

NMUN•NY 2018



25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Fifth
Committee (GA5)



Conference B

General Assembly Fifth Committee (GA5)

Committee Staff

Director	Jeffrey A. Thorpe II
Assistant Director	Lindsey Velde
Chair	Youssef Sabek
Rapporteur	Cina Murray
Rapporteur	Katie Conti

Agenda

- I. Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases
- II. Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System
- III. Consideration of the Secretary-General's Reform Proposals

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA5/1/1	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	Adopted without a vote
GA5/1/2	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	120 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 4 abstentions
GA5/1/3	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	Adopted without a vote
GA5/1/4	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	91 votes in favor, 25 votes against, 11 abstentions
GA5/1/5	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	87 votes in favor, 26 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA5/1/6	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	106 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 9 abstentions
GA5/1/7	Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases	100 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 8 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Fifth Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System
- II. Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases
- III. Consideration of the Secretary-General's Reform Proposals

The session was attended by representatives of 133 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of "Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 18 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including gender mainstreaming, education and training, measures for whistleblower protection, and finance mechanisms to support victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Working groups formed among African Union and European Union Member States, and a number of topic-based working groups followed. By midday, the committee adopted a collaborative tone. Informal debate focused primarily on editing papers to better suit the committee's mandate and facilitating mergers between working papers.

On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including allocation of funds to the department of Peacekeeping Operations and strengthening the capacities of UN agencies in order to address the issues of sexual exploitation. During the week the body worked passionately towards ensuring the proper resources were allotted to the appropriate programs in order to strengthen the compliance and accountability in field missions with special regard to sexual exploitation and abuse cases through their resolution writing and debate.



Code: GA5/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Fully aware* of the need for adequate funding towards Troop-Contributing Countries (TCCs) from all able Member
4 States in order to prepare future peacekeepers in fulfilling their responsibilities,

5
6 *Noting deep concern with* the varying and inconsistent reporting mechanisms detailed in the Conduct in United
7 Nations (UN) Field Missions' Accountability and the United Nations System,

8
9 *Acknowledging* the General Assembly resolution 71/867 "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation
10 and abuse" (2017), which attaches importance to education of peacekeepers prior to entering to the UN
11 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in specific regards to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) to prevent and report
12 SEA in UN Field Missions,

13
14 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/114 "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on
15 mission" (2015), which highlights the severe lack of training for PKOs on conduct policies and procedure,

16
17 *Noting with concern* the distinct vulnerabilities of groups including but not limited to, women, children, elderly
18 persons, ethnic minorities, and persons in poverty that are marginalized and susceptible to human rights violations
19 during peacekeeping missions,

20
21 *Highlighting* the progress made to improve the pre-deployment training of all peacekeeping officers, including the
22 recent updated core trainings and increased support of the efforts of Member States established in the report of the
23 Secretary-General 71/818 "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach"
24 (2017) and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) report 72/330 "Activities of the Office of Internal
25 Oversight Services on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017,"

26
27 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 72/75 "Assistance in mine action" and Security Council resolution 2272 (2016)
28 on "Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeepers," and commending Member States' usage of
29 social media to raise awareness of SEA to the public,

30
31 *Further Acknowledging* the pre-existing frameworks created by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
32 (DPKO), which request that each TCC inform host countries of instances of SEA when deployed to a UN field
33 mission,

34
35 *Underlining* the report of the Secretary-General 71/818 (2017) on "Special Measures for Protection and Abuse: a
36 New Approach" and specifically the Office of Victims' Rights Advocate as a critical office to promote efficient
37 reporting of SEA cases,

38
39 *Deeply Conscious* of the need to implement financial policies which not only protect victims of SEA by UN
40 peacekeepers, but all UN field operators, including Special Political Missions (SPMs) operators in conjunction with
41 General Assembly resolution 72/357 "Overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions" (2017),

42
43 *Taking into consideration* the UN Security Council's proposal to establish Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting
44 Arrangements (MARA) specifically related to conflict-related sexual violence,

45
46 *Taking into consideration* the attempt of financial implementation of the International Protocol on the
47 Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict (2015),

48

49 *Alarmed* by the lack of investigative staff needed for a more swift and efficient way to provide aid to victims of
50 SEA, in accordance with statistics from Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS),
51

52 1. *Affirms* the reallocation of needed funds to the DPKO for the coordination of TCCs, PKOs, and regional bodies
53 to fulfill the following recommendations of the report of the Secretary General 71/818 (2017) on “Special
54 measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach:”
55

- 56 a. Enhance regional policies aimed to reduce SEA in partnership with regional gender programmes;
- 57
- 58 b. Offer SEA training conducted by regional security officials including education programs to improve
59 peacekeepers’ knowledge of SEA prevention procedures and policies in collaboration with host
60 Member States;
- 61
- 62 c. Bolster independent consultation and review of PKO conduct policies by the OIOS;
- 63
- 64 d. Promote more developed regional initiatives of awareness of SEA amongst local communities that host
65 PKOs;
- 66
- 67 e. Enhance policy implementation and coordination on Peacekeeping Rules and Procedures;
- 68

69 2. *Advises* the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of the Executive Committees on
70 Humanitarian Affairs and Peace and Security to utilize increased funding to research further culturally relevant
71 and community-based reporting mechanisms by reviewing field missions and peacekeeping operations that
72 follow the procedures for community-based mechanisms;
73

74 3. *Recommends* the DPKO utilizes existing funds to establish a new role of “Cultural Connector,” under the
75 training model of the Justice Rapid Response (JRR) role of the Conduct and Discipline Units (CDUs), within
76 each mission and operation that builds trust with local populations, facilitates culturally-relevant SEA
77 education, and serves as a safe, trusted reporting mechanism between civilians and UN Investigators;
78

79 4. *Provides* additional funds from the UN general budget to the CDUs to raise further awareness of SEA issues by:

- 80 a. Utilizing social media to:
 - 81
 - 82
 - 83 i. Unequivocally denounce acts of sexual exploitation, especially those involving vulnerable
84 populations;
 - 85 ii. Disseminate the stories of SEA from willing sources, including providing forums for victims
86 to communicate their stories, while protecting anonymity;
 - 87
- 88 b. Handing out tangible media, including informational packets and placing advertisements to educate
89 citizens and potential victims on available resources and mechanisms for reporting SEA offenses;
- 90
- 91 c. Funding campaigns to inform victims about medical and social services available for rehabilitation;
- 92
- 93 d. Funding the partnership of PKO-trained local volunteers who bridge the disconnect in reporting
94 mechanisms;
- 95

96 5. *Encourages* that Pre-Deployment Training (PDT) for peacekeepers receive special funding to fulfill the unique
97 needs of female peacekeepers and citizens in general of the host country, including:
98

- 99 a. Recording the contact information of former women peacekeepers to facilitate a women’s mentorship
100 program to encourage female peacekeeper participation and retention in active field missions;
- 101
- 102 b. Establishing multilateral partnerships amongst Member States to cross-examine topics relating to
103 human rights, mission components, gender awareness, and logistics of peacekeeping operations;
- 104

- 105 c. Conducting an additional audit on all female-oriented PDT to determine the effectiveness of these
106 measures, recommend improvements, and take note of existing financial needs;
107
- 108 6. *Reaffirms* the necessary funds for on-mission training programs within the CDU for peacekeeping officers and
109 local residents every three months, on the following topics, including, but not limited to:
110
- 111 a. Education and information sessions on the implications of sexually transmitted diseases;
112
- 113 b. Public education informational sessions and workshops to raise local awareness of SEA;
114
- 115 c. Gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups with special regards to SEA informational
116 sessions;
117
- 118 7. *Further recommends* the designation of funds towards the creation of a bi-annual examination of peacekeeping
119 officers, conducted by the DPKO, before deployment to include:
120
- 121 a. An emotional intelligence assessment of UN peacekeepers, which will be comprised of five
122 psychological experts to create an emotional intelligence test and monitor the results of these tests
123 biannually to screen for potential perpetrators of SEA;
124
- 125 b. An assessment of learning skills on SEA prevention measures on an individual response level to
126 observed SEA instances;
127
- 128 8. *Authorizes* an allocation of funds to the DPKO towards the designation of a psychological expert within each
129 mission, in conjunction with the implementation of the bi-annual examination, to monitor and evaluate
130 peacekeeping officers for the duration of the peacekeeping operation;
131
- 132 9. *Endorses* the establishment of MARA specifically addressing conflict-related sexual violence which will
133 incorporate its analysis of patterns and trends of SEA during PKOs with budgetary and administrative
134 guidelines of DPKO and CDU, in order to support proper and transparent usage of budget, through measures as
135 the following, but not limited to:
136
- 137 a. Cooperating with ACABQ by taking into consideration of their annual analysis report when
138 establishing a budgetary and administrative guideline to facilitate the process;
139
- 140 b. Reflecting the data examination of MARA to provide more cost-efficient and effectively structured
141 budgetary and administrative guidelines to DPKO and CDU;
142
- 143 10. *Requests* the DPKO reallocate some of its funds to encourage the partnership between Member States and the
144 UN Office of Victims Rights' Advocacy in order to:
145
- 146 a. Facilitate cooperation with communities of PKOs, UN affiliate workers within PKOs, and TCCs;
147
- 148 b. Aid in the response to SEA reports with victims in psychological, medical, and emotional reparations;
149
- 150 11. *Further recommends* SPMs use existing funds to form dialogues with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that
151 are dedicated to addressing the root causes of SEA, which would:
152
- 153 a. Facilitate the interaction between SPMs and CSOs to increase policy dialogue and implementation of
154 such policies;
155
- 156 b. Increase funding for the implementation of the Women in Peace and Security Agenda;
157
- 158 12. *Strongly affirms* the allocation of finances to the DPKO for the implementation of the International Protocol on
159 the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, to reduce the amount of SEA cases within
160 conflict zones by:

- 161 a. Promoting accountability for crimes of sexual violence under UN Regulations;
- 162
- 163 b. Assuring accountability mechanisms within conflict and post-conflict zones;
- 164
- 165 c. Providing definition of sexual violence;
- 166
- 167 d. Outlining the format and procedures by which to document Sexual Violence.



Code: GA5/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and the primary responsibility
4 of the Security Council under the charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the General Assembly resolution 71/278 of 20 March 2016, emphasizing acts of sexual exploitation
7 and abuse (SEA) from both the United Nations (UN) personnel and non-United Nations personnel which infringe
8 with the principles and purposes of the UN,

9
10 *Noting with optimism,* the potential for growth in building effective briefing, training, and best practices directed to
11 peacekeeping operations' personnel,

12
13 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) in the light of the rise of SEA allegations committed
14 during peacekeeping operations whose consequences violate the welfare and safety of survivors' rights as they are
15 innately entitled to through Articles 3, 4, 5, and 25,

16
17 *Calling* attention to the code of ethics regarding SEAs, the Secretary-General's Bulletin 13/200 in its commitment to
18 implementing the "zero-tolerance policy," as well as preventive methods implemented to safeguard against
19 misconduct,

20
21 *Having reiterated* the necessity of raising awareness as pertaining to disciplinary mechanisms towards sexual
22 exploitation, abuse crimes, and expediently reviewing reports of misconduct,

23
24 *Referencing* General Assembly resolution 57/306 (2003) recognizing the shared responsibility of Troop-
25 Contributing Countries (TCC) the UN and agencies in regards to maintaining accountability of all individuals
26 working under the UN supervision and the need to swiftly review, respond, and prosecute cases of SEA,

27
28 *Seeking* to address root causes of abuse and exploitation in order to ensure compliance and increase accountability
29 measures among peacekeepers, local staff, and authorities currently operating in field missions,

30
31 *Emphasizing* the need to evaluate the quality of pre-deployment trainings of UN personnel and to promote gender
32 equality by including more women in peacekeeping missions,

33
34 *Recognizing* the need to establish bilateral and multilateral partnerships between Member States to effectively train
35 future peacekeepers to cross examine topics relating to human rights, mission components, gender awareness, and
36 logistics to prevent any future humanitarian violations,

37
38 *Affirming* the need to provide financial support to all survivors of SEA as previously called upon by the Secretary-
39 General in resolution 20/286 of 22 May 2003,

40
41 *Recognizing* the UN Department of Field Support and its work to provide medical and organizational services
42 towards peacekeeping operations,

43
44 1. *Endorses* a multilateral financial Memorandum of Understanding in conjunction with the Office of Internal
45 Oversight's (OIOS) in order to facilitate procedures established herein which facilities:

46
47 a. Investigating peacekeepers accused of SEA by increasing funding allocations;

- 48 b. Cooperation with Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to ensure prosecution of peacekeepers in a
49 timely manner and respectful of human rights;
50
- 51 2. *Calls for* reviewing implementations of a supportive body of the Conduct and Discipline Team (CDT), such as
52 the Force for Abandoning Intimidating Representatives of the United Nations (FAIR), which focuses on
53 assisting the following points:
54
- 55 a. Stressing the importance for preventive measures to avoid SEA by enhancing the educational
56 framework of the Inspection and Evaluation division as established by the OIOS for UN
57 Representatives on field missions by:
58
- 59 i. Reviewing the current educational system of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations
60 (DPKO) thoroughly with help of the UN Educational Office;
61 ii. Expand funding to the pre-deployment training of peacekeepers in order to enhance their
62 capacity on the ground to react to SEA situations;
63 iii. Enhancing the training facilities that focus on preparing staff for field missions with the
64 guidance of the DPKO for a revision of the training policy with the OIOS;
65
- 66 b. Encouraging the addition of behavioral experts and mental health specialists such as psychologists,
67 psychiatrists, counsellors, and social workers to field missions by the UN in order to:
68
- 69 i. Support UN peacekeepers and staff regarding their mental health and general well-being
70 while deployed;
71 ii. Act as the responsible body obligated to assess and report any SEA claims to the OIOS;
72 iii. Prevent any unethical conduct from the UN peacekeepers in order to protect the local
73 population by reporting them to the local authorities and to the DPKO;
74 iv. Provide immediate assistance to possible survivors of UN personnel perpetrated SEA;
75
- 76 c. Declaring accordingly that the investigation time is reduced to a maximum of three months and
77 realizing these objectives by:
78
- 79 i. Strengthening the cooperation with the Member States where the violation was
80 committed by including them in the investigation;
81 ii. Recognizing the necessity of transparent procedure that has to be followed by the
82 accusers;
83 iii. Considering the option to enlarge the staff of the OIOS that carries out the legislative
84 rules and policies to allocate the apportion of the OIOS budget to this goal;
85
- 86 d. Recommending the OIOS to request clarifications and procedures such as:
87
- 88 i. Reinforcement of contracts assigned by peacekeepers prior to deployment with emphasis
89 on psychological and physiological care;
90 ii. Review of written agreement to abide by UN values to ensure compliance with SEA
91 codes and conduct;
92
- 93 3. *Encourages* the allocation of funding to the OIOS for Category I offenses under their ‘investigation’ portfolio to
94 expand their mandate to include legal experts from all TCCs to ensure the fair and uniform response to SEA
95 cases in peacekeeping missions by:
96
- 97 a. Receiving and treating all accusations from civilians, peacekeepers, or non-peacekeepers who
98 have been survivors or have witnessed an act of SEA committed by a UN peacekeeper;
99
- 100 b. Providing legal assistance or support if requested by the HC;
101
- 102 c. Suggesting the further expansion of the budget for this initiative if it shows success according to
103 the OIOS annual report;

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4. *Invites* Member States to expand gender sensitivity training in security related activities as stated in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to promote gender mainstreaming in humanitarian assistance while providing protection to all persons by:
 - a. Appointing a Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women outlining trainings alongside with Gender Units and Gender Focal Points to ensure measures are collectively collaborated;
 - b. Ensuring that peacekeeping personnel will adapt to the standards of the diversity of TCCs and Police Contributing Countries (PCCs) through assurance of protocol measures provided by the HC;
 5. *Emphasizes* the promotion of cultural awareness and relations with respect to field missions by the UN DPKO through an increase in the Annual Peacekeeping Operations budget to adjust their programs to emphasize these five pillars through the Ethics Guidelines for UN Staff by Innovation in the Digital Environment (E-GUIDE):
 - a. Treating host country inhabitants with respect, courtesy, and consideration;
 - b. Respecting local laws, customs, and practices;
 - c. Acting impartiality, integrity, and tact, especially in affected areas;
 - d. Supporting developing countries in maintaining accountability for their citizens' safety;
 - e. Incorporating criteria found in the *Convention of the Rights of the Child* (1989);
 6. *Proposes* a structure building on the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative and the Ad Hoc Working Group models to consolidate existing structures in order to:
 - a. Create a formal, permanent committee in order to centralize the investigation of SEA cases and the internal structure of the UN, with a mind to continue this into future accountability investigation and assessment once the issue is resolved:
 - i. And be funded through the procurement of allocated UN general budget capital within the structure of the initial funding mechanism;
 - ii. Annually adjusting for oscillations in inflation;
 - b. Encourage coordination by a standard code of ethics upholding the principle and purposes of the UN to be used as a code of conduct in lieu of Member State frameworks in regards to SEA accusations towards UN personnel when Member State framework is non-existent;
 - c. Create a committee whose membership will include:
 - i. Administrative and overseer roles taken by representatives of the Security Council and Office of the Secretary-General;
 - ii. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Legal Experts;
 - iii. Financial consultancy from the General Assembly Fifth Committee;
 - iv. Member States whose countries experience the greatest levels of SEA cases;
 - v. A representative from the DPKO;
 - vi. Where applicable and if desired, Civil Society Organization that have been deeply involved in Field Missions to offer an advisory role, including differing perspective of field operations;
 7. *Encourages* the DPKO to maintain an up-to-date pool of qualified applicants for PKOs to ensure no shortage of viable replacements in cases of alleged SEA by working to upgrade TCC's levels in the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS);

- 160 8. *Suggests* the expansion of programs of the UN Ethics Office, specifically the Training and Education Initiatives,
161 making them accessible to all UN staff and partners in various urban and rural areas by:
162
- 163 a. Allocating budget to employ program developers for the UN Ethics Office to enhance the ethics
164 training course entitled “Ethics and Integrity at the United Nations;”
165
 - 166 b. Developing physical handbooks and certifications that can be distributed to areas that lack technical
167 reach before training;
168
 - 169 c. Implementing the Human Rights, Values and Frameworks of UN, and Sociological Consequences in
170 the course;
171
 - 172 d. Deeply stressing the necessity of attaining a certification before proceeding to training;
173
- 174 9. *Recommends* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) expand the
175 Comprehensive Sexuality Education Program (COSEP), funded by the United Nations Population Fund
176 (UNPF) utilizing the Medium-Term Strategy for 2004-2021 by:
177
- 178 a. Providing conferences prior to deployment towards peacekeepers in training with the active field
179 missions;
180
 - 181 b. Emphasizing the meaning of non-consensual sexual relationships to the recipients of aid and the
182 further physical and psychological ramifications;
183
- 184 10. *Requests* that a comprehensive definition of SEA be developed by the UN and NGOs for training purposes,
185 according to the recommendations set forth in the Secretary-General bulletin on Special measures for protection
186 from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (2003/13) and ensuring that these definitions are used in pre-
187 deployment trainings and during field missions as a means of further reiterating what types of behavior are
188 unacceptable;
189
- 190 11. *Recommends* further expanding the scope of the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and
191 Abuse through by directing voluntary contributions towards to the pre-existing program focusing on community
192 outreach and addressing service gaps, thus ensuring that those victimized by UN personnel receive meaningful
193 assistance;
194
- 195 12. *Encourages* the re-evaluation of the allocation of funds to the UN Department of Field Support by the DPKO to
196 facilitate a proactive community-based approach in order to meet the needs of the survivors with proper
197 substantive and supportive assistance by:
198
- 199 a. Expanding comprehensive aftercare medical support;
200
 - 201 b. Developing claim processing mechanisms;
202
 - 203 c. Promoting oversight of conduct and discipline of UN staff.



Code: GA5/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles set forth by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), with special emphasis on the*
4 *universal condemnation of human rights violations such as sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA),*

5
6 *Emphasizing the United Nation’s Zero-Tolerance Policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse cases, as outlined*
7 *by then Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan in his Secretary-General bulletin 2003/13 (2003),*

8
9 *Realizing that the utilization of the Conduct in Field Missions database by United Nations (UN) bodies is essential*
10 *to prevent perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse from being reintroduced into similar positions of power with*
11 *which they could cause greater harm to more people,*

12
13 *Affirming its conviction that the UN peacekeepers’ mission is to protect civilians, prevent conflicts, strengthen rule*
14 *of law, promote human rights, empower women, and deliver field support,*

15
16 *Acknowledging the principles outlined in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and*
17 *Abuse of Power in General Assembly resolution 40/34 (1985), which focuses on helping “Victims of Crime, Access*
18 *to Justice and Fair Treatment, Restitution, Compensations, and Assistance” and “Victims of Abuse of Power,”*

19
20 *Recalling the High-Level Meeting on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (2017), which dictated the*
21 *formation of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse,*

22
23 *Stressing the Ten Rules of the Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets, which directs them to respect the law of*
24 *the land of the host country, their local culture, traditions, customs and practices,*

25
26 *Recognizing the Voluntary Compact on Preventing and Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse as a statement by*
27 *signatories expressing their condemnation of these acts and appreciates the willingness of Member States to sign the*
28 *Voluntary Compact on Preventing and Addressing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse,*

29
30 *Realizing the importance that cultural sensitivity plays in mitigating the trauma and victimization that are often*
31 *associated with sexual exploitation and abuse causes,*

32
33 *Taking into consideration the availability of instructional modules which train peacekeepers with how to address*
34 *cases of sexual exploitation and abuse and the basic requirements of military peacekeepers regarding the UN*
35 *Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in standardized training,*

36
37 1. *Supports a funding increase for the DPKO and the Department of Field Support (DFS) to increase their capacity*
38 *to perform their duties, such as:*

39
40 a. *Updating the Conduct in Field Missions database with more up-to-date and relevant data and statistics*
41 *on perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse;*

42
43 b. *Ensuring these personnel never return to service within the UN;*

44
45 2. *Allocates additional funding to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team to Affected Populations and*
46 *Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (IASC AAP/PSEA) to allow them to acquire necessary*
47 *resources required to carry out their mandate, including:*

48

- 49 a. Human Resources, such as counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, legal assistants, and Victims’
50 Rights Advocates;
51
52 b. Capital, such as transportation to reach affected communities;
53
54 c. Technology, including an upgrade to the IASC AAP/PSEA website with more up-to-date statistics;
55
- 56 3. *Encourages* the UN to audit the efficiency of the reporting and investigative structure utilized by UN bodies
57 responsible for dealing with cases of SEA by:
58
59 a. Encouraging the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) to
60 provide a report on the efficiency;
61
62 b. Further increasing transparency by increasing funding to the Conduct Discipline Unit (CDU) and
63 Conduct Discipline Team (CDT) for use in operations involving peacekeeping and the investigation of
64 sexual exploitation and abuse;
65
66 c. Allocating additional funding to the OIOS and the JIU to increase investigative efficiency in cases
67 relating to sexual exploitation and abuse;
68
- 69 4. *Designates* additional funding be allocated to the Misconduct Tracking System (MTS), encouraging:
70
71 a. Implementing more accurate data and statistics regarding sexual exploitation and abuse case;
72
73 b. Increasing the frequency in which the MTS provides updates with relevant data and statistics regarding
74 sexual exploitation and abuse cases;
75
- 76 5. *Requests* for the doubling of the funding to the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and
77 Abuse from \$2 million annually to \$4 million for the purpose of increasing UN support for victims of SEA by:
78
79 a. Voluntary contributions from Member States and individuals to the Trust Fund’s website;
80
81 b. Supporting additional meetings for the High-Level Meeting on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation
82 and Abuse to further progress on this issue;
83
- 84 6. *Supports* an increase in funding to DPKO for the purpose of:
85
86 a. Expanding upon training exercises provided by the DPKO with special regard to cases of sexual
87 exploitation and abuse;
88
89 b. Training personnel locally, which will permit the Peacebuilding Commission to employ a Victim’s
90 Right Advocate for the United Nations (VRAUN) as a liaison between UN personnel and local
91 communities;
92
93 c. Requests that Member States continue to encourage the retraining of peacekeepers to uphold the
94 integrity of the peacekeeping mission and the UN;
95
96 d. Expanding the current workload of the DPKO to reach more communities in need of peacekeeping
97 work;
98
99 e. Adding SEA crisis training for deployed peacekeepers under the topic of first aid and gender
100 awareness;
101
- 102 7. *Calls for* an increase to the budget of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment (UN-
103 Women) with special regard to the work it does relating to sexual exploitation and abuse cases, specifically
104 requesting:

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- a. Office of Internal Oversight Services to deliver a report on the effectiveness of UN Women;
 - b. UN-Women to work with the DPKO to increase gender sensitivity training;
 - c. Expanding the workload of UN-Women to include cooperation with the World Health Organization and the International Women's Health Coalition;
8. *Proposes* an increase in funding to the several UN bodies to aid in the pursuit of their mandates, including:
- a. The UN Transparency and Awareness Initiative;
 - b. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization;
 - c. The Comprehensive Sexuality Education Program;
9. *Decides* that it is necessary to re-examine the effectiveness and progress of this resolution annually and readdress issues as needed.



Code: GA5/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regards to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Fully aware of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) (1945), specifically Chapter 1,*
4 *Article 2, sub clause 1 which emphasizes the importance of the respect of sovereignty of its Member States and*
5 *advocates for global cooperation,*

6
7 *Keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) adopted in the General Assembly resolution*
8 *70/1, especially in the 17th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) about implementing a Global Partnership in order*
9 *to address the global issue of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA),*

10
11 *Advocates for the naming of the database, as well as streamlining and reorganization of timelines and cases, so as to*
12 *have a visible and unified user experience, in accordance with Secretary-General's vision of a more accessible UN*
13 *system, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General 17/124,*

14
15 *Convinced that the implementation of a long-term plan with a focus on the education of all nations is the key to*
16 *preventing further SEA by peacekeepers,*

17
18 *Recalling Security Council resolution "Women, Peace and Security" (2013) on incorporating women into relevant*
19 *positions in the UN Peacekeeping Operations and strengthening inclusivity and gender equality, as well as*
20 *Secretary-General's seven-point action plan on women's participation in peacebuilding operations which further*
21 *encourages the adaptation of measures that guarantee equal opportunities to women,*

22
23 *Noting General Assembly resolution 71/134 (2016) which emphasizes the need to uphold transparency and hold the*
24 *actions of UN officials and experts on mission accountable by providing legal framework, as well as the efforts put*
25 *forth by Troop Contributing Countries meetings of ministers which aims at developing regional judicial standards*
26 *for trying troops committing misconduct,*

27
28 *Recalling the Secretary General's 2017 system-wide strategy on gender parity, an enabling environment for women*
29 *in the workforce must be pursued, putting strong efforts into recruiting female staff with special regard to the local*
30 *law enforcements,*

31
32 *Acknowledging the report of the Secretary-General on "Restructuring of the United Nations peace and security*
33 *pillar" (72/525) which highlights the importance of proper cross management of funds, especially as it relates to the*
34 *UN peace and security pillar, focusing on the attention towards victims of SEA, as well as the report on "special*
35 *measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach" (71/818) which provides a new*
36 *perspective on how the UN should handle SEA cases, specifically advocating for a victim centered approach,*

37
38 *Appreciating the donations made to the Trust Fund in support of victims of SEA and the recommendation of the*
39 *Secretary-General to withhold service medals and reimbursement of payments from those contingents accused of*
40 *SEA if investigations are not conducted, reported on, or concluded in a timely manner and relocate those funds to*
41 *the Trust Fund,*

42
43 *Noting the need for increased funding mechanisms attributed to victims of peacekeeper misconduct, especially as it*
44 *relates to SEA, as emphasized within the Secretary-General report on "special measures for protection from sexual*
45 *exploitation and abuse" (72/751),*

46
47 *Cognizant of the report of the Secretary-General on "special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and*
48 *sexual abuse" (70/729) as it regards the protection of individuals with special consideration of children from SEA,*
49 *and as it pertains to peacekeeping operations,*

50
51 *Noting* Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), which outlines methods of the handling of troops following
52 allegations of SEA, and maintaining a reputable staff in future peacekeeping operations, free of allegations of SEA,
53
54 *Further Recalling* General Assembly resolution 62/214 (2007) which encompasses effective strategies on assistance
55 and support to victims of SEA by employed personnel,
56
57 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2379 (2017), which further recalls the creation of Independent Teams to
58 help strengthen the accountability and transparency in field missions,
59
60 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to guarantee the integrity of
61 UN personnel, volunteer, staff and peace keeping operators in conjunction with the Department of Peace Keeping
62 Operations (DPKO),
63
64 *Affirming* the Secretary General’s Bulletin on whistleblower protection policy (2017) that seeks to ensure
65 transparency within the UN system and further enhance the protection of individuals who report possible
66 misconduct,
67
68 Referring to the Secretary General’s budget proposal for the 2018-2019 biennium which amounted to \$5.4 billion to
69 the General Assembly budgetary committee,
70
71 *Encouraged* by the establishment of the Conduct and Discipline Units (CDUs) by the Department of Field Support
72 (DFS) in 2007 and the work they have done in facilitating local trust with local communities and respecting regional
73 concerns as demonstrated by the inclusion of Public Outreach Awareness teams (PAOs),
74
75 *Taking note of* the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding between the Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) and the
76 United Nations, which stresses the responsibility of each Member States in holding perpetrators of SEA accountable,
77 but fell short of establishing standardized mechanisms for accountability and investigation of abuses,
78
79 *Noting with concern* the increased risk vulnerable groups such as internally displaced peoples and refugees, as noted
80 in the General Assembly resolution 57/306, with regards to SEA,
81
82 *Having considered* the model status of forces agreement from General Assembly resolution 45/594 (1990), which
83 immediately requires a Member State to return any peacekeeping operator in the commission or attempted
84 commission of a criminal offense to their home country, and allows the offended Member State to request for the
85 individual to be returned for their own prosecution,
86
87 1. *Encourages* the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to expand the Women’s Leadership
88 Programme, in partnership with the Department of Field Support (DFS), to include mechanisms similar to
89 Women’s Leadership Circles to address gender bias and Iraq’s National Action Plan to adhere to Security
90 Council resolution 1325 (2000) to engage women in justice regulation, peace, and security within regional
91 training centers;
92
93 2. *Stresses* the need for education of peacekeepers, communities, and children on the subject of SEA, specifically
94 within those regions and Member States where the majority of accusations against peacekeepers occur;
95
96 3. *Acknowledging* the opportunity within the selection process of Resident Coordinators (RCs) by adding an
97 emphasis on the selection of women, especially from developing countries, thus achieving gender parity in RC
98 selection with the goal of achieving SDG 5.2 and 5.5 in order to aid accountability and transparency in UN field
99 missions by adding a gender perspective;
100
101 4. *Recommends* a review of the current operations and capacity needs the equipment of national police forces, both
102 existing and potential, with knowledge and training on Sexual Gender Based Violence provided by the UN
103 police, following the example of the Somali UN gender-responsive community-policing units, which aims to
104 recruit and train more women in the police forces;
105

- 106 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring a better pre-deployment training program within the Joint Instruction
107 Initiative between the DPKO and DFS to assure a better comprehension of varied cultures, specifically focusing
108 on the gendered dynamics and youth situation of different regions;
109
- 110 6. *Recognizes* the value in the OIOS collaborating with the DFS every five years in evaluating the efficiency and
111 overall effectiveness of the UN Victims Trust Fund in sufficiently providing resources to victims of SEA;
112
- 113 7. *Welcomes* the cooperation between regional bodies, including but not limited to the African Union, as well as
114 DPKO's Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions to expand upon the DPKO's global tracking system,
115 the UN Victim's Trust Fund, and developing regional judicial standards among Member States for trying
116 perpetrators of misconduct:
117
- 118 a. Suggesting the implementing of an annual fine per case of SEA committed by peacekeepers and
119 relocating the funds from these fines to the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Sexual Abuse and
120 Exploitation;
121
 - 122 b. Recommending that if TCCs who uphold judicial standards fail to investigate SEA allegations in a
123 timely manner should have their funds withheld in future operations and re-allocated to the UN
124 Victims Trust Fund;
125
 - 126 c. Recommending an appeal process in which TCCs can provide evidence of a thorough investigation
127 and therefore previous allegations will be overturned for future UN operations;
128
- 129 8. *Encourages* the establishment of an innovative financing laboratory, modeled off of the Secretary-General's
130 proposal, under the DPKO to work with the UN Victim's Trust Fund to identify new and alternative ways to
131 develop funding from all relevant actors such as:
132
- 133 a. Member States;
 - 134 b. Intergovernmental Organizations;
 - 135 c. Regional and sub-regional organizations;
 - 136 d. NGOs and civil society organizations;
- 137
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- 140
- 141 9. *Invites* for a collaboration between UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Children's Fund,
142 and national ministries of education in host countries to work with groups similar to UNAMID's Child
143 Protection unit to develop and implement:
144
- 145 a. Sexual exploitation-preventative training for children;
 - 146 b. Programs that teach children about SEA and how to protect themselves from becoming victims;
- 147
- 148
- 149 10. *Calls upon* UNITAR to work in the conjunction with the UN Office of Legal Affairs to provide prescreening
150 and background checks to all current and future peacekeeping personnel, including administration, in order to
151 reduce potential perpetrators of SEA from UN affiliation;
152
- 153 11. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's establishment of the Victims Rights Advocate, and encourages the further
154 expansion of the office to include regional Victims' Rights Advocates under the purview of the existing office
155 and welcomes the regional based Victims' Rights Advocates to work in close coordination with the JIU to
156 expand upon more transparent information for victims within the region and all willing hosts states;
157
- 158 12. *Welcomes* the establishment of an open and undercover cooperative investigation groups in the field under the
159 DFS, modeled off of the investigative teams in Iraq, consisting of local experts as well as Non-PKO Staff of the
160 UN, such as the JIU, to tackle the lack of documentation of SEA crimes committed by UN Staff, by collecting
161 evidence of such cases to the highest standards possible for them to be used before its national courts;

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13. *Encourages* modification of the UN Multidimensional Peace Keeping Operations (NMPKO) Handbook for UN personnel, staff, volunteers and Peace Keeping Operators, with the help of collaboration between the UN Ethics Office (UNEO), UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKOs), to broaden the clause specifying the importance of compliance regarding SEA cases, by:
 - a. Considering trustworthiness, answerability, liability and responsibility as main pillars for the efforts and the guidelines for UN working force;
 - b. Including accountability as the main path to promote compliance within UN field missions;
 - c. Promoting compliance with the NMPKO handbook in field missions and Peace Keeping Operations (PKOs) with the special regard of SEA;
 - d. Reviewing the NMPKO Handbook every five years to ensure proper training guidelines are continually updating the Handbook;
 - e. Conducting a written examination in the admission process of UN personnel and Peacekeepers to ensure understanding and compliance of the NMPKO Handbook;
 14. *Invites* Member States to comply with the request of the DPKO in providing correct, complete, and up to date information regarding measures for peacekeeping contingents;
 15. *Suggests* the promotion of gender parity, especially focusing on the involvement of women from developing countries, within UN field missions, in order to accelerate women’s participation and proper protection of the population from future cases of misconduct, with special regard to SEA cases;
 16. *Encourages* this body to partner with women, peace, and security experts to provide a series of models that would provide Member States, approved NGOs by the host country, and other community organization with potential reporting mechanisms, possibly including:
 - a. A time-stamped, buddy system reporting mechanism modeled after the Callisto Project;
 - b. An anonymous and electronic reporting system similar to the Crisis Text Line;
 - c. Incorporation of women within the local community into UN Field Missions in order to:
 - i. Act anonymous whistleblowers and informants in order to streamline reporting mechanisms;
 - ii. Connect victims to local agencies providing proper medical assistance, food, and shelter;
 17. *Encourages* greater involvement of local authorities in the investigative process following accusations of SEA committed by peacekeeping forces, including provisions which will:
 - a. Keep in mind the sovereignty of each Member State;
 - b. Recognize the importance of cooperation between the UN system and local and regional authorities;
 - c. Ensure that more accurate and timely information gathering occurs;
 - d. Conform to and update the standards put in place within the 2015 UN Accountability for Conduct and Discipline for Field Missions framework;
 18. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to increase the percentage of core funds from 21.7 percent of total contributions to at least 30 percent within the next five years, with the guidance and collaboration of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) and the support by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, thus providing the UN system with increased financial

- 218 flexibility to adequately fund all aspects of field missions and peacekeeping operations to increase the
219 efficiency of accountability mechanisms and respond to instances of misconduct;
220
- 221 19. *Requests* this body allocates funding for POA teams of all the CDUs to better advise Member States and NGOs
222 on providing survivor-centered care for trauma, regionally specific for SEA survivors by:
223
- 224 a. Requesting that a report be commissioned to evaluate the current expenditures of POA teams;
225
 - 226 b. Evaluating the results of such a report to determine current funding priorities expansion of these
227 priorities to include SEA care;
228
 - 229 c. Taking note of the differential access survivors have to trauma-centered physical, mental, and
230 emotional care when evaluating current POA funding priorities;
231
 - 232 d. Placing special emphasis on funding allocations that would include family and community members in
233 the ecosystem of care;
234
- 235 20. *Encourages* the standardization of investigation protocols for accusations of SEA committed by Peacekeeping
236 forces, including provisions which will:
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- 238 a. Keep in mind sovereignty of each Member State;
239
 - 240 b. Recognize the importance of cooperation between the UN system and local and regional authorities;
241
- 242 21. Encourage the inclusion of local authorities in the investigative process following a SEA accusation, ensuring
243 accurate and timely information and evidence gathering;
244
- 245 22. *Recommends* an increased emphasis on the creation and transparent database to track cases of SEA by allowing
246 Member States and the UN agencies to be able to share information regarding investigations as well as
247 information regarding the support of survivors of SEA:
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- 249 a. By allowing Member States and UN agencies to be able to share information regarding investigations;
250
 - 251 b. Allowing Member States and UN agencies to be able to monitor, as well as cooperate efficiently in
252 supporting survivors;
253
 - 254 c. Allow more transparent access to where funding for survivor support is being sent as well as to ensure
255 proper use of these funds;
256
- 257 23. *Advocates* for the naming of the database, as well as streamlining and reorganizing of timelines and cases, so as
258 to have a visible and unified user experience, in accordance with the Secretary-General's vision of a more
259 accessible with the Secretary General's vision of a more accessible UN System;
260
- 261 24. *Affirms* more expansive pre-deployment training created by the DPKO through volunteer funding granted to the
262 DPKO for SEA including:
263
- 264 a. Quarterly meetings for SEA pre-deployment training through volunteer funding through Member
265 States and TCC for SEA including;
266
 - 267 b. The expansion of the UNCT program to encourage region specific training of peacekeepers to have a
268 deeper cultural awareness of region as well as survivor assistance through community-based services
269 such as health centers, educational facilities, and community;
270
 - 271 c. Hiring therapists and specialists through cooperative TCCs who already have region specific and
272 cultural knowledge of the region this would allow for racial, cultural, religious, gendered dynamic and
273 youth situation sensitivity;

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25. *Welcomes* the cooperation between regional bodies, including but not limited to the African Union, as well as DPKO Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions to expand upon the DPKO's global tracking system, to develop regional judicial standards for trying perpetrators of misconduct;
26. *Encourages* increased funding to the UN Standby Team of Mediation of Experts in accordance with Article 38 of the UN Charter in order to provide assistance towards the meditation of conflict before a PKO is deemed necessary, with an emphasis on developing regions especially Africa.



Code: GA5/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which states that all people have “the*
4 *right to life, liberty, and the security of person,”*

5
6 *Expressing its appreciation of the willingness of Member States to support the peacekeeping operations (PKOs) of*
7 *the United Nations (UN), and cognizant that most efforts by most PKOs that do not result in sexual abuse and*
8 *exploitation (SEA),*

9
10 *Noting with regret that although UN PKOs often help stabilize regions that are affected by violent conflict, the*
11 *presence of a few UN peacekeepers tarnishes the broad efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations*
12 *(DPKO) to foster peace,*

13
14 *Deeply Disturbed by the lack of knowledge by the general public about the atrocities committed during PKOs and*
15 *applauding efforts of Members States who use social media as a mechanism to combat SEA,*

16
17 *Noting with concern the difficulties that victims of SEA face when attempting or considering to report,*

18
19 *Taking note of UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women’s role in the*
20 *promotion of the system-wide accountability project, which calls for the allocation of sufficient human and financial*
21 *resources to implement global commitments made in UN conferences,*

22
23 *Supporting fully General Assembly resolution 72/112 on “Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and*
24 *experts on mission” (2017) outlining the responsibilities of UN personnel during PKOs, mainly in regards to*
25 *criminal accountability,*

26
27 *Expressing its appreciation of the General Assembly resolution 62/214 on “United Nations Comprehensive Strategy*
28 *on Assistance and Support to victims of SEA by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel,” and the International*
29 *Criminal Court (ICC),*

30
31 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 71/278 (2017) and the Zeid Report which highlight the UN’s zero-*
32 *tolerance policy on SEA,*

33
34 *Recognizing the Secretary-General’s reforms stated in his 2017 Inaugural Address, and using its principles to*
35 *properly finance the DPKO, Department of Political Affairs, and SEA victim assistance programs,*

36
37 *Recalling the recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on the United Nations Peace Operations*
38 *(HIPPO) in its emphasis on investigation and reporting of SEA,*

39
40 *Bearing in mind Secretary-General’s report General Assembly resolution 71/97 on combating SEA, while also*
41 *providing a platform to both victims and witnesses through a whistleblower protection plan that ensures the*
42 *reporting of SEA cases during UN PKOs,*

43
44 *Citing the UN Security Council’s report 446 (2015), which made the statement and came to the conclusion that SEA*
45 *actions constitute as violations of fundamental human rights of the worst degree,*

46
47 *Noting Security Council resolution 2272 (2016), when a troop-contributing country (TCC) whose personnel are the*
48 *subject of an allegation have not taken the appropriate steps to investigate or hold the perpetrators accountable, the*
49 *country must replace all military units,*

50
51 *Cognizant* of Security Council resolution 2106 (2013) which called for the expansion of Monitoring, Analysis, and
52 Reporting Arrangements (MARA) in regard to conflict-related sexual violence so that SEA can be identified in a
53 systematic, timely and reliable manner,
54

55 *Taking into consideration* Security Council Resolution 2242 (2015) adopted unanimously at a high-level debate on
56 the topic on the integration of women, peace, and security concerns on its agenda with the intention to enhance
57 access to justice for women, including through the prompt investigation, prosecution of perpetrators of sexual and
58 gender-based violence (GBV),
59

60 *Acknowledges* the success of Member States in increasing female involvement in domestic SEA cases as well as the
61 success of the Essential Services Package, established by the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Entity for
62 Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to provide a comprehensive solution to GBV and
63 potential to solve SEA within PKOs,
64

65 *Alarmed by* the study carried out by the UN refugee agency (2017) named “We Keep it in Our HEART” which
66 revealed illustrating details about the little-known side of sexual violence against boys in the Syrian conflict and in
67 general and came with important recommendations that included the strengthening of the awareness among
68 humanitarian agencies and staff and deeper research to be done on this phenomenon,
69

70 1. *Emphasizes* that as found in previous Security Council reports SEA is a fundamental crime against human
71 rights, and condones the mobilization of funds towards those UN agencies and international bodies that seek the
72 termination of perpetrating peacekeeper execution in those events;
73

74 2. *Recommends* for the Special Coordinator of the UN to host a meeting, funded by the International Peace
75 Institute and the DPKO welcoming Member States and legal experts who wish to take part in future PKOs to
76 agree upon a system-wide standard for prosecution and sentencing for SEA-related misconduct, which will be a
77 requisite to become a Peacekeeping-Force Contributing Country;
78

79 3. *Approves* an increase in funding for:
80

81 a. The DPKO, for the express purposes of:
82

83 i. Researching to show what prevention and training measures should be taken in the future,
84 such as:

85 1. SEA-prevention training measures for PKOs;
86 2. Specific training concerning the physical and psychological consequences for
87 victims of SEA, and the legal repercussions for offenders;

88 ii. Peacekeeper training to ensure that peacekeepers are educated on SEA related issues and are
89 made aware that they are wrong and should be punished, such as:

90 1. Required annual training should produce a mandatory report to ensure that training
91 programs are compliant with the UN Code of Ethics and further emphasize
92 improvement in the areas of SEA;
93 2. Provide higher salary and preferential non-lifesaving equipment to peacekeepers who
94 undergo additional certification programs and optional training regiments outside of
95 the required training;
96

97 b. The DPKO and the Department of Political Affairs increasing cooperation in field missions, and
98 increasing communication between the DPKO and the Department of Political Affairs;
99

100 4. *Strongly suggests* that more funding be allocated to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the
101 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to conduct extensive research to determine:
102

103 a. The current effectiveness of PKOs in both conflict zones and non-conflict zones;
104

- 105 b. The current efficiency of the budget allocations, specifically dealing with micro budgeting and
106 allocation of current resources within PKOs;
107
- 108 5. *Recommends* that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) review the
109 process of reporting for SEA victims claims within the Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) as it currently
110 operates within the DPKO with the following conditions:
111
- 112 a. The ACABQ will evaluate how claims against UN Peacekeepers are processed by the CDU and review
113 whether equitable relief to victims of SEA caused by UN personnel has been adequately provided;
114
- 115 b. The ACABQ shall issue a report on the status of the CDU claim handling and will provide strategic
116 recommendations for the General Assembly Plenary Committee and the CDU for possible
117 administrative and structural changes should ACABQ find that there are significant deficiencies in the
118 claim handling process;
119
- 120 c. The ACABQ will work in accordance with PKOs to ensure the immediate suspension of peacekeeper
121 immunity for all UN peacekeepers with criminal SEA related accusations;
122
- 123 6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General review the office of the Victim's Rights Advocate (VRA) and review
124 potential benefits of elevating the VRA to the position of Under-Secretary General, with these possible reform
125 topics:
126
- 127 a. The VRA's ability to oversee a working group to monitor victim's resources on how to respond to
128 SEA after the fact with a special emphasis on the use of grief counselors when responding to SEA;
129
- 130 b. The VRA's ability to oversee the VTF, overseeing its effectiveness in operation as well as reporting on
131 UN assistance to SEA victims;
132
- 133 7. *Requests* that the OIOS research the possibility of expanding MARA initiatives, through the creation of a
134 database with the following conditions:
135
- 136 a. The database shall work as an expansion of the MARA as established by Security Council resolution
137 2106 (2013) through the creation of a uniform database and reporting mechanism to prevent the
138 redeployment of SEA perpetrators and for Member States to track cases of SEA;
139
- 140 b. The database shall have an emphasis on the recording of DNA data to ensure proper accountability and
141 efficiency in identifying perpetrators of SEA as well as providing Member States an accessible place to
142 track SEA allegations;
143
- 144 c. The database shall monitor the efficient use of the Trust Fund to make sure victims are given resources
145 as assigned;
146
- 147 8. *Decides* to allocate additional financial and human resources to the ACABQ to enable this committee to
148 examine, on behalf of the General Assembly, the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and
149 proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies in order to:
150
- 151 a. Promote the UN's existing partnership with relevant SEA reporting Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
152 such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) and ECPAT International in its efforts to deter and report on
153 SEA;
154
- 155 b. Develop Inter-Agency compliant referral mechanisms that have the resources to supply referrals and
156 assistance to any victims or witnesses who wish to make SEA claims;
157
- 158 9. *Allocates* funding to UNFPA and UN-Women to coordinate with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
159 and Member States in incorporating the Essential Services Package into the standards that peacekeepers are
160 held to with an emphasis on providing the following:

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- a. Communicate with local centers for support and preliminary reporting of SEA and partnering with local health, police, and emergency personnel:
 - i. Local centers would help support and educate victims in sexual health, the steps to take after a sexual assault has been committed including information on the proper usage of a sexual assault forensic evidence (SAFE) kit, the prosecuting process and recommendations for mental health counseling professionals, and advocating for Member States to provide centers for victims;
 - ii. To provide a united front against instances of SEA by advocating for hotlines and first responder groups to be provided for sexual assault victims;
 - iii. Local centers would also educate the community on what constitutes as consent and appropriate behavior by peacekeepers;
 - b. Legal recommendations for individual Member States to draft laws that protect victims and prevent further instances of SEA;
10. *Encourages* the allocation of funds to UN-Women and OECD to assist with their data collecting agencies such as the Global Database on Violence against Women and OECD Data Collection Programme to enable these agencies to work in collaboration with Member States to collect data on sexual violence against vulnerable peoples, with special attention to migrant males, in order to collect unique and new knowledge about all victims regardless of race, age, or gender in those areas which it is lacking:
- a. A comprehensive analysis and recommendations that can be made by the appropriate UN bodies to combat SEA against both men and women;
 - b. Empowerment for UNHCR and UNICEF to better their understanding about the GBV phenomenon and, therefore, increase the focus on:
 - i. Addressing GBV against women and young girls;
 - ii. Improving the efficiency of prevention, response, and community reintegration of victims;
11. *Advocates* the need to continue to increase the diversity among peacekeepers by ensuring that adequate funds for hiring of personnel are available to the DPKO and any other UN agencies seeking to increase diversity in employment, in addition to:
- a. Increasing the awareness of the benefits of female peacekeeper personnel, as specifically in the case of SEA charges victims tend to have a preference to female peacekeepers;
 - b. Revising the Peacekeeper Recruitment Program to be focused on recruiting underrepresented demographics for units that work primarily at encampments, combat operation sites, medical and psychological positions, and refugee centers in the mission regions to streamline connection with regional populations and facilitate SEA reporting;
 - c. Recommending the revision of current advertising and recruitment methods to mitigate the effect of bias on discouraging specific populations from taking up peacekeeper roles;
 - d. Reserving funding for efforts that look to the focus of advertisement and education of primary school and higher educational levels, which would help facilitate a positive view of PKOs and the UN as a whole;
12. *Recommends* resources are provided to the DPKO in order to support an increase of awareness of SEA by:
- a. Acquiring personnel to run social media accounts for the purpose of condemning acts of SEA visible upon the internet and helping spread information and awareness regarding SEA cases for the purpose of its prevention;

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- b. Handing out physical media (such as but not limited to informational packets, placing advertisements) to educate citizens and potential victims on available methods and mechanisms for reporting SEA offences;
13. *Encourages* Member States and the existing UN bodies themselves to increase collaboration between partners and actors on the field and the UN by providing funds for mutual and joint operations that could occur by:
- a. Eliminating the ability of the accused peacekeepers to take an indefinite administrative leave in order to evade allegations against them;
 - b. Funding a whistleblower protection plan that:
 - i. Initiates the creation of a program dedicated purely to revealing the scope of SEA and focuses reactive efforts via the consolidation of case reports and information;
 - ii. Operates via the budget of the respective PKO with a minimum percent of total funds to be allocated as determined by a body-mandated study;
 - iii. Works in tandem with General Assembly resolution 70/286 (2016) which stipulates a Victim's Fund that takes the entirety of a perpetrating peacekeeper's salary and allocates it towards the needs of the victim;
14. *Recommends* that UN agencies cooperate with the ICC to provide a legalistic precedent and framework for SEA crimes, through the approval of funds from the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Budget, in the hopes that:
- a. New elements are introduced to accordingly punish those in violation of UN rules and mandates by urging member states to ratify the Rome Statute, thus becoming members of ICC;
 - b. Permanent bodies are built for the purpose of peacekeeper accountability and that the ICC Office of the Prosecutor conducts independent investigations into alleged SEA as defined by Rome Statute article 7(g);
 - c. Restructuring is done for greater activeness and effectiveness of the large amount of SEA cases by recommending the General Assembly Sixth Committee and the ICC prosecute and try UN field missions personnel who commit SEA, and include judges that are more representative of the Member State, ICC, and international body as a whole;
 - d. The Secretariat and local law enforcement communicate in investigations;
 - e. National law enforcement is utilized for purpose of detaining and prosecuting;
15. *Considers* the utilization of technology to facilitate the reporting of sexual abuse and prevention of exploitation of its victims by:
- a. Making available the funds required for those digital systems that other internal organs that address the matters of:
 - i. Educating victims on their options when reporting SEA;
 - ii. Allowing a more sensitive and confidential experience for victims to avoid re-traumatization;
 - iii. Making the information on these cases and the responses readily available to keep the UN Peacekeeping more transparent and accountable;
 - b. Considering funding for the utilization of computer and cell phone refurbishing programs in order to provide access to technology in developing countries.



Code: GA5/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the mandate of the Fifth Committee noted in Article 17 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), to
4 “consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies,”

5
6 *Reiterating* the definition of accountability defined in General Assembly resolution 63/76 on “United Nations
7 regional centres for peace and disarmament,”

8
9 *Reminding* that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) has recommended in recent years the establishment
10 of a clearer and consistent procedures for reporting and investigating sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA),

11
12 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/269 on “Cross-cutting issues” which discusses paragraph 9 of General
13 Assembly resolution 63/276 on “Accountability framework, enterprise risk management and internal control
14 framework, and results-based management framework” requesting budget performance reports in a greater degree
15 on analysis of resources,

16
17 *Noting with concern* the issues in General Assembly resolution 64/269 on “Cross-cutting issues” that there is an
18 absence of a comprehensive accountability system that leads to mismanagement, waste, and risks in the
19 organization,

20
21 *Further exploring* provisions for screening troops to ensure that they are at a minimum equivalent to the standards
22 laid out in the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy relating to both United Nations (UN) state and non-state actors,

23
24 *Remembering* General Assembly resolution 62/214 on “United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and
25 Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel” which created
26 the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of SEA by UN staff and related
27 personnel,

28
29 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2106 (2013), which proclaims sexual violence can constitute as a crime
30 against humanity and established and reiterates Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) which created a UN Team
31 of Experts on SEA,

32
33 *Noting with deep concern* the state of discussion surrounding a new approach towards immunity less impeding
34 towards finding a middle ground for host and home countries in reporting on and prosecution of peacekeeping
35 officials,

36
37 *Mindful* of the need for confidentiality to establish an acceptable policy on consent, protection, and accountability,

38
39 *Deeply condemning* the frequency of sexual abuse allegations in UN field missions and the lack of adequate review
40 of personnel,

41
42 *Taking Note* of the current databases already in place by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human
43 Rights (OHCHR) and the Department of Field Support (DFS),

44
45 *Recognizing* the importance of establishing protocols for the prevention of SEA cases on field missions,

46
47 *Giving special consideration* to child victims of SEA cases,

48

49 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/278 on “United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse”
50 (2017) and General Assembly resolution 71/297 on “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and
51 abuse” (2017), which promoted modernized updates for ensuring SEA is brought to the forefront of the UN,
52

53 *Guided by* Sweden’s handbook for gender mainstreaming in operations which includes a compilation of methods
54 and models that are useful and have been tested in various types of operations that seek to promote equality between
55 men and women as well as combatting discrimination,
56

57 *Drawing attention* to the report of the Secretary-General on Combating sexual exploitation and abuse 71/97 (2016),
58 which highlights the current goals of the UN combatting SEA,
59

60 *Reiterates* its demand for a larger percentage of the budget to go towards the Victims’ Rights Advocate Chair to
61 ensure more effective community outreach, as well as better legal and medical support to victims,
62

63 *Encouraging* Member States to recognize the importance of providing to the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of
64 SEA, as this should be considered a responsibility of every troop contributing country (TCC),
65

- 66 1. *Encourages* the United Nations to make limitations to peacekeepers’ impunity in regard to crimes of SEA:
67
- 68 2. *Calls for* the General Assembly Sixth Committee to deeply consider the removal of immunity in SEA cases;
69
- 70 3. *Recommends* a communication system between the host country and home country of the accused peacekeepers
71 in order to make sure the crimes do not go unnoticed;
72
- 73 4. *Suggests* the modification of current Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) human resources
74 databases to allow for a red flag, remaining in place after any allegations of SEA for a period of 10 years, to be
75 taken into consideration upon redeployment;
76
- 77 5. *Recommends* the creation of a working group of experts, including SEA specialists, that develops a single
78 policy harmonizing current policies;
79
- 80 6. *Encouraging* enhanced audits and investigations into peacekeeping operations, particularly by the OIOS as
81 discussed in the Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services 71/337 (Part II) (2017) as well as the United
82 Nations Panel of External Auditors by:
 - 83 a. Integrating non-UN audits to avoid or mitigate bias and corruption, thus enhancing accountability and
84 transparency;
85
 - 86 b. Implementing this in conjunction with external boards of auditing, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), and
87 OIOS;
88
 - 89 c. Working with Civil Society and the private sector to benefit from their expertise in accountability and
90 digital communication technologies;
91
 - 92 d. Funding further investigations by relevant NGOs such as AIDS Free World, Women’s International
93 League of Peace and Freedom, and Save the Children;
94
- 95
- 96 7. *Calls on* the United Nations to effectively implement an inter-agency approach towards mitigating SEA cases
97 by fostering programs with DFS, DPKO, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) specific to
98 meeting the needs of women and child victims;
99
- 100 8. *Recommends* expanding the existing budget towards medical, legal, and psychological frameworks as
101 previously stated in its General Assembly resolution 71/278 (2017) such that:
 - 102
 - 103 a. Victims receive adequate legal assistance in prosecution of peacekeeping officers accused of SEA;
104

- 105 b. All medical and psychological costs should be covered either through voluntary contributions by
106 Member States, or a set budget, as they are a result of the trauma endured and thereby within their
107 sphere of responsibility;
108
- 109 9. *Highlights* the need for increased budgeting for OIOS, the United Nations Ethics Office and external audits to
110 ensure deeper accountability and transparency;
111
- 112 10. *Requests* the United Nations to consider further financial penalties for personnel engaged in SEA be directed
113 towards The Trust Fund in Support of Victims of SEA and bar such personnel from engaging in future
114 peacekeeping operations;
115
- 116 11. *Underlines with concern* the topic of financing effective training for UN peacekeeping units to ensure a
117 worldwide standard while taking note that budgeting should include provisions for preparatory courses to
118 establish procedural standards such as interaction with locals, handling reports of SEA, and also oversight of
119 specific expenses;
120
- 121 12. *Empowering* the proliferation of community-awareness programs for potential and current victims of SEA that
122 would be implemented by UN bodies in order to:
123
- 124 a. Educate vulnerable populations of SEA to understand what SEA is, the UN's Zero Tolerance Policy,
125 and how or who to report these cases to;
126
- 127 b. Provide victims of SEA on options available to them including legal rights, medical services, mental
128 health services, and monetary support;
129
- 130 13. *Requests* the development of further preparatory courses to establish procedural standards such as interaction
131 with locals, especially as it relates to handling reports of SEA;
132
- 133 14. *Proposes* the implementation of mobile training groups in order to travel and further develop deployed
134 peacekeepers in regards to cultural understandings and perspectives within their assigned regional placement;
135
- 136 15. *Calls* upon the United Nations to ensure the adoption of the Compact on Commitment to Eliminate Sexual
137 Exploitation and Abuse as a step to prevent further SEA, demand accountability, and provide necessary support
138 to victims;
139
- 140 16. *Suggests* the reallocation of funds to support the implementation of community awareness programs for
141 potential and current victims of SEA that would be implemented by a UN bodies to:
142
- 143 a. Increase vulnerable groups' knowledge of the Secretary-General's Zero-Tolerance Policy is effectively
144 fulfilled;
145
- 146 b. Ensure victims of SEA are aware of all options available to them including legal rights, medical
147 services, mental health services, and monetary support;
148
- 149 17. *Encourages* other Member States to collaborate within ECPAT International, a subsidiary body of WHO;
150
- 151 18. *Emphasizes* the importance of a three-pronged approach to dealing with cases of SEA to provide an objective
152 and accurate approach to eradicating SEA by encouraging:
153
- 154 a. Prevention of SEA through collaborative work with leading community figures in most-affected areas;
155
- 156 b. Commits to giving victims a platform to share their stories;
157
- 158 c. Mobilize reactive efforts to ensure that they are deployed promptly where they needed most;
159

- 160 19. *Calls for* the relocation of peacekeeping and UN personnel falsely accused, in order to preempt latent
161 stigmatization between the affected local population and deployed personnel:
162
- 163 20. *Recommends* considering a broadening of compulsory repatriation to encompass entire units of offending
164 peacekeeping officers to empathize collective responsibility and enable retraining and reintegrating the affected
165 unit.



Code: GA5/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Fifth Committee

Topic: Strengthening Compliance and Accountability in Field Missions with Special Regard to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Cases

1 *The General Assembly Fifth Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling the Charter of the United Nations (1945), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), and the Policy*
4 *on Accountability for Conduct and Discipline in Field Missions that provide the basis for any UN Peacekeeping*
5 *Operation (PKO), giving special regard to the definitions of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) provided by the*
6 *Secretary-General 2003/13 and emphasis on the human right of medical care,*

7
8 *Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which calls for*
9 *increased protection of women and girls and reminds the international community that its achievement necessitates*
10 *financial contribution from every Member State,*

11
12 *Reaffirming* SDG 16, which calls for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development
13 *providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels,*

14
15 *Acknowledging* the importance of protecting whistleblowers who report cases of SEA in field mission, while also
16 *maintaining a impartial stance towards false claims in accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/283 on*
17 *“Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat,” which requests that the Secretary-*
18 *General ensures the safety of whistleblowers in alleviating fears of retaliation,*

19
20 *Keeping in mind* the importance of incorporating the SDGs in all decision-making processes specifically SDG 17, on
21 *the strengthening “the means of implementation” and revitalizing “the global partnership for sustainable*
22 *development,”*

23
24 *Recalling* the emphasis of the United Nations system on working collaboratively to enhance and exhilarate
25 *strengthening compliance and accountability in field missions with special regard to SEA cases,*

26
27 *Recalling* the Report of the Secretary-General 71/818, to examine the root causes of SEA to prevent further cases of
28 *SEA,*

29
30 *Referring* to the Misconduct Tracking System (MTS) of the Department of Field Support (DFS), managed by the
31 *Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) used to track information on all past and ongoing allegations of misconduct,*

32
33 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/297 on “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and
34 *abuse” which encourages the creation of solutions on SEA and the Report of the Secretary-General 71/819 which*
35 *refers to how the UN should further address protection from SEA,*

36
37 *Further Recalling* the High-Level Meeting on the Prevention of SEA on 18 September 2017 which decided the
38 *formation of the UN Trust Fund in Support of Victims of SEA,*

39
40 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 72/228 on “Science, technology and innovation for development”
41 *emphasizing the critical role of science, technology, and innovation for development, focusing on the consolidation*
42 *of access to technology in developing countries,*

43
44 *Supporting* the 2015 Report of the Secretary-General 70/729 on Special measures for protection from sexual
45 *exploitation and sexual abuse detailing the roles and responsibility in field missions and headquarters for addressing*
46 *misconduct,*

47

48 *Acknowledging* the requests from the Office of High Commission of Human Rights (OHCHR) for budgetary
49 allocation in their report on *Observations of the Committee against Torture on the revision of the United Nations*
50 *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (2013),
51
52 *Recognizing* the budgetary request of Report of the Secretary-General on Combating Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
53 (2016) of the DFS for the CDU to enhance the work of the Conduct Discipline Teams (CDTs),
54
55 *Alarmed and concerned* with the 2017-18 reduction of the budget in the Note by the Secretary General on the
56 Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (C.5/70/24) by 7.5
57 percent,
58
59 *Considering* the term “whistleblowing” as defined by the Special Rapporteur on the Protection of the Right to
60 Freedom and Expression to the UN General Assembly as “any person who reports or discloses information of a
61 threat or harm to the public interest in the context of their work based relationship”,
62
63 *Further Recognizing* the recent addition of the 24-hour helpline within the UN system to enable staff to call out
64 sexual harassment in the workplace and acknowledge the potential application into field missions,
65
66 *Fully Aware* of the hard work of the Task Force on Protection from SEA under the Execute Committee on
67 Humanitarian Affairs and Peace and Security with a special emphasis on the drafting of the Guidelines of setting up
68 a community based complaint mechanism regarding SEA by UN and UN personnel which aid UN agencies and
69 pertinent NGOs in the establishment of secure, comprehensible, and accessible Community Based Complaint
70 Mechanism (CBCM) for SEA,
71
72 *Bearing in mind* the importance of urging NGOs that are in direct alliance with the General Assembly Fifth
73 Committee to bring forth funds to Member States on a needs basis,
74
75 *Consideration* of the Report of the Secretary-General 59/710 (2005) on “Comprehensive review of the whole
76 question” of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects works to eliminate future exploitation and abuse in UN
77 peacekeeping missions,
78
79 1. *Requests* to allocate funds to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to implement international and
80 regional training programs and campaigns for local women and children to raise awareness of the zero-tolerance
81 policy on SEA by:
82
83 a. Explaining the term of SEA to potential future victims by women trainers to host countries of
84 peacekeeping missions;
85
86 b. Emphasizing the possible signs of SEA victims, including unplanned pregnancy and contracting
87 sexually transmitted diseases;
88
89 2. *Supports* Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) efforts to strengthen the role of the women within
90 the UN PKOs and to combat SEA through voluntary donations from Member States and the United Nations
91 Fund for Women by:
92
93 a. Promoting the increase of recruitment of women protection advisers, special representatives and
94 envoys to join UN Peacekeeping Forces in order to prevent forms of SEA;
95
96 b. Employing the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of SEA to support and provide medical, legal, and
97 psychological assistance to victims and children born as a result of SEA;
98
99 3. *Emphasizes* the OHCHR request for budgetary implementation regarding the treatment of prisoners, to refocus
100 the individual Member State within their judicial system budget to conduct methods of rehabilitation of
101 convicted peacekeepers after prosecution;

- 102 4. *Directs* attention to the agreed upon support framework United Nations System Wide Action Plan on Gender
103 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP) and its mandate for the creation of Performance
104 Indicators as its implementation in 2018 which aids UN entities to gauge their progress by:
105
106 a. Enhancing results-based management;
107
108 b. Establishing oversight through monitoring, evaluating and reporting;
109
110 c. Allocating sufficient human and financial resources;
111
- 112 5. *Authorizes* the allocation of funds to the CDU to establish a tracking system over the judicial process of
113 peacekeepers involved in SEA cases, within a period of five years and with special regard to accurate evaluation
114 of TCC conduct and promote the consistent use of databases such as the MTS Database to trace allegations of
115 SEA cases committed by personnel in UN field missions to eliminate the reallocation of perpetrators within
116 other UN Departments;
117
- 118 6. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their collaboration with the UN Trust Fund in Support of Victims of
119 SEA in order to guarantee the presence of all needed assistance for SEA victims including but not limited to:
120
121 a. Confirming monetary compensation be effectively delivered to victims of SEA;
122
123 b. Reaffirming the endorsement of all reintegration and rehabilitation measures are taken such as the
124 establishment of healthcare units to preside over physical and emotional being of SEA victims;
125
- 126 7. *Reaffirms* the need to allocate funding for the establishment of specific whistleblower protocols for local
127 victims as mentioned within the Voluntary Compact on Elimination of SEA between the UN and the Victims'
128 Rights Advocate;
129
- 130 8. *Endorses* the allocation of funds to the UN Office of Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS) who
131 would be responsible for:
132
133 a. The appointment of independent, impartial ombudsperson with a mandate to review and oversee UN
134 actions on SEA during field missions;
135
136 b. Improving trauma-sensitivity of investigations and responses to SEA;
137
138 c. Ensuring that resources within the UNOMS are being administered in a cost-effective manner and that
139 all shortcomings within the budget of the office are reviewed and addressed;
140
- 141 9. *Promotes* the addition to the UN Special Coordinator's budget to encourage the promotion of facilitation of
142 ideas and dialogue with UN Officials and victims of SEA;
143
- 144 10. *Urges* Member States to allocate funding to the Office of Internal Oversight Service (OIOS) to ensure that
145 investigations on cases of misconduct within field missions, with special regard to cases of SEA, will be carried
146 out on time and to the full extent until the conviction of the alleged perpetrator is proven, especially allocating
147 these funds by:
148
149 a. Establishing a working group within the General Assembly Fifth Committee that will elaborate on
150 financial measures to be made available;
151
152 b. Establishing an annual review on the execution of investigations within UN peacekeeping missions;
153
- 154 11. *Calls for* the reallocation of funds to ensure proper training for personnel of TCCs in order to:
155
156 a. Suggest that TCCs will be withheld from reimbursements if they have failed to properly educate their
157 personnel prior to deployment which can be directly tied to a case of SEA;

- 158
159 b. Urge TCCs to properly allocate funding for proper training of personnel on education;
160
161 12. *Endorses* the expansion of Whistleblower Protection budget to then include:
162
163 a. Efficient reporting methods in which whistleblower testimonies are properly recorded and presented in
164 court while protecting whistleblower anonymity;
165
166 b. Allocated funds to better improve the work of the UN Ethics Office helpline including:
167
168 i. Training for local civilians to gain special understanding of the cultural background;
169 ii. Draft standardized whistleblower policy, which emphasizes the safe access by these victims to
170 resources which would protect, not only the anonymity of the victim but also their physical,
171 social, legal, and economic wellbeing;
172
173 13. *Encourages* allocation of funding to the DFS that shall be used by the CDU to support the work of the CDTs for
174 the sake of victims on the ground including research on the possible benefits of establishing training programs
175 and reporting mechanisms of misconduct and sexual abuse for local organizations, transitory and permanent
176 mission;
177
178 14. *Recommends* the allocation of funding to CDUs for coordination with local, PKO-involved NGOs for the
179 appointment of at least two representatives focusing on SEA cases in order to:
180
181 a. Help the victims coming forward to approach the Victims Right Advocate;
182
183 b. Assist investigation process like interviews with the victims regarding SEA cases;
184
185 c. Assist in the evaluation of the misconduct of TCC's in order to make suggestions and
186 recommendations toward the degree of suspended payment for a compensation to victims;
187
188 15. *Encourages* the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs and Peace and Security set aside funds for UN
189 agencies and NGOs for the exclusive purpose of incorporating the CBCM Guidelines when establishing
190 complaint systems and that these be made more effectively by increasing alternative internal complaint
191 mechanisms within Member States that guarantee several means of reporting for whistleblowers and that they
192 improve the exchange of information between local institutions in UN internal bodies such as OIOS and
193 Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC);
194
195 16. *Enhancing* the financial capability of Security Council resolution 2272 on sexual exploitation and abuse by
196 United Nations peacekeepers (2016), giving special regard to the following:
197
198 a. Repatriation of suspected individuals after an allegation arises regarding SEA crimes to avoid
199 recurring violations as an investigation proceeds;
200
201 b. Rotation between units in the location where the allegation was reported and units from the same PKO
202 unrelated to the investigation, ensuring eased tensions with the local population regardless of trial
203 verdict;
204
205 17. *Recommends* that Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) be allotted additional budget to expand the
206 scope of pre-deployment training to ensure that potential peacekeepers are physically and mentally fit to serve
207 as UN Peacekeepers by implementing:
208
209 a. Psychological testing to filter out mentally unstable recruits;
210
211 b. Cognitive testing to catch signs and symptoms of aggression early;
212
213 c. Detailed background testing to ensure recruits coming in have no history of violence;

- 214
215 18. *Calls upon* NGOs such as Save the Children, to allocate funds in programs presently existing to:
216
217 a. Safety and Protection of children;
218
219 b. Provide critical services in the aftermath including but not limited to sexual exploitation;
220
221 19. *Endorsing* individual agencies and the President of the General Assembly’s goal of protecting whistleblowers
222 by allocating funds towards protecting the identity of whistleblowers throughout the trial process;
223
224 20. *Recommends* the allocation of the needed funds to facilitate the cooperation of Member States and the United
225 Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) in order to enhance security
226 measures by implementing an emergency call box among public spaces within field mission grounds to ensure a
227 quick reaction to any threats of SEA;
228
229 21. *Further recommends* an increased emphasis on budget allocations for health exams cooperated and conducted
230 by World Health Organization to more efficiently identify health complications and diseases in victims resulting
231 from SEA crimes, facilitating victim health treatment;
232
233 22. *Encourages* Member States to further strengthen their financial commitment to the Trust Fund to End Violence
234 against women by:
235
236 a. Small contributions oriented towards troop strength and size of countries;
237
238 b. Financial discharges for TCCs that have submitted the aforementioned framework;
239
240 c. Modifying and restructuring the Trust Fund in order to not only provide legal assistance and medical
241 support but also compensate individual victims with remedies to reparations.