



SRMUN CHARLOTTE 2020

Forging Connections: Building a Community Among States Through Diplomacy

March 26-28, 2020

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Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Charlotte 2020 and the General Assembly (GA) Plenary. My name is Helen Smith, and I have the pleasure of serving as your Director for the GA Plenary. This will be my third time as a SRMUN Charlotte staff member. Previously, I have served as the Director for the Organization of American States (OAS) in 2019 and Assistant Director for African Development Bank (AfDB) in 2018. I have recently graduated from Kennesaw State University with a Bachelor of Science in Political Science, minor in International Affairs, and a certificate in Alternative Dispute Resolution. Our committee's Assistant Director will be Kathleen Naruzshka Conow. This will be Kathleen's second time on staff, as she previously served as a Research Assistant for General Assembly Third Committee and Assistant Director for Security Council for SRMUN Atlanta 2019. Kathleen is studying Political Science at Santa Fe College with the intention of double majoring in Global Studies and currently works at an immigration law firm as a legal assistant. Also serving as Assistant Director is Celina Mahabir. This will be her first time on staff, but she comes with six years of experience with Model United Nations, three of which included attending SRMUN Charlotte as a delegate. Celina graduated in May 2018 with a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and a minor in International Law. Currently, she is employed as an Investigative Officer with the United States Department of Homeland Security in Miami.

As the first and primary United Nations (UN) body, the GA Plenary is the premier committee for international discussion. All 193 Member States participate and facilitate debate on the most important issues in the international community. In order to maintain peace and promote international cooperation, the GA Plenary discusses a myriad of issues, as well as maintaining the effort to achieve goals set by the UN such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Actively working towards peace, the GA Plenary has currently approved 14 functioning peacekeeping operations. The GA Plenary consistently works for solutions to the most prominent issues that threaten international security, disturb peace, or create human suffering.

With a focus on the mission of the GA Plenary and the SRMUN Charlotte 2020 theme of *"Forging Connections: Building a Community Among Nations Through Diplomacy,"* we have developed the following topics for delegates to discuss at the conference:

- I. Securing Domestic Industries from Human Trafficking
- II. Evaluating the Effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping Operations

The background guide provides an introduction to the committee and the topics that will be debated at SRMUN Charlotte 2020. It should be utilized as a foundation for a delegate's independent research. However, while we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. Delegates are expected to go beyond the background guide and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies, and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit srmun.org. **All position papers MUST be submitted no later than March 6, 2020, by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.**

We are very excited to be serving as your dais for the GA Plenary. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Deputy Director-General Maureen Johnston, Celina, Kathleen, or myself if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

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History of the General Assembly Plenary

The United Nations (UN) was founded on October 24, 1945, in San Francisco, California. The original number of Member States who joined the UN was 51.¹ It was then that the UN Charter was drafted, with the main purpose of the new organization being to maintain international peace and promote international cooperation among its Member States.² The UN Charter established the six principal organs of the UN.³ These organs were: the General Assembly (UNGA), the Security Council (UNSC), the Economic and Security Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the UN Secretariat.⁴ Since its conception, the UNGA was tasked to be the “chief deliberative, policy making, and representative organ of the United Nations.”⁵ The UNGA is scheduled to meet from September to December every year, and after those required dates, from January to August on an as needed basis.⁶ Today, the UNGA consists of all 193 Member States of the UN, including the Observer States of Palestine and the Holy See.⁷

Since the inception of the UN, the UNGA is the only committee in which all 193 Member States have equal representation and voting power.⁸ Every Member State has one vote, and may choose to abstain.⁹ A two-thirds majority is required for special questions and amendments, while all other resolutions are passed by simple majority via either roll call vote or a simple count.¹⁰ The UNGA currently consists of six main committees; the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security; the Economic and Financial Committee; the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee; the Special Political and Decolonization Committee; the Administrative and Budgetary Committee and the Legal Committee.¹¹ Each main committee of the UNGA is headed by a Dais consisting of a Chair, three Vice-Chairs, and a Rapporteur.¹²

As the main deliberative body of the UN, the UNGA is responsible for a wider variety of tasks.¹³ These responsibilities are stated in the mandate of the UNGA, and include: considering any issues within the Charter of the UN, considering the functions and powers of other UN bodies, tracking and discussing reports from other UN bodies such as the UNSC, and electing or appointing the officers of the UNGA along with other UN bodies, based on recommendations.¹⁴ The UNGA is also responsible for deciding the budget of the UN and disseminating its shares.¹⁵ This allocated budget is provided through compulsory membership fees paid by all 193 Member States, and volunteered donations from Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), or individuals.¹⁶ The membership fee for the UN is based on the Member State’s Gross National Income (GNI) and must be paid upon

¹ “History of the United Nations.” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/history/history-united-nations/> (Accessed June 13, 2019).

² “History of the United Nations.” United Nations.

³ “History of the United Nations.” United Nations.

⁴ UNITAR. *The GA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly*, https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/mission-new-york/en/documents/UN_GA_Final.pdf (Accessed June 13, 2019).

⁵ UNITAR. *The GA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly*.

⁶ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly.” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml> (Accessed June 13, 2019).

⁷ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed June 13, 2019).

⁸ UNITAR. *The GA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly*, https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/mission-new-york/en/documents/UN_GA_Final.pdf (Accessed June 13, 2019).

⁹ “United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly.” United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/plenary.shtml> (Accessed July 11, 2019).

¹⁰ “United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly.” United Nations.

¹¹ “United Nations, Main Body, Main Organs, General Assembly.” United Nations.

¹² UNITAR. *The GA Handbook: A practical guide to the United Nations General Assembly*, https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/mission-new-york/en/documents/UN_GA_Final.pdf (Accessed July 10, 2019).

¹³ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed July 10, 2019).

¹⁴ “About the General Assembly,” United Nations General Assembly, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/> (Accessed June 13, 2019).

¹⁵ “About the General Assembly,” United Nations General Assembly.

¹⁶ United Nations Fifth Committee, *Fifth Committee Approves Assessment Scale For Regular, Peacekeeping Budgets*, GA/AB/3787, December 22, 2006, <https://web.archive.org/web/20131209080712/http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/gaab3787.doc.htm>.

penalty elections were held again.^{17,18} The UNGA is also responsible for overseeing the acceptance of a change in Member State status, setting the rule that after the dissolution of one Member State, another created in its place does not directly inherit a seat in the UN and must reapply.¹⁹ Most notably, after the former state of Yugoslavia was dissolved, Serbia and Montenegro wanted to claim the previous Yugoslavian seat; the UNGA rejected the request, and they had to reapply. These two States were required to refrain from participating in debate until approved.²⁰

The UNGA currently does not possess the power to enforce laws or policies, however, the committee can make non-binding recommendations on international issues.²¹ The promotion of such initiatives and recommendations has made a large impact on the global community.²² Some examples of landmark documents include, but are not limited to, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, A/RES/377, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).²³ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, created in 1948, was made up of 30 articles which set the standard for human rights on an international level; claiming “inherent dignity” and “equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family.”²⁴ A/RES/377, “Uniting for Peace,” which passed in 1950, led to the decision that if the UNSC does not act on an important issue due to a veto or negative vote from a Permanent Member, the UNGA can move to have that matter considered in order to restore peace and security.²⁵ The matter, otherwise referred to as an “important question,” must be “a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression.”²⁶

In 2000, and subsequently at the 2005 World Summit, the UNGA discussed and adopted the Millennium Declaration in order to achieve agreed upon goals.²⁷ These goals are to strive for peace, security and disarmament, work on development and eradicate poverty, protect human rights, promote the rule of law, protect the environment, address the special needs of Africa, and strengthen the UN.²⁸ The UN, various NGOs, and other governments continue to use the goals set by the Millennium Declaration in order to assist in the development of developing Member States.²⁹ Specifically, advances have been made in “education, infant mortality, and poverty.”³⁰

In September 2015, the UNGA adopted the highly recognized 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that emphasize a comprehensive approach to achieving sustainable development for all.³¹ The SDGs are designed to address the most vital global issues such as “poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.”³² These goals are designed to be interconnected, and set the all-important agenda to meet targets

¹⁷ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

¹⁸ Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, <https://www.southafrica-newyork.net/pmun/> (Accessed July 10, 2019).

¹⁹ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

²⁰ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations.

²¹ “Background Information,” United Nations General Assembly, http://www.un.org/ga/58/ga_background.html (Accessed June 14, 2019).

²² “Background Information,” United Nations General Assembly.

²³ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

²⁴ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations.

²⁵ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly,” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

²⁶ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly,” United Nations.

²⁷ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly,” United Nations.

²⁸ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly,” United Nations.

²⁹ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/role-un-general-assembly> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

³⁰ “The Role of the UN General Assembly,” Council on Foreign Relations.

³¹ “Functions and powers of the General Assembly,” United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

³² “About the Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations Sustainable Development.” United Nations, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

on the SDGs by 2030.³³ Continuously, during the most recent session of the UNGA held in 2019, there have been a few notable resolutions passed. In April 2019, A/RES/73/289, focusing on making strides towards an accountability system in the UN Secretariat, was passed without any dissent.³⁴ Also in April 2019, A/RES/73/288 was passed; this enabled the start of construction for a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals in Arusha.³⁵ Finally, in June 2019, the UNGA passed A/RES/73/298, deciding the status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and South Ossetia, Georgia and confirming their humanitarian rights to return to their land.³⁶ The importance of the UNGA cannot be understated due to the scope of their decision making and functions. Moving forward, the UNGA will continue to tackle the issues most relevant to the international community and will offer the most well-rounded solutions due to widespread participation.

³³ "About the Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations Sustainable Development." United Nations, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/> (Accessed June 14, 2019).

³⁴ "Resolutions 71st Session," United Nations General Assembly, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/71/resolutions.shtml>. (Accessed June 14, 2019).

³⁵ "Resolutions 71st Session," United Nations General Assembly.

³⁶ United Nation General Assembly, *Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia*, A/RES/73/298, June 7, 2019, <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/298>.

I. Securing Domestic Industries from Human Trafficking

Introduction

Trafficking is defined as “as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”³⁷ Traffickers prey on economic desperation, transporting victims who had sought job opportunities even for low wages and unregulated working conditions. According to a United Nations (UN) factsheet, human trafficking has many forms, ranging from forced or bonded labor, domestic servitude and forced marriage, organ removal, and the exploitation of children.³⁸ Forced labor has been reported as the second most commonly identified form of human trafficking, after sexual exploitation.³⁹ Women and children, conversely, are frequently identified as trapped in sex trafficking networks that leave them vulnerable to physical and emotional abuse, prostitution, underage marriages, and sexual exploitation.^{40,41} Human trafficking has also been known as modern day slavery.⁴²

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) noted that the number of human trafficking victims has been debated as there is “no methodically sound available estimate.”⁴³ The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated 40.3 million people are in modern slavery, many of them are in forced labor and also exploited in the private sector such as agriculture, construction, and domestic work.⁴⁴ In reference to ILO estimates, the UNODC also highlighted that human trafficking led to 2.4 million people, across the world, into forced labor.⁴⁵ Not only does human trafficking pose threats to the victims, but to Member States as well. Trafficking as a form of illicit trade compromises the development of national economies. Almost every Member State in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as the Member State of origin, transit, or destination for victims.⁴⁶ The UNODC noted many governments have increased its respective budgets to fight human trafficking, which has been labeled as an “economic crime” along with cybercrime, money laundering, and corruption.⁴⁷ Various Member States’ national legislations, however, might not recognize human trafficking victims as the victims of a crime but as someone who violated laws, such as labor, prostitution, and migration laws.⁴⁸ The UN has developed programs and protocols to help victims of trafficking but enhanced cooperation between regional and national levels is required to better identify victims and industries.

History

³⁷ Liam. MCLAUGHLIN. n.d. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” What Is Human Trafficking? <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html>.

³⁸ “Factsheet on Human Trafficking,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf

³⁹ “Factsheet on Human Trafficking,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

⁴⁰ “Human trafficking cases hit a 13-year record high, new UN report shows,” UN News, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/01/1031552>

⁴¹ “Human Trafficking: Modern Enslavement of Immigrant Women in the United States,” ACLU, <https://www.aclu.org/other/human-trafficking-modern-enslavement-immigrant-women-united-states>

⁴² “Human Trafficking: Modern Enslavement of Immigrant Women in the United States,” ACLU.

⁴³ “Human Trafficking FAQs,” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs.html#How_widespread_is_human_trafficking (accessed January 3, 2020).

⁴⁴ “Forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking,” The International Labour Organization, <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm>

⁴⁵ “Factsheet on Human Trafficking,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf

⁴⁶ Nancy.cao. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” UNODC, n.d. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>.

⁴⁷ The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. “The Drug Problem and Organized Crime, Illicit Financial Flows, Corruption and Terrorism.” May 2017. https://www.unodc.org/wdr2017/field/Booklet_5_NEXUS.pdf

⁴⁸ “Factsheet on Human Trafficking,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNVTF_fs_HT_EN.pdf

The UN upholds a longstanding history of defending the rights of human trafficking victims. The UN Charter, in conjunction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, confirms that human rights are fundamental and inalienable, as such, trafficking victims are protected under the objectives of the UN.⁴⁹ The UNODC is one of several UN agencies which aims to combat human trafficking through prevention measures, provide protection to victims and criminalize and prosecute trafficking offenders that commit human rights violations.⁵⁰ The UNODC is the only agency which centralizes its focus on the criminalization of crimes such as human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants, as dictated by the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, or UNTOC, and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.⁵¹ It's important to note there are subtle differences between human trafficking and migrant smuggling, but both may overlap. Four technical differences are consent, exploitation, transnationality, and source of profits.⁵² Victims of human trafficking have never consented and endure ongoing exploitation that may result in profits for traffickers.⁵³ Regarding the transnationality differences, smuggling is identified as transnational, whereas trafficking could occur in or outside a Member State's borders.⁵⁴ According to the UNODC, migrant smuggling could develop into a case of human trafficking.⁵⁵

In 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was established as a response to provide assistance to European refugees and migrants that were displaced and affected by World War II.⁵⁶ Today, the IOM is comprised of 173 Member States, eight states with observer status, and has offices in more than 100 Member States.⁵⁷ In cooperation with sovereign governments and other international organizations, the IOM has provided protection and assistance to more than 100,000 men, women, and children who were trafficked for sexual and labor exploitation, slavery, servitude, or for the black market organ trade.⁵⁸ In 2017, the IOM also launched the world's first global, transparent data hub on human trafficking known as the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC).⁵⁹ Launched in November 2017, the goal of the CTDC is to break down information-sharing barriers and equip the counter-trafficking community with up to date, reliable data on human trafficking.⁶⁰

The origins of the UN's involvement in the fight against human trafficking as a form of transnational organized crime is most often associated with the expansion of criminal enterprises in Eastern Europe.⁶¹ In 1999, more than 20,000 troops from the UN were operating under the instruction of the UN Security Council's S/RES/1244 when they discovered that Kosovo had become an area of intensified sex trafficking of young women.⁶² Amidst the lack of legislative infrastructure, authorities, or institutions, Kosovo became a major prostitution destination.⁶³ On May 5, 2004, Amnesty International published EUR 70/010/2004, which documented the series of abuses faced by young women in Eastern Europe that were being abducted, drugged and sold into human trafficking rings in Kosovo.⁶⁴ The UN intervened later that year via the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo Trafficking and Prostitution Investigation Unit (TPIU), which made 77 arrests, conducted 2,386 raids and assisted 48 victims - 17

⁴⁹ "Charter of the United Nations," United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations/>

⁵⁰ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC, n.d. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>

⁵¹ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC, n.d.

⁵² "Migrant Smuggling FAQs," UNODC, https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/faqs-migrant-smuggling.html#Overlaps_and_differences

⁵³ "Migrant Smuggling FAQs," UNODC.

⁵⁴ "Migrant Smuggling FAQs," UNODC.

⁵⁵ "Migrant Smuggling FAQs," UNODC.

⁵⁶ "About IOM." International Organization for Migration, March 21, 2019. <https://www.iom.int/about-iom>

⁵⁷ "About IOM." International Organization for Migration, March 21, 2019.

⁵⁸ "Counter-Trafficking." International Organization for Migration, July 29, 2019. <https://www.iom.int/counter-trafficking>

⁵⁹ "Counter-Trafficking." International Organization for Migration, July 29, 2019.

⁶⁰ "Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC)." CTDC, <https://www.ctdatacollaborative.org/about-us>

⁶¹ Glenny, Michael. *McMafia: A Journey Through the Global Criminal Underworld*. A.A. Knopf, 2008.

⁶² "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/76) - Serbia." ReliefWeb, n.d. <https://reliefweb.int/report/serbia/report-secretary-general-united-nations-interim-administration-mission-kosovo-s201876>.

⁶³ "Kosovo's Battle with Human Trafficking - Kosovo 2.0Kosovo 2.0." Kosovo 2.0, December 6, 2018. <https://kosovotwopointzero.com/en/kosovos-battle-with-human-trafficking/>

⁶⁴ "Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro): 'So Does It Mean That We Have the Rights?'" Protecting the Human Rights of Women and Girls Trafficked for Forced Prostitution in Kosovo." Amnesty International, n.d.

percent of whom were minors.⁶⁵ The number of victims affected by human sex trafficking in Kosovo continually declined afterwards.⁶⁶

Nonetheless, sexual exploitation has become the most wide-spread form of human trafficking, developing an industry of its own that includes sex tourism, illegitimate marriages, prostitution and forced domestic labor.⁶⁷ While sexual exploitation is the most reported form of human trafficking, others such as forced or bonded labor and organ removal are underreported.⁶⁸ Trafficking for domestic services is not an issue exclusively affecting the least developed Member States but it does occur in developing Member States in Europe and South Asia, and developed Member States such as the United States of America (US).^{69, 70, 71} The ILO estimated there are 67 million domestic workers, with Asia and the Pacific hosting a large share, followed by Europe and the Arab States.⁷² High-income UN Member States account for approximately 80 percent of the ILO's estimates.⁷³

The agriculture or horticulture, construction, garments and textiles under sweatshop conditions, catering and restaurants, domestic work, entertainment, and the sex industries are vulnerable with cases of human trafficking.⁷⁴ Traffickers, particularly those in the domestic apparel, manufacturing, and food processing industries, seek vulnerable people for cheap labor in order to sustain low-profit operations while maintaining high production.⁷⁵ Victims have ranged from documented and undocumented immigrant workers who are forced to work with little to no break time and six to seven days per week.⁷⁶ In July 2018, then-IOM Director General William L. Swing said millions of trafficked migrants are "trapped in forced labour...enduring violence, threats, and psychological manipulation."⁷⁷ Swing added that these trafficked victims find themselves obligated to accept the improper recruitment processes, employment conditions, and empty promises in order to start a job.⁷⁸ Traffickers exploit the immigration status of workers and threaten deportation or removal of documents to maintain control of victims, in addition to workers' unfamiliarity of laws and languages.⁷⁹ Despite the work conditions, many victims have not sought help because their wages may be needed for families back in their home Member State.⁸⁰

⁶⁵ "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/76) - Serbia." ReliefWeb, n.d. <https://reliefweb.int/report/serbia/report-secretary-general-united-nations-interim-administration-mission-kosovo-s201876>.

⁶⁶ "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2018/76) - Serbia." ReliefWeb, n.d.

⁶⁷ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>

⁶⁸ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. "An Agenda for Change: Implementing the Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking." December 2009. <https://www.osce.org/cthb/40765?download=true>

⁶⁹ "Factories." *National Human Trafficking Hotline*, <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/labor-trafficking-venuesindustries/factories>.

⁷⁰ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. "An Agenda for Change: Implementing the Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking." December 2009. <https://www.osce.org/cthb/40765?download=true>

⁷¹ The International Labour Organization. "Global Estimates of Modern Slavery." 2017. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf

⁷² The International Labour Organization. "Global Estimates of Modern Slavery."

⁷³ The International Labour Organization. "Global Estimates of Modern Slavery."

⁷⁴ "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>.

⁷⁵ "Factories." *National Human Trafficking Hotline*, <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/labor-trafficking-venuesindustries/factories>.

⁷⁶ "Factories." *National Human Trafficking Hotline*.

⁷⁷ "Governments need to step up protection for the most vulnerable, from 'vile crime' of human trafficking: UN chief," UN News, July 30, 2018, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/07/1015902>

⁷⁸ "Governments need to step up protection for the most vulnerable, from 'vile crime' of human trafficking: UN chief," UN News.

⁷⁹ "Factories." *National Human Trafficking Hotline*.

⁸⁰ "Factories." *National Human Trafficking Hotline*.

The global market, specifically the industries that thrive in cheap, exploitable, and unregulated labor, does benefit from trafficking.⁸¹ The need for "demand" in production has been identified as part of the problem of trafficking.⁸² As detailed in a report from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the term "demand" can have multiple definitions, including: "employer demand for cheap and exploitable labour; consumer demand for the goods or services produced or provided by trafficked persons; and even demand generated by exploiters and others involved in the trafficking process such as recruiters, brokers and transporters, who rely on trafficking and victims of trafficking to generate income."⁸³ In addition, the "demand" to supply someone's needs can also be applicable.⁸⁴

Human trafficking prevention requires Member States to address corruption and complicity.⁸⁵ In many cases, public officials are involved in human trafficking and this undermines people's confidence in the rule of law and the criminal justice system. Humanitarian, peacekeeping, military, and other international personnel might be involved in trafficking and its related exploitations.⁸⁶ The aforementioned types of personnel are typically sent to areas of conflict or post-conflict, where vulnerable populations exist and law enforcement institutions are fragile.⁸⁷ Due to the status of international personnel, depending on a Member State's national law, could result in no investigations, apprehensions, or prosecutions.⁸⁸ Member States, however, should have an obligation to identify and respond to trafficking-related corruption and complicity.⁸⁹

Action Taken by the United Nations

One of the most notable initiatives undergone by the UN is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, also known as the Trafficking Protocol, which supplemented the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.⁹⁰ The aforementioned was adopted by the UNGA through A/RES/55/25 on November 15, 2000.⁹¹ The Trafficking Protocol advances international law by providing a working definition of human trafficking and requiring ratifying Member States to criminalize specific activities related to trafficking. A/RES/55/25 also called for cooperation among Member States' respective law enforcement, immigration, and relevant authorities to exchange information while adhering to national laws, to better identify human trafficking victims.⁹² While the Trafficking Protocol is one of the principal international legal instruments developed by the UNGA in order to protect and assist trafficking victims, the United Nations Human Rights Office has also supplemented the agreement with the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.⁹³

Traffickers are estimated to exploit 40.3 million victims.⁹⁴ In order to decrease the rising exploitation, the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime developed an initiative regarding the dissemination of information known as, "The Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal."⁹⁵ The portal's objective is to encourage an

⁸¹ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*. 2014. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf

⁸² United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸³ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁴ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁵ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁶ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁷ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁸ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁸⁹ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner. *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36*.

⁹⁰ "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons." OHCHR, n.d. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/protocoltraffickinginpersons.aspx>.

⁹¹ "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons." OHCHR, n.d.

⁹² "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons." OHCHR, n.d.

⁹³ "What We Do to End Human Trafficking." OHCHR, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/TiP/Pages/WhatWeDo.aspx>.

⁹⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). "Summary of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocols Thereto." *Trends in Organized Crime* 5, no. 4 (2000): 11–21. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12117-000-1044-5>.

⁹⁵ Ts. Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal. <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/som/>.

international standard on the interpretation and application of instruments intended to resolve transnational crimes, ensuring the prevention of trafficking in persons.⁹⁶ The UNODC is specifically focused on the protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, adopted by the UNGA through A/RES/55/25, and entered into force on January 28, 2004.⁹⁷ The UNODC has emphasized their work towards justice through successful prosecutions because of the shared efforts of Member States in regards to trafficking while simultaneously promoting the awareness of the need to stop these crimes.⁹⁸ The UNODC also provides assistance to Member States, as well as design laws in order to create national anti-trafficking strategies, as well as practical tools to emphasize cross-border cooperation in investigations and prosecutions.⁹⁹

In conjunction with the European Union (EU), UNODC launched a four-year initiative referred to as the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT). Following this initiative, the EU and UNODC have further developed GLO.ACT Asia and the Middle East, in order to target similar instances of human trafficking and forced migration across five Member States in the regions by 2022.¹⁰⁰ Overall, the GLO.ACT was designed with the purpose of preventing, and addressing, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.¹⁰¹ The project focuses its goals on 13 Member States across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and applies national counter-trafficking measures in addition to prevention, protection, prosecution.¹⁰²

The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) was created by the UNGA in order to improve the communication amongst UN agencies, as well as various significant international organizations.¹⁰³ ICAT aims to encourage universal approaches including, the protection in addition to support in order to avoid trafficking in persons.¹⁰⁴ With the intention of preventing trafficking, they have implemented strategies in order to be successful; for example, ICAT has provided a platform in order to exchange information regarding trafficking, experiences and anti-trafficking efforts.¹⁰⁵ Ensuring that the efforts are successful, ICAT emphasizes it's support to not only the UN but other international organizations in order to provide extensive implementation of international policies relevant to preventing along with combating trafficking in persons.¹⁰⁶

Case Study

Trafficking in India

For every thousand people, there are six victims of human trafficking, with nearly eight million people living in modern slavery in the Republic of India.¹⁰⁷ Mumbai is considered the city with the highest concentration of victims of commercial sexual exploitation, as well as the most frequent sex trafficking destination.¹⁰⁸ According to the Asian Development Bank, annually, there are 225,000 persons trafficked from neighboring South and Southeast Asian Member States such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Thailand to various regions of India.¹⁰⁹ Nepali

⁹⁶ Ts. Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal.

⁹⁷ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>.

⁹⁸ Ts. Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal. <https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/som/>.

⁹⁹ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC.

¹⁰⁰ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC, n.d. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>.

¹⁰¹ Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC.

¹⁰² Nancy.cao. "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." UNODC.

¹⁰³ "The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons." ICAT, <http://icat.network/>.

¹⁰⁴ "The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons." ICAT.

¹⁰⁵ "The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons." ICAT.

¹⁰⁶ "The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons." ICAT.

¹⁰⁷ India: Global Slavery Index. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/country-studies/india>

¹⁰⁸ Ahn R, Alpert E, Burke T, Cafferty E, Palmer Castor J, Macias-Konstantopoulos W, et al. Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls in Eight Metropolitan Areas around the World: Case Studies Viewed through a Public Health Lens. Division of Global Health and Human Rights, Department of Emergency Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital. 2010.

¹⁰⁹ Ahn R, Alpert E, Burke T, Cafferty E, Palmer Castor J, Macias-Konstantopoulos W, et al. Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls in Eight Metropolitan Areas around the World. 2010.

girls under the age of 18 constitute nearly 200,000 of the trafficked victims in India, while Bengali women are trafficked to work in brothels for USD 70 to 700.¹¹⁰

Human trafficking within India has connections to the caste system, which instituted a longstanding history of socioeconomic inequality within India, restricting certain individuals and communities from upwards social mobility.¹¹¹ The caste system, for example, has *Dalits*, or “untouchables” excluded from the caste system, are subjected to low-wage jobs, as well as inaccessibility to educational institutions or public goods and services. Approximately 70 percent of trafficking victims in India belong to lower castes or are untouchables.¹¹² Rural communities mainly comprised of lower caste members and untouchables continue to engage in hierarchical economic practices that reinforce the caste system as a catalyst for human trafficking, such as forced labor, debt bondage and dowry compensation.¹¹³

The lack of employment opportunities, coupled with nearly 62.7 percent of Indians working within the agricultural sector, limits both Indians and victims trafficked into the country to bonded labor practices.¹¹⁴ In addition, more than 90 percent of India’s total workforce are engaged in the informal economy in agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, and service industries, leaving victims unprotected by labor regulations and vulnerable to harmful practices imposed by trafficking networks and employers.¹¹⁵ While there is consistent debate surrounding whether the Indian government should implement a criminal law or human rights approach to protecting victims, industries remain vulnerable due to willing employers and dynamic trafficking networks.

Although Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) criminalizes trafficking relative to sexual exploitation and slavery, India has made little efforts to address the human trafficking problem of forced and bonded labor.¹¹⁶ While India has the Bonded Labor Abolition Act, the Child Labor Act, and Juvenile Justice Act, which all aims to prohibit bonded and forced labor, these laws are inefficiently enforced.¹¹⁷ Investigations observed the Indian government made no significant efforts to prosecute, convict, and sentence labor traffickers.¹¹⁸ In order to provide some type of protections to trafficking victims, India provides a financial support for rehabilitation but few victims actually receive the assistance. Although nongovernmental organizations’ (NGOs) assistance have helped, funding for protections remain a problem.¹¹⁹

The UN has spearheaded numerous initiatives in partnership with the Indian government to combat human trafficking networks. One of the major concerns brought forward by Indian representatives – comprised of experts from governments, law enforcement agencies and civil society – is the use of technology by human traffickers in rural areas.¹²⁰ The United Kingdom is also one of the key financial sponsors for the Global Programme Against Trafficking in Persons in support of India’s involvement in the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia.¹²¹ The most recent piece of anti-trafficking legislation proposed by the Indian National Congress has come under criticism

¹¹⁰ Ahn R, Alpert E, Burke T, Cafferty E, Palmer Castor J, Macias-Konstantopoulos W, et al. Sex Trafficking of Women and Girls in Eight Metropolitan Areas around the World: Case Studies Viewed through a Public Health Lens. Division of Global Health and Human Rights, Department of Emergency Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital. 2010.

¹¹¹ Samarth, Pathak. (n.d.). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. India: "Technology is enabling trafficking in persons in rural areas," experts reveal. Retrieved December 2, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/southasia/frontpage/2019/April/india-technology-is-enabling-trafficking-in-persons-in-rural-areas--experts-reveal.html>.

¹¹² Thelwell, K. (2019, May 14). Causes of Human Trafficking in India. The Borgen Project. Retrieved December 2, 2019, <https://borgenproject.org/causes-of-human-trafficking-in-india/>.

¹¹³ Samarth, Pathak. (n.d.). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. India: "Technology is enabling trafficking in persons in rural areas," experts reveal. Retrieved December 2, 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/southasia/frontpage/2019/April/india-technology-is-enabling-trafficking-in-persons-in-rural-areas--experts-reveal.html>.

¹¹⁴ India: Global Slavery Index. (n.d.). <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/country-studies/india/>.

¹¹⁵ India: Global Slavery Index. (n.d.).

¹¹⁶ "Trafficking in Persons Report." US Department of State. 2008. <https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/105388.htm>

¹¹⁷ "Trafficking in Persons Report." US Department of State. 2008.

¹¹⁸ "Trafficking in Persons Report." US Department of State. 2008.

¹¹⁹ "Trafficking in Persons Report." US Department of State. 2008.

¹²⁰ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.). <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html#Fulltext>.

¹²¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (n.d.).

from representatives at the UN in 2018, asserting that “its focus on addressing trafficking from a criminal law perspective is not sufficiently complemented by a human-rights based and victim-centered approach, risking further harm to already vulnerable individuals.”¹²²

Conclusion

Through the establishment of several agencies and initiatives, the UN has made concerted efforts to assist and further protect victims in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Although international, regional and national endeavors have been notable, the global community has the capacity to do more. Trafficking requires a targeted approach that allows for case-by-case analyses and solutions to be developed. Despite the progress of the UN, estimates have shown human trafficking still takes a toll on economies, businesses, and populations, and it is apparent that immunity is still shown in large parts of the world.¹²³ For example, the low levels of victim detections and trafficking convictions recorded in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia compared to the significantly increased numbers of trafficking victims.¹²⁴ Throughout the last 15 years, detections of domestic victims have risen.¹²⁵ Majority of trafficked persons internationally detected are a result of sexual exploitation.¹²⁶ According to UNODC reporting, 59 percent of trafficking victims were sexually exploited, while one out of three victims are trafficked for forced labor.¹²⁷ Across developing and developed Member States, human trafficking has been used to benefit traffickers in numerous industries, including agriculture, apparel, food, and other domestic services. Traffickers have used legitimate and illegitimate methods to take advantage of victims, such as immigration laws and corruption, to secure sustainable work production but for low wages. National laws, however, might not be sufficient to help victims or vulnerable populations and require regional or international techniques to apprise fellow Member States.

Committee Directive

Delegates must familiarize the effects human trafficking has had in their Member State, both on a humane and economic level. Delegates should understand the differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking but recognize how both could intersect. What industries have been affected because of human trafficking? What industries have been identified as vulnerable to trafficked domestic workers? What current methods, through national laws or NGOs, exist in your Member States to support trafficked domestic workers? What has not been working? What areas need improvement? How is the relationship of your Member State with neighboring Member States in combatting human trafficking? What lessons should the UNGA discuss to secure the safety of workers and law-abiding industries?

¹²² India must bring its new anti-trafficking Bill in line with human rights law, urge UN experts. (n.d.). OHCHR. Retrieved December 2, 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23392&LangID=E>.

¹²³ Raggie.johansen. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>.

¹²⁴ Raggie.johansen. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*.

¹²⁵ Raggie.johansen. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*.

¹²⁶ Raggie.johansen. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*.

¹²⁷ Raggie.johansen. “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*.

II. Evaluating the Effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping Operations

Introduction

Historically, peacekeepers have been able to greatly reduce resumed warfare, but in recent years, reports of human rights violations committed by peacekeepers have caused issues in the international community.¹²⁸ The international community now questions the ethical implications of such operations and argues for the need to evaluate current and future missions and the duties of peacekeepers to avoid international tragedies and uphold the goals of peacekeeping missions.¹²⁹ Currently the duties of peacekeepers include implementing complex peace agreements; stabilizing the security situation; re-organizing military and police; and guiding efforts to elect new governments to build democratic institutions.¹³⁰ The nature of conflict has evolved to include racial conflict, class conflict, human rights conflict, political conflict, inter- and intra-national conflict, and armed conflict which all need to be considered and evaluated outside of the realm of “traditional” peacekeeping.¹³¹ In an effort to address the varying types of conflict, new considerations have been made. Throughout the past decade the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and the Secretary General have assessed the changes in conflict through conflict escalation, food shortages, denial of humanitarian aid, and human rights violations and its relation to modern peacekeeping operations.¹³²

History

The first mission resembling modern day peacekeeping missions deployed by the United Nations (UN) took place in 1948.¹³³ The UNSC authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East in order to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors.¹³⁴ This mission was called the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and eventually evolved beyond the observation of the formation of the truce into monitoring ceasefires, preventing future conflicts by controlling isolated incidents, and assisting with any other peacekeeping mission in the region, should the need arise.¹³⁵ The next peacekeeping mission was deployed in 1949 in order to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.¹³⁶ This group was called the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) and remained in place after and escalation of conflict in 1971.¹³⁷ Both of these first two missions are still operational and maintain the basis for modern day observation and monitoring peacekeeping missions.¹³⁸

A shift in peacekeeping operations began when military style arms were authorized in 1956 for the First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I), a mission intended to address the Suez Crisis.¹³⁹ The trend followed in 1960 with the UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC).¹⁴⁰ The ONUC was the first large scale peacekeeping mission, with nearly 20,000 military personnel.¹⁴¹ During the course of the ONUC mission, 250 UN personnel died; including the

¹²⁸ Autesserre, Séverine. 2019. “The Crisis of Peacekeeping.” Foreign Affairs. Foreign Affairs Magazine. January 29, 2019. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2018-12-11/crisis-peacekeeping>.

¹²⁹ Autesserre, Séverine. 2019. “The Crisis of Peacekeeping.” Foreign Affairs. Foreign Affairs Magazine. January 29, 2019.

¹³⁰ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>.

¹³¹ “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

¹³² “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

¹³³ “UNTSO Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/untso>.

¹³⁴ “UNTSO Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹³⁵ “UNTSO Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹³⁶ “UNMOGIP Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/unmogip>.

¹³⁷ “UNMOGIP Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹³⁸ “UNMOGIP Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹³⁹ “FIRST UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (UNEF I).” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unefi.htm>.

¹⁴⁰ “ONUC.” n.d. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/onuc.htm>.

¹⁴¹ “ONUC.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.¹⁴² Even with the demonstrated risk by the ONUC, peacekeeping missions became more involved with efforts to bring stability to war-torn regions, beginning with short term missions in the Dominican Republic, West New Guinea, Yemen, and Cyprus.¹⁴³ As a response to those efforts, in 1988, UN peacekeepers were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.¹⁴⁴ The Nobel Committee cited, “the Peacekeeping Forces through their efforts have made important contributions towards the realization of one of the fundamental tenets of the United Nations. Thus, the world organization has come to play a more central part in world affairs and has been invested with increasing trust.”¹⁴⁵

After the Cold War, peacekeeping operations saw again a shift in their operations in the field.¹⁴⁶ The original intent behind early peacekeeping operations, or “traditional” missions, was to observe and protect.¹⁴⁷ Modern peacekeeping operations are described as complex “multidimensional” enterprises that still observe and protect, but focus more heavily on lasting and sustainable peace with the attempts to ensure “comprehensive peace agreements” as well as the inclusion of operations in intra-state conflicts and civil wars.¹⁴⁸ The post-Cold War environment also saw a shift in numbers, with a total of 20 new peacekeeping operations between 1989 and 1994, and an increase in employed peacekeepers from 11,000 to 75,000.¹⁴⁹

With the growth in peacekeeping operations, the 1990s saw an increase in civilian casualties, mostly revolving around current-conflict missions such as the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Yugoslavia, the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), and the UN Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II).¹⁵⁰ This increase in civilian casualties was largely due to failed peace agreements, or to the lack of resources and political support for peacekeepers.¹⁵¹ With each of these missions came a report from the Secretary General detailing the history of the conflict, and outlining the reasoning and failures behind the peacekeeping operation.¹⁵²

In 1994, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali submitted a report to the UNSC detailing the conflict in Somalia and UNOSOM.¹⁵³ He stated that there was “no clear evidence of political will on the part of the warring parties to negotiate a mutually acceptable solution,” which therefore resulted in the withdrawal of the UN.¹⁵⁴ Following the heels of the Cold War, Boutros-Ghali adhered to a traditional view of peacekeeping operations, and stated that it is the Member States “who bear the main responsibility for creating the political and security conditions” and the international community and the UN can only “facilitate, prod, encourage and assist.”¹⁵⁵ However, he did recognize the changing landscape of peacekeeping, due to the ever-changing nature of conflict that the UN was increasingly being asked to have a hand in solving.¹⁵⁶ Boutros-Ghali soon after saw the need for a resolution focused on this changing realm of peace and security, wrote a position paper for the 15th anniversary of the UN called An Agenda for Peace.¹⁵⁷ The complexity of peacekeeping operations was expanding beyond monitoring cease-fires and controlling buffer zones into:

¹⁴² “ONUC.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁴³ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>.

¹⁴⁴ “United Nations Peacekeeping Forces.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/sections/nobel-peace-prize/united-nations-peacekeeping-forces/index.html>.

¹⁴⁵ “United Nations Peacekeeping Forces.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁴⁶ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>.

¹⁴⁷ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁴⁸ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁴⁹ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁵⁰ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁵¹ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁵² “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁵³ S/1995/231. Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Somalia Submitted in Pursuance of Paragraph 13 of Security Council Resolution 954. United Nations. 28 March 1995. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1995/231.

¹⁵⁴ S/1995/231. Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Somalia Submitted in Pursuance of Paragraph 13 of Security Council Resolution 954. United Nations. 28 March 1995.

¹⁵⁵ S/1995/231. Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Somalia Submitted in Pursuance of Paragraph 13 of Security Council Resolution 954. United Nations. 28 March 1995.

¹⁵⁶ S/1995/231. Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation in Somalia Submitted in Pursuance of Paragraph 13 of Security Council Resolution 954. United Nations. 28 March 1995.

¹⁵⁷ A/50/60 OR S/1995/1. Supplement to an Agenda For Peace: Position Paper of the Secretary-General on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. United Nations. 25 January 1995.

”the supervision of cease-fires, the regroupment and demobilization of forces, their reintegration into civilian life and the destruction of their weapons; the provision of humanitarian assistance; the supervision of existing administrative structures; the establishment of new police forces; the design and supervision of constitutional, judicial and electoral reforms; the observation, supervision and even organization and conduct of elections; and the coordination of support for economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.”¹⁵⁸

In 1999, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan released a report to the UNSC on the “failure by the UN as a whole” in the UNAMIR operation in Rwanda, as well as a report to the UNGA on the fall of Srebrenica.^{159,160} In both reports, Annan detailed the necessity for the UN to take responsibility for its actions and failure to prevent genocides as well as an emphasis on the lack of resources and political mobilization behind peacekeeping operations.^{161 162} In the 1999 Report pursuant to A/RES/53/35, the Fall of Srebrenica, Annan stated that “peacekeeping used as a substitute for political consensus is likely to fail.”¹⁶³ The report of the failure in Rwanda was an independent inquiry that not only examined the “failure that has left deep wounds within Rwandan society and the relationship between Rwanda and the UN,” but made recommendations on how to move forward in the realm of peacekeeping.¹⁶⁴ In order to “meet the challenges of tomorrow” Annan made several recommendations, including ensuring necessary resources as the “credibility of UN peacekeeping depends on the resources required to fulfil their mandates,” a need to have a flexible mandate to meeting the changes in conflict, integration of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in the area, as well as representatives from regional and sub-regional organizations, and a tangible effort to take the lessons learned from past peacekeeping operations and integrate them into new ones.¹⁶⁵

Current Situation

Today, more than 120 Member States, hundreds of thousands of military personnel, UN police, and other civilians have participated in UN peacekeeping operations.¹⁶⁶ The UNGA is charged with monitoring the performance of UN Peacekeeping through its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.¹⁶⁷ This committee was established in 1965 in order to conduct a review of all issues relating to peacekeeping. The Special committee on Peacekeeping Operations is made up of 147 Member States, most of whom have contributed or are currently contributing to peacekeeping operations, and 14 observers including “the African Union, the European Community, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20S1995%201.pdf>

¹⁵⁸ A/50/60 OR S/1995/1. SUPPLEMENT TO AN AGENDA FOR PEACE: POSITION PAPER OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. United Nations. 25 January 1995.

¹⁵⁹ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1999/1257

¹⁶⁰ A/54/549. Report of the Secretary General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/35, The Fall of Srebrenica. United Nations. 15 November 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/54/549

¹⁶¹ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1999/1257

¹⁶² A/54/549. Report of the Secretary General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/35, The Fall of Srebrenica. United Nations. 15 November 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/54/549

¹⁶³ A/54/549. Report of the Secretary General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/35, The Fall of Srebrenica. United Nations. 15 November 1999.

¹⁶⁴ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1999/1257

¹⁶⁵ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

¹⁶⁶ “Troop and Police Contributors Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors>.

¹⁶⁷ “General Assembly and Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/sites/ctte/CTTEE.htm>.

Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).”¹⁶⁸ Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations compiles its reviews and sends them to the Special Political and Decolonization (Fourth) Committee, which then organizes the reviews into recommended draft resolutions/decisions to the GA Plenary for voting and adoption.¹⁶⁹

Furthermore, The High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) Report provides a current assessment of UN peace operations and potential needs of the future.¹⁷⁰ The HIPPO report was established by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in 2014, and consisted of 17 individual members.¹⁷¹ This Panel addressed overarching challenges that modern peace operations face such as “the changing nature of conflict, evolving mandates, good offices and peacebuilding challenges, managerial and administrative arrangements, planning, partnerships, human rights and protection of civilians.”¹⁷² The review and recommendations were divided into five main subsets that encompass both UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions; focusing on shifting peace operation to multidimensional operations, preventing conflict and mediating peace, focus on the protection of civilians, adjusting and reevaluating the use of force for peace and protection, and a focus on sustaining peace.¹⁷³ After the findings of HIPPO were published, Ban Ki-Moon issued his own report on the implementation of these recommendations and the future of peace operations.¹⁷⁴ His focus included protection of civilians, tailored and appropriate responses, accountability, global-regional partnerships, and a renewed focus on prevention and mediation.¹⁷⁵

In 2017, Secretary-General António Guterres followed the HIPPO report with his own focus on reforms in the UN peace and security architecture, management system and structures, and in the UN development system.¹⁷⁶ His approach is focused on the prioritization of prevention and includes sustainable peace in peacekeeping operations for the 2030 Agenda.¹⁷⁷ Starting in 2017 and leading up to the 2030 Agenda, a series of reviews which have already begun will evaluate larger peacekeeping operations and their mandates with the goal of submitting recommended adjustments relating to conditions for peace to the UNSC.¹⁷⁸ Most recently in 2018, The Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) High-level Meeting was held on September 25.¹⁷⁹ The Secretary-General Guterres chaired over 100 Member States and observers in order to show the successes of peacekeeping, discuss failings and challenges to modern operations, and focus on lasting and sustainable peace.¹⁸⁰ With consultations in five main areas; peacebuilding, performance, people, partnerships, and politics, individual Member States and Observers made proposals for future commitment to strengthen peacekeeping.¹⁸¹

¹⁶⁸ “General Assembly and Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/sites/ctte/CTTEE.htm>.

¹⁶⁹ “General Assembly and Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁷⁰ “Report of the Independent High-Level Panel on Peace Operations Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/report-of-independent-high-level-panel-peace-operations>.

¹⁷¹ United Nation Security Council. The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, Report of the Secretary-General. A/70/357–S/2015/682. September 2nd, 2015. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/N1527074.pdf>.

¹⁷² “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/reforming-peacekeeping>.

¹⁷³ “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations.

¹⁷⁴ United Nation Security Council. The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, Report of the Secretary-General. A/70/357–S/2015/682. September 2nd, 2015.

¹⁷⁵ United Nation Security Council. The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, Report of the Secretary-General. A/70/357–S/2015/682. September 2nd, 2015.

¹⁷⁶ “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/reforming-peacekeeping>.

¹⁷⁷ “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations.

¹⁷⁸ “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations.

¹⁷⁹ “Reforming Peacekeeping.” United Nations.

¹⁸⁰ A/70/95–S/2015/446. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

Comprehensive review of special political missions. Strengthening of the United Nations system. United Nations. 17 June 2015. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/95

¹⁸¹ A/70/95–S/2015/446. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

Comprehensive review of special political missions. Strengthening of the United Nations system. United Nations. 17 June 2015.

Over the past decade, the cost of peacekeeping has been at an all-time high, totaling at USD 6.69 Billion, annually in 2018.¹⁸² All Member States are responsible for sharing in the cost of these operations, and the UNGA approximates the funds each Member State will allocate based on a “scale of assessments applicable to peacekeeping,” such as volunteered military, equipment, supplies, or other support offered to a peacekeeping mission, and the relative economic wealth of the Member State.¹⁸³ This is excluding the five permanent members of UNSC, who pay more due to their “special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.”¹⁸⁴ Payment methods are a mixture of voluntary contributions of Member States, NGOs, and individuals and are distributed to UN peacekeeping efforts for transportation, supplies, and personnel.¹⁸⁵

Modern peacekeeping operations, or the previously described “multidimensional” enterprises, focus on sustainable peace, and have positively engaged locals in the peacekeeping process.¹⁸⁶ While the initial installation of military personnel are still important for modern peacekeeping operations, civilians have taken on many roles that are relevant to operations. These include:

“helping former opponents implement complex peace agreements by liaising with a range of political and civil society actors; supporting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; assisting with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants; supervising and conducting elections; strengthening the rule of law, including assistance with judicial reform and training of civilian police; promoting respect for human rights and investigating alleged violations; assisting with post-conflict recovery; and setting up a transitional administration.”¹⁸⁷

Case Studies

Transitional Justice and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) in Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone’s civil war in the 1990s and early 2000s brought the deaths of over 50,000 people and left thousands of survivors injured and victims of violent human rights abuses.¹⁸⁸ The main conflict was between a rebel force aided by Liberia called the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and the government of Sierra Leone.¹⁸⁹ When the violence began in 1991, the Sierra Leone government attempted to defend its citizens with the aid of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).¹⁹⁰ However, the RUF garnered support in the army, and in 1992 overthrew the government with the aid of its own armed forces.¹⁹¹ In 1998, the UNSC established the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL), intended to observe and report on-going atrocities and human rights abuses committed against civilians for a period of six

¹⁸² “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/peacekeeping-handbook_un_dec2003_0.pdf

¹⁸³ “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

¹⁸⁴ “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

¹⁸⁵ “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

¹⁸⁶ “Our History Peacekeeping.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>.

¹⁸⁷ “Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations.” Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. United Nations. December 2003.

https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/peacekeeping-handbook_un_dec2003_0.pdf

¹⁸⁸ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone”. International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

¹⁸⁹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone”. International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

¹⁹⁰ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unamsil/background.html>

¹⁹¹ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

months.¹⁹² The violence, however, began to increase, and in 1999, the UNSC established UNAMSIL, an active peacekeeping operation that carried the weight of 6,000 military personnel and 260 military observers in order to assist the Government and fill the obligations of peace agreements.¹⁹³ The government had established a minor DDR program, but it was really “a surrender conduit” established to lure combatants from defeated factions of the RUF.¹⁹⁴ The government also established the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (NCDDR) in order to provide assistance to program participants, including child and disabled combatants.¹⁹⁵

Just prior to the establishment of UNAMSIL, The Lomé Peace Agreement (LPA) talks had begun.¹⁹⁶ This was the beginning of UN DDR programs in Sierra Leone, it consisted of “...advocacy for weapons collection programs, military administration of disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants, ex-combatant reintegration into new armed forces or civilian life and building civilian support for demobilization and reintegration processes.”¹⁹⁷ This process was detailed by a joint force of the Sierra Leone government, ECOMOG, UNAMSIL, UNDP, UNICEF, and the World Food Programme (WFP).¹⁹⁸ In the year the program was active, more than 18,000 combatants were disarmed and demobilized.¹⁹⁹ As opposed to the DDR program established by the Sierra Leone government, this program included RUF representatives and the DDR centers were run by the NCDDR and UNAMSIL, who had not taken place in the fighting.²⁰⁰

As a part of the LPA, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was formed; this was due to the amnesty promised during the LPA and the foreseen need for “an alternative accountability mechanism.”²⁰¹ Its purpose was to create:

“an impartial record of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law related to the armed conflict in Sierra Leone, from the beginning of the conflict in 1991 to the signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement; to address impunity, to respond to the needs of victims, to promote healing and reconciliation and to prevent a repetition of the violations and abuses suffered.”²⁰²

Another method of transitional justice used was The Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL).²⁰³ While similar to the TRC, its end was not truth-seeking, but the Court sought “those who bore the greatest responsibility for the atrocities that were committed in Sierra Leone” for legal sentencing.²⁰⁴ The court was a compilation of both international and

¹⁹² “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁹³ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁹⁴ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

¹⁹⁵ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

¹⁹⁶ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unamsil/background.html>

¹⁹⁷ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

¹⁹⁸ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

¹⁹⁹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²⁰⁰ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²⁰¹ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act 2000, art. 6(1), www.usip.org/library/tc/doc/charters/tc_sierra_leone_02102000.htm

²⁰² The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act 2000, art. 6(1)

²⁰³ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²⁰⁴ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone.*” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

Sierra Leonean law and judges.²⁰⁵ Notably, this court would not search for or indict ex-combatants who completed the DDR program, but did desire their testimony.²⁰⁶

In early 2000, the UNSC passed S/RES/1289, which expanded the mandate of UNAMSIL to include 11,100 military personnel, including the previous 260 military observers, and an increase in the “civil affairs, civilian police, administrative and technical components of UNAMSIL, as proposed by the then-Secretary-General.”²⁰⁷ Only three months later, the UNSC again expanded UNAMSIL to 13,000 military personnel.²⁰⁸ This was in response to a peak in violence perpetrated by the RUF; in Freetown, the group had attempted to overthrow the government, killed over 30 civilians, and abducted more than 500 UN peacekeepers.²⁰⁹ This paused all DDR programs in Sierra Leone.²¹⁰

In late 2000, in order to call a cease fire to stop the rising violence, the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement was signed.²¹¹ This ceasefire continued the DDR process, a cessation of hostilities, and an extension of UNAMSIL peacekeepers and government authority to parts of the country not already covered.²¹² UNAMSIL expanded once more in 2001 to 17,500 military personnel to cover the needs of the ceasefire.²¹³ The Abuja accords were successful, the government declared the war over just a year after the Agreement was signed, and the NCDDR had disarmed more than 76,000 combatants, including more than 6,000 children.²¹⁴

In this final stage of DDR programs in Sierra Leone, the disarmament and demobilization stage, in order to qualify for the benefits of the program and a trade-in for their weapon, combatants had to be 18 or older.²¹⁵ Reception centers were created in order to collect and destroy weapons; the reception centers in Sierra Leone included group disarmament, or the ability for groups to turn in their weapons together.²¹⁶ The use of group disarmament successfully included a large number of women in the program, since many did not actually own a weapon but could qualify for the program in a group.²¹⁷ For the reintegration stage, ex-combatants were eligible for reinsertion packages and could register for reintegration help; this included training for hard skills, educational programs, and USD 150, in cash.²¹⁸ These were all intended to be an incentive for program participants to return to their hometowns and contribute to society.²¹⁹ By late 2002, 56,700 ex-combatants had opted for reintegration help and a further 51,122 chose to receive training, education, and job placement.²²⁰ Over the course of UNAMSIL

²⁰⁵ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²⁰⁶ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²⁰⁷ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unamsil/background.html>

²⁰⁸ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²⁰⁹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

²¹⁰ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹¹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹² Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹³ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unamsil/background.html>

²¹⁴ “UNAMSIL.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²¹⁵ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

²¹⁶ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹⁷ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹⁸ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

²¹⁹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

²²⁰ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “*DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone*.” International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009.

involvement, thousands ex-combatants were disarmed, local communities saw government stability, elections were held and monitored, and the illegal trading of “blood diamonds” ended.²²¹

Rwanda - UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR)

UN involvement in Rwanda began in 1993, when Rwanda and Uganda asked for military observers along the common border to prevent the military use of the area by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).²²² Following that request, the UNSC created the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) on the Ugandan side of the border.²²³ Later that year, the UNSC, by its S/RES/872, established the armed United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), to help parties implement agreements, monitor implementation and support the transitional Government.²²⁴ Secretary-General Annan in his independent report of the “failure” in Rwanda stated that “notably absent was the suggestion that UNAMIR assist in the recovery of arms.”²²⁵ In 1994, the Presidents of Rwanda and of Burundi were killed in a plane crash returning from peace talks.²²⁶ This action began a large amount of ethnic killings that included the Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, and UNAMIR peacekeepers.²²⁷

UNAMIR began its task of bargaining for a ceasefire but was not successful and lost many peacekeepers.²²⁸ Due to mass withdrawal from Member States, the UNSC’s S/RES/912 was forced to reduce the number of peacekeepers from 2,548 to 270.²²⁹ The UNSC continued with S/RES/918 in 1994, imposing an arms embargo against Rwanda, calling for international action, and in over six months was able to increase UNAMIR’s peacekeeping force back to 5,500.²³⁰ By the end of 1994, it was estimated that at least half a million people had been killed, around two million had fled Rwanda, and another two million were internally displaced.²³¹ After the worst of the killings, UNAMIR continued to pursue ways to achieve security and peace, assist in humanitarian efforts, and clear active military arms.²³² However, Rwanda insisted that UNAMIR did not respond to the main needs of the Member State and requested that the UNSC remove UNAMIR, which the UNSC complied with.²³³ UNAMIR’s mission in Rwanda was considered a “failure by the UN as a whole” and has resulted in many recommendations for change in peacekeeping models.^{234 235}

Secretary-General Annan in his independent report made a list of formal recommendations to include in “lessons learned” from the tragedy in Rwanda and stated his goal to have these recommendations included in future operations.²³⁶ First was the inherent obligation to protect civilians during peacekeeping operations; the changing nature of conflict had been seen in Rwanda, without the adjustment of necessary force.²³⁷ Annan also wished to see an improved flow of information not only between operations and the Secretariat, but in the UNSC and between

²²¹ Sesay, Mohamed Gibril and Suma, Mohamed. “DDR and Transitional Justice in Sierra Leone”. International Centre for Transitional Justice, 2009. <https://www.ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-Sierra-Leone-CaseStudy-2009-English.pdf>

²²² “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unamirS.htm>.

²²³ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²²⁴ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²²⁵ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1999/1257

²²⁶ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²²⁷ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²²⁸ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²²⁹ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³⁰ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³¹ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³² “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³³ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³⁴ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations. United Nations.

²³⁵ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1999/1257

²³⁶ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

²³⁷ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

staff of different levels and nationalities.²³⁸ This would also help with what he believed was a need for a better early warning capacity in order to improve response to conflict.²³⁹ Political momentum was also analyzed in the independent report, and Annan stated that the UN would improve its capacity for peacekeeping if it was ensured that political momentum and necessary resources were levied to meet the mandate of peacekeeping operations.²⁴⁰ To further the goal of ideal political momentum, he even went so far as to suggest a route for the suspension of UNSC Member States in exceptional circumstances related to peacekeeping operations.²⁴¹ Finally, it was important to Annan that the UN acknowledge and recognize its responsibility for the failure in Rwanda, and to improve the damaged relations with the Member State.²⁴² Despite the overall failure of the mission and the eventual removal, UNAMIR troops managed to protect thousands of Rwandan citizens who took shelter at UNAMIR sites.²⁴³

Conclusion

Peacekeeping operations have now evolved past when its tasks were mainly to monitor cease-fires and control buffer zones and is now more complex, expensive, and involves a commitment from the international community as a whole. The future of peacekeeping operations follows the structure set before us in documents such as A/RES/68/303, The HIPPO report, The Action for Peacekeeping, and reaffirming agreements such as the 1982 Manilla Declaration, in order to mitigate crises through peaceful and diplomatic avenues.^{244 245} Methods must be used to assist and protect victims, and promote international cooperation among Member States, while promoting a future peaceful structure preserving peace and security. Taking into account past peacekeeping missions, it is possible to rebuild a response system that aims for prevention of escalated conflict. Secretary General Annan once said that “the United Nations global commitment to ending conflict does not preclude moral judgment, but makes them necessary.”

Committee Directive

Delegates should consider the following questions: What is the difference between armed missions and observing missions and when are they needed? What success have we seen in operations in the past decade and what is the common denominator? What new forms of conflict resolution can be utilized for peacekeeping missions? What is the best role for the GA Plenary to play in the future of mission financing and approval? How can the international community commit to sustainable peace? What is the best way to evaluate success and failure of peacekeeping?

²³⁸ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

²³⁹ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

²⁴⁰ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999.

²⁴¹ S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999. 7

²⁴² S/1999/1257. Letter from Secretary General Addressed to the President of the Security Council. United Nations. 16 December 1999

²⁴³ “UNAMIR.” n.d. United Nations.

²⁴⁴ United Nations. General Assembly Plenary. *Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution*. September 26, 2016. <https://peacemaker.un.org/node/2423>

²⁴⁵ United Nations. General Assembly Plenary. Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes. November 15, 1982.

Annotated Bibliography

I. Securing Domestic Industries from Human Trafficking

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner, *Human Rights and Human Trafficking: Fact Sheet No. 36* (2014), https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FS36_en.pdf

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner published the a fact sheet that details the various forms and reasons human trafficking exists and its role in society, The Fact Sheet consist of four chapters, going into deal about the definition of human trafficking, the role of human rights and trafficking, the role of Member States should have in protecting victims, and how agreed obligations could be better implemented and monitored. Reading Chapter three is strongly recommended.

“Sex Trafficking,” Polaris, <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/sex-trafficking>

The Polaris Project outlined the various forms and methods in which human traffickers might imitate commercial industries in order to manipulate and lure victims into sex exploitation schemes. Whether through force or false promises of modeling or dancing gigs, human traffickers exist within a large range of commercial industries. These industries can include false massage businesses, sexual ads, and escort services. Human traffickers can also operate through the use of hotels, brothels, motels, and even truck stops. Polaris provides a number of sources and articles for reference, including a detailed initiatives page for delegates to review and reference when creating their position papers and working paper ideas.

“Sex Trafficking,” International Justice System, www.ijm.org/documents/IJM-2019-Casework_FactSheets_SexTrafficking.pdf

The International Justice Mission (IJM), known for its work in ending slavery and human trafficking, has worked on countless human trafficking cases, bringing justice to victims. The IJM website is full of firsthand accounts, statistics, reports, and initiatives which expand upon ending the human trafficking domestic industrial sector within Member States. Primarily, the IJM maintains useful case studies information and boasts a number of success stories in their initiatives to save those susceptible to the human trafficking industry. Thus, the IJM stands as an ideal reference for delegates seeking to enact similar programs to end commercial human trafficking for the GA Plenary body as a whole.

“Rising Human Trafficking Takes on 'Horrific Dimensions': Almost a Third of Victims Are Children,” UN News, January 7, 2019, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/01/1029912>

In this news article presented by the United Nations (UN), a deeper insight is provided to in regard to the growth of Human Trafficking. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) presented information showing demonstrating a consistent global increase since 2010. The largest increase has been displayed in the Asia and Americas regions as well as large areas in African Member States.

International Organization for Migration, *Investigating Human Trafficking Cases Using a Victim-Centered Approach: A Trainer's Manual on Combating Trafficking in Persons for Capacity-building of Law Enforcement Officers in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago*, (2018), http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/investigating_human_trafficking.pdf

This publication, provided by the International Organization for Migration (ION), aimed to encourage officials in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago to guide the conflict against trafficking in persons using a victim-centered approach. By doing so, this allows the identification of victims of trafficking, as well as the prosecution and adjudication in order to ensure sustainability of the project goals.

II. Evaluating the Effectiveness of UN Peacekeeping Operations

United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations*. A/70/357-S/2015/682, September 2, 2015. https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/682

United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched a high-level independent panel on peace operations in October 2014 to assess the organization's peace operations and how it can improve in a rapidly changing world. The panel submitted the report in June 2015 and delivered for the UN General Assembly and Security Council, therefore listed as A/70/95-S/2015/446. The report details priorities and issues the UN must address in order to improve peacekeeping operations.

UN Peacekeeping, *Performance Peacekeeping: Final Report of the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping*, (2014), https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/performance-peacekeeping_expert-panel-on-technology-and-innovation_report_2015.pdf

In June 2014, the Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Field Support (DFS) tasked the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in UN Peacekeeping to recommend ways to improve peacekeeping operations through technology and innovation. In this report, the report offered observations and recommendations that should have an immediate result and how peacekeeping operations can continuously engage with technologies and innovations. While conducting this study, the panel took into consideration how technology should protect civilians, enable information sharing, installation security, and mobile communications, to name a few.

"Actions for Peacekeeping: Highlights of Key Achievements," UN Peacekeeping, September 9, 2019, https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/a4p_one_pager_-_progress_9919_1.pdf

This infographic covers a snapshot of a variety of topics pertaining to UN Peacekeeping. The infographic includes progress from multiple UN missions; the role peacekeeping has had for women, peace, and security; the conduct and discipline of peacekeepers, and additional achievements and data. The UN acknowledged its own organization must remain attentive towards any allegations of sexual exploitation and misconduct. While allegations against UN peacekeepers have reduced, UN Peacekeeping and partnering Member States must strengthen prevention and accountability.

Jean-Pierre Lacroix, "Peacekeeping faces challenges: here's how we can meet them," Medium, <https://medium.com/@UNPeacekeeping/peacekeeping-faces-challenges-heres-how-we-can-meet-them-73ea4701ecc>

On behalf of UN Peacekeeping, Jean-Pierre Lacroix wrote about the progress and developments of their operations. Lacroix noted that peacekeeping operations have increasingly encountered challenges including attacks against peacekeepers, complex mandates, and lack of political support. Despite the hurdles and acknowledging UN Peacekeeping still remains an effective tool to global peace and security, Lacroix highlighted how one word is essential to their progress: partnership.

Congressional Research Service, "United Nations Issues: US Funding of UN Peacekeeping," August 14, 2019, <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/IF10597.pdf>

In this specific focus, the United States of America's (US) Congressional Research Service updated details regarding the largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping activities - the US. In 1994, the US Congress set a payment cap for its portion of the UN peacekeeping budget, which currently rests at 25 percent. For 2019, however, the UN assessed the US's budget share should be 27.89 percent, which would equal to USD 1.65 Billion. The 25-percent cap led to budget issues for UN peacekeeping operations, and it would result in Congress offering additional funds, and it coincidentally covered the UN's full assessment budget for the US. Since the 2017 fiscal year, Congress has not raised the cap. The administration of US President Donald Trump has also insisted not to provide funding over the 25-percent cap. This report also details other US contributions towards UN peacekeeping, including budget cuts.