish strategies to combat the health crisis and its impacts, including the spread of fact-based information to combat misinformation related to COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines;*
2. *Advising the Peace Building Commission and UN peacekeepers to take further action to prevent violence against women, minorities, and disadvantaged populations as a result of the pandemic by:*

- a. Creating an expert mechanism to work with the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to review areas in which global progress towards ending these forms of violence has been lost, briefing the Security Council and other UN bodies on these issues, and developing strategies to regain progress as quickly as possible;
 - b. Establishing partner programs to enable Member States who are experiencing spikes in such violence or discrimination to work with appropriate UN bodies under the guidance of the UNHRC to regain progress and continue moving forward;
 - c. Conducting in-depth research in partnership with Member States who work with the UNHRC to ensure that accurate and adequate information on the subject of human rights setbacks as a result of conflict or the public health crises are well-understood and preventable in the future;
3. *Requests* the services of UN peacekeepers to safeguard the distribution network and overall efforts of imperative humanitarian organizations such as the World Food Programme, which has provided aid to regions drastically impacted by COVID-19 including:
- a. Electronically distributing cash transfers in impoverished areas;
 - b. Launching health-education initiatives;
 - c. Providing take-home meals as a replacement of school-issued meals;
 - d. Consideration of differing needs when addressing food insecurities;
4. *Encourages* Member States to continue developing vaccinations and be open and equitable in the distribution of these resources to ensure vaccines are available to all who need them, especially those in conflict and post-conflict areas, and:
- a. Further urges the governments of Member States to establish domestic programs to prioritize immunization for UN peacekeepers;
 - b. Emphasizes the need for sustainable development efforts designed to reform and address inequalities in the current worldwide health infrastructure system;
5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, in collaboration with WHO, establish a board through COVAX to assess possible locations for regional headquarters of UN COVID-19 vaccination manufacturing and distribution efforts within conflict ridden regions to assuage tensions forming that could lead to increased conflict and catastrophe in these regions and further:
- a. Requests the creation of such headquarters once those decisions are made and approved by Member State partners and further proclaims its willingness to volunteer the assistance of peacekeeping forces in defending these health centers should they be established and further threatened by the violence associated with regional conflicts;
 - b. Advises the General Assembly and partnering Member States to collaborate with local NGOs to help facilitate these efforts;
 - c. Recommends that all Member States donate revenue, equipment and personnel to the WHO so the WHO can ensure the states facing greater difficulties receive the aid they require;
 - d. Suggests that following the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States can decide whether or not these headquarters can be transitioned to public health facilities or research facilities in attempts to prevent or minimize future global pandemics and the physical conflicts they can lead to;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/2/PS-1

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: The Situation in Libya

Security Council Press Release on the Situation in Libya

The following Security Council press release was issued on April 8, 2021 by the Council President:

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) denounces all acts of violence with the potential of escalating the situation in Libya. These violent acts are completely intolerable, and it is vital that all perpetrators be held accountable for their horrific actions. This situation has been exacerbated by the current global pandemic, as economic and political tensions have strained current institutions. It is our hope to work towards peace in the region rather than war. Resolution 2532, which calls for the cessation of hostilities and global ceasefire throughout the global pandemic duration, is reaffirmed during these times of crisis. The UNSC also recommits to Resolution 2323, which established the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, especially in the wake of upcoming elections. The UNSC reiterates its support for the Special Envoy to Libya, Mr. Jan Kubis of Slovakia, to promote and establish peace talks between the parties in conflict. This council vehemently supports the protection of innocent civilians in alignment with the Geneva Convention. The UNSC recognizes the importance of free and fair elections and their critical role in safeguarding democracy and global peace. It is with great hope that the United Nations Security Council believes that the situation in Libya will come to a peaceful resolution, without further escalation of violence.



Code: SC-A/2/1

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: The Situation in Libya

The Security Council,

Reconfirming the principles of sovereignty and self-determination recorded in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter (1945) that must serve as the foundation for all action in the State of Libya,

Recalling its Resolution 1970 (2011) on “establishment of a Security Council Committee to monitor implementation of the arms embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,”

Further recalling subsequent resolutions on “the Situation in Libya”, including Resolutions 2259 (2015), 2486 (2019), 2510 (2020) and 2542 (2020),

Reiterating its concern for the effects of COVID-19 on political stability and impacts on peace and security,

Recognizing the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act (2019) discussing recommendations to Member States on how to increase border security,

Alarmed and concerned with the growing presence of terrorist groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) within the region that could further lead to destabilization,

Underscoring the need to mitigate the destabilizing impacts that escalating conflicts in Libya could have in the region,

Fully aware of the potential of international intervention, domestic violence, a lack of available resources, economic instability, and political turbulence to drive young people to join and support terrorist organizations,

Welcoming further support to efforts of the Special Envoy of Libya to promote peace talks to establish a peace agreement,

Aware of the violence and humanitarian concerns that could continue to arise and disproportionately impact marginalized populations as a result of continued conflict in Libya,

Emphasizing the impact instability caused by foreign military interventions can have on increasing the recruitment numbers and influence of terrorist groups,

Acknowledging the role and interest of the international community in this particular region,

1. *Decides to extend until 15 April 2022 the mandate of UNSMIL provided by resolution 2146 (2014) on “Crude Oil Exports from Libya” and to modify the timeframe established in resolution 2146 (2014);*
2. *Encourages Member States to only participate in the region if absolutely necessary through only non-violent and non-sanctioning means by:*
 - a. *Urging regional member states to exhaust all diplomatic means through substantive neutral negotiations;*
 - b. *Suggesting member states not in the immediate region to only intervene in diplomatic manners by hosting concerned parties;*
 - c. *Stressing the importance of solving this issues in a non-violent manner;*
3. *Further invites collaboration with the African Union to ensure the continual international respect of Libya’s sovereignty and the stabilization of the region:*
 - a. *Utilize the African Economic Community (EOC) to create economic policy that can stabilize the region;*



- b. Collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to formulate a cohesive plan of action;
 - c. Include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) to ensure sovereignty is maintained;
4. *Requests* that Member States follow previous resolutions and precedents set by the World Health Organization (WHO), Security Council (SC), and other UN bodies;
5. *Urges* the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) to assist the Libyan government on means to protect their borders following the recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act;
6. *Recommends* the Libyan government collaborate with humanitarian organizations to alleviate economic suffering of communities in order to:
- a. Decrease the likelihood these communities will seek support from terrorist/extremist groups;
 - b. Stifle the effectiveness of terrorist/extremist group recruitment strategies;
7. *Emphasizes* the need of economic and political support for the Government of National Unity (GNU) through peaceful negotiations between the current and transitional government of Libya;
8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SC-A/3/PRST-1

Committee: Security Council - Additional

Topic: Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

Security Council Presidential Statement on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

At the 5757th meeting of the Security Council, held on April, 8 2021 in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict" the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is committed to the continued protection of civilians in armed conflict. It is essential that the creation of solutions that include conflict areas not violate those Member States individual sovereignty, while remaining consistent with existing international law,

"The Security Council encourages Member States to collaborate with humanitarian NGOs, such as The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in order to provide relief for civilians living in conflict zones, and to sign onto the "Safe Schools Declaration" in order to prevent combatants from using schools for military purposes,

"The Security Council is committed to the peaceful resolution of conflicts when at all possible, with negotiations taking place through a multilateral approach designed to incorporate every group party to the conflict, including state and non-state actors,

"The Security Council encourages local governments alongside state governments to go through adequate training for operating in a conflict zone where civilians may be present,

"The Security Council further encourages Member States to consider the protection of marginalized groups that are often at higher risk of discrimination and attack in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions and its 6th indicator concerning transparency. While many of these forms of violence are not well understood today, the Security Council calls for more work to be done on the parts of Member States and with UN bodies to establish more knowledge and best practices for addressing and preventing violence against marginalized groups,

"The Security Council takes note of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) November 2021 report that 90% of deaths from explosives in urban areas are civilians, and calls for further protections of those with disabilities and medical personnel,

"The Security Council encourages the enactment of a program designed to recruit peacekeepers from conflict areas in regional and sub-regional organizations that possess cultural knowledge and a vested interest in the protection of civilians in conflict areas,

"The Security Council calls for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) to expedite the incorporation of the UN Secretary General's Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) into the training curriculum given to UN peacekeepers."