

Southern Regional Model United Nations, Atlanta 2012

From Crisis to Opportunity: Chartering a Path Forward for Global Self-Sustainability

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Email: sc_atlanta@srmun.org



Dear Delegates,

I would like to welcome you to the Southern Regional Model United Nations Conference (SRMUN) XXIII and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). My name is Lucas Carreras and I will serve as your Director, and it is an honor for me to do so with my Assistant Director Stefanie Vaught. I have had the privilege of participating and serving in a staff position at national and regional Model United Nations (MUN) programs for several years. What I most enjoy about MUN is the ability to mentor and facilitate the learning experience of those participating at a conference.

The UNSC is one of only a few bodies with the UN that can pass resolutions that are binding and give military order. Having this committee at our conference is always an experience that delegates and the staff enjoy. Delegates have a responsibility to possess a firm grasp of the inherent differences the UNSC has in policy, procedure, and be ready to tackle serious issues that are often viewed as priority and time-sensitive. We encourage you to review the unique rules on the website and be familiar with them before the conference. The UNSC has an open agenda, which means that any member State can propose to discuss any topic they wish. We have done research to get you started and have provided the committee with six pressing issues that can be debated.

- I. The Application of Responsibility to Protect;
- II. Stabilizing Conflict Areas After Government Collapse;
- III. Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict;
- IV. Protection of Natural Resources and Waters;
- V. Addressing Global Drug Trafficking;
- VI. Reform of the Security Council.

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper that covers three topics of their choosing. This can include topics from the list provided above, or a topic that is of great importance to your Member State.

Position papers should be no longer than 2 pages in length and single-spaced. The objective of the position paper is to convince and persuade the members of your committee that the approach outlined in your paper is the best course of action. Position papers are therefore critical to provide insight into not only the policies and positions of each country, but should also provide insight into the direction each country will undertake in providing solutions to the challenges of this body. **All position papers MUST be submitted by October 26, 2012, by 11:59 PM EST using the submission system on the SRMUN website.**

Delegates are encouraged to use position papers as an opportunity to state what your Member State plans to accomplish in this committee. Strong, well-developed position papers are an excellent foundation for conference preparation. It is important to ensure all sides of each issue are adequately addressed and presented in a clear and concise manner that is easy for your audience to understand. More detailed information about how to write position papers can be found at the SRMUN website (www.srmun.org).

Stefanie and I look forward to the opportunity to serve as your dais for the Security Council during the 2012 Southern Regional Model United Nations Conference. I wish you all the best of luck and look forward to working with each of you. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

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Committee History for the United Nations Security Council

The Security Council (SC) was created under Article V of the United Nations Charter, in 1945¹ with the unique ability to pass resolutions that are binding on the Member States of the United Nations (UN). The SC is charged with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and must be ready at a moment's notice to take action and protect the international community from harm that may come from conflict or perceived threats around the world.² While many organs within the UN can make recommendations and suggest actions, the Security Council has the power to enforce the decisions they come to and demand actions from Member States to prevent, or as a reaction to, an international crisis.³

Membership

As defined in the Charter, there are fifteen Member States on the Security Council at one time, consisting of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members that are elected by the General Assembly every two years.⁴ The five permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.⁵ The ten non-permanent members at this time are Azerbaijan, Colombia, Germany, Guatemala, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa and Togo.⁶ Each member of the Security Council has one representative and is expected to be available at all times in case of an international crisis.⁷ In specific instances, Member States that are not on the SC have been invited to speak to the council and participate in discussions that “specifically affect” their interests.⁸

Special Procedures/Rules

The SC determines and operates under its own set of rules of procedure.⁹ Additionally, the Presidency of the SC rotates monthly with each Member State taking a turn that is chosen alphabetically.¹⁰ This does complicate the process of representing a Member State for our simulation. On the SRMUN website (www.srmun.org) we have provided an addendum to the Security Council located in the delegate resource section of the website. Included are all special procedures and idiosyncrasies that make this committee so different from any other at our conference. Please become aware of them in your preparations.

Voting

Voting is an aspect of the Security Council that is like no other body in the United Nations. In all other organs of the UN, Member States are given an equal voice, but in the SC the five permanent members are given “the great Power unanimity” which is often known as the veto.¹¹ If one of the five permanent Member States on the SC veto a decision made by the body, the resolution or decision is void, even if there were pro votes on the issue.¹² On both procedural and substantive matters, there is a requirement of 9 pro votes to pass anything.¹³ Calls for reform have been addressed for many years and will be discussed further in this guide (Topic VI).

Powers and Duties

The primary goal of the Security Council is to “maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.”¹⁴ When facing the need for potential action, the first function

¹ *Charter of the United Nations*. The United Nations. June 26, 1945.

² “Background” The Security Council. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_background.html

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Charter of the United Nations*. The United Nations. June 26, 1945.

⁵ “Members” The Security Council. <http://www.un.org/sc/members.asp>

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ *Charter of the United Nations*. The United Nations. June 26, 1945.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ “Members” The Security Council. <http://www.un.org/sc/members.asp>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ *Charter of the United Nations*. The United Nations. June 26, 1945.

¹⁴ “Functions and Powers” The Security Council. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_functions.html

performed by the SC is to determine whether or not a threat to peace exists. If the council should determine the presence of conflict they first, investigate the situation; second recommend methods of reaching settlement; third, establish a system to regulate armaments; fourth, call upon Member States to use economic sanctions or force to end the aggression; and finally, they take necessary military action against the aggressors.¹⁵

Additionally, the SC functions to “recommend the admission of new Members, exercise the trusteeship function of the United Nations in ‘strategic areas,’ and recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the GA, elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.”¹⁶ The SC issues cease-fires in cases of dispute, deploys peacekeeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keeps opposing forces apart to create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements can be made and decide on any enforcement measurements deemed necessary to resolve conflict, including economic sanctions or military action.¹⁷

The Security Council’s role in maintaining peace and security was put to the test in 2003 during the Iraqi crisis when former U.S. President George W. Bush asked, “Will the UN serve the purpose of its founding...or will it be irrelevant.”¹⁸ In response to the atrocities of 9/11, the Security Council passed Resolution 1441 stating that “Iraq shall not take or threaten hostile acts directed against any representative or personnel of the United Nations or the IAEA or of any Member State taking action to uphold any Council resolution.”¹⁹

The Security Council has also been a part in insuring the protection of women, especially women in armed conflict. In 2000 the council passed Resolution 1325, a landmark decision about the world’s role in protecting women and children.²⁰ In the resolution the Security Council “reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions.”²¹

The Security Council is an integral body within the UN system tasked with the readiness to be called upon at a moment’s notice and be prepared to effectively and quickly solve the greatest threats to the international community.

The Members of the Security Council are:

AZERBAIJAN, COLOMBIA, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, INDIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES.

I: The Application of Responsibility to Protect

“We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity...”²²

Introduction

In 2005, many of the then 191 United Nations (UN) Member States saw their heads of state and governments convene for what was described as a once in a generation opportunity to make some decisions in several key areas related to the work of the United Nations.²³ The meeting, known as the 2005 World Summit was significant for two

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ “Background” UN Security Council. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_background.htm

¹⁸ “UN Security Council Profile” BBC News. 21 Feb. 2012. <http://m.bbc.co.uk/news/world-11712448>

¹⁹ S/RES/1441. *Resolution 1441*. United Nations Security Council. 8 Nov. 2002.

²⁰ S/RES/1325. *Resolution 1325*. United Nations Security Council. 31 Oct. 2000.

²¹ Ibid.

²² A/63/677. *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Report of the Secretary-General*. United Nations General Assembly. January 12, 2009.

²³ A/RES//60/1. *2005 World Summit outcome Document*. United Nations General Assembly. October 24, 2005.

reasons. First, it measured the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established in 2000 and second, paragraphs 138 and 139 of the Outcome Document of the World Summit, wherein UN Member States agreed that there was a collective responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.²⁴ In addition, Member States expressed a willingness to take timely and decisive action for this purpose through the Security Council, when peaceful means prove inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to prevent such atrocities.²⁵ The endorsement of these two paragraphs became known as Responsibility To Protect, which is also referred to by their acronyms R2P or RTP. The following year, the Security Council would adopt S/RES/1674 (2006), which reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, while at the same time committing the Security Council to actions that would protect civilians in armed conflict.²⁶

Before fully being able to understand how the heads of state and government and then subsequently the Security Council committed to the concept of Responsibility to Protect, it is necessary to better understand how the international community arrived at adopting “Responsibility to Protect” as an accepted concept. In the 1990’s, the Security Council saw its role change and transformed as a result of the end of the Cold War. Beginning with a de facto intervention in Iraq via the enforcement of a no-fly zone to protect the Kurdish population, the Security Council assumed a more activist role.²⁷ During subsequent humanitarian crises in Somalia, Rwanda, Srebrenica (Bosnia), and East Timor the lines were further tested between best practice(s) of international behavior, as spelled out in the UN Charter, and actual state practice.²⁸ In particular, the genocide in Rwanda and the NATO airstrike campaign in Kosovo, which occurred despite a Security Council veto, highlighted the complexities and challenges between maintaining international peace and security and the respect of state sovereignty.²⁹ The Canadian sponsored International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) first addressed these tricky questions and complex issues.³⁰ The ICISS subsequently released a report aptly titled “*The Responsibility to Protect*” sought to change the conceptual language on R2P, pin responsibility on state authorities at the national level and the Security Council at the international level when it comes to R2P, and ensure when interventions do take place they are done so properly.³¹ This discussion would move from the ICISS to the UN’s High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change (HLP), which endorsed the ICISS argument that the issue is not the ‘right to intervene’ of any state, but the ‘responsibility to protect’ of every state.³² The ICISS report, along with the endorsement by the HLP served to ensure that Responsibility to Protect was one of the main substantive issues included in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.³³

Follow-Up Reports on R2P

Since the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, the UN and the Secretariat have released follow-up reports related to the application of R2P. In January 2009, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon released the first comprehensive report from the UN Secretariat.³⁴ Titled *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, this report clarifies how to understand R2P and at the same time outlines a series of measures and actors in order to render R2P as an operational norm.³⁵ Using paragraphs 138 and 139 from the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon suggested a three-pillar approach which were; the protection responsibilities of the state as the first pillar, international assistance and capacity-building as the second pillar, and timely and decisive

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ 2005 World Summit Outcome Fact Sheet. United Nations. [http:// www.un.org/summit2005/presskit/fact_sheet.pdf](http://www.un.org/summit2005/presskit/fact_sheet.pdf)

²⁷ Thakur, Ramesh. “Humanitarian Intervention.” *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Ed.Sam Daws and Thomas G. Weiss. New York: Oxford University Press. 2007. pp. 387-401.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ “Core Documents: Understanding RtoP.” International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/publications/core-rtop-documents>

³⁵ Ibid.

response as the third pillar.³⁶ The Secretary-General saw this as the way forward, the opportunity for UN Member States to take the recommendations made in the World Summit Outcome forward and make them operational.³⁷

Following the release of the report by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly Plenary in July 2009 held a session in which Member States discussed the report *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*. Several main points emerged out this special session. The first was that there was unanimity of the first two pillars as part of a fundamental obligation to prevent mass atrocity crimes.³⁸ Second, Member States were united on restricting the scope of R2P to the crimes of ethnic cleansing, genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.³⁹ Although there was agreement on these points, the special session also saw several areas where there was not as much consensus amongst Member States. The first area of concern for many Member States was to make sure that R2P is implemented without selectivity or double standards.⁴⁰ The second area of concern was related to the Security Council and the use of the veto by one of the permanent five members (P5) with many Member States arguing for the need for the P5 to refrain from using their veto in R2P situations.⁴¹ The use or non-use of the veto has recently played a prominent role in situations, which have come up that fall under the scope of R2P where the Security Council has or has not taken action.

In July 2010, the UN Secretariat released its second report on R2P titled “*Early Warning, Assessment, and the Responsibility to Protect*”. This report by the Secretary-General highlighted gaps and capacities facing the mechanisms of early warning assessment within the UN system.⁴² This was an expressed concern by many Member States during the special plenary session held in July 2009 after the release of *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*.⁴³ Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon identified three major gaps in the July 2010 report. The first gap identified was that there was insufficient sharing of information and analysis among a number of UN agencies like the Department of Political Affairs and the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.⁴⁴ The lack of insufficient sharing of information and analysis was just not restricted to UN agencies but also applied to UN Member States.⁴⁵ The second gap identified was that existing mechanisms at the time of the report for gathering and assessing information for the purpose of early warning do not analyze the information through a R2P lens but instead, view conflicts in a broader view.⁴⁶ The third gap identified was that the UN required assessment tools and capacity to ensure both efficiency and system-wide coherence in developing responses to R2P situations under Chapters VI, VII, and VIII of the UN Charter.⁴⁷ In addition to identifying these three gaps, the July 2010 report identifies the importance of a two-way flow of information between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations to close the three gaps identified in the report.⁴⁸ Finally, the report called for an informal dialogue to be held by the General Assembly in 2011 in implementing R2P as a norm.⁴⁹

In July 2011, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon released his third report related to implementation of R2P in advance of the informal dialogue scheduled to take place in July of the same year. This third report, *The Role of Regional and Sub-regional Arrangements in Implementing the Responsibility to Protect*, highlights and takes note of what at the time were recent political events where action on the part the UN and the Security Council highlighted the role that

³⁶ A/63/677. *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Report of the Secretary-General*. United Nations General Assembly. January 12, 2009.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ GCR2P Report. International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. August 2009.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/publications/core-rtop-documents>

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Summary of the Report of the Secretary General Early Warning, Assessment and the Responsibility to Protect. International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. July 2010.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/component/content/article/35-r2pcs-topics/2894-report-of-the-secretary-general-a64864-14-july-2010-on-early-warning-asesment-and-the-responsibility-to-protect-english>

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

regional and sub-regional organizations played in invoking R2P.⁵⁰ This latest report identifies areas for improvement in which the role of regional and sub-regional organizations could be better utilized to abide by the three pillars identified in the 2009 report. For example under pillar one, this Secretary-General report identified 11 points where the role of regional and sub-regional organizations can be useful and beneficial in implementing R2P.⁵¹ For pillar two, the report highlights seven areas in which regional and sub-regional organizations could be of use and five points under pillar three towards implementing R2P as a norm.⁵² The report concludes by addressing and highlighting areas for collaboration between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations.⁵³

Application of R2P by the Security Council

On January 15, 2011, individuals in the city of Benghazi and other cities across Libya took to the streets and protested against the government of one Muammar Gaddafi over delays in construction for new housing units.⁵⁴ This was not just an isolated incident, as a month later clashes in Benghazi would take place between protestors and security forces. All this signaled the beginning of an avalanche that would lead to the creation of the National Transitional Council (NTC) forming and opposing the Gaddafi regime and fighting Gaddafi's security forces.⁵⁵ As the situation escalated, the Security Council took its first measures by adopting S/RES/1970 (2011), which froze the assets of Gaddafi and members of his inner circle, restricted/placed a travel ban on these individuals, and referred investigation into the conflict in Libya to the International Criminal Court (ICC).⁵⁶ Despite the resolution, Gaddafi's forces continued fighting those loyal to the NTC including re-capturing Benghazi, the city most identified as the hub for the anti-Gaddafi movement.⁵⁷ This led to a second Security Council resolution S/RES/1973 (2011) adopted on March 17, 2011 that authorized Member States to establish and enforce a no-fly zone over Libya, which would be enforced by NATO, and use all necessary measure to protect civilians.⁵⁸

The Libyan civil war and the subsequent actions from the Security Council highlighted an important stance, authorizing action to be taken in the name of R2P. There were a number of steps, before the adoption of S/RES/1970, where the Security Council states that Libya had a 'responsibility to protect' its people,⁵⁹ which was reaffirmed in S/RES/1973.⁶⁰ Condemnation from the UN first came down on February 22, 2011 when the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and Responsibility to Protect issued a press release reminding the Libyan regime in power at the time on its responsibility to protect its people and immediately end the violence.⁶¹ Then on February 25, the Human Rights Council (HRC) adopted Resolution S-15/2 in which it called on the Libyan government to uphold its responsibility to protect and cease all human rights violations⁶² and called for an international commission of inquiry to be established and for the General Assembly to suspend Libya from the HRC.⁶³ Additionally, regional and sub-regional organizations helped push the Security Council into eventually invoking R2P. On February 22 and 23, 2011, the League of Arab States, Organization on Islamic Cooperation, and the African Union each condemned the Libyan government while at the same time called on the international

⁵⁰ Summary of the UN Secretary-General's Report on the Role Regional and Sub-regional Arrangements in Implementing the Responsibility to Protect. International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. July 2011.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/publications/core-rtoop-documents>

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Anne Barker. "Time Running out for cornered Gaddafi." *The Australian Broadcasting Cooperation*. February 24, 2011.

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2011-02-24/time-running-out-for-cornered-gaddafi/1955842>

⁵⁵ "The Crisis in Libya." International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/crises/crisis-in-libya>

⁵⁶ S/RES/1970. United Nations Security Council. February 26, 2011.

⁵⁷ "The Crisis in Libya." International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/crises/crisis-in-libya>

⁵⁸ S/RES/1970. United Nations Security Council. February 26, 2011.

⁵⁹ "The Crisis in Libya." International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/crises/crisis-in-libya>

⁶⁰ S/RES/1973. United Nations Security Council. March 17, 2011.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² "The Crisis in Libya." International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.

<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/crises/crisis-in-libya>

⁶³ Ibid.

community to take action against the Gaddafi regime.⁶⁴ The most vociferous of the three organizations was the League of Arab States who called on the Security Council to impose a no-fly zone over Libya in early March.⁶⁵ The condemnation from the UN, international community, and regional and sub-regional organizations followed each of the three pillars as outlined in the Secretary-General's 2009 report and all wanted to see the Security Council invoke R2P when it adopted Resolutions 1970 and 1973 pertaining to Libya.⁶⁶

Seeing how the Security Council was able to invoke R2P as it related to the Libyan crisis, many assumed that once the Gaddafi regime was officially thrown from power and the NTC was recognized as the newly appointed government representing Libya, the UN and the Security Council would handle the Syrian crisis. Just like several other states, Syria and the citizens of the country took to the streets during the Arab Spring to demand changes in policy from the Assad regime.⁶⁷ Just like in Libya, the Syrian government responded and tried to suppress the protests and uprisings from the citizens. This proved to be difficult as the Free Syrian Army would serve as a unifying banner for the rebel forces fighting against the Assad regime.⁶⁸ Just like with Libya, the UN took note and highlighted its concern for what was a worsening situation in the country. In addition, just like in the Libyan case, regional and sub-regional organizations took measures to bring attention to the crisis in Syria. In December 2011, the Arab League suspended Syria's membership from the organization and at the same time sent an observer mission to the country as part of its efforts to reach a peaceful settlement to the situation.⁶⁹ After this measure by the Arab League was taken, many observers assumed that the Security Council just as it did with Libya would invoke R2P and the responsibility on the part of the Syrian government to ensure protection of civilians. Yet, a Security Council resolution that endorsed and supported an Arab League was vetoed by China and Russia on the grounds that said resolution violated Syria's national sovereignty.⁷⁰ The use of the veto by China and Russia angered many Member States that viewed this as standing in the way of enforcing R2P in what they considered a clear cut case where it should be applied. Since then, the Syrian government has given its verbal support to following the Annan Plan, named after former Secretary-General Kofi Annan who was appointed Special Envoy by the UN and the Arab League.⁷¹ Still, questions remain as to whether or not Syrian government truly intends to follow through and abide by the Annan Plan from many international observers.⁷²

Conclusion

Responsibility to Protect as a norm has gone from having been proposed by the ICISS, to being explicitly stated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, to being explicitly mentioned in a Security Council resolution. Part of the success of R2P has been that Member States have accepted the norm as being part of the lexicon of international relations. Furthermore, Member States have accepted R2P as a valid norm for which the Security Council can undertake action in order to maintain international peace and security. Still, as has been exhibited in the Syrian case, there is no universal standard of when R2P should be enacted and when the UN must use force in order to ensure the enforcement of R2P. There are a sizeable number of states who still fear an uneven application of R2P which may hinder invoking R2P. Yet, R2P does not just exist within its own bubble independent of itself or any other concept/norm. R2P is intertwined with other critical variables like that of protection of civilians in armed conflict (PoC). This might mean that sooner rather than later, certain benchmarks or standards may need to be agreed upon in order to establish a clear criteria of when R2P should be invoked.

Committee Directive

Although R2P as a norm for the most part is an accepted norm by UN Member States and the international community, it is imperative for delegates to understand that R2P is still a very theoretical norm. Therefore,

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ "Guide: Syria Crisis." *BBC News*. April 9, 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13855203>

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ "The Crisis in Syria" International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect.
<http://responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/crises/crisis-in-syria>

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² "Guide: Syria Crisis." *BBC News*. April 9, 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13855203>

delegates will be expected to understand all sides of the argument as it relates to R2P. Delegates will be expected to understand why R2P has become an accepted norm by UN Member States and at the same time understand the reservations about the application of R2P by the UN and the Security Council. In addition, delegates will be expected to understand the reservations of the application of R2P as exhibited with the Syrian case. Therefore, what does the Security Council need to do in order to be able to invoke R2P in situations, which appear clear-cut as falling under the scope of R2P? Will the Security Council, as a body needs to develop a set criterion as to when it can invoke R2P? Finally, are there currently any current or past proposals by Member States that can be looked at and used as a guideline to developing criteria for invoking R2P?

II: Stabilizing Conflict Areas after Governmental Collapse

“Today, no walls can separate humanitarian or human rights crises in one part of the world from national security crises in another. What begins with the failure to uphold the dignity of one life, all too often ends with a calamity for entire nations.”⁷³

Introduction

In the decades following the end of the Cold War, conflict has raged across the world leaving devastations in its wake. As state governments fail and collapse the average citizen is left dealing with the grisly outcomes of war. Governmental collapse has become a major global problem, especially in conflict areas of the Middle East and Africa leading to mistreatment of citizens and widespread human rights violations.⁷⁴ This problem is also beginning to stretch from the developing world to places like the Netherlands, who are struggling to regain control of their own economy.⁷⁵ This is just one example of governments failing to provide for the basic needs of their citizens, a concern of the Security Council which aims to maintain international peace and security, and ensure that Member States are providing for their own people. When conflict arises it can be difficult to maintain international peace and security, however, the Security Council has been able to adapt their role in crisis situations. In 2008 the Security Council released a press statement detailing their work in conflict areas with fragile governments. In order to deal with the many issues facing Member States around the world, “the council convened 217 public meetings in 2008, a marked increase from the 170 held in 2007, issued 48 presidential statements, adopted 64 resolutions and once again the Council focused on reaching for consensus to heighten the effectiveness of its decisions, with only four resolutions requiring a vote and just one resolution occasioning vetoes by permanent Council members.”⁷⁶ This consensus has enabled the Security Council to deal with difficult issues facing Member States and has worked hard over the past few years to better apply their resolutions in conflict zones and failed states, aiming to find sustainable solutions to the problems facing the international community.

Conflict Zones and Failed States

Protecting civilians is of the upmost concern for the United Nations, especially the Security Council. Being the only body in the UN that is able to enforce their resolutions, the Council has the responsibility to protect civilians in harm’s way. There are several countries dealing with difficult conflict, Afghanistan, Somalia, Libya, Syria and other areas of Africa and the Middle East to name a few. Recently Guinea “voluntarily turned to a United Nations agency that deals with failed of failing states.”⁷⁷ As noted in an article by The Economist, “states that cannot control their territories, protect their citizens, enter or execute agreements with others, or administer justice are a common

⁷³ Annan, Kofi. “Speech delivered at the Nobel Laureate.” December 10, 2001.

⁷⁴ *Annual Report 2012: The state of the world’s human rights: The Middle East and North Africa*. Amnesty International. <http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2012/middle-east-north-africa>

⁷⁵ “Recession means new reality for Netherlands, stalwart economy of euro zone” PRI: Public Radio International. 1 May 2012. <http://www.pri.org/stories/politics-society/government/recession-means-new-reality-for-netherlands-stalwart-economy-of-euro-zone-9675.html>

⁷⁶ United Nations Security Council, SC/9572, Security Council 2008 Round-Up, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9572.doc.htm>

⁷⁷ “Where Life is Cheap and Talk is Loose,” The Economist print edition, March 17th, 2011, <http://www.economist/node/18396240>.

and worsening phenomenon.”⁷⁸ The Security Council has been invested in the conflict zones in Africa and the Middle East over the years and has adopted countless resolutions to deal with the issues plaguing those areas. The most common term associated with governmental collapse is ‘failed state’ and they are governments typically not able to protect and provide for their citizens. Each year the Fund for Peace, a non-profit organization in the United States, publishes a list of the world’s most failed states experiencing or near collapse. The list is compiled and based upon 12 social, economic and political indicators, including demographic pressures, refugees and IDPs, human flight and brain drain, uneven economic development, poverty and economic decline, human rights and rule of law, and external intervention.⁷⁹ Realizing that governmental collapse and failed states were becoming a worsening problem, the Security Council has taken action to deal with the issue. Two Member States facing dire hardships are Somalia and Afghanistan. A corrupt government, illegal piracy, human rights abuses and extreme poverty have plagued the Somali people. Afghanistan has been incredibly unstable for the past decade and has been trying to pick up the pieces of a fractured government in a war-torn area.

Somalia has been dealing with conflict and strife since the early 1990s and has been on the Security Council agenda for several years. 2008 was a particularly trying year for relations between the Security Council and the Somali government, which was on the verge of complete collapse. In 2008, “the Security Council met 16 times on Somalia, hearing pleas to authorize a multinational force or establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation to take over from the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)-whose mandate was extended for six months twice during the year-and addressing the issue of piracy off Somalia’s coast.”⁸⁰ In 2007 the African Union’s Peace and Security Council created AMISOM to assist the Transitional Federal Government in stabilizing the government in Somalia. The mandate of AMISOM is to “conduct Peace Support Operations in Somalia to stabilize the situation in the country in order to create conditions for the conduct of Humanitarian activities and an immediate take over by the United Nations.”⁸¹ The Security Council encouraged the continuation of AMISOM through Resolution 2010, calling upon “Member States and regional and international organizations to support AMISOM through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and funding without caveats to the United Nations Trust Fund for AMISOM, or to make direct bilateral donations in support of AMISOM, including for the urgent need for the reimbursement of contingent owned equipment, and for the provision of compassionate flights for AMISOM troops, and encourages donors to work closely with the United Nations and African Union in order to ensure that the appropriate funds and equipment are promptly provided.”⁸² The need for assistance in Somalia is greater than ever before as the situation continues to break down. In 2008 the Council reiterated the Secretary-General’s statement about the need for assistance in Somalia, saying “3.5 million people could be in need of humanitarian assistance by the end of 2008, and the delivery of basic social services has virtually collapsed in most parts of the country.”⁸³ The human rights situation continues to be characterized by indiscriminate violence and frequent attacks against civilians, including the arbitrary detention of human rights defenders, arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial killings of journalists, and sexual violence.”⁸⁴ Over the past four years the situation has continued to worsen, Somalia has consistently been at the top of Fund for Peace’s Failed State Index and the Council has adopted countless resolutions regarding Somalia.⁸⁵ In a 2012 resolution the Security Council requested that AMISOM’s police forces be increased “from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed police personnel, comprised of troops and personnel of formed police unit.”⁸⁶ The Council also recognized the need for the Somali government to be actively pursuing stabilization through their own means, calling upon “all Somali stakeholders, with the support of the UN, the African Union and the international community, to promote reconciliation, law and order, the delivery of basic services and strength governance at district, regional, state and federal levels.”⁸⁷ The situation in Somalia will take time to resolve,

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ “Conflict Indicators” The Fund for Peace, <http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=indicators>

⁸⁰ United Nations Security Council, SC/9572, Security Council 2008 Round-Up, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9572.doc.htm>

⁸¹ African Union Mission in Somalia Mandate, African Union Mission in Somalia, <http://amisom-au.org/about/amisom-mandate/>

⁸² SC/Res/2010. *Resolution 2010*. The Security Council. 30 Sept. 2011.

⁸³ SC/9404. The Security Council 23 July, 2008, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sc9404.doc.htm>

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ The Failed States Index 2011, Fund For Peace, <http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=fsi-grid2011>.

⁸⁶ SC/Res/2036 *Resolution 2036*. The Security Council. 22 Feb. 2012.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

however, the Security Council continues to stress the important role of a stable government that can assuage conflict.

Afghanistan, like Somalia, has been a war torn area for several years, especially in the past decade. In the fall of 2010, Afghanistan held parliamentary elections, which resulted in accusations and charges of fraud by many government officials. In Afghanistan the Pashtun minority did not participate in the elections, because they did not support President Karzai or threats by the Taliban, resulting in few Pashtun's elected to the parliament despite their majority.⁸⁸ The situation was further complicated by the President's move to install Pashtun officials in parliament by establishing a court to rule that sixty-two already elected parliament members were elected fraudulently. Those sixty-two members were non-Pashtun officials in the parliament, and those groups who oppose the president challenged that ruling.⁸⁹ Karzai's attempt to install these Pashtun members of parliament was a way of reaching out for a deal with the Taliban, however, this proved to cause serious governmental problems. Those who oppose President Karzai called for his impeachment, because they had no longer trusted his ability to run the affairs of the government.⁹⁰ According to the NY Times, "members of the Afghan Parliament came to blows [...] as a majority for the first time began to discuss impeaching President Hamid Karzai, signaling the near-total breakdown of relations between the Parliament and the president as the country teeters on the brink of a constitutional crisis."⁹¹ Throughout the crisis the UN has been meeting with both sides of a divided government in order to work out a resolution to the chaotic situation, "urging the government to set aside the rulings of the special court and support the Independent Electoral Commission, which although it did not prevent significant amounts of fraud did a more credible job than at any time in the past."⁹² Shortly after the conflict over the elections erupted in 2010 the Security Council began working on resolutions to the worsening problem. In Resolution 1974 of 2011 the council stressed "the importance of a sustainable democratic development in Afghanistan with all Afghan institutions acting within their clearly defined areas of competence, in accordance with the relevant laws and the Afghan Constitution and welcomes in this regard, the commitment of the Government of Afghanistan to work closely with the United Nations to build on the lessons learned from the 2009 and 2010 elections to deliver further improvements to the electoral process."⁹³ The growing concern out of this conflict was the spillover of violence to civilians, like in many instances in the past. The Taliban was responsible for most of the violence on the day of the elections, where "at least 10 people were killed, scores of polling stations were attacked and hundreds of them apparently never opened."⁹⁴ As a result of near-collapse because of parliamentary elections and the threat of impeachment, the Security Council has been heavily involved in helping both sides of the issue reach a solution.

Assistance Needed in Conflict Zones

Peacekeepers and financial assistance are a most needed when a Member State is experiencing conflict. The cost of war, or conflict, is incredibly high, not just in dollars but in loss of life, infrastructure and housing, and civilian casualties. As one example, the United States has paid nearly 4 trillion dollars for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq alone.⁹⁵ Part of the US budget for war includes foreign assistance, called International Assistance spending, and because of the wars the foreign assistance budget increased to 74.2 billion dollars.⁹⁶ Along with costing billions of dollars to fund, loss of life is one of the highest prices of war. In both the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan nearly 6,000 men and women have died, 2,300 private contractors have died in conflict, and 23,390 uniformed Afghan's, Iraqis and other allies have died since the war began in 2001.⁹⁷

⁸⁸ The Nation, Robert Dryfuss, July 16, 2011

<http://www.thenation.com/blog/161818/government-afghanistan-nears-collapse>

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Alissa J. Rubin. "Brawl Erupts During Impeachment Talks in Afghan Parliament." *The New York Times*. 5 July 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/06/world/asia/06afghanistan.html?_r=3&ref=world

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ SC/RES/1974. The Security Council. 22 Mar. 2011.

⁹⁴ Elizabeth Bumiller and Rod Nordland. "Afghan Vote Marked by Light Turnout and Violence," *The New York Times*. 18 Sept. 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/19/world/asia/19afghan.html?pagewanted=all>

⁹⁵ "Costs of War" The Watson Institute. 2011. <http://costsofwar.org/article/economic-cost-summary>

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Costs of War, US and Allied Killed, <http://costsofwar.org/articles/us-killed-0>

Peacekeeping Operations are one of the United Nations foremost ways in which to help stabilize conflict zones and help Member States work through crisis situations. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has been heavily involved in many crises around the world, especially in Somalia and Afghanistan. In the early 1990s there were two peacekeeping operations involved in the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. In April 1992 the first peacekeeping operation was deployed to Mogadishu, the United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), with 50 military observers, 3,500 security personnel and 719 military support personnel authorized to assist in protecting military convoys. The operation cost \$42.9 million and 6 military personnel were killed during the operation.⁹⁸ UNOSOM I only lasted for one year, ending in March of 1993, which was replaced by the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II). In March 1993 UNOSOM II was established to carry on the work of UNOSOM I, it was established to “take appropriate action, including enforcement measures, to provide throughout Somalia a secure environment for humanitarian assistance.”⁹⁹ As part of UNOSOM II 28,000 military and civilian police personnel were sent to Somalia to ensure that humanitarian supplies were reaching their intended destinations.¹⁰⁰ Thousands of UN and military personnel were sent to support both UNOSOM missions, putting themselves in harm’s way. In UNOSOM II 149 military personnel, 3 international staff, and two local staff were killed during the two years it was active. UNOSOM II was withdrawn in March 1995 and cost \$1.6 billion.¹⁰¹

Afghanistan has also been the recipient of peacekeeping forces in the past. For much of the 1980s Afghanistan was dealing with conflict between the then Soviet Union and Pakistan because of nearly 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. In May 1988 the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan was set up in Afghanistan to monitor the implementation of the Geneva Accords, also known as the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan.¹⁰² In 1979 Soviet troops entered Afghan territory, sparking conflict, however, the Security Council was unable to come to a resolution and throughout much of the 1980s the conflict worsened before agreeing upon the Geneva Accords.¹⁰³ At the beginning of 1990 the peacekeeping mission was deemed successful and formally ended on March 15, 1990, costing a total of \$14 million, without any casualties.¹⁰⁴ These and other peacekeeping operations directed under the Security Council have been successful in mediating and monitoring conflict zones. While some missions are not successful, many of them are able to help stabilize conflict zones long enough for governments to take over the stabilization process.

Application of Security Council Resolutions

Security Council resolutions carry significant weight in the UN, and are the means of communication and enforcement. Since 2008 there have been many resolutions specifically about Somalia and Afghanistan, as well as conflict in other areas of the world. These resolutions make requests or demands of the governments they are directed towards; if these requests are not met there are consequences. Under the UN Charter, the Security Council can take military action against aggressors and apply sanctions in order to bring an end to the aggression.¹⁰⁵

In 2009 the situation in Somalia continued to worsen and the Council urged “Member States, regional and international organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Somali security institutions, and to offer technical assistance for the training and equipping of the Somali security forces.”¹⁰⁶ In 2011 a Somali piracy attack took place nearly 1,300 nautical miles off their coastline, the northernmost attack by the

⁹⁸ United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Completed Peacekeeping Operations, Somalia, United Nations Operation in Somalia I, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosomi.htm>

⁹⁹ United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Completed Peacekeeping Operations Somalia, United Nations Operation in Somalia II, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosom2.htm>

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid

¹⁰² United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Completed Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/ungomap/mandate.html>

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴ Ibid

¹⁰⁵ “Functions and Powers” The Security Council. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_functions.html

¹⁰⁶ S/RES/1872. United Nations Security Council. 26 May 2009.

Somali pirates.¹⁰⁷ As a result, the Security Council requested the help of Member States and other organizations to fight against Somali Pirates.¹⁰⁸

Most often though, the Council chooses to find peaceful resolutions in conflict torn areas and works within the UN framework to manage and apply their resolutions. The Security Council also draws upon relevant and important international institutions in order to bring peace and security to war torn areas, especially when civilians are being brutally harmed. The Council often works with the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in order to help civilians in post conflict areas; the commission works to fund programs that enable people to rebuild their lives and focuses on “the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundations for sustainable development.”¹⁰⁹ An extension of the PBC is the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which aims to support activities and programs that try to restore peace to areas that have been heavily involved in conflict. This fund is set up by the Secretary-General’s fund and is involved in several locations around the world.¹¹⁰ The work of the Peacebuilding Fund is critically important to those who are in conflict zones, and their work is vital to the UN. One of the many locations that the PBF has helped is Somalia, where they have been able to work with the Somali people to support the security sector of Puntland by helping the local police force.¹¹¹

The Security Council fully supports the PBC and the PBF as a means to resolve conflict and apply the measures of Security Council resolutions. In a presidential statement given by the Council in 2009, they stressed “the comprehensive and coherent use of preventative diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding tools is important in creating the conditions for sustainable peace.”¹¹² While the work of the Security Council is important, the application of their resolutions is almost entirely dependent upon the Member States involved.

Conclusion

The Security Council is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security, and as governments collapse there is a great need for the work of the Council. Failed states and fractured governments are unfortunately becoming more and more common as time goes on and the work of the Council is ever pressing as civilians are caught in the cross fire. There are different forms of governmental collapse; although it can in the form of war or civil war from within, it can also come in the form of economic collapse. Whichever form it takes, peace and security often collapse along with governments. In order to maintain peace and security the Security Council debates possible solutions to the problem and adopts resolutions regarding specific conflicts. The application of these resolutions is critically important and if they are not met, real consequences can be involved. Solving conflict is never simple, and it almost always takes years to attain, however, with the help of the Security Council, and other international bodies, it is possible.

Committee Directives

Just as the work of the Security Council is vitally important to the UN, the work of the Security Council delegates for this conference is also important. Delegates should come prepared to discuss their Member States positions on providing aid and assistance in conflict zones and failed states. One of the most important aspects of the Security Council is their resolutions; delegates should come prepared to discuss not only important resolutions, but also their applications in the real world. Governmental collapse is not a new phenomenon in the world, however, it is happening more today than it has in the past, how does this affect Member States today? Are there any measures that can be taken to prevent or lessen the severity of governmental collapse? Often the civilians are paying the price with their lives, how can the Security Council address this? One important question to consider is the role of the

¹⁰⁷ BBC News: Africa, “The losing battle against Somali Piracy,” 10 February 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-12412565>

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, Mandate of the Peacebuilding Commission, <http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/mandate/shtml>

¹¹⁰ “Who We Are” The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. <http://www.unpdf.org/who-we-are/>

¹¹¹ “Somalia Overview” The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. <http://www.unpdf.org/countries/Somalia/>

¹¹² S/PRST/2010/18. *Statement by the President of the Security Council*. United Nations Security Council. 23 Sept. 2010.

individual Member States to prevent or lessen the severity of governmental collapse and how can they work with the Security Council to address their issues?

III: Protection of Civilians In Armed Conflict

“...the United Nations has made serious efforts to ensure that people caught up in conflicts are protected and that their rights are upheld.”¹¹³

Introduction

In 1999, the Security Council held its first open debate on the issue of Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (PoC).¹¹⁴ Since that first open debate, the Security Council has held biannual open debates on PoC, eight Secretary-General Reports on the topic to the Security Council, nine Security Council Presidential statements, four Security Council thematic resolutions, and numerous country specific resolutions on the topic,¹¹⁵ highlighting how the Security Council has placed an importance on PoC and the need to ensure that no matter how dire a conflict may be, protection of civilians is a priority. As the debate around the current situation with the crisis in Syria demonstrates, there are efforts being made to protect thousands of civilians. In fact, there have been calls for the creation of humanitarian/safe haven zones so civilians can make their way to escape the conflict.¹¹⁶

Beyond a moral responsibility to protect civilians, there is also a legal responsibility to ensure the PoC by the Security Council; outlined in the Geneva Conventions.¹¹⁷ In Article 3, also referred to as Common Article 3 of the fourth Geneva Convention, it states the minimum standards that parties to an armed conflict should observe in non-international armed conflict.¹¹⁸ Article 3 calls for the humane treatment for all persons in enemy hands without diverse distinction, prohibits murder, mutilation, torture, cruel, humiliating, and degrading treatment.¹¹⁹ Additionally, Article 3 requires that the wounded and sick be cared for, grants the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) the right to offer services to the parties of the conflict, and calls on the parties of the conflict to bring all or parts of the Geneva Conventions into force through special agreements.¹²⁰ Recognizing that the application of these rules does not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict, which extends humanitarian law into situations occurring in the territory of a sovereign state; it not only binds state actors but also non-state actors involved in a conflict.¹²¹

Reports related to PoC

Since the Security Council held its first meeting on February 12, 1999 related to PoC, the Secretary-General along with the Security Council has produced several reports. In September 1999, the Secretary-General produced its first report, S/1999/957, which lays out and addresses several different aspects of PoC which ranging from attacks on civilians, forced displacement, denial of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian access as specific threats, as well as violence against civilians in armed conflict.¹²² The report noted a willingness to respond to situations in which civilians have been targeted or situations in which humanitarian assistance to civilians has been deliberately

¹¹³ Security Council, Internal Displacement and Protection: Recommendations for Strengthening Action through Resolutions. The Brookings Institution-London School of Economics Project on Internal Displacement. September 2011. http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2011/09_security_council_resolutions_ferris.aspx

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ “Guide: Syria Crisis.” *BBC News*. April 9, 2011. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13855203>

¹¹⁷ “The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols.” International Committee of the Red Cross. <http://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/treaties-customary-law/geneva-conventions/index.jsp>

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² S/1999/957. *Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*. United Nations Security Council. September 8, 1999.

obstructed.¹²³ The remainder and bulk of the report makes recommendations to strengthen the legal measures in place that would better address PoC.

The first of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in S/1999/957 is for the ratification and implementation of international instruments.¹²⁴ The report recommends that the Security Council urge Member States to ratify the major instruments of international humanitarian law, human rights and refugee law, and to withdraw reservations and to take all appropriate legislative, judicial and administrative measures to implement the instruments.¹²⁵ In addition, it calls on Member States and non-state actors to adhere to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, particularly in regards to the rights enshrined in Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹²⁶ The report also recognizes the importance of regional and sub-regional organizations by concluding that these organizations have the capacity to carry out an operation according to international norms and standards before authorizing their deployment, and put in place mechanisms whereby the Security Council can effectively monitor their work.¹²⁷

Three years later, the Security Council would release its first Aide Memoire on the topic of PoC through an annex in Presidential Statement S/PRST/2002/6.¹²⁸ In this document, the Security Council recognized that civilians were frequently caught in circumstances of dire need in conflicts where peacekeeping operations had not been established.¹²⁹ With such situations requiring the urgent attention of the Security Council, this document is meant to provide guidance if the Security Council were to take action outside the scope of a peacekeeping operation.¹³⁰ To better address PoC, the document contains 13 primary objectives and measures that need to be taken in order to achieve each one.¹³¹

Several other reports highlight continued efforts by the UN, the Secretary-General, and the Security Council in addressing PoC. In March 2011, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) released its 2010 Annual Report on the PoC in Afghanistan as part of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) mandate to monitor human rights in Afghanistan and UNAMA's mandate under Security Council Resolution S/RES/1917.¹³² The methodology used to investigate potential cases where the rights of individuals were violated in protecting PoC is through UNAMA, and the AIHRC investigates reports of civilian casualties by conducting on-site investigations wherever possible and consulting a broad range of sources and information that are evaluated for their credibility and reliability.¹³³

Secretary-General report to the Security Council about Chad in S/2011/278,¹³⁴ examines the progress made in addressing PoC as the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) concluded its mandate and operations.¹³⁵ This report looked at and focused on the status of refugees and internally displaced persons and durable solutions to their displacement, unimpeded safe and timely humanitarian access which included the movement and security of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of humanitarian aid, the measures taken to respond to violations of humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and the overall security as it affects the humanitarian situation.¹³⁶

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ S/PRST/2002/6. United Nations Security Council. March 15, 2002.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² Afghanistan Annual Report 2010 Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict. United Nations Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). March 2011.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ S/2011/278. *Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians in Chad*. United Nations Security Council. April 29, 2011.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

Corresponding Topics to PoC

The protection of civilians in armed conflict is not just limited to one general overarching issue but many, including dealing with conflict-related sexual violence and protection of women, effects on children, and dealing with internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹³⁷ The issue of dealing with conflict-related sexual violence and protection of women is highlighted in a January 2012 joint report from the Secretary-General to the General Assembly and the Security Council and looks at the progress made on implementing Security Council Resolutions 1960 (2010).¹³⁸ One of the most infamous cases of the use of sexual violence during a conflict or post-conflict situation occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo when between December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2011, 46 women and 1 girl in Bushani and Kalambahiro were raped by men identified as members of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDRC) commanded by Colonel Chuma Balumisa.¹³⁹

Women are not the only group that needs protection from conflict-related sexual violence. Children are extremely vulnerable to a range of issues from malnutrition to being recruited as soldiers.¹⁴⁰ Furthermore, addressing the needs of children would better ensure that those separated from their families are reunited, better address immediate nutritional needs of children, effective DDR measures for those who were child soldiers, and provide secure channels to report abuse.¹⁴¹

At the end of 2010, more than 27 million people were still internally displaced because of armed conflict in their home countries,¹⁴² which compares to the number in 1997 that was around 10 million people.¹⁴³ Between 1999 and 2010, 142 of the 747 resolutions adopted by the Security Council made reference to IDPs,¹⁴⁴ highlighting the need to ensure the rights of IDPs is protected as outlined in the fourth Geneva Convention and in particular Article 3.¹⁴⁵

Conclusion

The need to ensure the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict has a legal basis in the Geneva Conventions and specifically in Article 3 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Seeing a consensus in addressing and improving the ability of the UN to protect civilians in armed conflict, the question then becomes what can be done in order to enhance and better improve the UN's ability to address the issue? Does the Security Council need to automatically include a plan for how to deal with IDPs and creation of humanitarian zones in any resolution which it addresses PoC? Should the Security Council better utilize and coordinate with other UN agencies in order to better address PoC when conflicts are happening? Finally, are there aspects to PoC which have not been addressed that still needs to be addressed in order to better manage the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict?

Committee Directive

Delegates will be expected to have a working understanding of some of the main reports and directives related to PoC like the Aide Memoires and others that have been published in the last decade. Additionally, since there are a number of sub-topics that fall under the discussion of PoC, delegates will be expected to have an understanding of what these sub-topics are, not just limited to those that have already been discussed earlier. Finally, delegates will be expected to understand the legal obligation(s) that the Security Council has in ensuring the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict as a guide to any actions and proposals, which the committee will be inclined to propose.

¹³⁷ A/66/657-S/2012/33. *Report of the Secretary-General on conflict related sexual violence*. United Nations General Assembly and Security Council. January 13, 2012.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Security Council, Internal Displacement and Protection: Recommendations for Strengthening Action through Resolutions. The Brookings Institution-London School of Economics Project on Internal Displacement. September 2011. http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2011/09_security_council_resolutions_ferris.aspx

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

IV: Ensuring Access to Water

*"Time and again, we see that those without access to water and sanitation are also those who are marginalized, excluded or discriminated against. Their inadequate access to safe water and sanitation is not simply an unfortunate by-product of their poverty but rather a result of political decisions to exclude them and to de-legitimize their existence, which perpetuates their poverty."*¹⁴⁶

Introduction

Water is fundamental to life on Earth, and is vital in basic human, economic, and environmental needs. Many Member States have come to the realization that water is an essential source for sustainable economic and social development and the preservation of the earth's ecosystem. There are many social, environmental, and economic variables negatively impacted by ineffectual water resource management, including the environmental impact of health, vulnerable population's access to clean water, and productivity in the agricultural and industrial sectors.¹⁴⁷ The results of unsustainable water management, water scarcity and poor water quality affect human populations in the areas of food security, human health, livelihood choices, educational opportunities, economic opportunities, and struggles among communities and Member States.¹⁴⁸

The demand for water has increased, for agriculture, household needs, industry, and sanitation, under a time when water supplies are under threat by ecosystems, climate change, and governments who are encouraging the integration of water resources management.¹⁴⁹ Approximately 884 million people lack access to safe drinking water, with a further estimation of 1.5 million children less than 5 years of age dying each year of water and sanitation related diseases.¹⁵⁰

The United Nations (UN) has made efforts in awareness concerning water since the start of the 21st century; the second World Water Forum in the Hague in 2000; the Millennium Development Goals specifying that "By 2015, reduces by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water;" UN General Assembly declaring 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater; G8 (Evian Summit); Water for Life Decade launch in 2005 and; the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico.¹⁵¹ Access to fresh water has increasingly been a source of tensions and disputes unless international legal instruments are enacted and invested. The UN Watercourses Convention has been designated to solve such measures.¹⁵²

Water: A Human Right

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted A/RES/64/292,¹⁵³¹⁵⁴ which recognizes previous GA resolutions (55/196, 58/217, and 64/198), the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of June 1992, and the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolutions 7/22 and 12/8 that addresses access to safe drinking water, and sanitation, as a human right.¹⁵⁵¹⁵⁶ A/RES/64/292 additionally calls upon Member States and international

¹⁴⁶ United Nations Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; Water and Sanitation: A Human Right for all, even slum-dwellers and the homeless, Joint Statement on Occasion of World Water Day. March 18, 2011 <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10865&LangID=E>

¹⁴⁷ Water Facts: Water. Water.org. July 25, 2012. <http://water.org/water-crisis/water-facts/water/>

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Water resources management. <http://www.un.org/esa/desa/climatechange/water.html>

¹⁵⁰ Water Facts: Water. Water.org. July 25, 2012. <http://water.org/water-crisis/water-facts/water/>

¹⁵¹ UN Water: Water Monitoring: Mapping Existing Global Systems and Initiatives. Page 21,22. August 2006. http://www.unwater.org/downloads/UNW_MONITORING_REPORT.pdf

¹⁵² Loures, Flavia; Rieu-Clarke, Alistair, Vercambre, Marie-Laure. World Wildlife Fund: Everything you need to know about the UN Watercourses Convention. page 17. January 2009. http://www.unwater.org/downloads/wwf_un_watercourses_brochure_for_web_1.pdf

¹⁵³ A/RES/64/292. The human right to water and sanitation. United Nations General Assembly. August 3, 2010. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/64/292

¹⁵⁴ UN News Centre: General Assembly declares access to clean water and sanitation is a human right. July, 28 2010. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=35456&Cr=SANITATION>

¹⁵⁵ A/HRC/12/50 and Corr.1, part one, chap. I. Human Rights Council.

organizations to provide financial resources, help with capacity building and assist in technological advancements in other countries to provide accessible, affordable, clean, and safe drinking water to the international community.¹⁵⁷

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) recognizes the human right to water, as indispensable for leading a life in human dignity and the prerequisite in understanding other human rights.¹⁵⁸ Sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses is entitled to every person on earth even if it is not possible. An adequate amount of safe water is necessary to prevent death from dehydration, reduce the risk of water-related disease and provide for consumption, cooking, as well as personal and domestic hygienic requirements.¹⁵⁹

The Security Council has previously addressed the subject of protection of water(s) in a 2011 Report from the Secretary-General, reporting on the topic of natural resources and waters in Somalia. The report begins by highlighting that the issue of water rights has been a major, if not the main source of conflict amongst groups of pastoralists.¹⁶⁰ Externally funded water development schemes have contributed to the conflict(s)¹⁶¹ and Northern and Central Somalia has been suffering from acute water shortage with the only available water to the people being saline water.¹⁶² As a result of water shortages, Somalia is exposed to dealing with a major development challenge aggravated by recurrent devastating droughts and irregular rainfalls throughout the country that lead to inadequate distribution, misuse and mismanagement of water.¹⁶³ As of 2008, only 30% of the Somali population had access to improved sources of water, with only 9% of the rural population granted access to these sources.¹⁶⁴ The access to fresh and useable water will continue to remain an important and necessary subject to address in order for Somalia to overcome its ongoing civil unrest.

The Earth Summit: Rio+20

According to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development's Rio+20 (Earth) Summit, clean and accessible water is essential for the world. There is sufficient fresh water, but due to the economy and poor infrastructure, millions of people die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply and sanitation.¹⁶⁵ The Rio+20 Summit underlined the importance of safe and clean drinking water, and recognize it as a human right. For the conference, the importance of water resources is essential for sustainable development, poverty and hunger eradication, food security, hydropower, and agricultural development.¹⁶⁶ One purpose of the Earth Summit is to renew the commitments of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), which outlined the development and implementation of water resources and management. Additionally, the Earth Summit, particularly Colombia and Guatemala, are proposing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which includes sustainable energy for all water access and efficiency as benchmarks to meet to ensure forward movement in the fight for all Member States of the international community to have access to clean water.¹⁶⁷

¹⁵⁶ UN International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015: The human right to water and sanitation.
http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/human_right_to_water.shtml

¹⁵⁷ UN International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015: The human right to water and sanitation.
http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/human_right_to_water.shtml

¹⁵⁸ UN Economic and Social Council: General Comment No. 15 (2002). Page1. 20 January 2003.
[http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/\\$FILE/G0340229.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/$FILE/G0340229.pdf)

¹⁵⁹ Ibid. page 2.

¹⁶⁰ S/2011/661. United Nations Security Council. Report of the Secretary-General. October 25, 2011.
<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/sgrep11.htm>

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Rio+20: The Future We Want - Water for the World <http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/water.shtml#overview>

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ UNCSD: Rio+20: The Future We Want. Zero Draft Document.
<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/index.php?menu=140>

Decade of Water 2005-2015: “Water for Life”

The International Decade for Action between 2005 and 2015 was coined “Water for Life,” commencing on World Water Day, March 22, 2005, as recognized in resolution A/RES/58/217.¹⁶⁸ The purpose of the “Water for Life” Decade, coordinated through the UN’s inter-agency UN-Water, is to improve the international commitment and efforts made on water and water-related issues by 2015.¹⁶⁹ The commitments and efforts range from outcomes and expectations from Agenda 21, the Millennium Declaration, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development.¹⁷⁰

Case Studies

Israel and Palestine

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has led to environmental issues, particularly in the Gaza Strip and specifically in relation to water resources. Gaza is a small area of land of roughly 150 square miles with a shallow aquifer adjacent to the Israel Coastal Aquifer and represents the only fresh water source for Gaza.¹⁷¹ By 1967, an increase in refugees into Gaza brought high demand for fresh water but no strategy attempt was made at exercising any water management. Few investments have been made in maintaining or improving the deteriorating water infrastructure between 1967 and 1993 despite Palestinians paying taxes to the Israeli government.¹⁷² By 1994, the Gaza-Jericho agreement placed water resources in Gaza under control of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and in 1995 the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) was formed.¹⁷³

The PWA was mandated to manage water in Palestinian territories however, it was recognized that there were serious environmental problems with the Gaza aquifer, predicting that it would soon be unusable.¹⁷⁴ The PWA collaborated with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to develop a management strategy for the Gaza aquifer concluding with a twenty-year implementation plan in 2000 titled the Integrated Coastal Aquifer Management Plan (CAMP) which included reducing the amount of water pumped from the aquifer for agricultural irrigation while improving the supply of drinking water to the people.¹⁷⁵ Access to water in Gaza faced further difficulties with the increase of unregistered wells, with water supplies from Israel declining by half between 1998 and 2004 in breach of the Oslo Accords.¹⁷⁶ Gaza’s sanitation treatment facilities were considered inadequate; in addition to aerial and ground attacks damaging and destroying pipelines.¹⁷⁷

In 2009, the Gaza Coastal Municipal Utility (CMWU) and UN agencies in the area stated that unless urgent action is taken, the supply of usable water in Gaza will be “depleted in 5-10 years.”¹⁷⁸ “By 2014, we will have reached a level in the aquifer where the water will not be suitable for human use,” said CMWU engineer Majed Ghannam.¹⁷⁹ “Every year we are extracting more than we are injecting [via rainfall and lateral/vertical groundwater flows] into

¹⁶⁸ UN General Assembly Resolution 58/217: International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005-2015. 9 February 2004. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/58/217

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ “The Water Crisis in Gaza” International Viewpoint. February 2007. <http://www.internationalviewpoint.org/spip.php?article1211>

¹⁷² Ibid

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Bleier R (1994) Israel’s Appropriation of Arab Waters: an Obstacle to Peace. Middle East Labor Bulletin, 1994.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ WaSH MP (2005) Water for Life: Continued Israeli Assault on Palestinian Water, Sanitation and Hygiene during the Intifada. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project (WaSH MP), Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG).

¹⁷⁷ CAMP (2000) Integrated Aquifer Management Plan, Coastal Aquifer Management Program. Metcalf & Eddy in cooperation with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). United States Agency for International Development, May 2000.

¹⁷⁸ UNISPAL: The Question of Palestine. 15 September 2009. “Analysis: Looming water crisis in Gaza.” <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/E891A2112E7942EB85257632004D9C3E>

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.

the aquifer”.¹⁸⁰ The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) reported that it would take more than twenty years and a billion USD to rehabilitate the Gaza's water system.¹⁸¹

Conclusion

Ensuring the access to water is not only a right all people should be afforded, but one that is becoming increasingly necessary, as more and more conflicts which the Security Council must address deal with access to water. As the demand for water increases, pressure on existing water resources create shortages and conflicts become full scale issues that demand time and attention from the UN and the international community. Various UN agencies and institutions have acknowledged the importance of water and the necessity to ensure its access and quality. Additionally, case studies have proven a decrease in water and access to it creates another layer to existing conflicts.

Committee Directive

Delegates are expected to have an understanding of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the benchmarks their Member State has achieved when speaking about access to water. What are some of the best practices that have helped solve conflict when there is fighting over water resources? What exacerbates conflict when speaking about water access? Delegates should be aware of UN agencies' response to water access. What difficulties are going on regionally in order to ensure access to water? What can the Security Council do in order to help improve the readiness of Member States in case of natural disasters and where water supply is affected? What can the Security Council do in situations of civil unrest in order to ensure safe, secure, and equitable access to water for all sides?

V: Addressing Global Drug Trafficking

*“Drug Trafficking does not respect borders. Most of all, it does not respect people. It is a menace to the health of societies and individuals alike.”*¹⁸²

Introduction

Drug trafficking has been a major global problem for several decades; however, in the past twenty years it has become an increasingly troublesome issue. The Security Council has the responsibility to enforce the international legal framework regarding drug trafficking, as well as standing out as an example of fighting against international organized crime. In 2009 the Security Council renewed its commitment to addressing global drug trafficking and on December 8, 2009 met to discuss global drug trafficking and its threat to international peace and security and reaffirmed the need for global cooperation in dealing with the trafficking of illicit drugs.¹⁸³ “The Security Council stresses the importance of strengthening transregional and international cooperation on the basis of a common and shared responsibility to counter the world drug problem and related criminal activities, and in support if relevant national, subregional and regional organizations and mechanisms, including with the view to strengthen the rule of law.”¹⁸⁴ This sentiment is echoed in the statement of Ban Ki-moon, that drug trafficking does not respect borders or the individual when he highlighted three fundamental points to drug trafficking, “first, drug trafficking is evolving into an ever graver threat that is affecting all regions of the world, second, the transnational nature of the threat means that no country can face it alone, and third, we need a more balanced approach to drug control.”¹⁸⁵ The Secretary-General also highlighted a few keys points that could help in reducing the global drug trade, especially the

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Haaretz. 17 September 2009. "UN Report: Gaza water supply on the verge of collapse". <http://www.haaretz.com/news/un-report-gaza-water-supply-on-verge-of-collapse-1.7719>

¹⁸² Secretary-General, Remarks to Security Council as a Threat to International Peace and Security, December 8, 2009 http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SG_SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Security Council Peace and Security in Africa: Drug Trafficking as a threat to International Security, December 8, 2009, http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

¹⁸⁵ Secretary-General, Remarks to Security Council as a Threat to International Peace and Security, December 8, 2009 http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SG_SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

balance approach mentioned previously, saying “such an approach should focus on reducing demand for drugs and the harm done by them; on promoting alternative development and the rule of law at the source of the supply; and on disrupting trafficking routes.”¹⁸⁶ The Security Council took this message very seriously and began working on programs and resolutions to combat global drug trafficking.

Global Drug Consumption

The Security Council works with a number of bodies within the UN to combat the trade of illicit drugs across international borders, such as the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC).¹⁸⁷ Each year the UNODC publishes a World Drug Report, giving detailed data and statistics relating drug trafficking and consumption for the previous years.¹⁸⁸ In 2012 the UNODC reported that 230 million people (5% of the world population) used illicit drugs at least once in 2010 and that out of that 230 million nearly 27 million were problem drug users.¹⁸⁹ While these numbers may seem small in comparison to the entire world population, there are regions of the world that no data was able to be recorded, especially in parts of Africa.¹⁹⁰

The 2012 report also showed that drug trafficking and use resulted in 253,000 reported deaths globally.¹⁹¹ In 2008 there were 16 million injecting drug users reported, 3 million of them living with HIV, and in the 2010 report 46.7% of injecting drug users were infected with Hepatitis C and 2.3 million were infected with Hepatitis B.¹⁹² There are serious health related problems that are a result of drug use, and the ones facing these problems are most commonly the youth of the world. The peak age for experimenting with illicit drugs, according to the report, is 18-25, with males being more likely to take drugs than females.¹⁹³ In order to present a cohesive and easy to understand report the UNODC breaks down the most common illicit drugs into six different categories; cannabis, amphetamine type stimulants, ecstasy, opioids, opiates and cocaine.¹⁹⁴

Case Study: Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is a drug that has exploded in use over the past ten years and is one of the most dangerous chemical concoctions which is a mixture of various chemicals that can be purchased over the counter in many countries and affects the central nervous system, increasing the release of dopamine in the brain, causing a euphoric rush to run through the body.¹⁹⁵ Methamphetamine users experience many short-term and long-term effects of drug use, and, “taking even small amounts of methamphetamine can result in many of the same physical effects as those of other stimulants, such as cocaine or amphetamines, including increased wakefulness, increased physical activity, decreased appetite, increased respiration, rapid heart rate, irregular heartbeat, increased blood pressure, and hyperthermia.”¹⁹⁶ Chronic use of methamphetamine can lead to paranoia, hallucinations, and delusions, which can persist with increased usage of the drug.¹⁹⁷ Along with suffering from a range of physical side effects of repeated use of methamphetamine, users often engage in additional high risk behaviors, which can open themselves up to contracting communicable diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis B and C, as well as herpes, HPV, syphilis,

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ “Drug Trafficking: Introduction” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ 2012 *World Drug Report*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/WDR2012/WDR_2012_web_small.pdf

¹⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ “Drug Facts: Methamphetamine” National Institute on Drug Abuse. <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/methamphetamine>.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

tuberculosis and many others infections and illness.¹⁹⁸ These can be contracted via the sharing of unsterile needles, or through risky behavior due to lowered inhibitions cause by drug usage.¹⁹⁹

Due to the increased use of drugs such as methamphetamine, global drug trafficking has increased. There are certain areas of the world that are seeing more trafficking of methamphetamine than other areas, including North America, Europe, and parts of Asia. In 2010 North America accounted for nearly half of all global methamphetamine seizures, with a staggering 22 tons seized.²⁰⁰ The largest increase in methamphetamine seizures was in Mexico; in 2009 they seized 6 tons and then in 2010 that number more than doubled to 13 tons of meth seized.²⁰¹ The increase in methamphetamine seizures went from 7.5 tons in 2009 to 8.7 tons in 2010.²⁰²

International Legal Framework for Drug Trafficking

Since 1961 there have been three treaties/conventions that deal with drug trafficking; the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (which was amended in 1972), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.²⁰³ As defined by the UNODC, “drug trafficking is a global illicit trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition laws.”²⁰⁴ The three international treaties complement each other in dealing with the trafficking of illicit substances, “an important purpose of the first two treaties is to codify internationally applicable control measures in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes and to prevent their diversion into illicit channels, they also include general provisions on illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse.”²⁰⁵ The 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances deals mainly with “the measures to combat illicit drug trafficking and related money-laundering, as well as strengthening the framework for international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition and mutual legal assistance.”²⁰⁶ The 1988 convention, in many ways, is the foremost international legal framework dealing with the trade of illicit drugs across international borders acting as a framework for current policy.²⁰⁷

Security Council’s Role in Drug Trafficking

The Security Council works with other committees to deal with the issues of drug trafficking. The UNODC, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) are two of the committees the SC works closely with. The UNODC is an international leader in the fight against illicit drugs and relies heavily on their field offices, as well as voluntary monetary contributions to function. Their biggest function is fieldwork, research, analysis and some normative work; this allows them to publish such extensive yearly drug reports.²⁰⁸ The CND is able to analyze drug statistics and finds ways to prevent drug abuse and well as ways in which to rehabilitate habitual drug abusers.²⁰⁹ These

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ 2012 *World Drug Report*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/WDR2012/WDR_2012_web_small.pdf

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ “Legal Framework for Drug Trafficking” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/legal-framework.html>.

²⁰⁴ “Drug Trafficking” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

²⁰⁵ “Legal Framework for Drug Trafficking” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/legal-framework.html>

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ “About UNODC” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop>

²⁰⁹ “Mandate and Functions” Commission on Narcotic Drugs. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/commissions/CND/01-its-mandate-and-function.html>

committees work with the Security Council to understand global drug trafficking trends and how it affects the global community and serve as a vital resource for facts and figures when drafting resolutions and directives.

As mentioned, 2009 was a turning point in Security Council's drug trafficking policy, as they placed more importance on combating the trade of illicit drugs. During the 2008 meeting of the Council about drug trafficking the Council stressed "the need to reinforce the coordination of the United Nations actions, including cooperation with INTERPOL, in order to enhance the effectiveness of international efforts in the fight against drug trafficking at the national, regional and international levels to tackle this global challenge in a more comprehensive manner in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility."²¹⁰ In 2008 the Council adopted Resolution 1817, an explanation of the trafficking in Afghanistan, a major hub for the trafficking of opium, and called for Member States to increase the strength of monitoring systems that were already in place, as well as complying with the 1988 convention against drug trafficking, and supporting the Afghan governments Paris Pact Initiative.²¹¹ In 2009 and 2010 the Council adopted many resolutions dealing with and stressing the importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking. In Resolution 1892 the Council urged Member States to help Haiti "address cross-border illicit trafficking of persons, in particular children, and the trafficking of drugs, arms and other illegal activities."²¹² Many areas, like Haiti, lack the technical advances that help deal with trafficking; such advances make it easier to control borders. In the resolution the Council highly encouraged Member States to "lend technical expertise in support of efforts to implement an integrated border management approach, with emphasis on state capacity-building, and underlines the need for coordinated international support for government efforts in this area."²¹³ In Resolutions 1917 and 1949, both adopted in 2010, the Council urged for international cooperation and support in combating global drug trafficking, calling upon international bodies such as the African Union and the Peacebuilding Commission to help in the fight against drug trafficking.²¹⁴ The work being done by the Security Council is critical because while some trends in global drug trafficking have declined, while many others are increasing.

Application of Drug Trafficking Standards and Resolutions

Under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, members of the UN agreed to maintain and uphold standards in regards to drug trafficking and limiting the movement of illicit substances across international borders by demanding transparency between police authorities and international police forces, such as the International Criminal Police Organization.²¹⁵ The articles set the standards for jurisdiction, confiscation and extradition with Article Four stating that, each party has jurisdiction over drug related crimes committed on their own territory, by one of its nationals or by a person flying their flag aboard a vessel or aircraft giving every Member State the control to patrol their own borders.²¹⁶ The Security Council works in tandem with Member States to ensure that these standards are being met. One example is their work with Afghanistan. Opium is a drug commonly cultivated in Afghanistan, and for several years the Afghan government has worked to decrease its cultivation, and in 2003 seventy countries met in order to discuss the trafficking of opium and heroin from Afghanistan across borders in Central Asia and Europe, which became known as the Paris Pact Initiative.²¹⁷ The three main components of the Paris Pact Initiative are aimed at facilitating expert consultations regarding the opium trade in Afghanistan, the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism that allows partners of the initiative to share information, and increasing the collection of narcotics in Afghanistan with the assistance of surrounding countries.²¹⁸ This landmark initiative works with the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS), which covers a wide variety of issues facing the government and people of Afghanistan and relies on a

²¹⁰ Security Council Peace and Security in Africa: Drug Trafficking as a threat to International Security, December 8, 2009, http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

²¹¹ S/RES/1817. The Security Council. 11 June 2008. .

²¹² S/RES/1892. The Security Council. 13 Oct. 2009.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Security Council Peace and Security in Africa: Drug Trafficking as a threat to International Security, December 8, 2009, http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

²¹⁵ United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ Paris Pact Initiative, What is it?, http://www.paris-pact.net/index.php?action=cms_render§ion=85&menu_loc=main&mm=mm3

²¹⁸ Ibid.

provincial approach to drug trafficking, putting the responsibility of countering drug trafficking on each different province.²¹⁹

Conclusion

Drug Trafficking has always been a major international problem, however, it has increasingly become a difficult issue for Member States to face alone. The Security Council aims at strengthening international and transnational cooperation in order to decrease the amount of illicit substances crossing international borders. Like the Security Council has stressed in many of their resolutions and presidential statements, in order to decrease the instances of drug trafficking, Member States must work together to counteract the international drug trade.²²⁰ The Security Council works in tandem with the UNODC and CND in order to gather data and analyze drug related statistics, providing Member States the information they need in order to implement helpful drug policies within their own borders. Drug trafficking is a problem that faces many Member States, touching the developing world just as much as the developed world. It is a complicated issue that will need the constant attention of Member States and their domestic governments. The Security Council continues to reiterate the need for increased international cooperation as it represents the only way to eradicate global drug trafficking.

Committee Directives

In order to fully debate drug trafficking in the committee delegates should be knowledgeable about their Member States drug trafficking related policies, both domestically and internationally. It would be helpful to have a working knowledge of the international legal framework for drug trafficking as outlined by the UNODC. There are many relevant and important things each Member State should consider when debating global drug trafficking, including the prevalence of drug use in the country, drug ports and routes that lead into or out of their country, and any regional agreements they have entered into in order to combat drug trafficking. How effective are the international drug trafficking standards? Do these standards decrease the prevalence of drugs? If so, how? Should drug trafficking control agreements become more global? In what way can the Security Council help combat drug trafficking? Should the Security Council's role expand to include sanctions against global drug trafficking participants?

Topic VI: Reform of the Security Council

*"...Unacceptable that the international community had been unable to make substantial progress on reforming the 15-member Council, despite the active debate for almost two decades."*²²¹

Introduction

With the end of the Cold War, the Security Council in the early part of the 1990s found itself as an institution considerably more active in addressing issues related to international peace and security and holding a seat as a member of the Security Council was highly desirable and prized.²²² The increase in activity by the Security Council along with the frustration of many Member States began calling for and pressuring for a discussion on reform of the Security Council and beginning in 1993, a number of Member States started consultations on how to proceed with an agenda on reform.²²³

²¹⁹ Afghanistan National Development Strategy, 2008-2013, Chapter 8 Cross-Cutting Issues: Counter Narcotics, http://www.undp.org.af/publications/KeyDocuments/ANDS_Full_Eng.pdf.

²²⁰ Security Council Peace and Security in Africa: Drug Trafficking as a threat to International Security, December 8, 2009, http://www.unodc.org/document/frontpage/SC_President_Drug_Trafficking.pdf

²²¹ UN News Centre. "Without Security Council Reform, UN will lose credibility – General Assembly Chief." May 16, 2011. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=38390>

²²² David M. Malone. "Security Council." *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Ed.Sam Daws and Thomas G. Weiss. New York: Oxford University Press. 2007. pp. 117-133.

²²³ Ibid.

The consultations relating to the topic centered on encompassing and addressing the working methods of the Security Council, the veto, and the composition of the Council itself.²²⁴ These initial consultations resulted in agreement that relations between members and non-members of the Security Council needed to improve, the P-5 would never relinquish their vetoes, nor were they compelled to do so under UN Charter provisions, and agreed to focus on whether new permanent seats should be created and if so, should the new permanent members of the Security Council be able to also have the use of the veto.²²⁵ The initial consultations have set into motion a discussion on the need for reform, but doing so in the Security Council is complex and must address a number of different variables in order to reform the Council and make it more reflective of current realities faced by the Member States of the UN.

Past Reform and Configuration of the Security Council

On January 17, 1946, the Security Council held its first session at the Church House in London.²²⁶ At this first session, the Council was composed of five permanent members (P-5) and 6 non-permanent members.²²⁷ The five permanent members were China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States and the six non-permanent members were Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Netherlands, and Poland.²²⁸ The six non-permanent members were chosen on a two-year term basis, and through regional composition with 2 from Latin America, 1 representative from the Commonwealth of Nations, 1 from Eastern Europe, 1 from Western Europe, and 1 from the Middle East.²²⁹ The composition of the Security Council with 11 members would remain as such until 1965 when the number of Member States to the UN increased and calls for rearranging the composition of the Council were voiced by a number of UN Member States.²³⁰ Each time the P-5 would rebuff the calls for rearranging the composition of the Council.²³¹ This would change in 1965 with the adoption and ratification of Resolution 1991 A (XVIII) that increased the number of seats on the Council from 11 to 15, therefore increasing the number of non-permanent seats from six to ten.²³²

Working Groups, Reports, and Efforts to Reform the Security Council

Since 1965, the number of seats on the Council has remained at 15, with 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent seats.²³³ In the early 1990s, the latest calls for reform sought a Council that would be more reflective of a post-Cold War world.²³⁴ The first plan to reform the current composition of the Security Council occurred in September 1992 when 36 members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) tabled a draft resolution calling for the inclusion of the “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council” in the provisional agenda of the 48th session of the General Assembly.²³⁵ Then in December of the same year, Resolution A/RES/47/62 was unanimously passed by the General Assembly,²³⁶ resulting in the item being placed on the agenda where UN Member States were asked to submit reform proposals to the Secretariat by the summer of 1993.²³⁷ As a result, the General Assembly passed Resolution A/RES/48/26 which set-up an “Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership in the Security Council and

²²⁴ Ibid.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ Jonas Von Freiesleben, “Chapter 1: Reform of the Security Council.” Center for UN Reform Education. April 2008. <http://www.centerforunreform.org/node/23>

²²⁷ Ibid.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Ibid.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ David M. Malone, “Security Council.” *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations*. Ed. Sam Daws and Thomas G. Weiss. New York: Oxford University Press. 2007. pp. 117-133.

²³⁵ Jonas Von Freiesleben, “Chapter 1: Reform of the Security Council.” Center for UN Reform Education. April 2008. <http://www.centerforunreform.org/node/23>

²³⁶ Ibid.

²³⁷ Ibid.

other matters related to the Security Council”.²³⁸ The Working Group provided a forum for consultations for both the expansion of the Council (known as Cluster I) and working methods (known as Cluster II).²³⁹

Right after the establishment of the Working Group, measures were taken to answer concerns related to Cluster I, but it would not be until 1997 when the first substantial measure at reforming the composition of the Security Council was presented when the President of the General Assembly and chairman of the Working Group Razali Ismael put forth a three-stage reform plan, highlighted by the proposal which would enlarge the membership of the Security Council from 15 to 24 members, including the addition of five new permanent members.²⁴⁰ Although the P-5 members of the Council rejected Razali Ismael’s three-stage reform plan, it serves as a blueprint for reform plans that have followed.²⁴¹ On November 23, 1998, the General Assembly passed Resolution A/RES/53/30 that stipulates that any future resolutions on expanding the Security Council would need at least a two-thirds majority to pass.²⁴² The subsequent impact of this resolution has been that it has made passing anything related to Council expansion extremely difficult.

In 2003, then Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed the High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Changes which was charged with creating a new consensus related to collective security with part of that addressing Security Council reform.²⁴³ In December 2004, the Panel released its report titled *A More Secured World: Our Shared Responsibility*, which included a grand bargain recommendation for reform of the Security Council and proposed two different models (A and B) for expanding membership to 24.²⁴⁴ Under Model A, six new permanent seats would be created, without the privilege of the veto, and three non-permanent two year term elected seats.²⁴⁵ Under Model B, there would be a category of eight new non-permanent seats renewable every four years, and one non-renewable non-permanent seat.²⁴⁶ In February 2005, a group of nine Member States known as the Coffee Club released a document titled *Uniting for Consensus*.²⁴⁷ This document supported Model B which put them in a position that was opposite of the G4 (Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan) who favored Model A because it was more beneficial to their aspirations of permanent seats on a reformed and expanded Security Council.²⁴⁸

In the same year, Secretary-General Kofi Annan released his follow up report to the High Level Panel titled *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights for All* where he called on Member States to reach consensus on expanding the Security Council to 24 members before the 2005 World Summit.²⁴⁹ This plea failed to be realized despite several submissions. The G4 put forth a draft resolution that would expand the Security Council by adding six permanent seats (4 for the respective G4, and 2 for African states), and four non-permanent seats and would grant the new permanent members with the right to the veto power.²⁵⁰ Any discussion of new permanent members having the right to the veto would be dropped altogether in order to secure support from the African Union for the G4 proposal.²⁵¹ As a counter to the G4 proposal, the United for Consensus group put forth their own draft resolution increasing the number of members on the Council to 25 with each of the 10 new seats on the Council being non-permanent seats on a two-year basis subject to renewal.²⁵² Not to be outdone, the African Union also put forth its own proposal. The African Union draft resolution, a result of a combination of ‘the Ezulwini-Consensus’ and ‘Sirte-Declaration’ supported Model B proposal made in the report by the High Level Panel, and called for two permanent seats with the right of veto allocated to Africa.²⁵³

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ Ibid.

²⁴² Ibid.

²⁴³ A/59/565. *A More Secured World: Our Shared Responsibility*. United Nations General Assembly. December 2, 2004.

²⁴⁴ Ibid.

²⁴⁵ Ibid.

²⁴⁶ Ibid.

²⁴⁷ Jonas Von Freiesleben. “Chapter 1: Reform of the Security Council.” Center for UN Reform Education. April 2008.

<http://www.centerforunreform.org/node/23>

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Ibid.

Conclusion

The composition of the Security Council remains unchanged since 1965 when the Council was expanded from 11 to 15 seats. Calls for reform began in the early 1990s after the end of the Cold War and the increase of activity by the Security Council and since 1993, the General Assembly and Member States have engaged in addressing reform of the Council through a Working Group, serving as a facilitator for all Member States to actively participate on the issue. Although there have been many proposals that have been formulated and presented, no one document has yet to be presented which addresses the five key issues related to reform of the Security Council; categories of membership, the question of the veto, regional representation, size of an enlarged Council and working methods, and relationship between the Council and the General Assembly. Addressing each of these five issue areas is intended to make the Security Council better and more capable of addressing current realities in international relations and fulfilling its mandate of maintaining international peace and security.

Committee Directive

Security Council reform has been a topic of great contention in this committee. With so many differing viewpoints, the reality of consensus seems almost impossible. Delegates are going to have to deal with this difficult topic and think of ways that membership expansion could be possible. What are the views of your Member State on the issue? Is it time to comply with the wishes of the masses and move into a time that is more consistent with the current political climate?

Technical Appendix Guidance (TAG)

Topic I: The Application of Responsibility to Protect

A/59/2005. *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights for all: Report of the Secretary-General*. United Nations General Assembly. March 21, 2005.

The report, presented by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan is a follow-up to the Millennium Summit and addresses, recommends, and proposes a number of policies, changes, and initiatives that the United Nations and its Member States can try to implement in order for the organization to better address threats and challenges faced by the organization. This document will be helpful for delegates, as paragraphs 133-139 will give delegates a foundation for understanding the basis of the concept of R2P.

A/59/565. *A More Secured World: Our Shared Responsibility*. United Nations General Assembly. December 2, 2004.

In 2004, Secretary-General Kofi Annan convened a High-Level Panel (HLP) to examine and review a number of aspects to improve the United Nations ability to respond to the threats faced by Member States. The recommendations and proposals suggested by the panel are laid out in this respective report that addresses six clusters of threats that the international community must address now and in the future. In paragraphs 199-203, the report addresses how the Security Council has been slow to respond to incidents of mass atrocities and how the international community shared a responsibility to address this. This report will be of benefit as it will provide for an understanding of the current view and application of R2P by countries and provide better understanding of the application of the concept.

International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). *The Responsibility to Protect*. International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect. <http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/index.php/publications/core-rtop-documents>. December 2001.

In 2000, the ICISS was formed with financial support from the government of Canada. The goal of the ICISS was to develop a global political consensus about how and when the international community should respond to crises potential large-scale loss and crimes against humanity. In the report the ICISS would subsequently publish, the

ICISS entailed that there was a primary responsibility with regards to state sovereignty and secondary responsibilities to ensure and intervene when any one of four acts were committed. The report will be helpful for delegates, as the principles of the ICISS would later serve as the principles that the United Nations and the international community as a majority have accepted as the principles of R2P and when R2P should be invoked.

United Nations Department of Public Information. "Secretary-General defends, clarifies 'Responsibility to Protect'". United Nations. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/sgsm11701.doc.htm> . July 15, 2008.

The page is a text of a speech that Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon gave in Berlin related to R2P. In the speech, the Secretary-General provides some clarity and explanation about what R2P is and what it is not. Delegates will benefit from reading the text of the speech from the Secretary-General as the Secretariat for the first time explains what R2P is and is not, and describes the challenges in advancing R2P from concept to policy.

Edward Luck. "The Responsibility to Protect: Growing Pains or Early Promise?" *Ethics and International Affairs*. Volume 24, no. 4. Winter 2010. pp: 349-365.

The Andrew Luck article focuses on whether to date R2P evolving in the years of 2005 to 2010 from concept to policy or if it is still stuck in the promise phase without even evolving. Luck takes a look at different reports, books, and articles where authors have claimed that R2P has been applied and determines whether or not R2P was even applicable in those cases. The article will give delegates an understanding of the theoretical challenges that R2P still faces as it highlights that the application of R2P is still reliant on political will.

Topic II: Stabilizing Conflict Areas after Government Collapse

The Challenge of Restoring Governance in Crisis and Post-Conflict Countries. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and United Nations Development Programme. 7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government Building Trust in Government. 26-29 June 2007, Vienna Austria. <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan025512.pdf>

This is an interesting compiled document that shows the way the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat works and interacts with other Member States and departments within the UN as a whole. There are facts, figures, and detailed explanations on a unique perspective on how to restore governance and strengthen trust in areas that are plagued with disaster and crisis. This could help delegates in their research.

Serge Michailof, Markus Kostner, and Xavier Devictor. Post-Conflict Recovery in Africa: An Agenda for the African Region. Africa Region Working Paper Series No. 30. April 2002. <http://www.worldbank.org/afr/wps/wp30.pdf>

This is another resource investigating the African perspective on post-conflict recovery after collapse and would be a really interesting way for delegates to research the topic. This is easily understood and a worthy read.

Topic III: Protection of Civilians In Armed Conflict

"Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict". Coalition for the International Criminal Court. <http://www.iccnw.org/?mod=civilians>

Twice a year, the Security Council holds open debates on the issue of Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict (PoC). As a result of the number of open debates that have been held by the Security Council on the topic of PoC since 1999, the number of statements made on the subject is also readily available. The webpage provides links to texts of speech statements made by a number of ambassadors in the open debates held by the Security Council on PoC. This webpage will be helpful for delegates as they will be able to see some of the position from countries as it relates to the topic and provides links to read more ambassador statements on PoC.

“Cross-Cutting Report No. 2, Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.” Security Council Report.
31 May 2012. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/site/c.glKWLeMTIsG/b.8102651/k.5AFD/CrossCutting_Report_No_2brProtection_of_Civilians_in_Armed_Conflictbr31_May_2012.htm.

The fifth cross-cutting report continued to do what the previous four reports had done in tracking the involvement of the Security Council in the protection of civilians in armed conflict. The fifth cross-cutting report summarizes all Security Council actions (resolutions, presidential statements) related to PoC. In addition to the summarizing of the work done by the Security Council, the report also looks at thematic issues related to PoC. The report will be helpful to delegates as there is a section, which focuses and looks at the situation in Syria and provides a wonderful timeline of the events that have taken place in the last year.

“Enhancing protection for Civilians in Armed Conflict and other situations of Violence.” International Committee of the Red Cross. 6 Oct. 2008.
<http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0956.htm>.

The brochure put out by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) describes the work the organization and the respective national organizations in protecting civilians in armed conflict and related situations. Over four chapters, the brochure covers how the ICRC views what the main issue(s) related to PoC and how the ICRC classifies PoC. The brochure will be of benefit for delegates as it will give delegates a look into how a non-governmental organization works in ensuring that civilians stay out of harms way in a particular conflict.

“UNSC’s efforts to Protect Civilians in Armed Conflict inconsistent and at times biased.” Oxfam International. 9 May 2011. <http://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressrelease/2011-05-09/unsc-efforts-protect-civilians-armed-conflict-inconsistent>.

The Oxfam article takes a look at how successful (or unsuccessful) the Security Council was at ensuring PoC in the calendar year 2010 by looking at 18 different conflicts. The 2010 report published by Oxfam highlights five main points as to how the Security Council failed in its mission at PoC. The article is of benefit for delegates as it provides an NGO perspective on how the Security Council is either addressing (or not addressing) the issue of PoC. In addition, the article provides a link to Oxfam’s 2010 report on PoC and read in full about PoC from a NGO perspective.

UK Government strategy on protection of civilians in armed conflict. United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 7 Dec. 2011.
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/publications-and-documents/publications1/protection-civilians-armed-conflict>.

Each year, the government of the United Kingdom, through its Foreign and Commonwealth Office releases its strategy as it relates to PoC. The purpose of the strategy is to set out actions the government of the United Kingdom sees as necessary to protect civilians in armed conflict. Delegates will benefit from this report as it will give them better insight into seeing what the actual policy of a government is as it relates to the issue of PoC and what the strategies and policies put in place in order to fulfill the policy of a national government on the issue.

Topic IV: Protection of Natural Resources and Waters

Protecting Natural Resources. Sustainable Communities Online: for a more sustainable future.
<http://www.sustainable.org/environment>

This is a really cool online source that addresses all aspects of protecting natural resources and addressing issues that will lead to a more sustainable future. This is very easily navigated and really useful tools to get to other aspects of research that you are looking for pertaining to the topic. There are many research tips and tricks and a lot of useful resources here.

Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters. Security Council. United Nations. S/2011/661. 25 October 2011.

[http://unpos.unmissions.org/Portals/UNPOS/Repository%20UNPOS/S-2011-661%20\(25OCT\).pdf](http://unpos.unmissions.org/Portals/UNPOS/Repository%20UNPOS/S-2011-661%20(25OCT).pdf)

This is here to let you get a look at an official SC document pertaining to the topic. Pay attention to the way this was written and get a feel for the language of the SC and the way this differs from alternative bodies.

Water for Life Decade. United Nations. UN Water. 2005-2015.

<http://www.un.org/arabic/waterforlifedecade/waterforlifebklt-e.pdf>

This is an amazing resource pertinent to our topic. There is an entire decade dedicated to the importance of water and the benchmarks and goals that have been set by the international committee to accomplish within the timeframe.

Topic V: Addressing Global Drug Trafficking

Action Against Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, Including Drug Trafficking. (2011-2013). April 2011. http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/WG-GOVandFiN/Thematic_Programme_on_Organised_Crime_Final.pdf

This is a document that provides the framework for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to use and work against organized crime for the period of 2011-2013. Very interesting and pertinent to our discussion.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html?ref-menutop>

This is a good place to start for this topic. There are endless resources and documents to go through about drugs and trafficking. Delegates will get a lot of great research from this site which is updated constantly with top stories on the attempt to eliminate trafficking and other organized crime. These stories are valuable for discussions that will take place during committee session.

Topic VI: Reform of the Security Council

Ronzitti, Natalino. "The Reform of the UN Security Council". Instituto Affari Internazionali. July 12, 2010.

The report looks at all aspects of related to the current debate about the reform of the Security Council. The article covers everything from charter implications to the different proposals that have been submitted about the composition of how an enlarged Security Council would take look like. This report will be of benefit for delegates as this report provides a comprehensive overview of the history of the debate on Security Council reform and also includes a section, which examines the place of the European Union in the debate about enlargement of the Security Council.

Kugel, Alischa. "Reform of the Security Council: A New Approach?" Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. September 2009.

This article provides a short overview of the main issue points related to the current debate about reform of the Security Council. One of the main aspects of the article is that it provides a look ahead in predicting and trying to determine where the debate on reform of the Security Council will ultimately end up heading. This article will be of benefit for delegates as it provides a general overview about the topic of reform of the Security Council and discusses some of the main positions.

Evans, Emanuel. "Security Council Reform- An Overview of Member States' Positions." Global Policy Forum. 8 Dec. 2008. <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/security-council-reform/41139.html?itemid=913>.

This is a chart that outlines the stated position and what groups Member States is aligned with regards to the topic. The chart is composed of 11 columns that catalogue everything from group affiliation to whether that Member State supports adding a permanent or members to the Council. This chart will be beneficial for delegates, as it will give

them a look at each countries position on the topic of reform and enlargement of the Security Council and know where their country stands as well on the issue.

Stolberg, Sheryl G. "Obama Backs India for Seat on Security Council." *New York Times*.
8 Nov. 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/09/world/asia/09prexy.html>

The article covers a speech made by President Obama as part of his 10-day trip to India where he stated that the United States would support permanent membership of India on the Security Council. The article highlights the reason(s) cited by President Obama as reasons why it is the belief of his administration that India deserves of a permanent seat on the Security Council. This article will be helpful for delegates as it demonstrates a recent show of support from a P5 member in supporting a specific country and its desire to attain a permanent seat on the Security Council and at the same time, the article also highlights some of the backlash past and present about objections of some countries to a specific country attaining a permanent seat on the Security Council.

Volker Weyel. "Beyond Extension, The UN Security Council: Insights into an Ongoing Debate."
Dag Hammarskjold Foundation. May 2008.
<http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/security-council-reform/49892.html?itemid=913>.

The article examines takes an overview looks on the topic of reform of the Security Council. Weyel looks at the issue of enlargement of the Council by focusing on Regional/Economic Proposal (REP) where enlargement is based off of these two components. This article will be helpful for delegates as it provides a look into the issue by examining the issue by looking at the topic of enlargement of the Security Council through what is seen as a controversial formula by a number of Member States.