



Question of: Redefining the function of UN intervention forces

The Political Committee,

Bearing in Mind that the functions of the UNSC are delineated as follows in Chapters 6 & 7: investigation and settlement of disputes when deemed necessary and the authorization of economic, military and social sanctions, the term ‘Peacekeeping’ does not appear in the outlined jurisdiction,

Observing that the United Nations widely understands that “peacekeeping” refers to activities that facilitate conditions that foster long lasting peace, and that “Peacekeepers”, “Blue Helmets” or “Blue Berets” are members of the United Nations, comprised of both soldiers and civilian officials, that aid this mission,

Taking Into Account that although the UNPK (United Nations Peacekeeping) operations are called upon by the Security Council and implemented and monitored by the United Nations, the Peacekeepers remain as members of their respective national armies,

Fully Aware of the first UNPK operation beginning in 1949 under Resolution 273 when the UN sent a team of observers to monitor the Arab-Israeli ceasefire, since 1949 the UNPK has deployed 69 peacekeeping missions,

Noting with Satisfaction that according to a 2005 *Rand Corporation* Study found that two out of three UN Peacekeeping initiatives have been successful and established a long lasting peace, and according to Scholar Page Fortana there is strong evidence that the presence of Peacekeepers has led to fewer battlefield deaths and has lowered the chance of a prolonged conflict,

Deeply Disturbed by numerous reports that indicate that humanitarian offences, such as, sexual abuse, prostitution, and Human Trafficking have drastically risen in certain areas with Peacekeepers presence, notably in Cambodia, East-Timor, Mozambique, Somalia, and Western Africa,

Deeply Conscious that since March 2008 2,468 peacekeepers have died while on duty, the country with the most Peacekeeper deaths has been India followed by Canada and Ghana, and due to this, May 29 rests ‘International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers’ in order to commemorate their efforts and sacrifices.

1. *Requests* for previous reforms and studies, such as the Capstone Doctrine, the Zeid and Brahimi Reports and Resolution 62/214 (Strategy on Sexual Abuse by UN Staff), to be utilized and implemented, along a comprehensive set of rules, requirements, and punishments, governing the

action and behavior of all UN Peacekeeping personnel, similarly to the Uniform Code of Military Justice and other such documents:

- a. The aforementioned document henceforth known as the UN Peacekeeping Regulations, to be assembled by a team headed, signed and managed by the Secretary General and including heads of the peacekeeping institution, along with experts who may assist in its creation, henceforth known as the UN Peacekeeping Reform Task Force, (UNPRTF), and for the paper to primarily include precise and detailed information on breaches of doncut and their punishments, with the purpose of establishing discipline within the peacekeeping institution,
 - b. Allowing for a comprehensive system for peacekeeping prosecution:
 - i. Designating the classes of crimes based on the current standards of peacekeeping operation,
 - ii. Utilizing a combination of tribunal courts, host country policy, and donating county policy,
 - iii. Only allowing UN fines on peacekeepers in which a reduction of their salary is in order, in the case of minor country specific crimes,
 - iv. Coordinating a system of judicial alignment and allowing the use of UN Judicial,
 - v. Advisory councils in the case of developing judicial systems in host nation;
2. Calls for the UN to thoroughly address the issue regarding the misconduct of the UN peacekeepers and UN staff:
- a. Stresses that disciplinary actions be taken against the UN staff who exhibit questionable behavior and take part in acts such as sexual assault or commit other crimes during missions, by implementing a system concentrated on the discipline of UN staff, related to the aforementioned issue while punishment allocation to the offenders should include but are not limited to the offending staff members' position in the UN being compromised,
 - b. Increasing the affiliation between higher ranking positions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) and peacekeepers, encouraging higher ranking peacekeepers to report the status of their mission to their superiors,
 - c. Implementing a committee whose purpose to address issue of sexual assault and other crimes. Their purpose should include but are not limited to:
 - i. Offering solace to victims and showing serious commitment to the issue in order to show victims the genuine support to the UN,
 - ii. Establishing a team of unbiased professional (Lawyers, Judges, Investigators etc) who do not have prior association with the UN and the team will investigate the issue and work together with victims who choose to cooperate with the team to address such issue,
 - iii. Providing open communication and easy access to victims of the aforementioned crimes, with a minimum of 3 personnel on hand who can be easily approached by victims,
 - d. Provide a psychological care to the forces before, during and after their engagement in order to prevent new cases of misconduct including but not limited to:

- i. Assuring that each company of peacekeepers accompanied by a specialized psychologist during its mission,
 - ii. Providing a preventative psychological follow up of 6 months at least to each soldier after his disengagement;
3. *Calls upon* the creation of the United Nations Proactive Effective Analysis Commission of a peace effort (IN PEACE) which will:
 - a. Assess all countries' contributions to UN peacekeeping forces:
 - i. If any conclusive evidence is found of lacking the involvement in UN peacekeeping, undertake full scale, independent investigation into finding out the reason of breaching the charter and impose sanctions if the case is continued,
 - ii. Requests the Security Council to ensure that fund offering to UN peacekeepers is at a sufficient level, according to leaders of missions,
 - b. Establish an empirical research programme to work out the solutions to increase efficiency in Un peacekeeping missions, meaning the stigma surround the UN peacekeeping work would be removed,
 - c. Meet once a quarter to continue assessing the effectiveness and rights of the UN peacekeeping forces to ensure that they are current and efficacious,
 - d. Implement a financial incentive for member states that comply with peacekeeping force request and partake in successful missions, boosting the reputation of the UN peacekeeping forces,
 - e. Make sure mission objectives and instructions are clear, in order to avoid misconduct in mission, like in Rwanda, and laso combat the increasing difficulty of peacekeeping missions;
4. *Suggests* the need to prevent resistance to drugs and introduction to diseases and infections due to the UN peacekeeping by:
 - a. Improving the testing, screening and treatment of various diseases such as but not limited to mandatory testing on HIV, cholera and other important contagious diseases,
 - b. Making sure that peacekeepers are healthy before being sent out to UN operations through:
 - i. The mandatory testing done on every important/ contagious disease,
 - ii. Not allowing peacekeepers with any STDs, infection, or diseases to participate,
 - c. Operate in cooperation with the NGO International Red Cross to facilitate such procedures:
 - i. peacekeepers will be vaccinated for disease specific to that region of PKO,
 - ii. helps supply peacekeepers with medical supplies to treat whenever they may need assistance;
5. *Further Suggests* technological reform in the UN intervention forces for more efficient solutions and faster and safer competition of missions by:
 - a. Employing experts in fields of modern technology such as but not limited to:
 - i. Computer engineering,

- ii. Programming,
 - b. Forming a group of part time advisors from top technological companies of the world for the development of methods which use modern technology in peacekeeping missions;
 - c. Encouraging the DPKO to hold meetings between:
 - i. Aforementioned experts,
 - ii. Aforementioned advisors,
 - iii. Member states which are involved with peacekeeping missions,
 - d. Using aforementioned technologies to assess the situation in order to make the peacekeeping missions more relevant to the situation, and use these technologies to help the logistic of the peacekeeping mission;
6. Recommends the implementation of counselling services for the peacekeepers which would:
- a. Take place at the peacekeeping bases and local medical facilities,
 - b. Be run by certificated therapists and clinicians,
 - c. Involve both individual and group feedback and advice sessions,
 - d. Run regular psychological tests to ensure that the mental stability of peacekeepers, and removing them from their position until full recovery on failure of such tests;
7. Proposes that a UN Rapid Deployment Corps (UNRDC) should be set up within the DPKO:
- a. The UNRDC should carry out the following functions:
 - i. Prevent the conflict from escalating,
 - ii. Secure safe areas for civilians whose lives are threatened by the conflict,
 - iii. Establish advance bases, supply depots, airfields and communication for UN forces,
 - iv. Negotiate, uphold or expedite the establishment of a truce or a ceasefire,
 - v. Ensure that humanitarian aid is able to reach the crisis area,
 - b. The UNRDC should consist of:
 - i. A military force composed of personnel from the voluntary contributions from the UN,
 - ii. Relevant civilian personnel, such as engineers, judicial experts, human rights specialist, police officers, and qualified negotiators where this group of civilian personnel will consist of small core permanent members but will be reinforce on deployment by personnel drawn from the UN Standby Arrangement (UNSAS),
 - c. The UNRDC would be deployed as soon as the Security Council has decided it should intervene:
 - i. This force should be capable of deployment within 80 days of a decision,
 - ii. This force will be under the operational control of an officers with the rank of Major General.