

American Model United Nations General Assembly Plenary

GA/6th/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on

mission

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary,

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Acknowledging the presence of widespread abuse of power by United Nations personnel, which violate human rights and the Geneva conventions,

Acknowledging the importance of holding peace keeping forces accountable in foreign nations,

4 Acknowledging the fact that peacekeepers who act in a criminal manner need to be held accountable for 5 their actions,

Affirming the goals and priorities of our peacekeeping efforts: to protect the innocent, to build peace from conflict, and to build a lasting peace for future generations,

- Deeply concerned with the current state of peacekeeping and peacekeeper's reputation,
- 9 Reaffirming the zero tolerance policy outlined in resolution 71/59 (2016) of 5 December 2016,
- 10 Recognizing how drawn out trials can be retraumatizing for victims,
- 11 Recognizing that currently, women make up only 22% of civilian peacekeeping forces worldwide,
- 1. Urges greater implementation of the Zero-Tolerance Policy with respect to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) by:
- (a) Ensuring that all peacekeeping missions have been briefed by a United Nations expert on the zero-tolerance policy in their own language, understand and consent to its terms;
 - (b) Requiring all peacekeepers to review their abuse training annually;
 - (c) Urging strong investigation and disciplinary measures when misconduct occurs;
- 2. Calls for an increase in the number of women in peacekeeping roles to an estimated 30% of the peacekeeper population by:
- 20 (a) Urging all actors to increase female participation in order to incorporate a variety of gender 21 perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts by 2030;
- (b) Recommending targeted workshops relating to capacity-building on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations;
- (c) Further recommending that peacekeeper recruiting includes practices in which selection committees are not privy to the applicant's gender;
- 3. Recommends the implementation of more rigorous assessment and selection procedures for peacekeepers including:
 - (a) Scenario based testing aimed at identifying potential risk factors;
- (b) Screening processes focused on violent risk factors, including the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition, Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF);
 - 4. Requests greater training and education as preventative measures including:
- 32 (a) Pre-deployment and in-mission training for all United Nations personnel involved in peacekeeping 33 missions, focusing on the causes effects, and warning signs of sexual misconduct;

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- 34 (b) Enhanced education relating to sexual abuse and sexual exploitation as stated in the United 35 Nations SEA Glossary; in addition to the existing education assigned by the host nation to its United Nations 36 personnel;
- 37 (c) Classes focusing on the principles of consent and positive masculinity, modeled on the seminars 38 of No Means No Worldwide;
- 5. Recommends the creation of local organizations, that coordinate with existing United Nations bodies such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), in which victims may anonymously voice their questions or concerns regarding crimes committed against them; where victims will be able to anonymously write into these organizations, and receive advice, resources and validation in response, which will:
- (a) Be composed of local people who have been trained by local non-governmental organizations and community affiliates to address concerns regarding sexual assault and related issues;
- 45 (b) Allow people to voice their concerns through anonymous reports, if they are uncomfortable 46 speaking out;
- 47 (c) Educate people about sexual and reproductive health and safety, while providing resources for 48 receiving medical consultation;
 - (d) Allow international medical organizations to implement their services to victims of sexual assault;
- 50 (e) Include a rehabilitation program for victims of sexual violence to provide medical care as well as 51 psychological trauma care, and a workforce training program;
 - 6. Suggests the creation of a comprehensive guide for Member States wishing to improve their legal infrastructure, which will include:
- 54 (a) Legislation prohibiting all forms of SEA as well as providing legislative definitions of the men-55 tioned crimes;
 - (b) Ensuring that the laws on SEA provide for the testing, treatment and care of the victims;
- 7. Recommends that the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) considers providing financial assistance to Member States' investigative and judicial bodies that are considering the cases of United Nations peacekeeper crimes;
- 8. Encourages investigative bodies of the United Nations to pay close attention to central communication databases to increase the honest reporting of crimes committed by United Nations officials and the abilities of the United Nations to respond to such abuses;
- 9. Supports initiatives that aim to strengthen judicial institutions that seek to uphold judicial due process, civil procedures, and rights of the accused.

Passed, Yes: 38 / No: 9 / Abstain: 13

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