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



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Conference B

Security Council C (SC-C)

Committee Staff

Director	Jakob Landwehr
Chair	Clayton Millhouse

Agenda

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

Documents adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
SCC/RES/1/1	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted without a vote
SCC/RES/1/2	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	13 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
SCC/RES/1/3	Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations	Adopted without a vote
SCC/PRST/2/1	The Situation in Kashmir	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Security Council C held a periodic meeting to consider the following provisional agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 14 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II and began discussion on the topic of “Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations.”

By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of three proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, such as prosecution and accountability of peacekeepers, a review of the institutional framework for peace operations, and the implementation of quick response units to protect civilians. The committee continued fruitful discussion on the topic. During the session on Tuesday afternoon, the committee voted to amend the agenda to address the “Situation in Kashmir.” The committee adopted a presidential statement on the first response to the emergency situation by acclamation at the beginning of the evening session and resumed its discussion on the first agenda topic.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, without any amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body, while one was adopted by 13 votes in favor and 1 abstention. The results reflected the spirit of compromise and working atmosphere in the committee. After voting procedure, the committee started discussions on next topic of the provisional agenda: “The UN-AU Partnership on Peace Operations.” Although 2 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, both were vetoed and did not pass.



Code: SCC/RES/1/1

Committee: Security Council C

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*
2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the sovereignty of Member States and the integrity of their judicial*
6 *systems,*
7
8 *Deeply conscious that knowledge of the cultural and linguistic aspects of a region is vital to the success of a*
9 *peacekeeping operation (PKO),*
10
11 *Recognizing the benefits of increased transparency and information-sharing between all parties involved in*
12 *peacekeeping operations within the context of the joint operations,*
13
14 *Emphasizing the adverse effects of unclear military objectives and loose timelines of missions, of the growing gap*
15 *between expectations and delivered results in regards to missions, and of the increase of sexual violence and other*
16 *crimes committed by peacekeeping personnel within PKOs,*
17
18 *Recognizing the need for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to collaborate with the United*
19 *Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on*
20 *Refugees (UNHCR) to ensure peacekeepers adhere to and uphold international humanitarian law (IHL),*
21
22 *Cognizant of the role that civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in*
23 *reporting violations against civilians in peacekeeping operations to UN bodies,*
24
25 *Aware that only 10% of police, 3% of military personnel, and 30% of non-uniformed peacekeeping personnel are*
26 *women,*
27
28 *Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), specifically articles 2 and 23, which refer to*
29 *equality in person and employment,*
30
31 *Deeply alarmed by the rising levels of crimes committed against civilians during armed conflict, as mentioned in the*
32 *2010 report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2010/579), which outlines*
33 *the importance of protection of civilians in armed conflict, as well as some of the setbacks regarding the protection*
34 *of these civilians in the context of peacekeeping operations,*
35
36 *Reaffirming the need of peacekeeping operations to aim for sustainable peacekeeping to enhance the protection of*
37 *civilians by national reconciliation under the rule of law as stipulated in Security Council resolution 1265 (1999) on*
38 *“Protection of civilians in armed conflict”,*
39
40 *Recognizing the important role that women play during peacekeeping operations and their equal participation and*
41 *involvement in regards to all efforts dealing with peace and security as stated in Security Council resolution 1325*
42 *(2000) on “Women and Peace and Security”,*
43
44 *Further believing that a methodical approach to analyze the threats and vulnerabilities of the civilian population to*
45 *develop a peacekeeping operation is essential, as advised in the joint independent study, *Protecting Civilians in the**
46 *Context of UN Peacekeeping Operations (2009), commissioned by the DPKO and the Office for the Coordination of*
47 *Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),*
48

49 *Bearing in mind* the report, *Bridging the Civilian Gap in Peace Operations*, issued in 2014 by the DPKO, which
50 highlights the importance of integrating women as both uniformed and non-uniformed personnel,
51
52 *Fully aware* that operational standards, metrics and indicators for peacekeeping need to be improved, as reported by
53 former Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) in 2015,
54
55 1. *Confirms* and condemns all unlawful acts committed against civilians of the host countries especially
56 concerning sexual exploitation and abuse, as emphasized in the HIPPO report of 2015;
57
58 2. *Reaffirms its belief* of the importance of maintaining state sovereignty and the integrity of state judicial systems,
59 especially considering the nature of peacekeeping operations in relation to the protection of civilians;
60
61 3. *Calls upon* the creation of an internal accountability department within the DPKO called the Civilian Justice
62 Office (CJO), headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, that will report to the United Nations Secretariat and the
63 Security Council, and is responsible for receiving complaints from civilians and responding to them, through:
64
65 a. Creating communications pathways with host country civilians that would enable them to
66 communicate directly with the CJO through online complaint forms with the objective of also
67 including written complaints, personal interviews, and anonymous and confidential complaint boxes in
68 the future;
69
70 b. Submitting reports and recommendations on a monthly basis to the UNSC based on the
71 abovementioned complaints;
72
73 c. Evaluating a set of guidelines and punishments for offenses committed by peacekeeping personnel in
74 considering eventual recommendations of the General Assembly Sixth Committee (GA6), the Criminal
75 Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS), and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) which can be
76 used by the home countries of the personnel on an individual and voluntary basis;
77
78 d. Creating and storing data on peacekeeping operations, particularly in regards to training and conduct
79 with an emphasis on tracking the impact of the new accountability measure on the reduction of crimes
80 against host civilians in close collaboration with the Office on Internal Oversight of the United Nations
81 and the United Nations Peacekeeping Resource Hub;
82
83 4. *Affirms* the importance of further integrating women in PKOs pursuant to the 2014 DPKO report through
84 increasing the numbers of non-uniformed peacekeeping personnel;
85
86 5. *Calls upon* the CJO to assist existing measures undertaken by different UN bodies such as the OHCHR in:
87
88 a. Deploying personnel to monitor the actions of peacekeepers on the ground;
89
90 b. Issuing reports to troop-contributing countries (TCCs), describing the behavior of peacekeepers and
91 proposing appropriate punishments when necessary;
92
93 6. *Recommends* accordingly that the DPKO encourages Member States to set a goal of having at least 20% of
94 police, 7% of military, and 35% of non-uniformed peacekeeping personnel to be women by the year 2030 and
95 30% of police, 12% of military and 40% of non-uniformed peacekeeping personnel by the year 2050;
96
97 7. *Encourages* the integration of cultural and communications training in the pre-deployment training programs
98 utilizing the expertise of the United Nations Institute of Training and Research (UNITAR) and appropriate
99 regional organizations such as the African Union (AU), European Union (EU) and others to be facilitated in
100 coordination with Integrated Training Services (ITS) in the Policy Evaluation and Training Division (PET), and
101 calls upon the United Nations Secretary General to prepare a report on this matter to be presented to the UNSC
102 within one year;
103

- 104 8. *Draws attention* to the need for the expansion of existing recruitment indicators for mid-level advisors un-
105 uniformed personnel to include positive reviews of performance in previous operations that indicate:
106
107 a. No violations of IHL have been committed;
108
109 b. Complaints that have been submitted by host civilians to the DPKO and accepted as legitimate;
110
111 c. Proper adherence to mandate and authority;
112
- 113 9. *Encourages* Member States to consider the implementation of case-sensitive war tribunals and truth
114 commissions, similar to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia;
115
- 116 10. *Encourages* UN actors such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to implement training
117 programs for civilians of host nations in collaboration with UN bodies such as the United Nations Education
118 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the issues of civil rights and local law in order to improve
119 post operational protection of civilians;
120
- 121 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCC/RES/1/2

Committee: Security Council C

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Acknowledging* the existence of threats towards women and children such as sexual assaults, rape, murder and
6 further heinous crimes in conflict zones,

7
8 *Recalling further* Chapter 1, Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which recognizes the importance of the
9 sovereignty of Member States,

10
11 *Guided by the Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949) and *Additional Protocol II* on the protection of civilians in
12 conflict, especially as it relates to the humane treatment of non-combatants,

13
14 *Reaffirming* its decisions in resolution 1327 (2000) on “Implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations
15 Peace Operations” to give peacekeeping operations clear, credible, and achievable mandates to facilitate a smooth,
16 safe, and efficient mission in future peacekeeping operations,

17
18 *Acknowledges* the importance of the *Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians* (2015), which includes the
19 provision for state parties to pledge to undertake their own review of instances relating the failure of peacekeepers to
20 protect civilians,

21
22 *Deeply alarmed* by the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in armed
23 conflict (S/2016/447), which highlights the indiscriminate and deliberate targeting of civilian and non-combatants
24 during conflict,

25
26 *Alarmed* by the cases of sexual assault, abuse, and misconduct by United Nations Peacekeeping personnel
27 highlighted in the Report of the Secretary-General on Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and
28 sexual abuse (A/70/729),

29
30 *Underscoring* the importance of the recommendations from the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,
31 and the subsequent adoption of the *London Communiqué* in 2016 on the reform and modernization of peacekeeping,

32
33 1. *Establishes* a subsidiary council of the Security Council to oversee all facets of a peacekeeping and
34 peacebuilding operation from start to the evaluation of the operation which:

35
36 a. Shall be named the Joint Peace Operations Council (JPOC) and meet on a regularly basis if requested by
37 its President in Nairobi, Kenya;

38
39 b. Shall have the purpose to effectively consolidate the command and direction of the:

- 40
41 i. Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
42 ii. Department of Field Services (DFS);
43 iii. Department of Security Services (DSS);
44 iv. United Nations Police Force (UNPOL);
45 v. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG/SVC);
46 vi. Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict
47 (SRSG/CAAC);
48 vii. Military Staff Committee (MSC);
49

- 50 c. Shall consist of the heads of the aforementioned departments and chaired by the President of the UNSC
51 who also reports to the Security Council;
52
- 53 d. Shall have the role to provide a consolidated, streamlined leadership and chain of command for all
54 peacekeeping operations with a special focus on how to create synergies and strengthen the protection of
55 civilians;
56
- 57 2. *Encourages* the JPOC in reviewing the resources of all UN peacekeeping departments and bodies in order to
58 assist regional bodies such the Arab League, the African Union, the European Union, and others in completing
59 peace operations in their respective theater of operations with regard to the protection of civilians;
60
- 61 3. *Instructs* the JPOC with the task of developing a report to be presented at the UNSC within the next 10 months
62 on how redefine intervention best practices with regard to three suggested phases of peacekeeping operations
63 with focus on how to ensure a better protection of civilians in conflict, namely:
64
- 65 a. During combat phase;
66
- 67 b. During reconciliation phase;
68
- 69 c. During reconstruction phase;
70
- 71 4. *Encourages* Member States, in collaboration with the new established JPOC, to explore ways in which
72 contributing states can rapidly deploy peacekeeping personnel in times of emergency in an effort to de-escalate
73 conflict and reduce the likelihood of civilians being targeted;
74
- 75 5. *Welcomes* increased protection of Women and Children in post-conflict situations through the cooperation of
76 PKOs, Regional bodies, along with NGO's such as; Division for Advancement of Women (DAW), Department
77 of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and International Women's Tribune Centre, which are specialized in
78 assisting women and children through post-conflict recovery;
79
- 80 6. *Calls upon* the DPKO in voluntary cooperation with representatives from of all members of the Security
81 Council acting under the Security Council Provisional Rules of Procedure, Chapter VI, article 28, to prepare an
82 analysis of the capacity of Member States to contribute peacekeeping troops focusing on:
83
- 84 a. A review of the history of a Member State prior to the deployment of Peacekeeping personnel from the
85 respective Member State reviewing if there is a history of misconduct and if the troop contributing
86 Member State has at least demonstrated significant progress to address these challenges;
87
- 88 b. Financial and technical capabilities in order to assess operational capacity capabilities;
89
- 90 c. Forwarding the analysis of a Member State's capacity to the JPOC leadership who will evaluate how best
91 to use that Member State's contributions;
92
- 93 7. *Calls upon* the Security Council to review the effectiveness of the recommendations contained in the *Report of*
94 *the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations* (Brahimi Report) as a key component in identifying and
95 specifically address outstanding areas of peacekeeping reforms including:
96
- 97 a. The need for realistic mandates in order to adequately protect civilians;
98
- 99 b. The need for peacekeepers to carry out their mandates professionally;
100
- 101 c. The consideration of recent technological advancements since the publication of the *Brahimi Report*,
102 primarily in the use of cutting edge information technology to increase the success of peacekeeping
103 mandates with focus on the protection of civilians;
104

- 105 8. *Recognizes* that the threat of a violent crisis outbreak should be handled by the involvement of all stakeholders
106 as identified by the Secretary-General on the request of the Security Council and is essential for the proper
107 formation of effective peacekeeping mandates through:
108
- 109 a. Collective dialogue, and mediation to prevent escalation of indiscriminate violence against civilians
110 among conflict parties;
111
 - 112 b. Adequate and proper communication between the Security Council, Member States, and regional bodies
113 and organizations, such as the Arab League, the AU, the EU and others to fully understand the situation
114 on the ground;
115
- 116 9. *Authorizes* the creation of the High-Level Conference on Combat to Protect (C2P) based on the following
117 guidelines:
118
- 119 a. The conference shall be held on an annual basis in New York City, United States of America;
120
 - 121 b. The purpose of the Annual C2P shall be:
122
 - 123 i. To ensure a safer, more vigilant, and informed world in regards to global terrorism on civilian
124 populations;
 - 125 ii. To ensure the recognition of the sovereignty of states while addressing the protection of
126 civilians;
 - 127 iii. To discuss and find new ways of protecting civilians in the context of combating global
128 terrorism;
 - 129 c. The participants shall be:
130
 - 131 i. All Security Council Member States based on the year of the conference;
 - 132 ii. States that have been affected by terrorism and approved by the Secretary-General;
 - 133 iii. States that want to support neighboring states which are affected by terrorism;
 - 134 iv. NGOs and international organizations based on their knowledge which they can contribute
135 and which shall be identified by the Secretary-General;
 - 136
 - 137
 - 138 d. The C2P shall report to the Security Council on a regularly basis;
139
- 140 10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.



Code: SCC/RES/1/3

Committee: Security Council C

Topic: Protection of Civilians in the Context of Peacekeeping Operations

1 *The Security Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the UN Charter,*

4
5 *Reaffirming the opening words of the preamble of the UN Charter that states that these United Nations are beholden*
6 *to “we the people,”*

7
8 *Stressing once again the importance of assuring peace and security in the international community,*

9
10 *Recognizing that delay in response time can increase the negative effects on the protection of civilians due to the*
11 *increased risk of aggravating conflicts,*

12
13 *Bearing in mind the cultural and communication barriers amongst peacekeeping units according to the existing UN*
14 *Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) missions,*

15
16 *Cognizant of the logistical challenges of United Nations peacekeeping operations,*

17
18 *Recalling further the responsibilities of Member States to contribute personnel, equipment and financing in a timely*
19 *manner to peacekeeping operations under the United Nations Standby Arrangements Systems (UNSAS),*

20
21 *Noting also the benefit of utilizing regional and subregional organizations such as the African Union, European*
22 *Union, Arab League amongst others to provide logistical support for peacekeeping operations,*

23
24 *Recognizing the United Nations-African Union partnership as one of the most successful partnerships between*
25 *regional and international organizations to date,*

26
27 *Acknowledging the current need for United Nations Special Forces to be deployed for the protection of civilians, S*

28
29 *Referring to General Assembly resolution 55/235 (2001) on “Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the*
30 *expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operation” with regards to the financing of peacekeeping operations and*
31 *endeavors,*

32
33 *Further recalling Security Council press release 10245 (2011) that states the concerns of the council on the*
34 *protection of civilians by the UN,*

35
36 *Emphasizing the need for expanded regional partnerships among the Security Council, the United Nations Special*
37 *Forces (UNSF), DPKO, regional and sub regional bodies, and all member states to decrease response time in*
38 *humanitarian needs and peacekeeping operations, recalling the sentiments of former Secretary General Ban Ki-*
39 *Moon in his speech to the UNSC in September 2014,*

40
41 *Deeply concerned of the United Nations failure to expand peacekeeping forces capabilities to protect civilians*
42 *during peace operations noted on The Kigali Principles on The Protection of Civilians of (2015),*

43
44 1. *Approves the creation of a pilot program based on an expansion upon the UNSF into the creation of a Quick*
45 *Response Unit (QRU) to counteract challenges highlighted in the SC/10425 press release which provides the*
46 *DPKO with the resources to:*

- 47
48 a. *Implement a temporary stationing location for QRU and special operations forces until 2030 in*
49 *Nairobi, Kenya, in order to:*

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- 104
- i. Better protect civilians in the region in case of a peacekeeping mission arising that requires swift action;
 - ii. Create the opportunity to facilitate the advancement and long-term training for the QRU similar to the UN Special Forces Casualty Evacuation programs;
 - iii. Facilitate the creation of a pre-trained and prepared United Nations unit by providing a common training ground;
 - b. Enable for the brigade a 24-week basic training course based on the current pre-deployment training with an increased focus on the protection of civilians by:
 - i. Providing psychological evaluations;
 - ii. Strengthening intercultural competencies;
 - iii. Reinforcing the UN peacekeeping principles;
 2. *Recognizes* the advantage of the UNSF using the QRU to deliver rapid response in regions with societies under distress and where the protection of civilians is severely threatened, therefore, the Security Council promotes:
 - a. The QRU to be under the supervision of the Security Council in order to prevent any delay in the initial stages of peacekeeping operations;
 - b. The DPKO to prepare bi-annual assessment reports of analyzing the effects of the QRU in diminishing vulnerabilities in protecting civilians to be sent to the Security Council to which they may assess the termination of this program;
 - c. The implementation of a similar program will be considered upon an analysis by the Security Council on the success of the QRUs and operational success of the protection of civilians;
 - d. The ultimate decision of the continuation or expansion of said program can be no later than December of 2030;
 3. *Encourages* Member States to reevaluate their contributions to peacekeeping operations in order to expand the scope of the United Nations, referring to the *Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians* of 2015 stating the need for additional contributions from Member States to bolster peacekeeping personnel;
 4. *Trusts* that the use of the QRU will be beneficial in the protection of civilians to ensure that UN resources are not misappropriated and suggests the following guidelines which can be adjusted contingent on the demands of the mission that have been authorized by the Security Council under the leadership of the DPKO, with the approval of General Assembly 5th committee (GA5) all QRU deployments shall include:
 - a. Personnel with the specific responsibility to serve as a liaison between the QRU and civilians at risk including but not limited to children, women, elderly, and disabled persons;
 - b. At least three officers from relevant fields in the protection of civilians such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), and other related organizations to deploy with the QRU;
 5. *Draws attention* to Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations* and suggest improved collaboration between regional and sub regional organizations such as the African Union, European Union, Arab League, amongst others in order to facilitate better lines of communications following the *Kigali Principles on the Protection of Civilians* of 2015 in order to keep UN personnel abreast of ongoing situations by:
 - a. Reaffirming the provision of all actionable information with respect to the peacekeeping operations to UN authorities;

- 105 b. Reminding the regional organizations that utilizing multidimensional partnerships are essential to
106 effectively provide logistical support to the QRU;
107
- 108 6. *Confirms* the importance of using multidimensional partnerships similar to the UN-AU Partnership on Peace
109 Operations, which has proven in the previous five missions to be a catalyst for reducing aggression against
110 civilians, in implementing the early warning systems and in using the QRU through in order to reduce civilian
111 casualties;
112
- 113 7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



Code: SCC/PRST/2/1

Committee: Security Council C

Topic: The Situation in Kashmir

1 **Statement by the President of the Security Council**
2

3 At the 7920th meeting of the Security Council, held on 11 April 2017, in connection with the Council's
4 consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in Kashmir," the President of the Security Council made the
5 following statement on behalf of the Council:
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7 "The Security Council expresses its deep concerns with the escalation of the conflict along the border
8 of India and Pakistan in Kashmir. Skirmishes on 18 September 2016 along the border have escalated the
9 conflict at an alarming rate. The Security Council calls for all actors to enact an immediate ceasefire and
10 withdrawal of heavy weaponry, reminding all actors involved in the conflict that a ceasefire is necessary to
11 achieve genuinely inclusive negotiations and lasting peace. The Security Council calls upon India and
12 Pakistan to address the unauthorized attacks perpetrated by militias operating along the border as it poses a
13 threat to both their citizens and regional security.
14

15 "The Security Council reminds the affected members of their long-standing cooperation over the Indus
16 Water Treaty, and encourages them to continue to work towards a peaceful resolution to this conflict. The
17 Council is deeply concerned with the deterioration of civilian health and safety that has resulted from the
18 drought, and it is of paramount importance that UN bodies such as Office for the Coordination of
19 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture
20 Organization of the United Nations (FAO) address the humanitarian issues stemming from the drought
21 plaguing the region since 2013. The Security Council welcomes efforts of cooperation between India and
22 Pakistan in poverty reduction, development and sustainable growth in the Indus River Basin to foster
23 cooperation and maintain peace and security.
24

25 "The Security Council requests that the Secretary General reiterate the offer of the 'good offices'
26 process, and begin conflict mediation with India and Pakistan in order to begin mitigating the current
27 conflict, and to prevent further escalation. The Security Council expresses its deepest condolences for the
28 unfortunate loss of life.
29

30 "The Security Council expresses its intention to follow the situation closely."