



# SLRMUN 25



Security Council  
United Nations

## UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

# STUDY GUIDE

# **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)**

## **SLRMUN 2025 Study Guide**

### **Committee Mandate**

The Security Council's mandate includes establishing peacekeeping operations, imposing sanctions, and authorising military involvement through resolutions. The Council responds to crises worldwide on a case-by-case basis, aiming to avoid hostilities through diplomacy and negotiation. It targets risks to international security, including interstate wars, civil wars, and terrorism, and tries to reduce the impact of such conflicts on civilians. One of the Security Council's most important tasks is to pass binding resolutions. The Council's decisions have far-reaching consequences, including authorising the use of force and establishing international tribunals for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

## **Message from the Chairs**

As chairs of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), we strongly encourage delegates to use this study guide as a starting point for their research. Examine this guide to be a catalyst, motivating delegates to thoroughly explore the relevant issues and examine multiple views. Our committee's goal is to, whilst keeping in mind their respective foreign policy, promote solution-focused and constructive discussions throughout debate, while also taking into account the need for accountability of nations with respect to the topic. We anticipate a broad mix of perspectives from the many member states represented. Delegates should faithfully represent their country's perspective, even if it contradicts their values. However, keeping a respectful and considerate demeanor is crucial, as disrespectful or confrontational behaviour towards fellow delegates will not be tolerated. We encourage delegates to form new contacts and friendships. Nonetheless, it is critical to prioritise loyalty to your delegation during arguments. Advocating for your country's perspective might be difficult, but we urge delegates to embrace this responsibility wholeheartedly. Our goal is to foster engaging and fruitful conversations based on a dedication to diplomacy and mutual respect.

Chairs of the UNSC

Rithik and Mandiv

## **CONFERENCE TOPIC**

### **Reevaluating the effectiveness of UNPKF operations with special emphasis on MONUSCO and Haiti**

#### **Introduction to the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces (UNPKF)**

The UNPKF has been a significant component in mitigating conflict and cementing peace worldwide. It is one of the primary components that navigate a country's difficult path from conflict to peace. A peacekeeping force is perfectly adapted to its task due to its unique advantages: credibility, equitable responsibility distribution, and a capacity to mobilize and maintain military and police forces worldwide. They also support democracy by organizing elections, protecting human rights, and strengthening legal systems.

#### **Mandate of the UNPKF**

The mandate of the specific UN peacekeeping force implemented in their respective areas is dependent on the nature of conflict or crisis. This mandate is defined by resolutions passed upon the launching of a peacekeeping force through the UNSC. That being said, a common mandate appointed to a peacekeeping force is known as the Protection of Civilians (POC). Peacekeeping missions are authorized to use all necessary means, up to and including the use of deadly force, to prevent, deter, or respond to threats of physical violence against civilians.

## **Introduction to Current Affairs**

### **Haiti**

Haiti faces extreme poverty, with 5.4 million people hungry and 600,000 displaced by conflict and disasters. Its healthcare system is collapsing, with hospital closures and medicine shortages. Gang violence against women and girls is rising, while a cholera outbreak has reached 80,000 cases since 2022. United Nations intervention has occurred with the initiation of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission. MSS is led by Kenya and was launched to combat escalating gang violence in the area, and developments to its method are being made to this date.

### **MONUSCO**

MONUSCO succeeded a prior UN peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), on July 1, 2010. It was done in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1925 on May 28, which reflected the country's new phase. The new mission has been authorised to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, which includes protecting civilians, humanitarian personnel, and human rights defenders who are under imminent threat of physical violence, as well as assisting the DRC government in its stabilization and peace-building efforts.

## **Case Studies**

### **Haiti**

Haiti is a nation that has long since the days of the dictatorship of the Duvalier Regime, ripped with instability, poverty, inequality, and exploitation. The budding days of democracy in the 1980s as well as the tumultuous period of governance by the Jean-Bertrand Aristide Presidency, since its beginning in 1991, showcases the lack of political infrastructure that could support the requirements of a democracy, with regards to parliamentary democracy and social reforms. It also displays the political polarization and violence, in which much needed reforms are shut down by conflict of personal interests and political gains by many groups who support the government and the opposition. The boiling point reached its climax for the international community in 2004, when Aristide had to once again flee the country, due to a violent coup d'état organized by his opponents.

This led to the passing of the UNSC Resolution 1529, which deployed a Multinational Interim Force (MIF) for Haiti, with a mandate of facing political, humanitarian, and security problems for a period of 3 months. Within this period, Resolution 1542 was also passed, which created the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which would take over the duties of the MIF after the 3-month period. The years would continue with UNSC Resolution 1908 being passed in 2010, to allocate more resources and personnel to assist

reconstruction and stabilization efforts in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake, which killed 96 peacekeepers. Following the cholera outbreak in 2010 as well as the 2011 Presidential election, MINUSTAH continued to fulfill its original mandate by assisting in creating a safe and secure environment, with its logistical role in containing the cholera outbreak and its role in strengthening human rights institutions in Haiti. However, in April 2017, the Security Council passed Resolution 2350, resulting in the closure of MINUSTAH, and being replaced with a smaller peacekeeping mission, which would later be known as MINUJUSTH, a subsequent judicial support mission to Haiti. This mission would also close in October 2019, pursuant to UNSC resolution 2476, and be replaced with a liaison office (The UN Integrated Office in Haiti), which is still active today.

## **Democratic Republic of Congo**

After two major wars, constant interference from foreign nations, internal strife, and rich in natural resources such as cobalt and gold, the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly known as Zaire) has a rich history of instability and ethical conflicts, with many state & non-state actors operating within the borders of DRC.

Pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1279, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) was created, initially tasked with the observation of the ceasefire and disengagement of hostilities of parties involved in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in 1999. The mandate of MONUC eventually got changed to the implementation of the Agreement and later in 2010, pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1925, MONUC was renamed to the

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), tasked with carrying out the MONUC mandate alongside protection of civilians, humanitarian workers and human rights activists under threat from physical violence, by any means necessary. Acting in accordance with the Framework Agreement for Peace, Security, and Cooperation for the Democratic Republic of Congo, UNSC Resolution 2098 was passed unanimously, to establish a special intervention brigade that would assist the Congolese Army in fighting a prominent rebel group called the March 23 Movement, comprised of mostly ethnic Tutsis and rumored to have been supported by Rwanda. After two tumultuous elections with claims of election tampering and fake election results, President Felix Tshisekedi currently reigns as the leader of the DRC with promises of democratic change and stability, however, the status quo remains the same, with M23 constantly on the outlook for openings with recent offensives in trying to dislodge Congolese forces. UNSC Resolution 2717, unanimously passed in 2023, marked a turning point in MONUSCO, with the withdrawal of UN peacekeeping forces from South Kivu by April 2024, in response to the calls of withdrawal made by the DRC government as well as the civilian protests regarding the presence of MONUSCO within their region. There are severe doubts, however, as to whether DRC could fill in the security and administrative vacuums that MONUSCO leaves, upon their withdrawal. There are essential administrative services that MONUSCO provides, which civilians actively depend on, due to the lack of local services provided by the DRC. There is also the question of the protection of minorities by oppression and violence, as MONUSCO forces prove as a deterrence against



such threats. Currently, the MONUSCO mandate is renewed till December 20, 2025, in accordance with UNSC Resolution 2765, as it continues to act as a stabilizing pillar within the nation of DRC.

### **Questions to address**

Peacekeeping Operations offer a sense of protection and stability to areas often torn by war, natural disasters, and more. It is important for the United Nations, as well as member nations part of it, to ensure the effectiveness of such UNPKF forces to achieve its objectives in the regions it is assigned to. There are a couple of questions that delegates must ask and address, in order to contribute to the discussion and create solutions to the problems plaguing the UNPKF.

1. Are the current protocols and bodies put in charge of regulating the UNPKF enough to effectively manage the problems of the inefficiency of peacekeeping forces?
2. Should Resolution 2098 be used as an inspiration for future peacekeeping forces to strengthen their capabilities and what are the possible ramifications from such an adoption of a mandate?
3. What are further steps peacekeeping forces can take to work with the civilian populace, in the face of calls of withdrawal?

4. What are the legal ramifications of grave misconduct conducted by peacekeeper troops and what are the measures that are needed to be taken to prevent such misconduct from taking place?

We expect to see fierce debate amongst the delegates on conference day and if any of you have any questions that you would like to get clarified beforehand, please feel free to reach out to either of us (Mandiv or Rithik) at any time. We will see you at the conference delegates, best of luck!

### **Further Reading**

## **Haiti**

<https://sites.bu.edu/pardeeatlas/advancing-human-progress-initiative/back2school/peacekeeping-in-haiti-successes-and-failures/>

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minustah>

## **DRC**

<https://monusco.unmissions.org/en/timeline>

<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-democratic-republic-congo>