

Special Committee on Peacekeeping (C34)

Recent Developments

Over the past several months, development in international peacekeeping operations has included the completion of peacekeeping missions, the continued efforts of ongoing peacekeeping missions, and the advancement of the gender perspective. On December 31, 2012, the mandate for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was concluded.¹ Authorized by Security Council resolution 1704 in 2006, UN peacekeeping forces successfully implemented a stable democratic government and brought hope to a country once hindered by internal political, social, and security challenges.² January 12, 2013 marked the third anniversary of the massive earthquake in Haiti, which took the lives of approximately 220,000 Haitians and left another 1.5 million people suffering and homeless.³ Since January 2010, the UN has undertaken to assist Haiti in their reconstruction; however, the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has experienced many setbacks on their path to reconsolidating the Haitian people and bringing about political stability.⁴ Though much work remains to be done in the near future, the MINUSTAH leadership has thus far expressed confidence in the successful completion of their mandate in the coming years.⁵ In post-conflict Liberia, the Indian-led peacekeeping force, which is comprised of 103 female and 22 male personnel, continues to make progress in stabilization efforts in a post-conflict Liberia.⁶ As the first country to send an all-female police force, India is a model of success in implementing the gender perspective of Security Council resolution 1325.⁷

Despite recent successes, new challenges and concerns have also arisen within the international community. Heightened tribal violence in South Sudan continues to destabilize the newly admitted UN Member State.⁸ Violence against civilians and tribal fighting have frustrated the African Union/UN Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID).⁹ Continued calls for the Sudanese government and local authorities to bring an end to the violence and fighting have yet to be heeded.¹⁰ In Syria, mounting civilian casualties coupled with over 600,000 displaced Syrian refugees have led the UN to redouble its efforts in addressing the current conflict and brought further concerns with an already approaching winter.¹¹ The provision of food, clothing, water, and shelter has become a major component of assisting refugees both in bordering nations and within Syria itself.¹²

Currently, the UN is engaged in 15 peacekeeping operations, 14 of which are peacekeeping missions, while the 15th is a special political mission in Afghanistan.¹³ In 2012, the General Assembly Fourth Committee along with the Security Council considered Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's report on "Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict" (A/67/312-S/2012/645).¹⁴ This report seeks to provide suggestions on preceding resolutions and to update the international community on progress in peacekeeping operations and the civilian capacity initiative.¹⁵ Furthermore, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) released its annual "Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations" (A/66/19) on September 11, 2012, which reviews the essential dimensions of peacekeeping operations, provides recommendations for operational changes, and outlines future goals.¹⁶ The report primarily looks to the future of peacekeeping by recommending measures for improving communication,

¹ United Nations Peacekeeping, *UNMIT: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste*, 2013.

² United Nations Peacekeeping, *UNMIT: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste*, 2013.

³ United Nations News Centre, *Marking the third anniversary of the earthquake, Ban calls for sustained efforts in Haiti*, 2013.

⁴ United Nations News Centre, *Marking the third anniversary of the earthquake, Ban calls for sustained efforts in Haiti*, 2013.

⁵ United Nations News Centre, *Marking the third anniversary of the earthquake, Ban calls for sustained efforts in Haiti*, 2013.

⁶ Heritage Newspaper, *Liberia: Indian Police Commended*, 2013.

⁷ Heritage Newspaper, *Liberia: Indian Police Commended*, 2013.

⁸ UN News Centre, *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*, 2013.

⁹ UN News Centre, *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*, 2013.

¹⁰ UN News Centre, *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*, 2013.

¹¹ United Nations News Centre, *UN boosts efforts to help over 600,000 Syrians facing harsh winter conditions*, 2013.

¹² United Nations News Centre, *UN boosts efforts to help over 600,000 Syrians facing harsh winter conditions*, 2013.

¹³ United Nations Peacekeeping, *Current Peacekeeping Operations*, 2013.

¹⁴ United Nations General Assembly, *Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in all their aspects: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/67/312) (S/2012/645)*, 15 August 2012, p. 1-4.

¹⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in all their aspects: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/67/312) (S/2012/645)*, 15 August 2012, p. 1-4.

¹⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*, 11 September 2012, p. 5.

increasing the speed at which peacekeeping forces can properly be engaged within a post-conflict or conflict area, and better equipping forces with technologically advanced equipment.¹⁷

Since 2000, peacekeeping operations have undergone many changes in regards to the way they are managed and implemented in conflict areas, especially in an age of increased globalization.¹⁸ In 2013 and beyond, peacekeeping forces again see the need for adjustments to standard operating procedures.¹⁹ Efforts to quickly respond to the dire situation Syrian civilians and refugees are currently facing has led the UN and DPKO to deliver greater attention to the conditions and health of those affected by the atrocities of the Syrian government.²⁰ Likewise, the ever-escalating situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where the largest UN peacekeeping operation is currently stationed, and where sexual violence and the massacre of women and children continues on a daily basis, has conveyed to the UN that new and more capable means of confirming such violence and being able to react to it quickly are a necessity.²¹ Inspired by the successes of unmanned drone surveillance of western countries, the DPKO recently stated it intends to begin the use of such technology in peacekeeping operations. Though the question of whether to use drones on a mass scale by UN peacekeeping forces is still under debate, the UN has called for their use in the DRC.²² UN officials believe the use of drones is a modern response that can rapidly improve the success and reaction rate of already deployed forces in the DRC.²³ Whether or not the Member States of the UN decide to utilize unmanned drones in future missions has yet to be decided, but the clear advantages to their usage could prove beneficial in preventing and halting future conflicts.²⁴ C34 has requested that the Secretary-General assess the effects of implementing drone technology and other modern capabilities in peacekeeping operations.²⁵

The Committee at the National Model United Nations Conference

C34 is a forum for discussing the “comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.” The members, who are primarily past and current contributors to peacekeeping operations, report to the General Assembly Fourth Committee. C34 presently comprises 144 Member States and 14 observers.

Format: The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is a Report Writing Committee.

Voting: The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is comprised of 140 Member States, each with one vote. Votes are decided by a majority of Member States present for both procedural and substantive matters. Consensus on substantive votes is encouraged. The Committee holds no special privileges for Member States, such as veto power. These rules apply to substantive voting on amendments, draft report segments, and portions of draft report segments divided out by motion (Rule 30). Member States declaring their status as “present and voting” during the roll call must strictly vote in favor or in opposition and cannot abstain.

¹⁷ UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*, 11 September 2012, p. 5.

¹⁸ UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*, 11 September 2012, p. 5.

¹⁹ UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*, 11 September 2012, p. 5.

²⁰ United Nations News Centre, *UN boosts efforts to help over 600,000 Syrians facing harsh winter conditions*, 2013.

²¹ UN News Centre, *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*, 2013.

²² UN News Centre, *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*, 2013.

²³ Lynch, *UN wants to use drones for peacekeeping missions*, 2013, p. 1.

²⁴ Lynch, *UN wants to use drones for peacekeeping missions*, 2013, p. 1.

²⁵ Lynch, *UN wants to use drones for peacekeeping missions*, 2013, p. 2.

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Butler, M., K. Mader & R. Kean. (2010). *Women, Peace and Security Handbook: Compilation and Analysis of United Nations Security Council Resolution Language 2000-2010*. PeaceWomen Project, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Retrieved January 11, 2013, from:

http://www.peacewomen.org/assets/file/peacewomen_schandbook_2010.pdf

The Peace Women Web site is a great place for delegates to begin in their research. It is also a good place to see the most current updates and progresses from the Security Council's proposed "gender perspective," and to develop familiarity with the goal of raising female participation to 20 percent by 2014 along with the challenges involved in meeting it. This site will also help to emphasize the important role women play in civilian capacity building within post-conflict areas.

Heritage Newspaper. (2013). *Liberia: Indian Police Commended*. Monrovia, Liberia. Retrieved January 13, 2013, from: <http://www.news.heritageliberia.net/index.php/inside-heritage/people-places/1146-indian-police-officers-commended-for-contribution-to-unmil-peace-in-liberia>

This article from the Heritage web site is about the commendations received by the Indian peacekeeping force operating in Liberia. The Indian peacekeeping force is comprised of 103 female and 22 male personnel. They have thus far been the model to follow in the evolution of the Security Council's "gender perspective." The force has contributed greatly to the growing stabilization within Liberia and has made a significant difference in the lives of affected women and children in a post-conflict area.

United Nations General Assembly. (2012, September 11). *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*. Retrieved January 30, 2013 from:

http://www.unric.org/it/images/Report_of_the_Special_Committee_on_Peacekeeping_Operations_-_Sept_2012.pdf

C34 submits an annual report that covers successes and failures of peacekeeping operations. The report discusses possible solutions to lingering difficulties peacekeeping operations may be facing and what should be done to update operations with modern technology. It evaluates whether previous proposals are being met and considers whether new proposals should be integrated into peacekeeping operations. These recommendations are meant to increase the capacity of the UN in an attempt to accomplish responsibilities in the field of peacekeeping.

United Nations Peacekeeping. (2013). *UNMIT: United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unmit/>

On this site, United Nations Peacekeeping, delegates are able to follow the progress of current peacekeeping operations. The situation in Timor-Leste is important because it has been a long-standing peacekeeping operation, and has finally concluded its mandated mission from the Security Council. Alternative links within this site will also reveal specific accomplishments that were met by the efforts of the peacekeeping force.

United Nations Peacekeeping. (2013). *Current Peacekeeping Operations*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>

The Current Peacekeeping Operations is an important site because it will allow the delegates to get a full view of peacekeeping operations currently underway. Delegates will also be able to follow the progress and setbacks by navigating through the site. It will give delegates a good opportunity to research what has been taking place and to follow each peacekeeping mission as the conference nears.

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Peace Women: Women for Peace and Peace for Women. (2013). *Liberia: Indian Police Commended*. Retrieved January 13, 2013, from: http://peacewomen.org/news_article.php?id=5649&type=news

United Nations General Assembly. (September 11, 2012). *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*. Retrieved January 30, 2013, from: http://www.unric.org/it/images/Report_of_the_Special_Committee_on_Peacekeeping_Operations_-_Sept_2012.pdf

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United Nations News Centre. (2013, January 11). *Marking third anniversary of earthquake, Ban calls for sustained efforts in Haiti*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43912&Cr=haiti&Cr1=#.UPPgmerQ22>

United Nations News Centre. (2013, January 11). *UN-African Union peacekeeping mission alarmed over tribal fighting in Darfur's Jebel Amer area*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43907&Cr=Darfur&Cr1=#.UPPH0GerQ21>

United Nations News Centre. (2013, January 11). *UN boosts efforts to help over 600,000 Syrians facing harsh winter conditions*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43911&Cr=syria&Cr1=#.UPPer2erQ21>

I. Reforming Peacekeeping to Strengthen Post-Conflict Stabilization Efforts

As peacekeeping continues to increase its significance both inside and outside of the United Nations, the most recent and relevant guiding document is still *The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report #2*, released in December 2011.²⁶ Two of the peacekeeping foci stemming from this document are the swift establishment of the rule of law in post-conflict situations and the application of a gendered perspective to all peacekeeping activities, both of which are major components of the current work of UN peacekeeping bodies and their debates.²⁷ The rule of law is especially important in the wake of conflict settings, as highlighted by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon: “When the guns fall silent, the United Nations is often the first organization on the ground helping fractured countries to start building peace and strengthening key institutions. Our goal is to quickly demonstrate the value of the rule of law. That builds public confidence in political settlements.”²⁸ One current, albeit nontraditional, example of the rule of law being enforced by peacekeeping forces is the UN Mission in South Sudan, where electoral support and judicial aid are being widely administered.²⁹ The mandate for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) includes supporting the government in developing a military justice system that is complementary to the civil justice system, strengthening the capacity of the South Sudan Police Services and providing advice and support on political transition, governance, and establishment of state authority.³⁰

In October 2012, the Secretary-General highlighted the critical importance of UN police peacekeepers in the process of enforcing the rule of law.³¹ Part of this equation, he recognized, is the active inclusion and recruitment of women in such peacekeeping activities.³² Further upholding this basic element of the rule of law, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his commitment to a gendered approach to all post-conflict peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in a statement to the Security Council in December 2012.³³ He cited strides made in advancing some aspects of his vision for peacekeeping, including the areas involving women in peacebuilding.³⁴ However, he stressed that his Seven-Point Action Plan, released in 2010, must be implemented far more than it is now to ensure women’s full participation in the peacekeeping and peacebuilding processes.³⁵ Furthermore, the Under-Secretary General for Field Support Ameerah Raq identified increasing “gender balance and representation” as one of the main things to tackle during the UN’s peacekeeping work in 2013 and beyond.³⁶

In January 2013, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2086, concerning multidimensional peacekeeping operations and the special challenges they pose.³⁷ This was the first peacekeeping practice-related resolution passed by the Security Council since 2001.³⁸ As one of the multidimensional aspects to be improved upon, the Security Council advocated for the improvement of host countries’ rule of law institutions through coordinated, critical strategies, in conjunction with other UN organs.³⁹ Returning again to the crucial issue of gender in peacekeeping activities, the resolution also encourages “the empowerment of women in post-conflict situations,” in part by

²⁶ United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations & United Nations Department of Field Support, *The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report #2*, 2011.

²⁷ United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations & United Nations Department of Field Support, *The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report #2*, 2011.

²⁸ United Nations Secretary-General, Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council meeting on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings, 2012.

²⁹ What’s In Blue: Insights on the work of the UN Security Council, *Peacekeeping Open Debate*, 2013.

³⁰ United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan, *UNMISS Mandate*, 2011.

³¹ United Nations News Centre, *At conference, Ban highlights role of police peacekeeping to uphold rule of law*, 2012.

³² United Nations News Centre, *At conference, Ban highlights role of police peacekeeping to uphold rule of law*, 2012.

³³ United Nations Secretary-General, Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council open debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, 2012; United Nations Secretary-General, Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council meeting on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings, 2012.

³⁴ United Nations Secretary-General, Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council open debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, 2012.

³⁵ United Nations Secretary-General, Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council open debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding, 2012.

³⁶ United Nations Peacekeeping, *Ameerah Haq (DFS) reviews the year 2012*, 2013.

³⁷ United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086)*, 2013; What’s In Blue: Insights on the work of the UN Security Council, *Peacekeeping Open Debate*, 2013.

³⁸ What’s In Blue: Insights on the work of the UN Security Council, *Peacekeeping Open Debate*, 2013.

³⁹ United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086)*, 2013.

appointing gender advisers and women in conflict prevention/resolution roles.⁴⁰ In the talks leading up to this significant resolution, women's organizations met with UN officials in 20 countries; these meetings were held and supported by UN Women, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Department of Political Affairs.⁴¹

In his annual *Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization*, the Secretary-General commended the UN peacekeeping accomplishments of protecting civilians and stabilizing post-conflict situations in the countries of Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan.⁴² While addressing the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in November 2012, Hervé Ladsous, the Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations, underscored the vital importance of peacekeeping after conflict by explaining that investors' confidence is paramount in increasing the local economy and thus restoring stability in post-conflict zones.⁴³

⁴⁰ United Nations Security Council, *Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086)*, 2013.

⁴¹ United Nations News Centre, *Women's role in advancing peace and security must be supported—UN officials*, 2012.

⁴² United Nations Secretary-General, *Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/67/1)*, 2012.

⁴³ United Nations News Centre, At General Assembly's committee debate, UN senior official flags that 'peacekeeping works', 2012.

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http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/dpko_dfs_gender_military_perspective.pdf

These guidelines, while published back in 2010, remain highly relevant to this committee's work and the intricacies of this topic. The gender perspective is said by many in UN Peacekeeping to be even more pertinent in the next year, and will continue to be very significant in every aspect of peacekeeping activities, not only post-conflict stabilization efforts.

United Nations General Assembly. (September 11, 2012). *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/66/19)*. Retrieved January 24, 2013 from

http://www.unric.org/it/images/Report_of_the_Special_Committee_on_Peacekeeping_Operations_-_Sept_2012.pdf

This is the latest report released by the C-34, published during the most recent General Assembly session. While the format and subtopics are fairly similar to previous years', it is nonetheless imperative that delegates know the status of each of these subtopics of peacekeeping operations in order to be fully informed with up-to-date facts during committee sessions.

United Nations Peacekeeping. (N.D.). *The "New Horizon" Process*. Retrieved January 22, 2012 from

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/newhorizon.shtml>

This is the homepage of the "New Horizon" Process, where delegates can read and become fully acquainted with the most recent approach and framework that United Nations Peacekeeping is working with. The page not only contains links to the main non-paper and both Progress Reports, but it also explains thoroughly and in detail how the process is designed to work.

United Nations Secretary-General. (December 20, 2012). *Secretary-General's remarks to Security Council open debate on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*. Retrieved January 20, 2013 from

<http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=6525>

This statement provides a miniature update for strides made in the Secretary-General's plan for peacekeeping in the organization. It contains general comments concerning accomplishments and where improvement is needed, but also lists a few specific cases which delegates may read up on to become even more familiar with the actual cases that post-conflict peacekeeping and peacebuilding contributes to.

United Nations Security Council. (January 21, 2013). *Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086)*. Retrieved February 6, 2013 from

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2086\(2013\)](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2086(2013))

This resolution is the most recent passed by the Security Council and is quite extensive. It explores the multifaceted spectrum of peacekeeping and peacebuilding, citing very specific examples when necessary. Delegates should be familiar with these recommendations by the Security Council concerning peacekeeping, as the C-34 serves an advisory committee to many UN organs due to their expertise in this area.

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What's In Blue: Insights on the work of the UN Security Council. (January 18, 2013). *Peacekeeping Open Debate*. Retrieved January 24, 2013 from <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/01/peacekeeping-open-debate.php>

II. Cooperation and Capacity Building within Regional Arrangements

Recent Developments

Within the field of peacekeeping, the international community has in recent months witnessed increasing cooperation between the United Nations (UN) and regional arrangements around the world.⁴⁴ The UN has continued to strengthen its existing relationship with the European Union (EU): in November 2012, the UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management met for the thirteenth time since its creation in 2003.⁴⁵ Comprised largely of staff from the European Council and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the Steering Committee is a “joint consultative mechanism” that endeavors to improve coordination in planning, training, communication, and best practices.⁴⁶ Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous praised the commitment of UN and EU officials to the pursuit of shared interests in international conflict resolution, affirming that the UN’s “partnership with the EU in the peacekeeping and crisis management areas keeps getting stronger.”⁴⁷

In Africa, the UN has upheld a regional approach to combatting the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA).⁴⁸ Peacekeeping missions in the region are coordinating with the UN Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and the African Union (AU) to implement both the UN Regional Strategy to Address the Threat and Impact of the Activities of the LRA and the AU Regional Cooperation Initiative against the LRA.⁴⁹ The Security Council has urged the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to pursue further opportunities for collaboration and information-sharing with regional forces and non-governmental organizations.⁵⁰ Newly headed by Mohamed Ibn Chambas of Ghana, the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) is persevering in its mission to protect civilians, deliver humanitarian aid, and facilitate a peace process amid renewed tribal violence in the Jebel Amer area.⁵¹

Faced with ongoing instability in the wake of a military coup, transitional state authorities in Mali wrote to the Secretary-General in September and October 2012 to request the assistance of an international military force.⁵² Through Resolution 2085, the Security Council subsequently authorized the deployment of the International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA), led by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in conjunction with the UN and the AU.⁵³ In January 2013, France initiated the separate launch of Opération Serval against Malian rebels, leading to the expedited installation of AFISMA troops.⁵⁴ Having recaptured all principal cities from rebel forces in northern Mali, France now intends to relinquish control to AFISMA until the Security Council can establish a UN peacekeeping operation in the country.⁵⁵

The UN has also sought to bolster newer alliances with other regional organizations.⁵⁶ The 2011 Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the UN noted

⁴⁴ UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 44.

⁴⁵ UN News Centre, *UN Peacekeeping Chief Welcomes Growing Links with European Union in Crisis Management*, 2012.

⁴⁶ Bigo, et. al., *Mapping the Field of the EU Internal Security Agencies*, 2007, p. 59; Koutrakou, *European Union-United Nations Co-operation in Conflict and Development*, 2011, p. 217.

⁴⁷ UN News Centre, *UN Peacekeeping Chief Welcomes Growing Links with European Union in Crisis Management*, 2012.

⁴⁸ UN News Centre, *Security Council Endorses UN Regional Strategy to Combat LRA Threat*, 2012.

⁴⁹ UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2012/28)*, 2012, pp. 1-2; UN News Centre, *Security Council Urges Implementation of UN Strategy against Lord’s Resistance Army*, 2012.

⁵⁰ UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2012/28)*, 2012, pp. 3-4.

⁵¹ UN News Centre, *UN and African Union Announce New Head of Joint Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur*, 2012; UN News Centre, *UN-African Union Peacekeeping Mission Alarmed over Tribal Fighting in Darfur’s Jebel Amer Area*, 2012; UN Secretary-General, *2012 Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*, 2012, pp. 2-3.

⁵² UN Security Council, *Resolution 2085 (2012)*, 2012, p. 2.

⁵³ UN News Centre, *UN Security Council Authorizes African-led Intervention Force in Mali*, 2012; UN Secretary-General, *2012 Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*, 2012, p. 12; UN Security Council, *Resolution 2085 (2012)*, 2012, p. 4.

⁵⁴ Security Council Report, *February 2013 Monthly Forecast: Mali*, 2013.

⁵⁵ Irish, *France Wants UN Peacekeeping Force for Mali by April*, 2013.

⁵⁶ UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 44.

peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding as areas in which ASEAN and the UN should “explore concrete measures for closer cooperation.”⁵⁷ In December 2012, General Assembly resolution 67/110 reiterated “the commitment to further enhance close coordination and cooperation between the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations on peacekeeping operations.”⁵⁸ The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), a military alliance between Russia and five former Soviet states, is presently working with the UN on a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize its intent to contribute to peacekeeping operations.⁵⁹ In October 2012, CSTO forces participated in their first peacekeeping exercise in Kazakhstan.⁶⁰

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) continues to encourage cooperation and capacity building within regional arrangements.⁶¹ While careful to reiterate the UN’s primacy in the maintenance of international peace and security, C34 has acknowledged that the successful execution of peacekeeping operations depends increasingly on effective collaboration between the UN and relevant regional arrangements.⁶² In its 2012 report, C34 “notes recent advances in inter-mission cooperation,” suggesting yet another avenue for beneficial joint action.⁶³ Thus staunchly supported by C34, the UN, and the international community at large, the trend towards “partnership peacekeeping” looks to continue well into the future.⁶⁴

⁵⁷ *Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN)*, 2011, p. 2.

⁵⁸ UN General Assembly, *Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A/RES/67/110)*, 2012, p. 4.

⁵⁹ UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 44.

⁶⁰ McDermott, *CSTO Stages First Peacekeeping Exercise*, 2012.

⁶¹ UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 44.

⁶² UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 45.

⁶³ UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group*, 2012, p. 18.

⁶⁴ Williams, *Towards More Effective Partnership Peacekeeping in Africa*, 2012.

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Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations (UN). (2011). Retrieved January 15, 2013, from:

<http://www.asean.org/archive/documents/19th%20summit/UN-JD.pdf>

The Joint Declaration testifies to the sizable extent of the partnership mutually envisioned by ASEAN and the UN. Peacekeeping operations are generally only one part of a much broader conception of interorganizational cooperation. The number of areas in which the UN anticipates effective collaboration with other international organizations indicates the incredible potential for positive results from greater cooperation with regional arrangements in peacekeeping.

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. (2012). *2012 Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group (A/66/19)*. Retrieved January 15, 2013, from:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/66/19>

In 2012, C34 held its substantive session from 21 February to 16 March and on 11 September. The committee's 2012 report sets out the proposals, recommendations, and conclusions formulated as a result of its deliberations. Section J discusses C34's support for greater cooperation with regional arrangements.

United Nations Secretary-General. (2012, December 12). *2012 Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*. Retrieved January 15, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/67/632>

Each year, C34 requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of its recommendations. The corresponding 2012 report provides an overview of the year's key developments in peacekeeping operations, their implications for the ongoing evolution of UN peacekeeping, and the extent to which the contents of C34's 2012 report have been actualized by the international community. The report illustrates the relationship between C34 and UN Member States and underlines the significant role that C34 plays in policy development.

United Nations Security Council. (2012, December 19). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2012/28)*. Retrieved January 15, 2013, from:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/PRST/2012/28>

The Security Council strongly supports a regional approach to peace and security in central Africa. This presidential statement highlights the number of regional organizations and stakeholders currently working with UN bodies and peacekeeping operations to neutralize the LRA threat. It also reveals the position of UN peacekeeping operations in relation to a larger structure of interorganizational collaboration that underlies the maintenance of international peace and security.

Williams, P. (2012, November 19). *Towards More Effective Partnership Peacekeeping in Africa*. Retrieved January 15, 2013, from: <http://forums.ssrc.org/kujenga-amani/2012/11/19/towards-more-effective-partnership-peacekeeping-in-africa/>

While the trend towards regionalization in peacekeeping operations has continued, many critics have acknowledged the extant weaknesses of "partnership peacekeeping." Williams argues that partnership peacekeeping in Africa is necessary, but also emphasizes that involved organizations must be careful to address looming economic, technical, and political challenges. His analysis provides a fuller perspective on the consequences of further cooperation between UN peacekeeping operations and regional arrangements.

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United Nations Security Council. (2012, December 19). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2012/28)*. Retrieved January 15, 2013, from: <http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=S/PRST/2012/28>

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III. Strengthening the Protection Mandates of Peacekeeping Operations

In the recent months strengthening the effectiveness and capacities of the UN peacekeeping operations, often directly affecting reinforcement of protection mandates was addressed at the Security Council (SC), as well as the General Assembly 4th Committee (GA4).

On December 12, 2012 the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Ameerah Haq addressed the Security Council on benefits of the inter-mission cooperation (IMC).⁶⁵ Ladsous highlighted the benefits a more extensive cooperation between peacekeeping missions, which would provide a “temporary transfer or sharing of personnel and assets contributed by Member States between two or more missions, often in geographical proximity to one another.”⁶⁶ Ms. Haq stressed meeting the necessities required for conducting peacekeeping missions timely, cost-effectively and in high-quality fashion are at the core of the Global Field Support Strategy.⁶⁷ Haq further noted “peacekeeping should not be seen as a series of independent missions but as a global enterprise with which the UN can leverage its presence and bring about efficiency gains and synergies for the benefit of missions and their personnel.”⁶⁸

On January 21, 2013 the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2086 (2013) in which it committed to strengthening the United Nations’ fundamental role in peacekeeping through a multidimensional approach.⁶⁹ The resolution stresses coherence between peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development as crucial to successfully address post-conflicts situations from the beginning.⁷⁰ It further emphasizes the importance of supporting “national authorities in consolidating peace and in developing strategies for peacebuilding priorities “and assisting in strengthening coherence between political, security, human rights and rule of law activities.”⁷¹ Article 8 is key to the topic of strengthening protection mandates. It provides a wide range of actions – from protection of civilians; strengthening the role of women in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding efforts; and facilitating consolidation processes among local population and civil society; through extensive support to the national government in multiple aspects of building effective legal, criminal, judicial and security systems, in the spirit of protection and promotion of human rights.⁷²

In addition to the general discussion on the advancements in the general peacekeeping operations topic, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon highlighted the important role that police peacekeepers take in maintaining and imbedding the rule of law.⁷³

In the first week of November 2012 delegates to the General Assembly Fourth Committee attempted to conduct a comprehensive review of contemporary peacekeeping practices.⁷⁴ In his opening briefing, Mr. Ladsous pointed out that given the very limited budget and lots of room for improvement, peacekeeping actually works and remains one of the UN’s most feasible and critical actions.⁷⁵ Outlining some of the successes, he also presented his department’s priorities in the year ahead – “development of an overreaching quality assurance framework, enhanced by guidance and training, as a means to improve performance while also enhancing safety and security,” improving civilian capabilities, clarifying the role of peacekeepers in peacebuilding, as well as more rapid and flexible response mechanisms.⁷⁶

⁶⁵ UN News Centre, *UN Officials Stress Inter-Mission cooperation as vital to filling critical peacekeeping gaps*, 2012.

⁶⁶ UN News Centre, *UN Officials Stress Inter-Mission cooperation as vital to filling critical peacekeeping gaps*, 2012.

⁶⁷ UN News Centre, *UN Officials Stress Inter-Mission cooperation as vital to filling critical peacekeeping gaps*, 2012.

⁶⁸ UN News Centre, *UN Officials Stress Inter-Mission cooperation as vital to filling critical peacekeeping gaps*, 2012.

⁶⁹ UN Security Council, SC/10888, 2013.

⁷⁰ United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 2086 (2013)*. Art.4

⁷¹ United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 2086 (2013)*.

⁷² United Nations Security Council. *Resolution 2086 (2013)*. Art.8.

⁷³ UN News Centre, *At Conference, Ban highlights role of police peacekeeping to uphold the rule of law*, 2012.

⁷⁴ United Nations General Assembly, *Delegates in Fourth Committee address spectrum of contemporary challenges to peacekeeping, revealing complexity of flagship enterprises*, 2012.

⁷⁵ United Nations General Assembly, *Delegates in Fourth Committee address spectrum of contemporary challenges to peacekeeping, revealing complexity of flagship enterprises*, 2012.

⁷⁶ United Nations General Assembly, *Delegates in Fourth Committee address spectrum of contemporary challenges to peacekeeping, revealing complexity of flagship enterprises*, 2012.

Delegates based their discussions not only on their countries particular stands, but also on the holistic state of matters outlined in the latest report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C 34).⁷⁷ Among the sub-topics were pre-peacebuilding preparations, the role of troop-contributing countries, triangular cooperation, as well as combating sexual violence in conflict situations and enhancement of protection of civilians.⁷⁸ Concerted multilevel cooperation between police and troop contributing countries, the Security Council, the Secretariat and host governments, as well as swift information sharing were deemed vital the future of effective peacekeeping.⁷⁹ In several speeches concerns over sustainability and effectiveness of the C 34 were voiced, as the committee failed second consecutive year in producing its report on time.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ United Nations General Assembly. (2012). *Harmonizing mix of roles and responsibilities in fragile, conflict-affected countries served by UN peacekeepers focus of debate in Fourth Committee*. GA/SPD/520.

⁷⁸ United Nations General Assembly. (2012). *Delegates in Fourth Committee address spectrum of contemporary challenges to peacekeeping, revealing complexity of flagship enterprises*. GA/SPD/517

⁷⁹ United Nations General Assembly. (2012). *Delegates in Fourth Committee address spectrum of contemporary challenges to peacekeeping, revealing complexity of flagship enterprises*. GA/SPD/517

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This publication offers analysis of current trends in United Nations peacekeeping, and predictions changes in UN operations over the next five years. It discusses the changing global context for UN operations and efforts to enhance their effectiveness, and contribution trends. Further it offers regional forecasts about potential demand for UN peacekeepers, and proposes types of contributions that would be most beneficial.

United Nations General Assembly. (2012). "Peacekeeping actually works", Under-Secretary General says of United Nations Flagship Activity, in briefing to Fourth Committee. GA/SPD/515. Retrieved on February 7, 2012:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/gaspd516.doc.htm>

In order to have an objective understanding on the issues and challenges of peacekeeping, it is crucial to be familiar with its history and achievements. The speech of Under-Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations offers a great synopsis of the achievements of UN peacekeeping regardless of substantial difficulties such as finances, understaffing, or mandates significantly impairing possible effectiveness, especially on the matter of civilian protection. Further, this source offers briefings of a number of speeches given by delegates, which may particularly benefit students' preparation on their represented countries stands.

United Nations Security Council. (2013). *Resolution 2086 (2013)*.

This is a landmark resolution of the Security Council, in which it does not sanction any specific operation, but rather speaks a united voice on what in its opinion need to be done in order make peacekeeping more effective and tie it to successful peacebuilding. The unique – binding – nature of Security Council's resolutions makes it much more than just a set of recommendations. It is critical for the students to familiarize themselves with the content of this document, as it defines the future of theoretical and practical changes in UN's peacekeeping.

United Nations Security Council. (2013). *Security Council endorses importance of 'multidimensional' approach to peacekeeping aimed at facilitating peacebuilding, preventing relapse into conflict*. SC/10888. Retrieved on January 21, 2013: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/sc10888.doc.htm>

This source is highly recommended due to its richness of information. Not only does it provide the full text of Resolution SC/10888, but it also offers a brief background leading it its drafting. Further, it features statements by the Secretary-General as well as synopses on nearly sixty speeches given during the Security Council's debate. It is therefore a great source for obtaining country-specific information on the matter of peacekeeping.

UN News Centre, (2012). *At Conference, Ban highlights role of police peacekeeping to uphold the rule of law*. Retrieved on January 21, 2013:

<https://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43252&&Cr=peacekeeping&&Cr1=#.UPV3bXck6Uk>

The UN Secretary-General brought attention to a section of peacekeeping that is not-so-widely discussed, nonetheless very important, that is UN police work. He briefly discusses the duties and impact of UN police, which provides a good starting place for student's research on the matter. Further, Ki-moon draws attention to the importance and benefits of women police officers, especially in terms of peacebuilding efforts.

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