



CONFERENCE A

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**Documentation of the Work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping  
Missions (C-34)**

# The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Missions (C-34)

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

- I. Strengthening Regional Arrangements in Africa
- II. Enhancing Robust Mandates to Deal with Complex Crises
- III. Enhancing the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Missions

## Reports adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
C34/1/1	Regional Arrangements in Africa	70 in favor, 13 against, 22 abstentions
C34/1/2	Regional Arrangements in Africa	75 in favor, 9 against, 20 abstentions
C34/1/3	Regional Arrangements in Africa	Adopted without a vote
C34/1/4	Regional Arrangements in Africa	51 in favor, 22 against, 32 abstentions
C34/1/5	Regional Arrangements in Africa	49 in favor, 22 against, 34 abstentions
C34/1/6	Regional Arrangements in Africa	67 in favor, 18 against, 20 abstentions
C34/1/7	Regional Arrangements in Africa	53 in favor, 18 against, 34 abstentions
C34/1/8	Regional Arrangements in Africa	77 in favor, 10 against, 18 abstentions
C34/1/9	Regional Arrangements in Africa	69 in favor, 16 against, 20 abstentions
C34/1/10	Regional Arrangements in Africa	Adopted without a vote
C34/1/11	Regional Arrangements in Africa	34 in favor, 12 against, 59 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Strengthening Regional Arrangements in Africa
- II. Enhancing Robust Mandates to Deal with Complex Crises
- III. Enhancing the Use of Technology in Peacekeeping Missions

Representatives from 105 Member States attended the committee. The first session opened on Sunday, with nearly 20 motions concerning the adoption of the agenda. The majority of the speeches by states discussed the prioritization of the agenda. However, no decision regarding the prioritization of topics was reached. By default the agenda was set in the order of topics I, II, III.

The disagreement regarding the prioritization of topics among Member States persisted well into the next session. A significant number of the motions presented on Monday concerned the speakers list. Numerous states motioned to reduce the time allotted to speakers, but no vote to reduce the time by any length was successful. Despite this, the majority of states divided into their respective regional blocs during meeting suspensions. The initial stages of this year's committee session had minimal wide-ranging cooperation between states. Tuesday was a comparatively productive session. Though only two working papers discussing the topic were received by the Dais by Monday night, roughly 18 working papers were submitted by Tuesday evening. States began to focus on more specific issues regarding Topic I. Cooperation between states also began to integrate blocs, though many states operated in small groups. With most of the working groups on their second or third revision, the Committee went into suspension until Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday, the session began with states finalizing their working papers before they became draft report segments. These final touches on the papers took a considerable amount of time since the number of working papers changed from 18 to 11. These 11 draft report segments covered: bilateral training between African Standby Forces (ASF) and United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping; conflict prevention; multilateral development plans; African peacekeeping capacity; training and the exchange of personnel in supporting joint operations; establishing UN measures for Africa; the protection of human rights; enhancing legal protections against terrorism in Africa; capacity building; building communications between the UN, African Union, and regional organizations; and expanding international involvement. All of these draft reports were adopted by the Committee, but several passed with motions for friendly and unfriendly amendments. In the spirit of international cooperation, C-34 was excited with the adoption by acclamation of draft report segments 1/3 and 1/10, on topics that would have previously divided this year's committee.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 1/1

**Committee:** Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operation

**Topic:** Strengthening Regional Arrangements in Africa

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### 1 **I. Introduction**

#### 3 **A. CONFLICT PREVENTION**

- 5 1. Maintaining international peace is the United Nation's most critical task. The Special Committee takes into  
6 consideration the recommendations of the Secretary-General Report (A/47/277) An Agenda for Peace and the  
7 report of 2009 (A/63/677). The Committee reiterates the necessity of preventive deployments of peacekeeping  
8 operations under consent of the government, and recognizes its effectiveness in eliminating suffering of  
9 civilians and limiting violence. A strong partnership between the United Nations and the African Union is  
10 absolutely necessary for this to happen.
- 11
- 12 2. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expects UN peacekeeping operations to deal with  
13 humanitarian crises more effectively in partnership with regional arrangements, especially the African Union. It  
14 recognizes that UN peacekeeping operations have not fully coped with such crises in the past, as those in  
15 Rwanda and Darfur although it should have had an obligation to do so.
- 16
- 17 3. The Special Committee is concerned that although the mandates of rebuilding process are indispensable for  
18 preventing recurrence of conflicts and humanitarian crises, current peacekeeping operations of the AU and the  
19 UN do not have enough capacity to implement such mandates.
- 20
- 21 4. The Special Committee emphasizes that other UN organs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an  
22 important role in tasks for peace building.
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- 24 5. The AU has developed a DDR capacity project document with the objectives of: institutionalizing DDR  
25 capacities within the AU, establishing a DDR Resource and Research Centre and facilitating engagement of all  
26 participating Member States. This project was implemented by the Defense and Security Division (DSD) of the  
27 AU.
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#### 29 **B. BILATERAL TRAINING BETWEEN ASF AND UN PEACEKEEPING**

- 30
- 31 6. The African Standby Force (ASF) was created with the belief that the AU should address conflicts before the  
32 UN becomes involved. The ASF has the right to intervene in cases of "grave circumstances," as established in  
33 Article 13 of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) protocol. These circumstances include  
34 war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity There are five brigades, separated into five regional  
35 arrangements: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa. Each of these  
36 components will be ready to deploy if an emergency requires it.
- 37
- 38 7. There exists a multitude of conflicts that need to be resolved in the African continent; this is best demonstrated  
39 by the majority of UN peacekeeping efforts taking place in Africa.
- 40
- 41 8. In light of the shortcomings of current ASF capabilities and the instability in specific areas that allows extremist  
42 cells to operate and move freely across borders, the Committee believes that a more capable ASF will improve  
43 stability in regions that remain unsecured by local governments.
- 44
- 45 9. After the AU summit in Durban in 2002, the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) was adopted as a  
46 result of a new protocol meant to practice. The main aims of APSA includes: conflict prevention; Peace-  
47 building and post conflict reconstruction and development; Promotion of democratic practices, good  
48 governance and respect of human rights.
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- 50 10. The Special Committee stresses that the forces of the ASF suffer from a lack of appropriate training and capable  
51 leadership that are essential to the success of peacekeeping operations.

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11. The Global Service Centre that is situated in Libya in the African region supports the start-up of UN Support Missions. The Global Service Center in Libya allowed the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and a small team to be operational in Tripoli within a few days of the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2009(2011).
  12. Previous and current peacekeeping missions have been met with resistance due to inadequate knowledge of the local culture, most recently in United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).
  13. The strategic use of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) has vastly enhanced situational awareness in missions. These systems have helped to protect civilians and peacekeepers in the UN peacekeeping mission in the eastern DRC (MONUSCO). As a result of this strategic employment of reconnaissance technology, MONUSCO peacekeeping has been able to better enforce its protection mandate. The effectiveness of unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and UAS can be applied to other missions throughout Africa.
  14. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 believes that the ASF still lacks the ability to manage complex peacekeeping operations as specified in the ASF Roadmap II. Similarly, the AU experts ascertain that ASF did not reach the full operational capacity to deploy forces and in addition to this, other related issues were the lack of awareness and commitment among the different stakeholders and significant gap in the institutional managing capacity and the ineffective coordination between the AU and ASF.

#### 74 **C. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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15. In its resolution S/RES/2167(2014), the Security Council affirmed the critical role of regional cooperation in international peacekeeping and security. In 2003, the African Union (AU) created the Peace and Security Council (PSC), which has the mandate of preventing and managing the aftermath of conflicts on the continent. This council provides autonomy for the AU and its subcommittees under the guidance and expertise of the United Nations and allows the continent, as a whole, to take expansive responsibility for its own security. Support for African ownership has enjoyed increasing support in the AU, which has been much more active in recent years and has been willing to assist in peacekeeping efforts. Henceforth, resources are required to expand AU capacities in order to enhance peacekeeping.
  16. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations maintains that peacekeeping activities should be designed not only to keep the peace, but also to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, thus helping to prevent relapses into conflict, and assist progress towards sustainable peace and development. Coherence between peacekeeping, peacebuilding, development, and the incorporation of human rights are key to long-term success of peacekeeping operations. Lasting infrastructure, human rights and economic stability are paramount to the achievement of this endeavor, as confirmed by General Assembly Resolution A/RES/68/278 (2013).
  17. The unsustainable and illegitimate exploitation of natural resources within sovereign Member States, especially those hosting peacekeeping operations, creates the need to address the role of the international community in combating the corruption which arises in conflict zones with high value resources. The presence of “conflict materials” or high value resources such as uranium and oil can continue the cycle of corruption which also afflicts the nine peacekeeping operations in Africa. As there are currently peacekeeping operations within Mali and the Democratic Republic of Congo, UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) respectively, this issue deserves the attention of the international community and regional institutions, such as the African Union, in their efforts to decrease the proliferation of violence, pollution, and corruption in the region. Both of these States, and the missions they host, have experienced this problem through the form of uranium mining and the destructive aftereffects of radiation and toxicity proliferation. This type of uranium mining, and the consequential uranium tailings, is a form of resource exploitation and environmental destruction, which can be used as a source of revenue for armed non-state actors and spread corruption within the Peacekeeping Operations themselves due to their lucrative nature. Through coordination and strengthening regional arrangements with the African Union, the United Nations and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can assist such Member States stabilize, develop, and thrive by recognizing and

108 addressing the issue of corruption through the exploitation of resources in active Peacekeeping Operations, and  
109 the detrimental impact they have on the integrity of the State and the mandate of the DPKO.  
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- 111 18. In the Secretary General report A/RES/62/359 and S/2009/470 the UN Secretariat stated that UN Peacekeeping  
112 needs to combine peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations through regional and conflict-specific summits  
113 suggested in the SG's report in order to effectively transition states from conflict to post-conflict. The Secretary  
114 General urges the creation of an annual High-Level Summits for all Member States. Furthermore, the High-  
115 Level Summits should include troop contributing countries, police contributing countries, host states, regional  
116 bodies, AU bodies and UN bodies to discuss regional arrangements in Africa. As discussed by the Secretary  
117 General, these summits should be designed to reflect upon the accomplishments and failures of the previous  
118 year and set specific goals, including timelines, resource allocation, and funding mechanisms and the  
119 distributive breakdown, for the next year - as the current apparatus for such activities is often ad hoc and  
120 inefficient. Without the combined efforts of these organizations, in relation with NGOs and civil society, post-  
121 conflict states can more easily fall back into conflict; therefore, it is imperative that the UN body should  
122 strengthen regional arrangements in Africa through the mentioned means.  
123
- 124 19. Currently there are many regions that are difficult to access by UN peacekeepers. This means that the existing  
125 operations that take place in specific regions are much less effective. This results in greater casualties because  
126 of the lack of access by peacekeepers, and also allows for threatening groups to prosper. Infrastructure, such as  
127 roads and other means of transportation are a method of creating a system of international and regional contact  
128 within Africa. This infrastructure will become pivotal in any future peacekeeping operations, as the missions  
129 will have less difficulty mobilizing in potentially critical locations.  
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#### 131 **D. AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING CAPACITY** 132

- 133 20. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the importance of the European Union's  
134 funding for the African Peace Facility as well as China's contributions to the operationalization of the African  
135 Standby Force and African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis. The financial support for these projects  
136 was envisioned in the United Nations Prodi Report S/2008/813, which seeks to achieve a fund needed for full  
137 African peacekeeping capacity.  
138
- 139 21. The United Nations and the African Union have cooperated on several peacekeeping operations and maintained  
140 joint operations. In many joint operations, there is a significant lack of coordination between chains-of-  
141 command, unequal mandates, and poor understanding of command structure for peacekeepers which  
142 detrimentally impacts the overall mission. The United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)  
143 was noted by the Report of the Secretary-General S/2014/450 to have become notably more efficient after the  
144 integration of chains-of-command. The mandate to integrate the chains-of-command of the forces in UNAMID  
145 was established by Security Council Resolution 1769.  
146
- 147 22. A major contributor to violence against peacekeepers in Africa is the widespread proliferation of small arms and  
148 light weapons (SALW) on the continent. Peacekeepers throughout Africa struggle to adhere to their mandates  
149 because of illicit armed groups' access to SALW. Peacekeepers in Africa face many threats from officially  
150 labeled terrorist groups, as defined by Security Council Resolution 1566 as groups that "seriously impair the  
151 enjoyment of human rights and... undermine global stability."  
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#### 153 **E. ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS** 154

- 155 23. Security Council Resolution S/RES/1809 specifically recognizes the need to enhance stability and flexibility of  
156 financing for peacekeeping operations and United Nations mandates. Peacekeeping operations under the United  
157 Nations and African Union, however, lack transparency which often results in mismanagement and  
158 misinformation among local populations and international bodies such as the United Nations and African  
159 Union, as for instance demonstrated by the Ebola outbreak in Liberia. By excluding civilians from the access to  
160 accurate and relevant information civilians can act in ignorance of facts which can ultimately lead to mistrust.  
161 Resolution 4636 recognizes that increased transparency would promote stability to strengthen regional  
162 international peace and security. The United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL) demonstrates how greater

163 investments on public information translate in greater Government support, reducing reliance on informal  
164 networks, bridging information gaps to enhance greater State reliability and accountability.

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166 24. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the need of an ongoing enhancement of the  
167 cooperation between the UN and the AU as well as the upholding of the principles of both UN Charter and the  
168 Constitutive Act of the AU. The different pillars of the important cooperation between these two international  
169 organizations were also highlighted in the presidential Statement of the Security Council (S/PRST/2014/27),  
170 which includes the rule of law, the protection of human rights and the respect of the fundamental right of  
171 sovereignty of each state. The statement is also relevant because it refers to the various numbers of mechanisms  
172 for joint work on conflict resolution. The statement further provides the necessary guidelines for strengthening  
173 UN and AU cooperation. Furthermore, troop- and police-contributing countries are necessary actors in  
174 maintaining international peace and security as well as facilitating the interaction between the UN and the AU  
175 as referred to in this Committee's report of 2014 (A/68/19).

## 176 **F. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

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179 25. An issue in African Union (AU) Peace-Keeping Operations (PKOs) has always been the insufficient equipment  
180 of the AU-personnel due to monetary constraints of many African countries; the Internal Audit Division of the  
181 Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) under the auspices of the Secretariat affirmed that the AU is  
182 insufficient in meeting its equipment needs.
- 183  
184 26. Mindful, that sufficient equipment-policies can only be implemented once technology and innovation are  
185 evaluated as a whole by this body, an assessment of the specific policies of equipment of the AU will be in line  
186 in order to enable the AU to fulfill its peacekeeping responsibilities.
- 187  
188 27. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations applauds the efforts of the Final Report of the Expert Panel  
189 on Technology and Innovation in Peacekeeping Operations (2015) as it contains commendable  
190 recommendations for the future use of technology in PKOs.
- 191  
192 28. The body further directs attention towards the Annual Reports of OIOS and the reports S/2014/515 (2014) and  
193 S/2014/562 (2014), all of which offer assessments of the current equipment bottlenecks of the AU; furthermore  
194 the body is mindful of the harmful results the proliferation of arms can have on instable regions such the several  
195 African countries and therefore points out that equipment policies from the side of the UN can only focus on  
196 non-military equipment; in addition the body recognizes the assessments by the African Peace Support  
197 Trainers' Association (APsta), under the Integrated Training Services, and their efforts.
- 198  
199 29. Technology in modern military and peacekeeping operations is constantly threatened by technologically  
200 equivalent of or superior illicit armed groups. This deficiency has been endemic among peacekeeping  
201 operations because of the difficult nature through which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)  
202 acquires its equipment. The Report of the Secretary-General S/2014/450 specifically discussed the employment  
203 of certain technologies in peacekeeping operations, including communications equipment and surveillance  
204 technology. Regional arrangements in Africa significantly suffer because of a lack of technological  
205 sophistication within communication, Geographic Information Systems, and surveillance systems.

## 206 **G. TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF PERSONNAL IN SUPPORTING JOINT OPERATIONS**

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209 30. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that nine out of the sixteen existing peacekeeping  
210 operations currently take place in the African region. This body recognizes that there are common goals that  
211 both the United Nations and the African Union (AU) strive to work toward. The importance of the cooperation  
212 between the two organizations is noted in A/RES/61/296 (2007) and A/RES/63/310 (2009) for which the need  
213 to strengthen their joint work is essential for the improving the effectiveness of UNPKO missions.
- 214  
215 31. By 2001, the number of UN peace operations have deployed half of the peacekeeping personnel to Africa and  
216 taking this a step further; in 2003 the Peace and Security Council authorized deployment of 3,500 military and  
217 civilian personnel for the AU's first peace operation, the African Union Mission in Burundi. It is clear that there  
218 has been an increase in the deployment of UN personnel in the peacekeeping operations in Africa. However the



219 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations emphasizes the importance of personnel exchange between the  
220 UN and the AU rather than simply a one – way increase in the number of personnel deployed in the conflict  
221 zones. In December 2004, the report from Secretary General’s High level Panel on Threats, Challenges and  
222 Change proposed establishing personnel exchange between UN and AU peacekeeping missions to expand UN  
223 support to regional organizations. Improved communication and closer collaboration through exchange of  
224 personnel will allow UN Peacekeeping initiatives to be more flexible and have the essential tools to adapt to an  
225 array of possible situations.  
226

- 227 32. Moreover, there has been an increase in joint operations between the AU and the UN such as the African Union  
228 and the United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the Intervention Brigade in the Democratic  
229 Republic of Congo. These joint operations have proved effective in taking the role as a valuable forum of  
230 communication as well as deployment related issues. Furthermore, programs such as the “Global Peace  
231 Operations Initiative” that involved training troops had their own successes in the peacekeeping operations.  
232 However, there are serious challenges that these operations face regarding the lack of training sessions. The  
233 regular training sessions are not enough to ensure the effective facilitation of UN and AU joint operations.  
234 According to the General Assembly report A/65/644, through the period of 2009 to 2010, 20 police and 24  
235 military trainers were trained for the region of Africa. While this is more in number compared to other regions,  
236 50% of peacekeeping operations are currently located in Africa, meaning more training is needed to keep up.  
237
- 238 33. The C-34 draws specific attention to the fact that, in July 2002 the members of the AU Department of Peace and  
239 Security decided to establish the African Standby Force (ASF). In 2010 the AU recognized that the Full  
240 Operational Capability (FOC) of the ASF could not be implemented as it was originally planned to. According  
241 to the Roadmap number III, the FOC should be achieved in 2015, a goal that has created increasing tension  
242 among the International Community.  
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#### 244 **H. USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN STRENGTHENING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

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- 246 34. Modernization of Peacekeeping is an essential aspect to strengthening the regional arrangements and it is  
247 important to be on par with current global and modern standards. According to the Casualties Database by the  
248 DPKO, between the period of 1948 and 2006, 70% of the fatalities during UN peacekeeping missions occurred  
249 due to either accidents or malicious acts. An implementation of up-to-date technology in PKOs could help  
250 reduce these numbers. With better surveillance and mapping of the terrain, vehicle accidents and hostile attacks  
251 can be detected beforehand and prevented. Secure access to the information gathered can guarantee trust  
252 between the UN and AU. The use of technology in this respect is no longer just under consideration, it is of  
253 paramount importance. The committee identifies two key aspects, which must be addressed. Those are the  
254 inclusion of unarmed surveillance and information gathering devices. The enhancement of communication  
255 technology and response time to urgent situations managed by a cost effective and low maintenance system is  
256 key to cooperation between the AU. In addition, if the safety of the peacekeepers in Africa is assured, the UN  
257 can deploy more forces to aid the AU in keeping peace.  
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#### 259 **I. ENHANCED COORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN AND THE AU THROUGH COMUNICATION**

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- 261 35. Communication between the UN and the AU is another aspect that can be further improved from the limited  
262 high and mini level meetings that are currently implemented today. According to the Security Council report  
263 S/2011/805, high level meetings and other mini level summits are the main ways in which the UN and the  
264 African region cooperate. In 2010, the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), through 10- year  
265 programme UN has been trying to cooperate with African organizations and this has strengthened the flow of  
266 information between the two organizations to a degree. Within the framework of the two 10-year capacity  
267 building programme, for the AU, UNOAU co-chairs the peace and security cluster, coordinating the entire UN  
268 system to the AU in the areas of peace and security. However, several reports indicate that currently this  
269 cooperation is not yet living up to its potential. This is stated most recently in the Report of the Secretary-  
270 General on UNAMID S/2015/163 (2015), elaborating that there was a need for more coordination and  
271 integration structures between the UN and the AU. The need for enhanced cooperation is also outlined in  
272 A/66/19 (2012), which was based on a report of this body.  
273

274 36. Currently the AU is assessing the possibilities of conflict within the framework of the Continental Early  
275 Warning System and the coordination between AU and UN starts at another place, in the UN Office on the  
276 African Union (UNOAU). These different structures are not sufficiently integrated and the communication  
277 channels are currently not ideal, as information about arising conflict has to pass from one body to another.  
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#### 279 **J. BETTER ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL FUNDING**

281 37. Funding mechanisms are one of the essential aspects for peacekeeping operations that has failed to successfully  
282 support the peacekeeping missions in Africa. Several peacekeeping missions have faced many failures due to  
283 lack of a sufficient coordination system that can effectively allocate the contributions made by the Member  
284 States. For instance, according to the Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/359), during the African Union  
285 Mission in Sudan (AMIS), despite the best efforts of the UN to coordinate the funding that was provided in kind  
286 and through direct transfers, key requirements of AMIS were underfunded or experience significant delays,  
287 leading to a failure of the mission. Thus there is a clear need for an appropriate financial coordination system  
288 that can allocate the resources provided by the UN to the places that needs it.  
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#### 290 **K. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATION**

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292 38. The African Union has an integral part in active participation and assistance in various conflicts within the  
293 continent of Africa. Currently, the time it takes for the United Nations to take a course of action to the conflicts  
294 in the African Union is insufficient, which leads to a high possibility for the escalation within them. In full  
295 support of Chapter 11, Article 43 of the UN Charter, a movement towards higher standards of living, widening  
296 opportunities to live a better life, upward social and economic mobility and expanding participation in  
297 government in order to prevent complex crises and promote the protection of civilians during these times.  
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#### 299 **L. FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND LONG-TERM STABILITY FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

300  
301 39. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations understands that regional arrangements and organizations  
302 are essential to the success of international conflict prevention and early warning. Through the collective action  
303 of Member States, threats to international peace will be averted. Furthermore, C-34 builds upon the efforts of  
304 the UN Agenda for Peace, which defines peacebuilding as action to solidify peace and avoid relapse into  
305 conflict. Through the enhancement of financial aid for multilateral peacekeeping operations, Peacekeeping  
306 mandates must have clear objectives, expectations, and objectives that further African nations in conflict. As  
307 stated in Chapter VII of the UN Charter and reiterated in S/RES/1265 1999, these objectives include the  
308 protection of civilians, reform of the security sector, disarmament of potential hostile threats, and development  
309 of economic growth through institutions building and investment.  
310

#### 311 **M. IMPROVEMENTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEKEEPING** 312 **OPERATIONS**

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314 40. Without proper infrastructure it is difficult to mobilize peacekeeping operations with success. Infrastructure is a  
315 pivotal part of strengthening regional arrangement between the 5 regions of Africa being: Central Africa, East  
316 Africa, North Africa, South Africa, and West Africa. By utilizing the infrastructure left behind by UN  
317 peacekeeping missions, the governments of post conflict nations could better preserve peace and prevent  
318 conflict. Lack of infrastructure is slowing the process of resolving conflict-ridden regions. Maintaining  
319 infrastructure is an effective way to combat illicit activity and terrorism, while bolstering the empowerment of  
320 civilians and CSOs.  
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#### 322 **N. THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

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324 41. The African Standby Force is one of the main components of the African Peace and Security Architecture  
325 (APSA) and it is thus an essential component of the African approach in engaging in conflict prevention,  
326 peacemaking, peacekeeping and Peace-building. The African Standby Force is based on five regional standby  
327 arrangements in each of the AU's five regions: North, South, East, West and Central Africa. It has a brigade-  
328 sized multidimensional approach including military, police and civilian forces. The Policy Framework for the  
329 Establishment of the ASF specifies six different scenarios for the deployment of the regional contingents of the

330 Force in Peace Support Operations (PSOs), depending on the complexity of structures management efforts and  
331 resources for deployment and sustainment. The six possible scenarios are: 1. AU/Regional military advice to a  
332 political mission; 2. AU/Regional observer mission co-deployed with a UN mission; 3. Stand-alone  
333 AU/Regional observer mission; 4. AU/Regional Peacekeeping force for Chapter VIII and preventive deployment  
334 missions (and peace-building); 5. AU peacekeeping force for complex multi-dimensional peacekeeping  
335 missions, including those involving low-level spoiler; 6. AU intervention for example in rebel insurgency where  
336 the international community does not provide an immediate response.

#### 337 **O. PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

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- 340 42. The United Nations has a history of prioritizing the protection and promotion of human rights through the  
341 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the UN  
342 Population Fund's Report on Delivering as One on Gender-Based Violence. As an international community, the  
343 UN has to take measurements to ensure that human rights are protected in all cases, especially in crises in  
344 Africa, where numerous violations of human rights take place. The Special Committee strongly condemns any  
345 sexual exploitation and abuse committed by peacekeeping forces.
- 346
- 347 43. The Special Committee acknowledges the issues of addressing armed conflict against women, allowing equal  
348 and full participation within conflict prevention, peace-building and peacekeeping, sexual violence as a tactic of  
349 war in gender inequalities, and mandates to protect women and children from sexual violence. Further, the  
350 Special Committee stresses the frameworks provided in UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820  
351 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), which allowed UN and AU Peacekeeping with a structured framework for  
352 implementing and monitoring the Women Peace and Security agenda.
- 353
- 354 44. The Special Committee recognizes the vulnerability of post-conflict zones to gender-based violence, as has also  
355 been recognized in the Security Council's Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security. This  
356 Resolution affirms the role of women in peacekeeping, as well as the need to take special measures in order to  
357 protect women and girls from gender-based violence in areas where peacekeeping efforts are taking place, and  
358 have taken place. The Special Committee recognizes the success of this resolution in calling for increased  
359 involvement on women in all areas of the United Nations peace and security efforts.

#### 360 **P. ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST TERRORISM IN AFRICA**

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- 362
- 363 45. The C-34 applauds the efforts done by our 147 members on the management of terrorism. C34 entirely  
364 recognize that the use of force against civilians is regulated by Geneva Conventions; when there is a situation of  
365 armed conflict within an act of terrorism, which states that this use of force constitutes both on war crimes and  
366 on crimes against humanity. This is of central importance to the C-34 because, in the context of Africa, any  
367 such crimes should be addressed by UN peacekeeping forces.
- 368
- 369 46. C-34 also recognizes that a working, consensus definition of terrorism could help regional bodies such as the  
370 African Union, as well as African Member States, to combat these important threats to peace. An accurate  
371 clarification is needed in order to further identify terrorism as it relates to African countries and with the  
372 purpose the recognition of the UN. Given that terrorism is an issue that concerns International Law and affects  
373 Member States as well as regions, identifying it collectively will benefit in collaborative counterterrorism  
374 measures by creating a unified legal front against terrorism in the African regions.
- 375
- 376 47. Acknowledging that the border control of many African States has been uncoordinated and ineffective at  
377 monitoring the movement of terrorists, such as in the cases of Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and Mali; there is a need  
378 for international empowerment and training in order to incentivize enforcement of border controls. There is a  
379 lack of legal enforcement of regional borders in Africa.
- 380
- 381 48. C-34 takes into consideration the fact that according to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) represented progress  
382 in the region, but did not fully accomplish their goals with respect to conflict prevention, and also note the role  
383 that ineffective control of borders and the subsequent ineffective prevention of terrorist activity contributed to  
384 those failures. C-34 further notes that the UN Mission in Somalia was not entirely successful either, The C-34  
385 recognizes that after this mission, terrorists were free to move from Somalia into other member states. This

386 could be prevented with better control of borders. This month, an attack by the Al Qaeda group in the Malian  
387 Capital has shown the importance of enhancing the border control between the African countries to prevent  
388 illicit trafficking by terrorists. The C-34 believes it is important to prevent terrorist attacks in order to avoid  
389 interference in peacekeeping missions such as the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali  
390 (S/RES/2100).

- 391
- 392 49. The resolutions S/RES/2170 and S/RES/2178 recall the importance of the prevention of the movement of  
393 terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel  
394 documents. As a result, the importance of cross-border control arises in the fact that terrorist movements create  
395 instability, not only in the region, but in the entire world.
- 396
- 397 50. The C-34 would like to recognize that territorial integrity and sovereignty over borders is each respective  
398 nation's complete responsibility; however, post conflict and post crisis states are not always able to fully control  
399 their borders. If conflicted states request assistance, then the international community and regional partners  
400 should be prepared and willing to provide it efficiently and effectively, with the objective of achieving, peace,  
401 security and stability.
- 402
- 403 51. Terrorist activity often complicates or hinders peacekeeping operations. The chaotic situations involved in  
404 peacekeeping missions can leave peacekeeping forces vulnerable to terrorist activity. C34 recognizes that  
405 terrorist activity has very immediate and severe implications to regional peace and stability. By destabilizing  
406 regions and worsening tensions, terrorist activity can create the need for more peacekeeping missions in the  
407 future. As a result, the strengthening of regional arrangements depends on international cooperation on legal  
408 strategies that curb terrorism.
- 409
- 410 52. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that illicit cross border flows both fund terrorism and  
411 impoverishes the African people. Regular assessment and review of border policies by the PSC of the AU  
412 would be beneficial. C34 must continue to work within the United Nations system to support the  
413 'modernization' of border management institutions at the international level as well at the sub-regional level.  
414 Increased border security can aid in the enhancement of border surveillance by peacekeepers in regional  
415 missions in Africa that are specifically impacted by terrorism. For instance, due to lack of border control and  
416 security in Nigeria, kidnapping of innocent minor girls across borders by the terrorist organization Boko Haram.

## 417 **Q. CAPACITY BUILDING**

- 418
- 419
- 420 53. The successful withdrawal of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone followed a few months later by the devastating  
421 Ebola crisis due to a lack of strong structures in place, demonstrates the need for all peacekeeping missions to  
422 operate in coherence with the aims of peacebuilding and development in mind to ensure long-term sustainability  
423 and peace. Enhancing the capacity of the AU and regional organizations to deal with crises and conflicts in  
424 collaboration with UN Peacekeepers is therefore essential to the long-term success of regional stability.  
425 Insufficient gender representation in peacekeeping forces does not take into account or accommodate the  
426 specific cultures, traditions and social norms of various African regions and damages the approachability of  
427 peacekeeping forces, hampers the ability to investigate gender-based violence, and decreases trust between local  
428 communities and peacekeeping missions.
- 429
- 430 54. The Special Committee commends the successful implementation of the workshop, "Understanding and  
431 Integrating Local Perceptions in the Work of Multidimensional United Nations Peacekeeping Operations"  
432 organized by the UN DPKO in 2013, and integrated into the Training for Peace Programme at ACCORD  
433 (TfP/ACCORD). The workshop has been implemented in Uganda and has helped further cooperation and to  
434 diminish tensions.
- 435
- 436 55. The implementation of peacekeeping operations must take into consideration long-term investment that follow  
437 the suggestions of the regional organizations as the African Union so that the resources supplied by the United  
438 Nations promote the wealth of African Member States beyond the term of the missions.
- 439
- 440 56. The Special Committee recognizes that interventions by external organizations often fail to appreciate the  
441 tensions and mistrust between belligerent parties on the ground, and thus fail to provide a durable solution

442 whereas the participation of regional organizations has suitable insight to provide information and help for the  
443 operations.

- 444
- 445 57. The Special Committee acknowledges the efforts of regional organizations on the African continent such as  
446 SADC and ECOWAS.
- 447
- 448 58. The Special Committee is aware of the relatively small number of women in peacekeeping, including the  
449 planning, training, and operational processes, especially from developing countries. The Committee recalls that  
450 in the 1990s, women constituted only 1% of deployed uniformed personnel. In 2014, only 3% of military  
451 personnel and 10% of police personnel in United Nations Peacekeeping missions were women.
- 452
- 453 59. The Special Committee strongly supports the participation of local civilians in peacekeeping missions who can  
454 substantially contribute to the quality and efficiency of the operations. Currently local civilian personnel  
455 contributes 11,803 of the 17,092 peacekeepers in the 16 Security Council mandated operations that ratio has to  
456 be maintained or even increased.
- 457
- 458 60. The Special Committee acknowledges the indispensable role of training that will increase the impartiality and  
459 effectiveness of joint operations between the concerned training countries, UN and AU in both short and long-  
460 term peacekeeping.
- 461
- 462 61. The Committee commends previous UN support for grassroots peacebuilding in 2013, when UN Women  
463 fostered an exchange between Malian and Liberian women leaders in Liberia. A delegation representing Malian  
464 government ministries, and the Coordination des Associations Feminines et ONG du Mali (CAFO),  
465 accompanied by UN Women Mali, went to Liberia to learn about Liberia's women-led peace process in the  
466 hopes of applying elements of that model to northern Mali, demonstrating the potential for the UN providing  
467 only a supporting role to local civilians taking part in the missions.
- 468
- 469 62. This Special Committee recalls General Assembly Resolutions 63/250, 65/247, and 65/248 as well as Security  
470 Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which deal with the role and proportion of women in peacekeeping missions  
471 relating to women, peace and security, the 2000 "Brahimi report" (A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the 2010 report  
472 "Gender Equality in UN Peacekeeping Operations" and views with appreciation that the African Union has  
473 designated the forthcoming years of 2010-2020 "The African Women's Decade."

474  
475 **R. BUILDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE UN, AU, AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

- 476
- 477 63. The Special Committee considers the importance of achieving strong regional arrangements in the African  
478 Continent to be imperative to global peace and security. The United Nations has established the well being of  
479 the African countries to be one of its main goals and priorities, as 87% of peacekeeping participants could be  
480 found on this continent. Chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN stresses the importance that regional  
481 organizations have in achieving the goal of a peaceful world and the common welfare of every Member State.
- 482
- 483 64. Increasing the coordination and cohesiveness between regional organizations is a priority for the international  
484 community. There have been strides made in this field in recent years through the combined efforts of the AU  
485 and UN, such as the establishment of AU protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security  
486 Council, but it is recognized that there are still significant improvement in communication that can be made.
- 487
- 488 65. The Special Committee highlights that the UN and the AU have a strategic relationship given their  
489 interdependence and common objectives. As stated in Security Council Resolution 2167, the Special  
490 Committee's 2012 report, and the Secretary General's report A/67/632, both organizations would benefit  
491 immensely from increased relations and communications in their goal to ensuring peace and security.
- 492
- 493 66. Having considered that the lack of strong communications in Africa is one of the main issues in the  
494 strengthening of African countries, the Special Committee affirms that the accurate and efficient exchange of  
495 information, technology, ideas, and experience between the UN, the AU and different regional organizations is  
496 the most effective way of quelling crises and preventing conflicts.
- 497

498 67. The AU and regional organizations face significant issues with regards to management, administrative, and  
499 leadership roles according to Secretary General report S/2011/805. A stronger and more organized leadership  
500 could in turn improve the potential success of peacekeeping missions and prevent future conflict.  
501

## 502 **S. EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT**

503  
504 68. The Special Committee commends the 120 Member States that contribute uniformed personnel to peacekeeping  
505 operations, as previously stated in the report A/68/19 from 2014. Acknowledging the necessary involvement of  
506 the international community to enhance the effectiveness of African peacekeeping missions. The successes due  
507 to regionally-specific solutions belong to the Peace and Security Council, but are also successes for all nations  
508 involved, as UN peacekeeping operations in Africa require the cooperation of the international community  
509 along with African regional powers. Many Member States already provide financial support, equipment,  
510 training and many other contributions. Such support is indispensable, as is evidenced by current peacekeeping  
511 operations on the African continent such as MINURSO (1991), UNMIL (2003), UNOCI (2004), UNAMID  
512 (2004), UNMISS (2011), MINUSMA (2013), MINUSCA (2014) and MONUSCO (2014) which all receive  
513 foreign cooperation; however, much more must still be done. Increased support for the African Union and other  
514 regional powers from the international community is necessary to greatly strengthen regional arrangements in  
515 Africa.  
516

517 69. According to Chapter 1, Article 2 of the UN Charter, foreign support must be provided with continued respect  
518 for the autonomy and sovereignty of African Member States, to the greatest extent possible. Support provided  
519 by the African Peace Facility and European Union, through their contributions to the Regional Economic  
520 Community have exemplified promoting the political autonomy of African Member States. Following this  
521 example, funding African financial institutions and trusts can promote the sovereignty of African Member  
522 States whilst encouraging the promotion of African-led peacekeeping operations.  
523

524 70. As stated in the report A/64/19, it is imperative when addressing the contribution of personnel from the  
525 international community to peacekeeping operations in Africa that a sincere effort to remain impartial is made,  
526 on the parts of both United Nations and African Union peacekeeping forces, in order to protect the safety of  
527 peacekeeping personnel. This has equally been stated in the Secretary General's report A/68/65 (2013).  
528 Impartiality is not neutral equidistance between two or more parties, but instead involves the implementation of  
529 all mandates in a fair-minded and unbiased manner.  
530

531 71. Article 2.3 of the UN DPKO Infantry Battalion Manual (2012) outlines the necessity of impartiality in order to  
532 "ease tensions between hostile parties". Such impartiality keeps peacekeeping personnel from becoming  
533 legitimate targets for belligerent parties. Since the safety of peacekeeping personnel is necessary for the  
534 continued contribution of troops and supplies from the international community to African peacekeeping  
535 operations, impartiality is central to this conversation.  
536

## 537 **II. MANDATE**

538  
539 72. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was established in 1965 through General Assembly  
540 resolution 2006 (XIX) and was originally tasked to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of  
541 peacekeeping operations in all their aspects in order to facilitate consultations on peacekeeping within the  
542 General Assembly.  
543

544 73. By its resolution 68/277, the General Assembly reiterated that, in accordance with its mandate, the Special  
545 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole  
546 question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, in addition, with this resolution, the General Assembly  
547 also called for the committee to review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new  
548 proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities, and requested the  
549 Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.  
550

## 551 **III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

552

553 **A. CONFLICT PREVENTION**

554

555 74. The C-34 encourages the deployment of hybrid UN-AU missions related to the PKO's subsection on conflict  
556 prevention.

557

558 75. The Special Committee emphasizes that preventive deployments of AU-UN hybrid peacekeeping missions have  
559 to be conducted in accordance with the UN Charter. The committee advises the Secretary-General and the  
560 Security Council to draw up guidelines for making clear the process of authorization by the Security Council.

561

562 76. The Special Committee recognizes the necessity to build up an early-warning system, including a system of  
563 gathering and analyzing information, for effective prevention of conflicts. The committee encourages  
564 establishment of a joint early-warning system by the AU, the UN and the organs concerned. This joint early-  
565 warning system will build off and augment the current Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) of the AU.  
566 In addition, the Committee emphasizes that the use of advanced technology can contribute to the improvement  
567 of both effectiveness and efficiency of gathering and sharing information.

568

569 77. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance and crucial role of local civil society organizations (CSOs)  
570 in African countries in establishing sustainable structures for peace and security in the region and enhancing  
571 preventive mechanisms by early warning systems to developing conflicts, information spreading and dialogue  
572 with the civilians of host communities. It therefore proposes that the AU cooperates more closely with local  
573 CSOs in this regard.

574

575 78. For the promotion of the cooperative relationship for peace building, the Special Committee encourages  
576 establishment of joint programs and systems for sharing information among PKO and the organizations  
577 concerned.

578

579 79. It is the recommendation of the committee to support the sovereign African countries in their effort to solve  
580 problems on their own, in providing humanitarian and technical assistance in peacekeeping operations as well  
581 as training of military personnel.

582

583 80. Among many UN's organs, the Special Committee particularly reiterates the importance of the partnership with  
584 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has been engaged in conflict prevention through  
585 analyzing information and peace-building process such as Security Sector Reform (SSR), Disarmament,  
586 Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combats and improvement of governance. The committee  
587 promotes further cooperation among the AU, the DPKO and the UNDP. The UNDP could hereby provide the  
588 required knowledge to the AU.

589

590 **B. BILETERAL TRAINING BETWEEN ASF AND UN PEACEKEEPING**

591

592 81. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of training the African Standby Force (ASF) in order to  
593 decrease the response time and improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations carried out by the troops  
594 of the African Union.

595

596 82. In view of the increasing influence of militant extremist groups across Africa such as Al-Qaeda, the Islamic  
597 State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Boko Haram, the Committee urges Member States to recognize the necessity  
598 of a more effective and specialized mode of response to combat the aforementioned terrorist organizations and  
599 similar groups. With the abundant resources and the military knowledge shared by the countries represented in  
600 the United Nations, the Committee believes that the involvement of international UN peacekeeping forces in  
601 training the troops in the African Standby Force is paramount.

602

603 83. Having considered the lack of appropriate training, the Special Committee recommends that improved training  
604 for peacekeepers be created, and that this training should:

605

606 a. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations proposes to create a joint framework to mediate  
607 the cooperation between African regions both in the field of intelligence and communication. C-34

- 608 proposes to create a joint framework to grant the impartiality of military advisers in order to provide a  
609 centralized system of training administered directly from African countries.  
610
- 611 b. Scenario-based mission trainings will prepare the leaders of the ASF to participate in ongoing  
612 peacekeeping missions. These trainings should be led by experienced UN and AU peacekeepers, who  
613 have been in these missions to provide concrete training for ASF, following the model of the Amani  
614 Africa II training cycle, with the UN providing more assistance in training and equipment.  
615
- 616 c. The Special Committee also recommends the future establishment of similar centers as the Global  
617 Service Center in Libya in various regions of Africa will help in similar ways.  
618
- 619 d. Within these additional programs, training programs will include a special emphasis on the education,  
620 preparation, and conflict resolution skills necessary for peacekeepers to better address the use of sexual  
621 violence as a weapon of war and an instrument of terror.  
622
- 623 e. The utilization of UN sponsored ASF camps is essential in order to achieve a multidimensional  
624 approach of command. The main needed pillars of instruction will be provided by the contribution of  
625 all AU countries and of interested UN Member States in order to assure a structured universal style of  
626 command.  
627
- 628 84. Understanding the importance of respecting state sovereignty in peacekeeping missions everywhere, the  
629 Committee acknowledges that African nations should play a significant role in peacekeeping missions taking  
630 place on their soil. The Committee proposes an educational program called LAMP (Lane for African Material  
631 Progress). This program is focused on the process of teaching by civilians and by peacekeepers to instill in the  
632 African population a consciousness of their potential in developing their material capacity. The committee  
633 further recommends protecting education as a right of the African people in enhancing their capacities. This,  
634 thus, emphasizes the role of peacekeeping operations in strengthening education policies.  
635
- 636 85. Better information sharing between UN peacekeepers and ASF forces will improve the effectiveness of all  
637 bilateral peacekeeping missions. Reaffirming that in the past, the UN has only gained information regarding  
638 conflicts taking place within Africa on a second hand or third hand basis, this committee recommends increased  
639 communications between UN and the AU through the establishment of temporary UN command structures that  
640 will serve the function of reporting directly, not as a form of command, but a flow of communication.  
641 Furthermore, a basic linguistic and command language style will be essential in relaying information. If the  
642 system cannot operate properly, the use of translators will be available. Impartiality as implemented in the UN  
643 will be an integral a part of this training program that will bring together and assure peace and security in the  
644 whole African continent.  
645
- 646 86. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 proposes to adjust the internal structure of the ASF in  
647 order to shorten the ranked chain of command. The ASF as a specific part of the AU should rearrange its  
648 structure in order to provide a more effective path of communication between the two organizations in the  
649 following way: there should be five regional Commanders working directly in the major AU bases, then Sub-  
650 Commanders representing specific countries and finally state and province located Captains coordinating both  
651 senior and junior enlisted personnel.  
652
- 653 87. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining African sovereignty in handling complex  
654 domestic and interstate crises. To this end, the Committee endorses the training of the ASF in order to reduce  
655 the dependence of African states on external UN peacekeepers in hopes that all five regional divisions of the  
656 ASF will reach full operational capacity in the near future.  
657
- 658 a. There should be effective use of UN personnel in carrying out the peacekeeping missions. The AU and  
659 UN should supplement their capacity by using UN and On-Call Member State personnel. Furthermore,  
660 AU bodies should take advantage of the small full-time Planning Element (PLANELM) in order to  
661 develop standard operating procedures tailored to fit the needs of ASF troops dealing with complex  
662 and sensitive crises. The usage of UN personnel in the African region should be viewed as a temporary  
663 solution and not one for the long term. The goal of the UNPKOs in Africa should be to sustain the



664 peace in the region after it has been acquired. This Committee recommends the gradual decrease of  
665 UN personnel presence as the ASF and AU becomes stronger and more self-sufficient.

666  
667 b. One of the best ways the APSA can support the African Standby Force (ASF) is improving the staffing  
668 for the planning elements at the AU through increasing police and civilian efforts of the Standby  
669 arrangements. PLANELM will help facilitate this endeavor.

670  
671 88. The Special Committee emphasizes the benefits of joint training exercises between UN peacekeepers and ASF  
672 forces that would promote cooperation within peacekeeping operations throughout Africa. Increased levels of  
673 rapport between peacekeeping forces will also promote a higher level of mutual understanding that cultural  
674 differences are respected and accounted for in peacekeeping operations. This will make the peacekeeping forces  
675 better mediators and help further reduce the conflict as quickly as possible by using the natural expertise that the  
676 ASF brings regarding the region and the military prowess UN peacekeepers bring. The Special Committee  
677 further stresses that special attention should be paid to local tradition and culture and the incorporation of the  
678 local people.

679  
680 89. Reaffirming that the African Standby Force is one of the paramount aspects of the African Peace and Security  
681 Architecture (APSA), the Committee is convinced that special preparation of forces is necessary in order to deal  
682 with multidimensional humanitarian crises.

683  
684 90. Further involvement of technology will also better peacekeepers' training. To reach this aim, this Committee  
685 recommends the allocation of funds to UNITAR for the creation of several training courses for peacekeepers,  
686 about the use of unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles (UUAVs) and other unmanned reconnaissance devices.  
687 Virtual practice trainings based on real situations for a better acknowledgment of risk and dangers will also  
688 benefit the ASF.

689  
690 91. Within the five regional arrangements in the ASF, C-34 recommends the creation of three action groups:  
691 preventative action, ongoing action and peace-building action and their roles are highlighted as follows:

692  
693 a. The preventative action group would partner with NGOs, who have existing relationships with the  
694 local population. These NGOs would provide education about the local culture and traditions, and then  
695 introduce ASF members to local influences to foster collaborative relationships. In addition, the UN  
696 will send specialists in mediation from the Friends on Mediation Group to train the ASF in mediation  
697 tactics.

698  
699 b. The ongoing mission action group should be exposed to scenario training led by experienced UN  
700 peacekeepers, following the example of programs, as previously outlined.

701  
702 c. The peace-building action group will assist after the conflict has been resolved, creating an  
703 environment of stabilization, as the area ceases to be a conflict zone. Moreover, this promotes a  
704 functional government, improves infrastructure which will create jobs, educational opportunities, and  
705 promote peace.

## 706 707 **C. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

708  
709 92. Sufficiency and prosperity in African countries will strengthen the continent internally. By supporting the  
710 African Union and providing guidance and transparency, the AU will be both more prepared and more capable  
711 to address challenges within the continent independently, and by doing so have a stronger voice in the  
712 international community. Strengthening the African Union (AU) and regional organizations with respect to their  
713 capability to deal with crises and contribute to peacekeeping operations will improve the effectiveness of the  
714 AU immensely. Improving internal structures are crucial to the issues surrounding current regional  
715 arrangements in Africa. An increase in the number of reports, along with comprehensive mandates to advise  
716 the AU and the Peace and Security Council would make a significant impact on the peacekeeping efforts within  
717 the continent. The increase in the number of papers will improve the communications and transparency between  
718 the UN and AU. It is recommended that the AU increase the number of reports it creates and send to the UN.

719 The Special Committee also recommends that the United Nations will provide and strengthen liaisons to the  
720 PSC for effective guidance that will both prevent and resolve issues of conflict.  
721

- 722 93. This Body recommends encouraging developed nations to contribute to Africa's transportation and  
723 communication infrastructure through the creation of roads, railways, and transmission towers. This will allow  
724 peacekeeping operations to be fully functional in applicable regions as the lack of transportation and  
725 communication infrastructure keep peacekeepers from being effective. This body respects the autonomy of the  
726 AU Member States in improving infrastructures, but also acknowledges the benefit that the development of  
727 infrastructure would have on current and future peacekeeping operations.  
728
- 729 94. C-34 urges for the implementation of the recommendations made within General Assembly resolution  
730 A/RES/68/218 to improve the effectiveness of the MINUSMA and MONUSCO Peacekeeping Operations  
731 within the African region through numerous ways: The first action being the sharing of experience and  
732 knowledge within the international community and African peacekeeping operations to combat corruption as a  
733 result of exploitation of high value resources. This can be done by empowering the African Union through staff  
734 sharing, increased communication channels, and close coordination with the United Nations Convention  
735 Against Corruption taskforce (UNCAC). The second action being the coordination between and within regional  
736 and sub-regional organizations such as the Peace and Security Council within the African Union to combat  
737 corruption within African Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Environment Programme to avert  
738 the destructive exploitation of high value resources in conflict regions; And lastly, through raising public  
739 awareness on the issue and implementing socio-economic, security and humanitarian measures and coordinated  
740 peacekeeping operations to improve the quality of life within afflicted populations by combating the  
741 proliferation of resource exploitation within operations, such as unsustainable uranium mining, and their  
742 aftereffects, such as toxic pollutants and radioactivity, as guided by the UN Secretary General's Greening the  
743 Blue initiative on Peacekeeping, in which the reduction the UN system's footprint is promoted.  
744
- 745 95. With regard to post-conflict evaluation and furthering the recommendations of the United Nations Secretary  
746 General in reports A/62/359 and S/2009/470, the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping suggests  
747 the creation of regional and conflict-specific summits relating to ongoing and progressively created to meet the  
748 needs of future Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) within the African region. These conflict-specific summits  
749 would meet annually within the framework of the C-34 body. The meetings will host a variety of members  
750 including the host state(s), a representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), a  
751 representative of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, members of the specific PKO military forces  
752 including soldiers of any rank or appointed civilian envoys, ambassadors from troop contributing countries,  
753 local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGO's), and non-state actors including but not limited-  
754 to: civil society related local grassroots representatives from the host country, UN aligned with local military  
755 forces, community groups, representatives of industry, representatives of labor, constructively-minded local  
756 political forces, etc.. The primary purpose behind these meetings will be three-fold: to evaluate and move  
757 forward from past failures made by actors within a PKO, to make recommendations towards funding the  
758 procurement of potential/existing assets and/or programs, and to evaluate and make recommendations towards  
759 the place, scope, and power of different actors within a PKO.  
760
- 761 96. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations further proposes a greater degree of communication  
762 between the AU and leaders from all five of the sub regional communities in Africa. Those 5 regions being:  
763 Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, South Africa, and West Africa. The 8 economic communities in  
764 Africa could also play a role in enhanced intra regional communication. C-34 suggests that this can be achieved  
765 by holding meetings between regional actors at a greater frequency, and improving upon CEWS. C-34  
766 recommends that these meetings be held in nations currently receiving peacekeeping support. The DPKO's AU  
767 support team could help structure these meetings and their procedures. C-34 also advocates the use of local  
768 troops as the first option. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is of the believe that an increased  
769 reliance upon local forces such as the African Standby Force (ASF), and forces provided by organizations like  
770 the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), will lead to missions tailored in ways that are  
771 more effective in dealing with African specific conflicts.  
772

#### 773 **D. AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING CAPACITY**

774

775 97. Illicit armed groups in Africa and in other regions continue to antagonize peacekeeping forces and terrorize  
776 civilian populations. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly consider further  
777 participation in the Arms Trade Treaty, and an expansion of the role of peacekeeping operations in combating  
778 SALW trafficking in Africa in coordination with the African Union. The Special Committee requests that the  
779 Security Council consider structuring peacekeeping mandates with the ability for peacekeepers to actively  
780 combat SALW trafficking within their regional mandate and incorporate the ability to actively counteract  
781 weapons trafficking. Therefore peacekeepers in areas of high proliferation of SALW could be utilized in  
782 weapons confiscation measures. This recommendation will strengthen the regional arrangements in Africa  
783 through increased regional stability.

784  
785 98. In consideration of its report A/68/19, C-34 recommend a reform of uniformed peacekeeper training to improve  
786 upon the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions in Africa through region-specific training. C-34 recommends  
787 the introduction of United Nations personnel which are specifically trained on African relations, regions, and  
788 culture. These peacekeepers will be efficiently prepared for the peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations in  
789 which they are involved. This will be accomplished with the long-term goal of strengthening the African Union  
790 and regional partnership in peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations. This will be done with long-term goal  
791 of strengthening the African Union in peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations.

792  
793 **E. ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

794  
795 99. The Special Committee recommends greater scrutiny and monitoring of DPKO allocated funds of public and  
796 international expenditures, and further requests that all peacekeeping operations be required to submit and  
797 publicize semi-annual expense reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations which will ensure greater  
798 transparency and management of funds.

799  
800 100. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly establish an ad hoc committee on the formation  
801 of mandates, which should belong to the Department for Peacekeeping Operations and will report directly to the  
802 Under-Secretary-General of the DPKO. The tasks for the ad hoc committee would include: communicating  
803 immediately in the early stages of conflict with the AU, regional organizations, involved parties, neighbor states  
804 and engaged global troop-contributing countries (TCC's); providing advice for negotiations in crises;  
805 establishing a common procedure for negotiations based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and the  
806 mandate of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; and assisting in the development of a plan for a  
807 potential mandate for the Ad-Hoc Committee for the African region by reporting to the Security Council, which  
808 will approve of the proposed mandate as well as suggest that the DPKO implement it. It is suggested that the  
809 DPKO coordinate with the African Union to form this committee. This ad hoc committee would ensure the  
810 enhanced involvement of regional organizations, partners, and troop-contributing countries in policy formation  
811 and discussion in all stages of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

812  
813 **F. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

814  
815 101. The Special Committee requests that relevant actors to utilize AU structures for the purpose of Identification  
816 and Definition of Equipment-needs in Africa (IDEA) and suggests to these actors to use the Permanent  
817 Representative of the UN in the Continental Early Warning System (PeRCEWS), whose installment is also  
818 suggested in this report, for this purpose.

819  
820 102. The PeRCEWS shall have the responsibility to publish a list of IDEA. The IDEA-list shall contain an  
821 assessment of the AU-equipment-needs in respect to the specific PKO. The PeRCEWS shall publish the IDEA-  
822 list in collaboration with the relevant experts within the CEWS and the African Peace and Security Architecture  
823 (APSA). The IDEA-list shall only contain non-military equipment and training, as the uncontrollable  
824 proliferation of arms to the AU would only enhance the continent's instability. With the basis of the IDEA-list,  
825 the Department for Field Support (DFS) shall consider an equipment of the AU with the equipment needed,  
826 using its regular budget, which may be enhanced after consideration of the GA 5th-committee. The PeRCEWS  
827 shall have the further responsibility to connect potential buyers and sellers of advanced technology.

828  
829 103. The provision of the equipment shall be coupled with efforts of training and teaching relevant state-actors in the  
830 AU-PKOs on how to train their AU-personnel in proper utilization and maintenance of the equipment provided.

831 These trainers would be UN Integrated Training Service (UNITS) personnel in cooperation with APSTA and  
832 the AU and other regional arrangements and be under administration of the PeRCEWS; they would provide new  
833 research and technological updates to the training in a uniform way. The necessary budget could come from  
834 within the budget of the DPKO, which may be enhanced by the GA 5th committee after negotiations with the  
835 PeRCEWS, DPKO-experts and AU representatives.

836  
837 104. In order to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations in Africa, the Special Committee recommends  
838 the acquisition and employment of technology, which is fundamentally necessary for a successful and sufficient  
839 tactical operation. First, the Special Committee recommends that the Department of Field Support (DFS)  
840 acquire High-Frequency (HF) and Very-High-Frequency (VHF) hand radio systems, and a program modeled on  
841 the Command Aviation Command and Control System (CA2CS) to integrate communications within  
842 peacekeeping operations. Second, the Special Committee recommends the employment of Geographic  
843 Information Systems, such as Command Post of the Future (CPOF), to ensure rapid and accurate  
844 communication and data gathering across all levels of a tactical command. Finally, C-34 recommends the  
845 further testing of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in support of peacekeeping operations modeled after the  
846 employment of UAVs in MONUSCO. The Special Committee requests that the Security Council mandate that  
847 all UAVs in support of peacekeeping operations to remain completely unarmed and only used in case of last  
848 resort. C-34 also recommends that accessibility to these communication and surveillance technologies be  
849 expanded to the cooperating regional organizations, such as the African Union, in order to strengthen the  
850 African Union's operational capability in terms of technology. The idea of technology and equipment of sharing  
851 with the African Union is further espoused by General Assembly Resolution 68/277.  
852

#### 853 **G. TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF PERSONNEL IN SUPPORTING JOINT OPERATIONS**

854  
855 105. The Special Committee recommends the implementation of an exchange of personnel program within the  
856 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), between the African Union and the United Nations, which  
857 would foster the transfer of the best practices and strategies. At a desk level, there should be more exchange of  
858 senior personnel from the UN and the AU in the forms of temporary ambassador to effectively inform the other  
859 party of the stance of each respective party regarding the conflicts in Africa. This will assist the UN and the AU  
860 in making collective decisions together. At a field level, the field officers and the local troops can work with the  
861 UN troops in sharing their experience and hand on knowledge for a better understating of the local region. The  
862 UN personnel in exchange can share their expert knowledge in military tactics and technology for increase in  
863 the skills of the local troops. This will bring an increase in operational and military skills in both the UN and  
864 AU by sharing the strengths of each respective party. The exchange of personnel will not only provide short-  
865 term improvement in execution of peacekeeping operations through the exchange of knowledge and expertise  
866 but also long term goal to find a mutual view on peacekeeping operations by sharing their diplomatic views.  
867

868 106. In addition, the Special Committee advocates the training aspect be addressed through collaborative, bi-annual  
869 exercises that integrate regional security forces such as the African Standby Force (ASF), local police and  
870 military personnel, and current UN peacekeeping personnel. With the support of AU members, C-34  
871 recommends that these exercises take place at standing African Union bases of operation in conjunction with  
872 both the AU Department of Peace and Security and the UNDPKO. The types of trainings will as follows.  
873 Scenario based training through which the troops can get an idea of possible situations that they may encounter  
874 in peacekeeping operations. Team work training that requires the UN troops and the ASF to work together in  
875 achieving variety of field missions. Instructional training that fully informs all troops of the mandate of all UN  
876 peacekeeping operations. Joint training and simulated exercises practice the skills necessary to make joint  
877 responses more coordinated. The training will aim at improving the execution abilities of the two troops in  
878 hopes of increasing the success rate of joint operations in Africa.  
879

880 107. The Special Committee strongly advocates for the adoption of a three-pronged Training, Assisting, and Support  
881 Plan (TAS Plan) to better prepare both official UN peacekeepers and local military and police forces with the  
882 purpose of maintaining security and stability of the African continent. The C-34 suggests that the TAS Plan  
883 follows the principles of respect for human rights, non-intervention and sovereignty of States stipulated in the  
884 UN Charter. C-34 notes that participation in this program should be the decision of sovereign African Member  
885 States. This body also recommends that the implementation of this plan should be monitored on a quarterly  
886 basis by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO) and its progress noted in

887 reports to the UN Security Council and AU Peace and Security Council. The C-34 further suggests that overall  
888 coordination of the different peacekeeping operations fall under the jurisdiction of the UN-AU JTF. This  
889 committee recommends that expenses be covered by the UNDPKO's general budget as established by the  
890 General Assembly.

891  
892 108. The Special Committee stresses the need for a system that coordinates these peacekeeping training at tactical,  
893 operational and strategic levels. C-34 highly recommends that the assistance be carried out through cooperation  
894 with the existing United Nations and African Union Joint Task Force (UN-AU JTF), established in 2010. This  
895 institution currently reviews strategic issues during meetings held bi-annually and therefore, C-34 encourages  
896 the buildup of the current program into a permanent institution with on-site staff. This mechanism would allow  
897 the AU and the UN to systematically assess ongoing regional conflicts in the African continent by providing the  
898 multilateral environment for representatives of all parties to find peaceful means to settle conflicts. The C-34  
899 suggests the UN-AU JTF provide recommendations and training courses to active peacekeeping missions'  
900 personnel.

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906 the UN to systematically assess ongoing regional conflicts in the African continent by providing the multilateral  
907 environment for representatives of all parties to find peaceful means to settle conflicts. The C-34 advises the  
908 UN-AU JTF to provide recommendations and training courses to active peacekeeping missions' personnel.

909  
910 110. The C-34 advocates multiple routes to support ongoing operations. The C-34 suggests the following routes as  
911 methods to strengthen cooperation between active UN peacekeepers and local military and police: use and  
912 systematic distribution of available technology, adjusting manpower between different peacekeeping operations.  
913 All of this should be based on the assessments of the UN-AU JTF, and in collaboration with African troops and  
914 AU personnel to help the ASF achieve its goal of self-sustainable operation as outlined in their AMANI  
915 AFRICA II training protocol with the long term intention of enabling them to take primary responsibility in  
916 responding to conflicts within the African continent and allowing UN Peacekeepers to ultimately take a less  
917 involved advisory role Specifically, C-34 suggests UNDPKO personnel to consult with the AU Department of  
918 Peace and Security to help conduct the AMANI AFRICA II training exercises used to develop the ASF.

## 919 920 **H. USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN STRENGTHENING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

921  
922 111. In order to increase efficiency in peacekeeping the Department of Peacekeeping Operations needs better  
923 information on the ground. The Special Committee recognizes that communication in the field will increase  
924 cooperation between the UN and the AU and therefore recommends the introduction of new network of  
925 communication assets to enable us to respond better, faster and more effectively, thus saving lives and building  
926 peace. One way to ensure a more rapid response time is through the use of mobile devices such as smartphones,  
927 radio or satellite phones. Mobile devices can be used to aid in sending field information quickly to headquarters  
928 and translation function can assist in better communication between the locals and the UN peacekeepers during  
929 the mission. Another example of mobile device usage would be to report turbulences in a particular area to  
930 peacekeeping troops therefore enabling them to better coordinate the conflicts on ground. This system can be  
931 referred to as the Early Response Communication System.

932  
933 112. The Special Committee establishes that the usage of UAVs is met with concern from several Member States,  
934 thus it is crucial to address those concerns in order to make a more consensual use of this technology. The  
935 Special Committee suggests a concrete and reliable plan to address this issue, which would be the instauration  
936 of a legal framework concerning the gathering, the storage and the use of the information collected by the  
937 UAVs. The legal framework should be led by the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) from the Department of  
938 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), with the purpose of ensuring so it can be impartiality and transparency. The  
939 OMA will handle the storage, as well as the information gained from the UAVs.

940  
941 113. The C-34 suggests having an exchange of experts in the field of technology, specifically relating to the use of  
942 unmanned unarmed robotics, surveillance, and energy. Furthermore, relevant data from the current used UAVs

943 in PKO should be gathered and analyzed. On this basis the C-34 recommends the General Assembly and the  
944 Security Council should reevaluate the use of UAV's in regard to the requirements of the mission. On this  
945 matter, those experts and advisers should assist and train the use of UAV's to conduct intelligence and  
946 reconnaissance in deployment during missions to UN permanent employees, to assure that intelligence gathered  
947 is secure and respect to host nations sovereignty. This evaluation should include technologies such as Aerial  
948 Surveillance Balloons (ASB's) and stationary surveillance devices including monitoring cameras. These forms  
949 of surveillance are suggested to be deployed, if considered proper, under UN and AU mandated zones as to  
950 provide reliable records of activity.

## 951 **I. ENHANCED COORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN AND THE AU THROUGH COMMUNICATION**

952  
953  
954 114. Special Committee suggests, for more interactive communication between the UN and the AU, the desk – to  
955 desk exchange led by Department of Political Affairs should involve more of the field officers who are involved  
956 in the actual execution of the peacekeeping operations. Currently, information exchanges are mainly happening  
957 between the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) officials and their AU counterparts. However, this report  
958 assesses the need for a forum of conversation between field officers actually operating in areas of conflict. Also  
959 increases in the frequency of information exchanges between the officials would be beneficial in discussing  
960 their aims with regards to the peacekeeping operations in Africa.

961  
962 115. The UN should be included in the AU-process of early-on conflict assessment incorporated in the Continental  
963 Early Warning System via a Permanent Representative, as this would enable the UN Security Council to  
964 consider possibilities of peacekeeping-action as early as possible and would thereby enable it to act accordingly.  
965 The Permanent Representative should be chosen by the Security Council upon recommendation of Secretary-  
966 General. Within the Continental Early Warning System, the Permanent Representative should be deployed in  
967 the Early Warning Unit and in the Situation Room.

968  
969 116. The Permanent Representative should be included in the process of conflict assessment from the very  
970 beginning, and shall report back to the Security Council on a regular basis, thereby both bolstering coordination  
971 and giving the Security Council the opportunity to consider its possibilities in an early state of conflict. The  
972 Permanent Representative shall in no way compromise the authority of AU Member States to run their  
973 organization and shall have the role of a consultant between the AU and the UN. The Permanent Representative  
974 should in no way be perceived as interfering with the sovereignty of AU Member-States and their authority to  
975 run their own organization. He shall serve to strengthen the cooperation by opening up new communication  
976 channels and promoting AU-UN collaboration. Furthermore, the Permanent Representative shall have further  
977 responsibilities concerning the identification and definition of equipment needs, which shall be elaborated in the  
978 respective segment of this report.

979  
980 117. The Permanent should be assisted by a group of experts in all his responsibilities and advise him in the  
981 assessment of conflicts. It should consist of five members of personnel from the Department for Field Support,  
982 Department for Peacekeeping Operations and the AU and it shall assist the Permanent Representative in all his  
983 actions, paying special attention to aspects of conflict assessment, as these personnel has the necessary know-  
984 how for such assessments. The group of experts should also be chosen by the Security Council upon  
985 recommendation of the Secretary-General.

## 986 **J. BETTER ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL FUNDING**

987  
988  
989 118. The first component of any financial structure is securing the financial support that can serve as the initial  
990 capital for peacekeeping operations. Building on from this, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations  
991 recommends a reinvestment of money by the beneficiaries, the nations of the African Union, to repay this  
992 investment in the future. Additionally, the Fifth Committee of the United Nations is responsible for the budget  
993 of the UN. In order to establish long-term sustainability, security, well-being in dealing with complex crisis, the  
994 Committee is also recommending a mutual organization between the UN and the AU. The organization will  
995 overlook both the spending of the UN peacekeeping budget as well as the spending of the AU peace fund for a  
996 more efficient allocation of resources. Representatives from both parties will be involved in the decision making  
997 process on the usage of both fund.

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## **K. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATIONS**

119. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that the United Nations recognize the achievements made by the African Union. Various African nations are participating in all the peacekeeping operations in Africa and even outside of the AU. For example, many African nations have donated troops to Somalia and other peacekeeping missions.
120. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping highlights the United Nations of its Charter 8, Article 52 Section 3 with its acknowledgement of allowing the development of settlement in local regions through regional arrangements and agencies. There have been cases of intervention from the United Nations in African conflicts, such as the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) for its failure in mismanagement. Although UNOSOM II helped humanitarian efforts in the country, they fell short of their goals to create a functioning state.
121. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes the purpose of the African Union and its allowance of regional areas peacefully discussing disputes. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages the Security Council in the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
122. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping advises that there be an increase in communication between the AU and UN so that there is a reduced time between course of action and conflict. The existent model of the Washington-Moscow hotline reflects the efficiency of this system and guides the future possibilities of enhancing this relation between the AU and UN.
123. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that there be redirection of power placed on a local representative rather than the main quarters of the United Nations. This local representative will serve as a channel between the United Nations and the African Union and it will speak for both organizations in following and adhering to both organizations' fundamental beliefs of maintaining and ensuring peace.
124. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that there be cooperative checkpoints between the sharing borders of African nations, so there is an increased sharing of information and control of a peace-conflicting issue. For example, Boko Haram, a major terrorist group situated in Africa, has been easily invading neighboring countries due to the lack of facilitation in borders.
125. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping continues to advice that peacekeepers shall situate themselves in these protected areas so that they will be the first group to be aware of the local problems as well as participate in the first movement to prevent a possible upcoming conflict.
126. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that there will be local regional bloc leaders for the various regional areas of Africa, so that there would be a more sympathetic and holistic understanding of the issues at hand. A model based on the eight building blocks of the African Economic Community (AMU/UMA, CEN-SAD, COMESA, IGAD, SDAC, EAC, ECCAS and ECOWAS) of the African Union is highly advised.
127. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that there is a continuation and improvement of the existent monthly meeting between regional leaders/liaisons such as the ECOSAW meetings. In these meetings, C34 shall examine the importance of a communal effort in discussing a sharing of information regarding resolutions and resources.
128. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping requests that there is an extension of guests in these meetings such as NGOs, the army chief, representatives of the military, and civilian community leaders.
129. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping emphasizes the importance of sovereignty within the African Union.

## **L. FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND LONG-TERM STABILITY FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

- 1054 130.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping notes with deep concern, that financial assistance should not constrain  
1055 African nations, instead to aid in the development and growth of long-term economic stability through  
1056 contributions to African nations without debilitating interest rates.  
1057
- 1058 131.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes that there are structured response forces in place currently,  
1059 such as ASF that can be used with impartiality to counter potential threats to African nations through  
1060 restructured training. This will provide a tangible asset for the immediate response required for crises that arise.  
1061
- 1062 132.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping acknowledges the trust that is shared in transparency reports. The  
1063 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations highly recommends that the United Nations, in conjunction  
1064 with the African Union, demonstrates the legitimate management of all concerned funds.  
1065
- 1066 133.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping reaffirms the importance of Peacebuilding as a preventative effort that  
1067 will enhance the capability of African nations to self-sustain and build from within through the reform of the  
1068 security structure and institutions building.  
1069
- 1070 134.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages Western nations to invest in the prosperity of our people  
1071 through the development of an “emergent Africa” which will enable African nations to eradicate extreme  
1072 poverty in order to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts.  
1073
- 1074 135.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping is convinced long-term economic stability for post-conflict African  
1075 nations will bring ongoing conflicts to an end, and prevent new crises from emerging or escalating.  
1076
- 1077 136.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping emphasizes the necessity of the disarmament of past and potential  
1078 hostile parties to eradicate terrorism and reduce internal motives that can disrupt peacemaking efforts.  
1079
- 1080 137.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping further recalls the importance of the EU-funded African peace facility,  
1081 as well as China’s contributions in assisting African capacity for immediate response to crisis leading to the  
1082 financial support envisioned in the UN Prodi Report of achieving a fund needed for full African peacekeeping  
1083 capacity.  
1084

#### **M. IMPROVEMENTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

- 1085
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- 1087
- 1088 138.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends the use of geospatial technologies to find water in remote  
1089 and isolated areas in Africa that have such a shortage. This improves upon the conditions of life for Africans  
1090 living in rural regions, which expand across multiple African nations. This helps improve upon conflict  
1091 prevention measures because geospatial technology can help to insure a greater equality of resources across  
1092 regions. Prevention of crises is pivotal to the continuance of peace, and the success of peacekeeping operations.  
1093 Villages without access to clean water, food, and basic infrastructure such as transport to larger markets are at  
1094 risk of falling victim to terrorist acts, and terrorist recruitment. C-34 thus recommends that geospatial  
1095 technology be considered by the U.N. general assembly at the next opportunity. C-34 also recommend  
1096 increased funding for aid for the purpose of building infrastructure such as communications technology and  
1097 transport infrastructure such as roads and railroads and working electricity. This will reduce the possibility of  
1098 rebel factions arising, and other potential threats to the peace, thus reducing the need for peacekeeping  
1099 operations. In effect, this is a prevention method for crisis that may spread throughout an affected  
1100 region. Additionally, this will make other aspects of infrastructure, such as medical facilities and markets more  
1101 accessible.  
1102
- 1103 139.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that the DPKO’s AU support team works in unison with  
1104 the AU to expand upon its efforts to monitor borders and track the movements of groups as they cross-different  
1105 African States. To do this, increasing the capability of affected states is necessary, as well as increasing the  
1106 capability of the UN Peacekeepers, and African Union task forces such as the African Standby Force, so that  
1107 they can fulfill such a mandate. This may require increased training of the local forces and increased  
1108 cooperation between UN Peacekeepers, AU Forces, and the local troops of the affected state. Under this logic,  
1109 C-34 also recommend that should aerial drones be used in this process at any point, that these drones remain



1110 unarmed and only used with the permission from the state or states that are to be monitored by the drones. The  
1111 focus of this border monitoring process would be areas in which hostile groups are known to operate and only  
1112 with the permission of the affected states to ensure sovereignty is not violated. This body recommends that the  
1113 UN work to provide boat simulators, similar to the ones employed in Haiti, upon request by African nations  
1114 with water access. This would aid the training of coast guards in this type patrol. This could help improve  
1115 coastal and waterway security, which will positively affect the combatting of piracy, smuggling, and human  
1116 trafficking. Entire regions of Africa are impacted by illicit coastal imports, seeing as those materials are then  
1117 smuggled across land trade routes within Africa, which span entire regions. These illicit materials then continue  
1118 on to cross continental borders, impacting our global community. These measures would reduce the stress  
1119 placed upon current peacekeeping operations, while preventing the rise of new conflicts.  
1120

1121 140. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping finds that bolstering Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will provide  
1122 citizens in post-conflict and concern areas, a venue to articulate their concerns and gain a greater stake in the  
1123 peacemaking process through aiding in the construction of communication technology and infrastructure. This  
1124 measure is in line with the suggestions of S/RES/2033 and S/RES/2167, which both detailed the UN's desire to  
1125 cooperate with regional and subregional organizations in peace and security matters. S/RES/2167 and C-34's  
1126 2012 report have indicated that regional organizations are well positioned to understand the root causes of  
1127 conflict. Considering these prior recommendations, C-34 finds that the specialized nature of Nongovernmental  
1128 Organizations (NGOs) and CSOs could assist African nations in finding sustainable peace. It is vital to support  
1129 CSOs within Africa because of their ability to provide agency to citizens in conflicted areas. The Committee  
1130 hopes that CSOs can become a vital to the current CEWS. C-34 expresses its hope in enhancing the  
1131 peacemaking process with the unique knowledge of CSOs. C-34 finds that if CSOs were further integrated into  
1132 the reporting of local issues they could be pivotal in supporting the Continental Early Warning System by  
1133 giving an on-the-ground feedback to the AU, UN and local state governments.  
1134

1135 141. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping also understands that the extraction of natural resources is of concern  
1136 to keeping the peace. C-34 recommends that nations that have access to natural resources enhance their ability  
1137 to appropriate and retrieve those resources. The revenue streams from said resources can aid in the funding of  
1138 various policies such as infrastructure building. Additionally, corruption and unsustainable environmental  
1139 damage must be curtailed in this area, especially in areas where the local population is vulnerable to  
1140 exploitation by illicit trade groups or illegal operations such as rebel groups. Finally, the various resources such  
1141 as diamonds, oil and others are highly valuable resources must be protected in order to prevent them from  
1142 falling into the hands of the various rebel or terrorist groups that assail certain African nations, as these  
1143 resources represent a source of highly lucrative revenue. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations  
1144 finds that these measures could help empower Africans economically, and protect them from militarized parties  
1145 in possession of such illicitly extracted materials. By protecting Africa's resources conflicted regions of Africa  
1146 could further improve upon regional security.  
1147

#### 1148 **N. THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

1149

1150 142. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 recommends that one of the main challenges that  
1151 need to be address by the ASF is the lack of continental unity influenced not only by the language barrier but  
1152 also by the contrasting interests of African states and finally the lack of appropriately trained personnel.  
1153

1154 143. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 believes that the ASF still lacks the ability to manage  
1155 complex peacekeeping operations as specified in the ASF Roadmap II. Similarly, the AU experts ascertain that  
1156 ASF did not reach the full operational capacity to deploy forces and in addition to this, other related issues were  
1157 the lack of awareness and commitment among the different stakeholders and significant gap in the institutional  
1158 managing capacity and the ineffective coordination between the AU and ASF.  
1159

1160 144. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations proposes to create a joint framework to mediate the  
1161 cooperation between African regions both in the field of intelligence and communication. C-34 proposes to  
1162 create a joint framework to grant the impartiality of military advisers in order to provide a centralized system of  
1163 training administered directly from African countries.  
1164

1165 145. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 proposes to adjust the internal structure of the ASF in  
1166 order to shorten the ranked chain of command. The ASF as a specific part of the AU should rearrange its  
1167 structure in order to provide a more effective path of communication between the two organizations in the  
1168 following way: there should be five regional Commanders working directly in the major AU bases, then Sub-  
1169 Commanders representing specific countries and finally state and province located Captains coordinating both  
1170 senior and junior enlisted personnel.  
1171

1172 146. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 is firmly convinced that the utilization of UN  
1173 sponsored ASF camps is essential in order to achieve a multidimensional approach of command. Thought the  
1174 collaboration with UN and the contribution of all AU countries and UN personnel an efficient and effective  
1175 utilization of central training camps for officers; a uniform understanding can be achieved. The main needed  
1176 pillars of instruction will be provided by the contribution of all AU countries and of UN Member States in order  
1177 to assure a structured universal style of command. A basic linguistic and command language style will be  
1178 essential in relaying information. If the system cannot operate properly, the use of translators will be available.  
1179 Impartiality as implemented in the UN will be an integral a part of this training program that will bring together  
1180 and assure peace and security in the whole African continent.  
1181

## 1182 **O. PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

1183

1184 147. The Special Committee proposes the enhancement of gender equality in complex crisis by recalling the UN  
1185 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, as women are  
1186 particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of abuse, rape and murder.  
1187

1188 148. To foster gender equality, The Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations strongly urges further  
1189 increasing the number of females in peacekeeping missions, who can assist in building trust between female  
1190 citizens and the peacekeeping personnel, by:  
1191

- 1192 a. Providing increased benefits through family protection and educational possibilities to the families of  
1193 women, and encouraging the application of more female personnel;  
1194
- 1195 b. The Special Committee strongly suggests the appointment of female supervisors to create a direct  
1196 channel between the leadership, peacekeepers, and the female citizens.  
1197

1198 149. The Special Committee recommends the implementation of a body titled, Roses On The Field Initiative, for  
1199 confidence building measures. Such body would be formed entirely and uniquely by female representatives of  
1200 the communities themselves, which will endeavor alongside the mission. Women representation should be  
1201 included as a space for these women to promote gender equality and to strengthen their links with the AU and  
1202 the UN, aiming to empower them while instructing them on Human Rights and Civilian Protection Measures  
1203 through ways which include the:  
1204

- 1205 a. Opening of two training courses in which one will be responsible for instructing female peacekeeping  
1206 volunteers on the mandate, objectives, and procedure of the PKOs. The other will be setting an open  
1207 place for a bilateral dialogue between the instructed women and the civilian society surrounding the  
1208 PKO, which will offer a new face to the PKO;  
1209
- 1210 b. Offering of a space to promote gender equality and strengthen the links with the UN and the AU. This  
1211 will aim at empowerment of women while instructing them on Human Rights and Civilian Protection  
1212 Measures;  
1213
- 1214 c. Promotion of this initiative should eventually lead to its implementation in the regions where  
1215 acceptance could be troubled by the people's cultural trends. The empowerment of women is not only  
1216 essential at the center of this initiative, but their inclusion as a solution for this unattended gap aims to  
1217 serve as an example for the entirety of PKOs. Inclusion remains entirely voluntary, which strengthens  
1218 the key ideology of solving African situations from within a specified African nation and amplifies  
1219 their independency from the required international aid.  
1220

1221 150. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is deeply committed to prevent crimes committed by  
1222 peacekeeping soldiers in already vulnerable areas. The Special Committee recommends the implementation of a  
1223 zero tolerance policy against the exploitation of vulnerable and innocent citizens living in the area of  
1224 peacekeeping operations.  
1225

1226 151. Acknowledging the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the direction and control of United  
1227 Nations peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee requests the Secretariat to create on-site UN  
1228 regulatory bodies to ensure protection of human rights and the transparency of operations. These bodies will  
1229 report on any rights violations committed by soldiers or peacekeepers, in order to foster fast and effective  
1230 jurisdiction. The Committee suggests the establishment of independent on-site investigative bodies with  
1231 members from the UN and the AU to deter crimes in crisis areas to help the work of the regulative body.  
1232

## 1233 **P. ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST TERRORISM IN AFRICA**

1234

1235 152. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends that the secretariat reviews the African  
1236 Union's definition of terrorism to enhance the ability of regional partners to combat terrorist activities. C34  
1237 should evaluate the effectiveness of certain aspects of this definition. This would allow Member States to more  
1238 effectively target activities that support terrorism. The updated definition should be responsive to newer forms  
1239 of terrorism such as cyber terrorism that were not as prevalent when the African Union originally drafted its  
1240 definition. The review should be thorough and should pay special attention to elements that would be helpful for  
1241 UN peacekeeping forces and their cooperation with regional African bodies.  
1242

1243 153. Following this definition, the C-34 suggests the General Assembly to create a comprehensive legal framework  
1244 to be used by Member States to advise their domestic policies to target terrorists, terrorist organizations, and  
1245 terrorist support and finance networks.  
1246

1247 154. The United Nations, in partnership with the African Union (AU), should strengthen monitoring and control of  
1248 African borders through collaborative measures prescribed by the Peace and Security Council (PSC). Control of  
1249 regional border-crossing should be developed to prevent the illegal movement of terrorists across borders.  
1250 Customs organizations, such as the World Customs Organizations (WCO), should integrate policies and provide  
1251 training to the African Standby Forces (ASF) to enhance safety and curb resource misuse and transportation.  
1252

1253 155. More developed Member States should share strategies for preventing terrorist from crossing borders. States  
1254 should cooperate to provide information on passengers of cross-border travel. Furthermore, information on cost  
1255 efficient technology could be provided by affected states. The C-34 recommends the creation of an African-  
1256 specific database to share this kind of information; the contributors would include all UN Member States  
1257 through the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC).  
1258

1259 156. The eight sub-regions of Africa, defined by the African Economic Community (Regional Economic  
1260 Communities or RECS), should each have a leadership role in developing strategies to combat terrorism in their  
1261 respective sub-regions. This could include cross-regional information communication about terrorist activity  
1262 and prevention, including the targeting of terrorist financing and other illegal financial manipulation for the  
1263 purpose of terrorist efforts. In this regard C34 restates the importance of the 1999 International Convention for  
1264 the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (A/RES/54/109).  
1265

1266 157. C-34 recommends the creation of a counter-terrorism strategy center in Adis Adaba to specifically handle the  
1267 needs of African States in regards to dealing with terrorism. The strategy would be developed by the UN CTC  
1268 and should be used collaboratively by the UN and AU. This strategy should be applied to control borders when  
1269 the missions and the lives of peacekeepers are compromised by terrorist attacks.  
1270

1271 158. The CTC could help fight terrorist's organizations by combating the misuse of communication technologies by  
1272 terrorists in Africa that interfere with peacekeeping efforts. For example, propose to assist the technological  
1273 development of African Stand-by Forces (ASF) by sharing expertise of each UN member states in order to  
1274 prevent others terrorists attacks on the African territory, such as Boko Haram.  
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## 1276 **Q. CAPACITY BUILDING**

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159. Long term goals must include the proper training and funding of local personnel as well as the increase of female personnel in peacekeeping operations to establish permanent and lasting technological infrastructures and military protocols which gives the African Union more to build upon in the future.
160. The Committee recommends when possible the transferring of peacebuilding duties and capabilities to African grassroots actors rather than top-down peacekeeping that would reduce the development of future problems. This transfer would include access to the necessary support from above so as not to damage the peacebuilding process.
161. The United Nations, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in collaboration with experienced regional organizations in peacekeeping, should provide training for military, diplomatic, and civil society personnel within the African Union and African Member States in a wide variety of crucial peacebuilding skills, including: grassroots peacekeeping, conflict negotiation, election monitoring, gender equality, security sector reform, and peace support operations. To undertake this training:
- a. The Special Committee recommends the close cooperation with United Nations Institute for Training and Resources (UNITAR), utilizing UNITAR Peacekeeping Training Programme rations. This approach was successfully implemented in 2007, the United Nations' Department Office for Disarmament Affairs, launched a program in West Africa in 2007 which focused on building the capacity of peacekeepers. This project resulted in the strengthening of the partnerships among Governments, sub-regional organizations and civil society organizations, as well as advancing arms control in West Africa;
  - b. The Special Committee encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to more intensively cooperate with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). To accomplish this objective, this Special Committee recommends establishing a stronger gender-sensitive training program.
162. The Special Committee recommends that an increase in female peacekeepers is paramount to respecting the cultures within the African continent and in UN mission's capacity to deal with gender-based violence. Female peacekeepers provide the ability to:
- a. Address specific needs of female ex-combatants during the process of demobilization and re-integration into civilian life;
  - b. Make peacekeeping forces approachable to women in African communities, strengthening ties and increasing trust. This is of particular importance in cultures in which women and men are traditionally segregated, women are prohibited from speaking with men or non-familial males, or where speaking about certain topics to men – such as gender-based violence- is not considered appropriate. Peacekeeping operations must be able to strengthen relations while respecting these cultural differences and women are quintessential to achieving this;
  - c. Interview and work with survivors of gender-based violence where culture or circumstance dictates that speaking with male peacekeepers would be considered inappropriate or unfavorable.
163. The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of meeting the formerly set quota and guidelines for women in all entities of the United Nations by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women in order to ensure their involvement in the process of peacekeeping missions. These include the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, and other peacekeeping-related departments of the United Nations Secretariat. The General Assembly should establish a percentage after debate. This Special Committee encourages the African Union to follow in this endeavor.
164. The Special Committee recommends that a gender advisor team be included, with members from the mission specific region, in all United Nations and African Union peacekeeping missions. These teams should advise

1332 peacekeeping missions on all aspects of gender issues as they relate to the conflict. This includes, but is not  
1333 limited to:

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- 1335 a. Ensuring that no peacekeepers perpetrate sexually-related violence and strictly disciplining those who  
1336 do;
  - 1337
  - 1338 b. Minimizing and preventing sexually-related violence;
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  - 1340 c. Providing treatment and services for victims of sexually-related violence;
  - 1341
  - 1342 d. Establishing the judicial institutional capacity to provide accountability for the perpetrators of  
1343 sexually-related crime in times of peace and conflict;
  - 1344
  - 1345 e. Including women leaders in conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution;
  - 1346
  - 1347 f. And engaging women in the community.
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1349 165. Current and future peacekeeping operations should attempt to build dual-purpose infrastructure networks that  
1350 must be sufficient to meet the needs of peacekeeping missions but also consider civilian usage beyond the  
1351 mandate of the missions. The growth of infrastructure networks should be developed on a regional basis in  
1352 order to both encourage international cooperation and prevent resource-based conflict. These infrastructures  
1353 may include: communication technologies/installation, political institutions, waste-management systems,  
1354 military training facilities, water treatment plants, medical facilities and renewable energy installations. As a  
1355 current example, the UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) operates over 100 wastewater treatment units to  
1356 treat wastewater in a way that reduces demand for external water resources in the region's arid climate. This is  
1357 essential for the region as water is a frequent source of conflict. Local African peacekeepers should increasingly  
1358 be included in the peacekeeping process in order to gain local support and thus encourage long-term peace. This  
1359 is especially the case when conflicts arise within their own regions and in cases of extreme emergencies where  
1360 peacekeepers from other regions need to be deployed.

1361

1362 166. The Special Committee understands the need for diversity in peacekeeping forces; current vacancies provide  
1363 opportunity for previously underrepresented demographics. The Special Committee suggests that the United  
1364 Nations, African Union and regional partners fill current vacancies in peacekeeping missions within developing  
1365 countries, especially within Africa.

1366

1367 167. The United Nations encourages the African Union and African Member States to follow this model for  
1368 incorporating local groups in negotiations between belligerent parties as a first step in the peacekeeping process  
1369 as long as it can be done without raising concerns about the impartiality of peacekeeping forces.

1370

1371 168. The Special Committee encourages launching an initiative "Empower Women. Empower Peace" to encourage  
1372 more women all over the world to get involved with peacekeeping missions in both civilian and military  
1373 aspects, especially focused on having a balance between different positions and encouraging women to engage  
1374 in leadership positions.

1375

1376 169. The Committee encourages an emphasis to be placed on capturing, analyzing and integrating local perceptions  
1377 into peacekeeping operations. The need for increased inclusion of local level and non-dominant perspectives  
1378 such as those from women, youth and other marginalized groups.

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1380 170. The Special Committee encourages the collaboration of pre-existing regional arrangements with the African  
1381 Union and the UN to ensure effective communication, cooperation, and success of peacekeeping operations.

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## 1383 **R. BUILDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE UN, AU, AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

1384

1385 171. The Special Committee recommends the establishment of an African Central Communications Committee to  
1386 build and organize communication lines between the UN, AU, and Regional Organizations, in the field of  
1387 peacekeeping. The Committee's main duties would be to organize the exchange of information between

1388 different regional organizations, including but not limited to, bimonthly reports on the state of affairs in regions  
1389 and the social or economic needs of each region. This central committee could work as an interconnected  
1390 structure between the UN, AU, and Regional Organizations that has committee of oversight that would be  
1391 implemented under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Furthermore, the Special Committee  
1392 recommends the Communications Committee have one agency established in each major region of the African  
1393 continent: North, West, East, South, and Central Africa.  
1394

1395 172.The Special Committee believes this Central Communications Center could improve communication by  
1396 creating a location where information from all parts of the continent can be centralized, organized and  
1397 distributed to various Member States and international organizations, such as the UN Security Council. Finally,  
1398 the Special Committee hopes this proposed Central Communications Center could help facilitate conversation  
1399 and the exchange of information between the AU and Regional Economic Commissions. C34 strongly urges the  
1400 two come together to define and clarify the hierarchal structures and distribution of power between regional  
1401 organizations in order to achieve more efficient and effective leadership, as well as facilitate communication  
1402 between the UN and African peacekeeping missions.  
1403

1404 173.The Central Communications Committee should also be used as the central hub of communications between  
1405 regional advisors, military experts, UN Security Council, and the Africa Peace and Security Council gather  
1406 create clear and agreeable objectives for all organizations involved. Through this Committee, objectives and  
1407 strategies could and should be tailor-made to fit the regional situation using both military and regional advisors  
1408 who are more knowledgeable on the situation on the ground. The Central Communications Committee will  
1409 allow the free flow of this vital information to all necessary contributors to peacekeeping operations. C34 hopes  
1410 the end result of this cohesiveness would be a harmonized strategy and established command and control  
1411 guidelines that are specific to each joint-operation prior to their beginning.  
1412

1413 174.The Special Committee proposes that this interconnected committee be the main body receiving information  
1414 from regional organizations when concerned with an Early Continental Warning System in order to efficiently  
1415 and quickly submit the information to the proper channels, specifically the UN Security Council, the AU Peace  
1416 and Security Council, and the African Standby Force. By working hand in hand with Regional Organizations,  
1417 this could give them a source to report potential crises or violence prior to their occurrence. Finally, C34 hopes  
1418 it will allow for quick deployment of the African Standby Force in pursuit of solutions that need military  
1419 support.  
1420

1421 175.The Special Committee believes the AU and the UN should make a greater commitment to improving the  
1422 administrative support within AU programs as well as regional organizations throughout the continent; as a  
1423 result, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends the Policy, Evaluation and Training  
1424 Division of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations establish training programs that adopt a  
1425 focused approach to administrative and managerial support. Improving the administrative capabilities of the AU  
1426 and regional organizations could make communication and cohesiveness during joint-operation and regional  
1427 arrangements more efficient and organized.  
1428

1429 176.These training programs would be focused on leadership and managerial skills that will allow peacekeepers to  
1430 properly handle situations that could arise within their own organizations as well as whilst communicating with  
1431 partners in future operations. The programs should also have a renewed focus on the use of potential technology  
1432 to help build communication between different groups and regions. This could improve reporting and  
1433 communication of information prior or during potential crises. Additionally, these training programs should  
1434 include but are not limited to, the training of peacekeepers in surveillance technology, such as Unmanned Ariel  
1435 Vehicles, and information gathering software, such as Geographic Information Systems. The Special  
1436 Committee also urges for the pursuit of enlisting more women into these potential training programs to increase  
1437 the participation of women in African peacekeeping operations. Along with this, there should be a strong  
1438 emphasis on women's rights and gender equality to foster a safer and more equal environment to protect female  
1439 peacekeepers, as well as encourage more women to join.  
1440

1441 177.The Special Committee firmly believes that the establishment of an administrative exchange program between  
1442 regional organizations and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations is essential to foster significant  
1443 growth for the administrative potential of African peacekeepers. The program should be run through the Office

1444 of Military Affairs using their own recommendations and needs in terms of personnel. The program would  
1445 exchange administrators on an annual or biannual basis from various regional organizations throughout the  
1446 African continent with members of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The program would also give  
1447 African administrative workers significant experience in larger and more complex organizations and give them  
1448 valuable skills that could help empower regional organizations in Africa upon their return. Furthermore the  
1449 program would also give valuable experience to UN peacekeeping administrators them placing them closer to  
1450 the actual operations and to the people effects by said operations. Not only will this broaden their world  
1451 perspective, but it will give them valuable insight into the different complications faced on the ground whilst  
1452 they monitor operations from abroad.  
1453

## 1454 **S. EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT**

1455  
1456 178. The ability of the African Union in establishing independent Peacekeeping missions should be a long-term goal  
1457 of all UN operations on the African continent. Since the African Standby Force should only be independently  
1458 deployed once their military actions meet global peacekeeping standards, their training is central to this goal.  
1459 This can effectively be achieved through support of the international community, as report A/68/19 already  
1460 stated. The principles for the international involvement in Africa would be “provide, train and withdraw.” As  
1461 soon as the African Standby Force is able to deal with crises on its own, the support of the UN and the physical  
1462 presence of its Member States’ troops can be reconsidered.  
1463

1464 179. Currently, and beyond the establishment of the African Standby Force, financial support from the international  
1465 community is necessary to the promotion of peace on the African continent. In reiteration of the report made by  
1466 the 2012 C-34 committee to implore Member States to provide finances and personnel, as they have already  
1467 agreed to do so, and to increase these contributions wherever possible. These contributions are to be made under  
1468 the preconditions of concrete guidelines, strategies and solutions of the United Nations with special emphasis on  
1469 the transparency of their uses. In the report A/68/19 the Committee previously stressed the need to enhance the  
1470 predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing for the African Union and its peacekeeping missions  
1471 under a UN mandate. The Special Committee thereby encourages the increased funding of UN and AU  
1472 peacekeeping missions in Africa.  
1473

1474 180. The Special Committee encourages non-African Member States to cooperate financially and materially, with  
1475 African Member States, to existing initiatives in Africa such as Mano River Women’s Peace Network and the  
1476 Green Belt Movement. Foreign support to African organizations stimulates the growth of African states and the  
1477 AU in order to bolster their peacekeeping missions in such a way as to promote the self-sufficiency of African  
1478 Member States. Furthermore, as many of the current peacekeeping operations reside within the territories of  
1479 African Member States, their political stability continues to be a primary objective of all peacekeeping. All  
1480 Member States must coordinate their assistance in the various fields to serve Africa to establish its own  
1481 peacekeeping potential. Therefore the coordination and cooperation with the UN Office of the Special Advisor  
1482 for Africa must be enhanced.  
1483

1484 181. The safety of deployed personnel must be maintained in order to inspire continued contributions by the  
1485 international community. The safety of personnel, both civilian and military, requires the continued impartiality  
1486 of peacekeeping operations, as not to provoke the attacks of belligerents. According to Article 6.62 of the  
1487 Responsibility to Protect (2001) “The UN has the moral legitimacy, political credibility and administrative  
1488 impartiality to mediate, moderate and reconcile the competing pulls and tensions that still plague international  
1489 relations.” Thereby, all organizations performing peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the Security  
1490 Council must respect the value for administrative impartiality equally and in a standardized manner.  
1491 Furthermore, Peacekeeping personnel, supplied both by the United Nations, the African Union and African  
1492 Member States, should increasingly be trained in the implementation of impartial operations, mandates and  
1493 actions. These standardizations and increased emphasis on impartiality in the training should increase the safety  
1494 of all peacekeeping personnel.