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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

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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.
I. Introduction

A. CONFLICT PREVENTION

1. Maintaining international peace is the United Nation’s most critical task. The Special Committee takes into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary-General Report (A/47/277) An Agenda for Peace and the report of 2009 (A/63/677). The Committee reiterates the necessity of preventive deployments of peacekeeping operations under consent of the government, and recognizes its effectiveness in eliminating suffering of civilians and limiting violence. A strong partnership between the United Nations and the African Union is absolutely necessary for this to happen.

2. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expects UN peacekeeping operations to deal with humanitarian crises more effectively in partnership with regional arrangements, especially the African Union. It recognizes that UN peacekeeping operations have not fully coped with such crises in the past, as those in Rwanda and Darfur although it should have had an obligation to do so.

3. The Special Committee is concerned that although the mandates of rebuilding process are indispensable for preventing recurrence of conflicts and humanitarian crises, current peacekeeping operations of the AU and the UN do not have enough capacity to implement such mandates.

4. The Special Committee emphasizes that other UN organs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play an important role in tasks for peace building.

5. The AU has developed a DDR capacity project document with the objectives of: institutionalizing DDR capacities within the AU, establishing a DDR Resource and Research Centre and facilitating engagement of all participating Member States. This project was implemented by the Defense and Security Division (DSD) of the AU.

B. BILATERAL TRAINING BETWEEN ASF AND UN PEACEKEEPING

6. The African Standby Force (ASF) was created with the belief that the AU should address conflicts before the UN becomes involved. The ASF has the right to intervene in cases of "grave circumstances," as established in Article 13 of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council (PSC) protocol. These circumstances include war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. There are five brigades, separated into five regional arrangements: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa. Each of these components will be ready to deploy if an emergency requires it.

7. There exists a multitude of conflicts that need to be resolved in the African continent; this is best demonstrated by the majority of UN peacekeeping efforts taking place in Africa.

8. In light of the shortcomings of current ASF capabilities and the instability in specific areas that allows extremist cells to operate and move freely across borders, the Committee believes that a more capable ASF will improve stability in regions that remain unsecured by local governments.

9. After the AU summit in Durban in 2002, the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) was adopted as a result of a new protocol meant to practice. The main aims of APSA includes: conflict prevention; Peace-building and post conflict reconstruction and development; Promotion of democratic practices, good governance and respect of human rights.

10. The Special Committee stresses that the forces of the ASF suffer from a lack of appropriate training and capable leadership that are essential to the success of peacekeeping operations.
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

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.

C. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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 responsibly 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
addressing the issue of corruption through the exploitation of resources in active Peacekeeping Operations, and the detrimental impact they have on the integrity of the State and the mandate of the DPKO.

18. In the Secretary General report A/RES/62/359 and S/2009/470 the UN Secretariat stated that UN Peacekeeping needs to combine peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations through regional and conflict-specific summits suggested in the SG’s report in order to effectively transition states from conflict to post-conflict. The Secretary General urges the creation of an annual High-Level Summits for all Member States. Furthermore, the High-Level Summits should include troop contributing countries, police contributing countries, host states, regional bodies, AU bodies and UN bodies to discuss regional arrangements in Africa. As discussed by the Secretary General, these summits should be designed to reflect upon the accomplishments and failures of the previous year and set specific goals, including timelines, resource allocation, and funding mechanisms and the distributive breakdown, for the next year - as the current apparatus for such activities is often ad hoc and inefficient. Without the combined efforts of these organizations, in relation with NGOs and civil society, post-conflict states can more easily fall back into conflict; therefore, it is imperative that the UN body should strengthen regional arrangements in Africa through the mentioned means.

19. Currently there are many regions that are difficult to access by UN peacekeepers. This means that the existing operations that take place in specific regions are much less effective. This results in greater casualties because of the lack of access by peacekeepers, and also allows for threatening groups to prosper. Infrastructure, such as roads and other means of transportation are a method of creating a system of international and regional contact within Africa. This infrastructure will become pivotal in any future peacekeeping operations, as the missions will have less difficulty mobilizing in potentially critical locations.

D. AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING CAPACITY

20. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the importance of the European Union’s funding for the African Peace Facility as well as China’s contributions to the operationalization of the African Standby Force and African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis. The financial support for these projects was envisioned in the United Nations Prodi Report S/2008/813, which seeks to achieve a fund needed for full African peacekeeping capacity.

21. The United Nations and the African Union have cooperated on several peacekeeping operations and maintained joint operations. In many joint operations, there is a significant lack of coordination between chains-of-command, unequal mandates, and poor understanding of command structure for peacekeepers which detrimentally impacts the overall mission. The United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was noted by the Report of the Secretary-General S/2014/450 to have become notably more efficient after the integration of chains-of-command. The mandate to integrate the chains-of-command of the forces in UNAMID was established by Security Council Resolution 1769.

22. A major contributor to violence against peacekeepers in Africa is the widespread proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) on the continent. Peacekeepers throughout Africa struggle to adhere to their mandates because of illicit armed groups’ access to SALW. Peacekeepers in Africa face many threats from officially labeled terrorist groups, as defined by Security Council Resolution 1566 as groups that “seriously impair the enjoyment of human rights and… undermine global stability.”

E. ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

23. Security Council Resolution S/RES/1809 specifically recognizes the need to enhance stability and flexibility of financing for peacekeeping operations and United Nations mandates. Peacekeeping operations under the United Nations and African Union, however, lack transparency which often results in mismanagement and misinformation among local populations and international bodies such as the United Nations and African Union, as for instance demonstrated by the Ebola outbreak in Liberia. By excluding civilians from the access to accurate and relevant information civilians can act in ignorance of facts which can ultimately lead to mistrust. Resolution 4636 recognizes that increased transparency would promote stability to strengthen regional international peace and security. The United Nations Mission to Liberia (UNMIL) demonstrates how greater
investments on public information translate in greater Government support, reducing reliance on informal
networks, bridging information gaps to enhance greater State reliability and accountability.

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

F. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

25. An issue in African Union (AU) Peace-Keeping Operations (PKOs) has always been the insufficient equipment
of the AU-personnel due to monetary constraints of many African countries; the Internal Audit Division of the
Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) under the auspices of the Secretariat affirmed that the AU is
insufficient in meeting its equipment needs.

26. Mindful, that sufficient equipment-policies can only be implemented once technology and innovation are
evaluated as a whole by this body, an assessment of the specific policies of equipment of the AU will be in line
in order to enable the AU to fulfill its peacekeeping responsibilities.

27. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations applauds the efforts of the Final Report of the Expert Panel
on Technology and Innovation in Peacekeeping Operations (2015) as it contains commendable
recommendations for the future use of technology in PKOs.

28. The body further directs attention towards the Annual Reports of OIOS and the reports S/2014/515 (2014) and
S/2014/562 (2014), all of which offer assessments of the current equipment bottlenecks of the AU; furthermore
the body is mindful of the harmful results the proliferation of arms can have on instable regions such the several
African countries and therefore points out that equipment policies from the side of the UN can only focus on
non-military equipment; in addition the body recognizes the assessments by the African Peace Support
Trainers’ Association (APsta), under the Integrated Training Services, and their efforts.

29. Technology in modern military and peacekeeping operations is constantly threatened by technologically
equivalent of or superior illicit armed groups. This deficiency has been endemic among peacekeeping
operations because of the difficult nature through which the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
acquires its equipment. The Report of the Secretary-General S/2014/450 specifically discussed the employment
of certain technologies in peacekeeping operations, including communications equipment and surveillance
technology. Regional arrangements in Africa significantly suffer because of a lack of technological
sophistication within communication, Geographic Information Systems, and surveillance systems.

G. TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF PERSONNAL IN SUPPORTING JOINT OPERATIONS

30. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that nine out of the sixteen existing peacekeeping
operations currently take place in the African region. This body recognizes that there are common goals that
both the United Nations and the African Union (AU) strive to work toward. The importance of the cooperation
between the two organizations is noted in A/RES/61/296 (2007) and A/RES/63/310 (2009) for which the need
to strengthen their joint work is essential for the improving the effectiveness of UNPKO missions.

31. By 2001, the number of UN peace operations have deployed half of the peacekeeping personnel to Africa and
taking this a step further; in 2003 the Peace and Security Council authorized deployment of 3,500 military and
civilian personnel for the AU’s first peace operation, the African Union Mission in Burundi. It is clear that there
has been an increase in the deployment of UN personnel in the peacekeeping operations in Africa. However the
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations emphasizes the importance of personnel exchange between the UN and the AU rather than simply a one-way increase in the number of personnel deployed in the conflict zones. In December 2004, the report from Secretary General’s High level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change proposed establishing personnel exchange between UN and AU peacekeeping missions to expand UN support to regional organizations. Improved communication and closer collaboration through exchange of personnel will allow UN Peacekeeping initiatives to be more flexible and have the essential tools to adapt to an array of possible situations.

Moreover, there has been an increase in joint operations between the AU and the UN such as the African Union and the United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the Intervention Brigade in the Democratic Republic of Congo. These joint operations have proved effective in taking the role as a valuable forum of communication as well as deployment related issues. Furthermore, programs such as the “Global Peace Operations Initiative” that involved training troops had their own successes in the peacekeeping operations. However, there are serious challenges that these operations face regarding the lack of training sessions. The regular training sessions are not enough to ensure the effective facilitation of UN and AU joint operations. According to the General Assembly report A/65/644, through the period of 2009 to 2010, 20 police and 24 military trainers were trained for the region of Africa. While this is more in number compared to other regions, 50% of peacekeeping operations are currently located in Africa, meaning more training is needed to keep up.

The C-34 draws specific attention to the fact that, in July 2002 the members of the AU Department of Peace and Security decided to establish the African Standby Force (ASF). In 2010 the AU recognized that the Full Operational Capability (FOC) of the ASF could not be implemented as it was originally planned to. According to the Roadmap number III, the FOC should be achieved in 2015, a goal that has created increasing tension among the International Community.

H. USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN STRENGTHENING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

I. ENHANCED COORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN AND THE AU THROUGH COMUNICACION

Communication between the UN and the AU is another aspect that can be further improved from the limited high and mini level meetings that are currently implemented today. According to the Security Council report S/2011/805, high level meetings and other mini level summits are the main ways in which the UN and the African region cooperate. In 2010, the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), through 10-year programme UN has been trying to cooperate with African organizations and this has strengthened the flow of information between the two organizations to a degree. Within the framework of the two 10-year capacity building programme, for the AU, UNOAU co-chairs the peace and security cluster, coordinating the entire UN system to the AU in the areas of peace and security. However, several reports indicate that currently this cooperation is not yet living up to its potential. This is stated most recently in the Report of the Secretary-General on UNAMID S/2015/163 (2015), elaborating that there was a need for more coordination and integration structures between the UN and the AU. The need for enhanced cooperation is also outlined in A/66/19 (2012), which was based on a report of this body.
Currently the AU is assessing the possibilities of conflict within the framework of the Continental Early Warning System and the coordination between AU and UN starts at another place, in the UN Office on the African Union (UNOAU). These different structures are not sufficiently integrated and the communication channels are currently not ideal, as information about arising conflict has to pass from one body to another.

J. BETTER ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL FUNDING

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

K. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATION

The African Union has an integral part in active participation and assistance in various conflicts within the continent of Africa. Currently, the time it takes for the United Nations to take a course of action to the conflicts in the African Union is insufficient, which leads to a high possibility for the escalation within them. In full support of Chapter 11, Article 43 of the UN Charter, a movement towards higher standards of living, widening opportunities to live a better life, upward social and economic mobility and expanding participation in government in order to prevent complex crises and promote the protection of civilians during these times.

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

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

M. IMPROVEMENTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Without proper infrastructure it is difficult to mobilize peacekeeping operations with success. Infrastructure is a pivotal part of strengthening regional arrangement between the 5 regions of Africa being: Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, South Africa, and West Africa. By utilizing the infrastructure left behind by UN peacekeeping missions, the governments of post conflict nations could better preserve peace and prevent conflict. Lack of infrastructure is slowing the process of resolving conflict-ridden regions. Maintaining infrastructure is an effective way to combat illicit activity and terrorism, while bolstering the empowerment of civilians and CSOs.

N. THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The African Standby Force is one of the main components of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and it is thus an essential component of the African approach in engaging in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and Peace-building. The African Standby Force is based on five regional standby arrangements in each of the AU’s five regions: North, South, East, West and Central Africa. It has a brigade-sized multidimensional approach including military, police and civilian forces. The Policy Framework for the Establishment of the ASF specifies six different scenarios for the deployment of the regional contingents of the
Force in Peace Support Operations (PSOs), depending on the complexity of structures management efforts and resources for deployment and sustainment. The six possible scenarios are: 1. AU/Regional military advice to a political mission; 2. AU/Regional observer mission co-deployed with a UN mission; 3. Stand-alone AU/Regional observer mission; 4. AU/Regional Peacekeeping force for Chapter VIII and preventive deployment missions (peace-building); 5. AU peacekeeping force for complex multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions, including those involving low-level spoiler; 6. AU intervention for example in rebel insurgency where the international community does not provide an immediate response.

O. PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

42. The United Nations has a history of prioritizing the protection and promotion of human rights through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the UN Population Fund’s Report on Delivering as One on Gender-Based Violence. As an international community, the UN has to take measurements to ensure that human rights are protected in all cases, especially in crises in Africa, where numerous violations of human rights take place. The Special Committee strongly condemns any sexual exploitation and abuse committed by peacekeeping forces.

43. The Special Committee acknowledges the issues of addressing armed conflict against women, allowing equal and full participation within conflict prevention, peace-building and peacekeeping, sexual violence as a tactic of war in gender inequalities, and mandates to protect women and children from sexual violence. Further, the Special Committee stresses the frameworks provided in UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), which allowed UN and AU Peacekeeping with a structured framework for implementing and monitoring the Women Peace and Security agenda.

44. The Special Committee recognizes the vulnerability of post-conflict zones to gender-based violence, as has also been recognized in the Security Council’s Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace, and Security. This Resolution affirms the role of women in peacekeeping, as well as the need to take special measures in order to protect women and girls from gender-based violence in areas where peacekeeping efforts are taking place, and have taken place. The Special Committee recognizes the success of this resolution in calling for increased involvement on women in all areas of the United Nations peace and security efforts.

P. ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST TERRORISM IN AFRICA

45. The C-34 applauds the efforts done by our 147 members on the management of terrorism. C34 entirely recognize that the use of force against civilians is regulated by Geneva Conventions; when there is a situation of armed conflict within an act of terrorism, which states that this use of force constitutes both on war crimes and on crimes against humanity. This is of central importance to the C-34 because, in the context of Africa, any such crimes should be addressed by UN peacekeeping forces.

46. C-34 also recognizes that a working, consensus definition of terrorism could help regional bodies such as the African Union, as well as African Member States, to combat these important threats to peace. An accurate clarification is needed in order to further identify terrorism as it relates to African countries and with the purpose the recognition of the UN. Given that terrorism is an issue that concerns International Law and affects Member States as well as regions, identifying it collectively will benefit in collaborative counterterrorism measures by creating a unified legal front against terrorism in the African regions.

47. Acknowledging that the border control of many African States has been uncoordinated and ineffective at monitoring the movement of terrorists, such as in the cases of Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and Mali; there is a need for international empowerment and training in order to incentivize enforcement of border controls. There is a lack of legal enforcement of regional borders in Africa.

48. C-34 takes into consideration the fact that according to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) represented progress in the region, but did not fully accomplish their goals with respect to conflict prevention, and also note the role that ineffective control of borders and the subsequent ineffective prevention of terrorist activity contributed to those failures. C-34 further notes that the UN Mission in Somalia was not entirely successful either, The C-34 recognizes that after this mission, terrorists were free to move from Somalia into other member states. This
could be prevented with better control of borders. This month, an attack by the Al Qaeda group in the Malian Capital has shown the importance of enhancing the border control between the African countries to prevent illicit trafficking by terrorists. The C-34 believes it is important to prevent terrorist attacks in order to avoid interference in peacekeeping missions such as the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (S/RES/2100).

49. The resolutions S/RES/2170 and S/RES/2178 recall the importance of the prevention of the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents. As a result, the importance of cross-border control arises in the fact that terrorist movements create instability, not only in the region, but in the entire world.

50. The C-34 would like to recognize that territorial integrity and sovereignty over borders is each respective nation’s complete responsibility; however, post conflict and post crisis states are not always able to fully control their borders. If conflicted states request assistance, then the international community and regional partners should be prepared and willing to provide it efficiently and effectively, with the objective of achieving, peace, security and stability.

51. Terrorist activity often complicates or hinders peacekeeping operations. The chaotic situations involved in peacekeeping missions can leave peacekeeping forces vulnerable to terrorist activity. C34 recognizes that terrorist activity has very immediate and severe implications to regional peace and stability. By destabilizing regions and worsening tensions, terrorist activity can create the need for more peacekeeping missions in the future. As a result, the strengthening of regional arrangements depends on international cooperation on legal strategies that curb terrorism.

52. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that illicit cross border flows both fund terrorism and impoverishes the African people. Regular assessment and review of border policies by the PSC of the AU would be beneficial. C34 must continue to work within the United Nations system to support the ‘‘modernization’’ of border management institutions at the international level as well as at the sub-regional level. Increased border security can aid in the enhancement of border surveillance by peacekeepers in regional missions in Africa that are specifically impacted by terrorism. For instance, due to lack of border control and security in Nigeria, kidnapping of innocent minor girls across borders by the terrorist organization Boko Haram.

Q. CAPACITY BUILDING

53. The successful withdrawal of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone followed a few months later by the devastating Ebola crisis due to a lack of strong structures in place, demonstrates the need for all peacekeeping missions to operate in coherence with the aims of peacebuilding and development in mind to ensure long-term sustainability and peace. Enhancing the capacity of the AU and regional organizations to deal with crises and conflicts in collaboration with UN Peacekeepers is therefore essential to the long-term success of regional stability. Insufficient gender representation in peacekeeping forces does not take into account or accommodate the specific cultures, traditions and social norms of various African regions and damages the approachability of peacekeeping forces, hampers the ability to investigate gender-based violence, and decreases trust between local communities and peacekeeping missions.

54. The Special Committee commends the successful implementation of the workshop, "Understanding and Integrating Local Perceptions in the Work of Multidimensional United Nations Peacekeeping Operations" organized by the UN DPKO in 2013, and integrated into the Training for Peace Programme at ACCORD (TfP/ACCORD). The workshop has been implemented in Uganda and has helped further cooperation and to diminish tensions.

55. The implementation of peacekeeping operations must take into consideration long-term investment that follow the suggestions of the regional organizations as the African Union so that the resources supplied by the United Nations promote the wealth of African Member States beyond the term of the missions.

56. The Special Committee recognizes that interventions by external organizations often fail to appreciate the tensions and mistrust between belligerent parties on the ground, and thus fail to provide a durable solution
whereas the participation of regional organizations has suitable insight to provide information and help for the operations.

57. The Special Committee acknowledges the efforts of regional organizations on the African continent such as SADC and ECOWAS.

58. The Special Committee is aware of the relatively small number of women in peacekeeping, including the planning, training, and operational processes, especially from developing countries. The Committee recalls that in the 1990s, women constituted only 1% of deployed uniformed personnel. In 2014, only 3% of military personnel and 10% of police personnel in United Nations Peacekeeping missions were women.

59. The Special Committee strongly supports the participation of local civilians in peacekeeping missions who can substantially contribute to the quality and efficiency of the operations. Currently local civilian personnel contributes 11,803 of the 17,092 peacekeepers in the 16 Security Council mandated operations that ratio has to be maintained or even increased.

60. The Special Committee acknowledges the indispensable role of training that will increase the impartiality and effectiveness of joint operations between the concerned training countries, UN and AU in both short and long-term peacekeeping.

61. The Committee commends previous UN support for grassroots peacebuilding in 2013, when UN Women fostered an exchange between Malian and Liberian women leaders in Liberia. A delegation representing Malian government ministries, and the Coordination des Associations Feminines et ONG du Mali (CAFO), accompanied by UN Women Mali, went to Liberia to learn about Liberia's women-led peace process in the hopes of applying elements of that model to northern Mali, demonstrating the potential for the UN providing only a supporting role to local civilians taking part in the missions.

62. This Special Committee recalls General Assembly Resolutions 63/250, 65/247, and 65/248 as well as Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which deal with the role and proportion of women in peacekeeping missions relating to women, peace and security, the 2000 “Brahimi report” (A/55/305-S/2000/809) and the 2010 report “Gender Equality in UN Peacekeeping Operations” and views with appreciation that the African Union has designated the forthcoming years of 2010-2020 “The African Women’s Decade.”

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

63. The Special Committee considers the importance of achieving strong regional arrangements in the African Continent to be imperative to global peace and security. The United Nations has established the well being of the African countries to be one of its main goals and priorities, as 87% of peacekeeping participants could be found on this continent. Chapter VIII of the Charter of the UN stresses the importance that regional organizations have in achieving the goal of a peaceful world and the common welfare of every Member State.

64. Increasing the coordination and cohesiveness between regional organizations is a priority for the international community. There have been strides made in this field in recent years through the combined efforts of the AU and UN, such as the establishment of AU protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council, but it is recognized that there are still significant improvement in communication that can be made.

65. The Special Committee highlights that the UN and the AU have a strategic relationship given their interdependence and common objectives. As stated in Security Council Resolution 2167, the Special Committee’s 2012 report, and the Secretary General’s report A/67/632, both organizations would benefit immensely from increased relations and communications in their goal to ensuring peace and security.

66. Having considered that the lack of strong communications in Africa is one of the main issues in the strengthening of African countries, the Special Committee affirms that the accurate and efficient exchange of information, technology, ideas, and experience between the UN, the AU and different regional organizations is the most effective way of quelling crises and preventing conflicts.
67. The AU and regional organizations face significant issues with regards to management, administrative, and leadership roles according to Secretary General report S/2011/805. A stronger and more organized leadership could in turn improve the potential success of peacekeeping missions and prevent future conflict.

S. EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

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

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

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

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

II. MANDATE

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

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

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
A. CONFLICT PREVENTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. BILATERAL TRAINING BETWEEN ASF AND UN PEACEKEEPING

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

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

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

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

b. Scenario-based mission trainings will prepare the leaders of the ASF to participate in ongoing peacekeeping missions. These trainings should be led by experienced UN and AU peacekeepers, who have been in these missions to provide concrete training for ASF, following the model of the Amani Africa II training cycle, with the UN providing more assistance in training and equipment.

c. The Special Committee also recommends the future establishment of similar centers as the Global Service Center in Libya in various regions of Africa will help in similar ways.

d. Within these additional programs, training programs will include a special emphasis on the education, preparation, and conflict resolution skills necessary for peacekeepers to better address the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and an instrument of terror.

e. The utilization of UN sponsored ASF camps is essential in order to achieve a multidimensional approach of command. The main needed pillars of instruction will be provided by the contribution of all AU countries and of interested UN Member States in order to assure a structured universal style of command.

84. Understanding the importance of respecting state sovereignty in peacekeeping missions everywhere, the Committee acknowledges that African nations should play a significant role in peacekeeping missions taking place on their soil. The Committee proposes an educational program called LAMP (Lane for African Material Progress). This program is focused on the process of teaching by civilians and by peacekeepers to instill in the African population a consciousness of their potential in developing their material capacity. The committee further recommends protecting education as a right of the African people in enhancing their capacities. This, thus, emphasizes the role of peacekeeping operations in strengthening education policies.

85. Better information sharing between UN peacekeepers and ASF forces will improve the effectiveness of all bilateral peacekeeping missions. Reaffirming that in the past, the UN has only gained information regarding conflicts taking place within Africa on a second hand or third hand basis, this committee recommends increased communications between UN and the AU through the establishment of temporary UN command structures that will serve the function of reporting directly, not as a form of command, but a flow of communication. Furthermore, a basic linguistic and command language style will be essential in relaying information. If the system cannot operate properly, the use of translators will be available. Impartiality as implemented in the UN will be an integral part of this training program that will bring together and assure peace and security in the whole African continent.

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

87. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining African sovereignty in handling complex domestic and interstate crises. To this end, the Committee endorses the training of the ASF in order to reduce the dependence of African states on external UN peacekeepers in hopes that all five regional divisions of the ASF will reach full operational capacity in the near future.

a. There should be effective use of UN personnel in carrying out the peacekeeping missions. The AU and UN should supplement their capacity by using UN and On–Call Member State personnel. Furthermore, AU bodies should take advantage of the small full-time Planning Element (PLANELM) in order to develop standard operating procedures tailored to fit the needs of ASF troops dealing with complex and sensitive crises. The usage of UN personnel in the African region should be viewed as a temporary solution and not one for the long term. The goal of the UNPKOs in Africa should be to sustain the
peace in the region after it has been acquired. This Committee recommends the gradual decrease of UN personnel presence as the ASF and AU becomes stronger and more self-sufficient.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

92. Sufficiency and prosperity in African countries will strengthen the continent internally. By supporting the African Union and providing guidance and transparency, the AU will be both more prepared and more capable to address challenges within the continent independently, and by doing so have a stronger voice in the international community. Strengthening the African Union (AU) and regional organizations with respect to their capability to deal with crises and contribute to peacekeeping operations will improve the effectiveness of the AU immensely. Improving internal structures are crucial to the issues surrounding current regional arrangements in Africa. An increase in the number of reports, along with comprehensive mandates to advice the AU and the Peace and Security Council would make a significant impact on the peacekeeping efforts within the continent. The increase in the number of papers will improve the communications and transparency between the UN and AU. It is recommended that the AU increase the number of reports it creates and send to the UN.
93. This Body recommends encouraging developed nations to contribute to Africa’s transportation and communication infrastructure through the creation of roads, railways, and transmission towers. This will allow peacekeeping operations to be fully functional in applicable regions as the lack of transportation and communication infrastructure keep peacekeepers from being effective. This body respects the autonomy of the AU Member States in improving infrastructures, but also acknowledges the benefit that the development of infrastructure would have on current and future peacekeeping operations.

94. C-34 urges for the implementation of the recommendations made within General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/218 to improve the effectiveness of the MINUSMA and MONUSCO Peacekeeping Operations within the African region through numerous ways: The first action being the sharing of experience and knowledge within the international community and African peacekeeping operations to combat corruption as a result of exploitation of high value resources. This can be done by empowering the African Union through staff sharing, increased communication channels, and close coordination with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption taskforce (UNCAC). The second action being the coordination between and within regional and sub-regional organizations such as the Peace and Security Council within the African Union to combat corruption within African Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Environment Programme to avert the destructive exploitation of high value resources in conflict regions; And lastly, through raising public awareness on the issue and implementing socio-economic, security and humanitarian measures and coordinated peacekeeping operations to improve the quality of life within afflicted populations by combating the proliferation of resource exploitation within operations, such as unsustainable uranium mining, and their aftereffects, such as toxic pollutants and radioactivity, as guided by the UN Secretary General’s Greening the Blue initiative on Peacekeeping, in which the reduction the UN system’s footprint is promoted.

95. With regard to post-conflict evaluation and furthering the recommendations of the United Nations Secretary General in reports A/62/359 and S/2009/470, the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping suggests the creation of regional and conflict-specific summits relating to ongoing and progressively created to meet the needs of future Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) within the African region. These conflict-specific summits would meet annually within the framework of the C-34 body. The meetings will host a variety of members including the host state(s), a representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), a representative of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, members of the specific PKO military forces including soldiers of any rank or appointed civilian envoys, ambassadors from troop contributing countries, local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGO’s), and non-state actors including but not limited-to: civil society related local grassroots representatives from the host country, UN aligned with local military forces, community groups, representatives of industry, representatives of labor, constructively-minded local political forces, etc.. The primary purpose behind these meetings will be three-fold: to evaluate and move forward from past failures made by actors within a PKO, to make recommendations towards funding the procurement of potential/existing assets and/or programs, and to evaluate and make recommendations towards the place, scope, and power of different actors within a PKO.

96. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations further proposes a greater degree of communication between the AU and leaders from all five of the sub regional communities in Africa. Those 5 regions being: Central Africa, East Africa, North Africa, South Africa, and West Africa. The 8 economic communities in Africa could also play a role in enhanced intra regional communication. C-34 suggests that this can be achieved by holding meetings between regional actors at a greater frequency, and improving upon CEWS. C-34 recommends that these meetings be held in nations currently receiving peacekeeping support. The DPKO’s AU support team could help structure these meetings and their procedures. C-34 also advocates the use of local troops as the first option. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is of the believe that an increased reliance upon local forces such as the African Standby Force (ASF), and forces provided by organizations like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), will lead to missions tailored in ways that are more effective in dealing with African specific conflicts.

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

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

E. ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

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

F. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

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

103. The provision of the equipment shall be coupled with efforts of training and teaching relevant state-actors in the AU-PKOs on how to train their AU-personnel in proper utilization and maintenance of the equipment provided.
G. TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF PERSONAL IN SUPPORTING JOINT OPERATIONS

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

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

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

107. The Special Committee strongly advocates for the adoption of a three-pronged Training, Assisting, and Support Plan (TAS Plan) to better prepare both official UN peacekeepers and local military and police forces with the purpose of maintaining security and stability of the African continent. The C-34 suggests that the TAS Plan follows the principles of respect for human rights, non-intervention and sovereignty of States stipulated in the UN Charter. C-34 notes that participation in this program should be the decision of sovereign African Member States. This body also recommends that the implementation of this plan should be monitored on a quarterly basis by the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPO) and its progress noted in
The C-34 further suggests that overall coordination of the different peacekeeping operations fall under the jurisdiction of the UN-AU JTF. This committee recommends that expenses be covered by the UNDPKO’s general budget as established by the General Assembly.

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

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

H. USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN STRENGTHENING PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

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

The C-34 suggests having an exchange of experts in the field of technology, specifically relating to the use of unmanned unarmed robotics, surveillance, and energy. Furthermore, relevant data from the current used UAVs
in PKO should be gathered and analyzed. On this basis the C-34 recommends the General Assembly and the Security Council should reevaluate the use of UAV’s in regard to the requirements of the mission. On this matter, those experts and advisers should assist and train the use of UAV’s to conduct intelligence and reconnaissance in deployment during missions to UN permanent employees, to assure that intelligence gathered is secure and respect to host nations sovereignty. This evaluation should include technologies such as Aerial Surveillance Balloons (ASB’s) and stationary surveillance devices including monitoring cameras. These forms of surveillance are suggested to be deployed, if considered proper, under UN and AU mandated zones as to provide reliable records of activity.

I. ENHANCED COORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN AND THE AU THROUGH COMMUNICATION

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

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

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

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

J. BETTER ALLOCATION OF FINANCIAL FUNDING

118. The first component of any financial structure is securing the financial support that can serve as the initial capital for peacekeeping operations. Building on from this, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends a reinvestment of money by the beneficiaries, the nations of the African Union, to repay this investment in the future. Additionally, the Fifthths Committee of the United Nations is responsible for the budget of the UN. In order to establish long-term sustainability, security, well-being in dealing with complex crisis, the Committee is also recommending a mutual organization between the UN and the AU. The organization will overlook both the spending of the UN peacekeeping budget as well as the spending of the AU peace fund for a more efficient allocation of resources. Representatives from both parties will be involved in the decision making process on the usage of both fund.
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 will be 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
130. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping notes with deep concern, that financial assistance should not constrain African nations, instead to aid in the development and growth of long-term economic stability through contributions to African nations without debilitating interest rates.

131. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes that there are structured response forces in place currently, such as ASF that can be used with impartiality to counter potential threats to African nations through restructured training. This will provide a tangible asset for the immediate response required for crises that arise.

132. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping acknowledges the trust that is shared in transparency reports. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations highly recommends that the United Nations, in conjunction with the African Union, demonstrates the legitimate management of all concerned funds.

133. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping reaffirms the importance of Peacebuilding as a preventative effort that will enhance the capability of African nations to self-sustain and build from within through the reform of the security structure and institutions building.

134. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages Western nations to invest in the prosperity of our people through the development of an “emergent Africa” which will enable African nations to eradicate extreme poverty in order to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts.

135. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping is convinced long-term economic stability for post-conflict African nations will bring ongoing conflicts to an end, and prevent new crises from emerging or escalating.

136. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping emphasizes the necessity of the disarmament of past and potential hostile parties to eradicate terrorism and reduce internal motives that can disrupt peacemaking efforts.

137. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping further recalls the importance of the EU-funded African peace facility, as well as China’s contributions in assisting African capacity for immediate response to crisis leading to the financial support envisioned in the UN Prodi Report of achieving a fund needed for full African peacekeeping capacity.

M. IMPROVEMENTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

138. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends the use of geospatial technologies to find water in remote and isolated areas in Africa that have such a shortage. This improves upon the conditions of life for Africans living in rural regions, which expand across multiple African nations. This helps improve upon conflict prevention measures because geospatial technology can help to insure a greater equality of resources across regions. Prevention of crises is pivotal to the continuance of peace, and the success of peacekeeping operations. Villages without access to clean water, food, and basic infrastructure such as transport to larger markets are at risk of falling victim to terrorist acts, and terrorist recruitment. C-34 thus recommends that geospatial technology be considered by the U.N. general assembly at the next opportunity. C-34 also recommend increased funding for aid for the purpose of building infrastructure such as communications technology and transport infrastructure such as roads and railroads and working electricity. This will reduce the possibility of rebel factions arising, and other potential threats to the peace, thus reducing the need for peacekeeping operations. In effect, this is a prevention method for crisis that may spread throughout an affected region. Additionally, this will make other aspects of infrastructure, such as medical facilities and markets more accessible.

139. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends that the DPKO’s AU support team works in unison with the AU to expand upon its efforts to monitor borders and track the movements of groups as they cross-different African States. To do this, increasing the capability of affected states is necessary, as well as increasing the capability of the UN Peacekeepers, and African Union task forces such as the African Standby Force, so that they can fulfill such a mandate. This may require increased training of the local forces and increased cooperation between UN Peacekeepers, AU Forces, and the local troops of the affected state. Under this logic, C-34 also recommend that should aerial drones be used in this process at any point, that these drones remain
unarmed and only used with the permission from the state or states that are to be monitored by the drones. The focus of this border monitoring process would be areas in which hostile groups are known to operate and only with the permission of the affected states to ensure sovereignty is not violated. This body recommends that the UN work to provide boat simulators, similar to the ones employed in Haiti, upon request by African nations with water access. This would aid the training of coast guards in this type patrol. This could help improve coastal and waterway security, which will positively affect the combatting of piracy, smuggling, and human trafficking. Entire regions of Africa are impacted by illicit coastal imports, seeing as those materials are then smuggled across land trade routes within Africa, which span entire regions. These illicit materials then continue on to cross continental borders, impacting our global community. These measures would reduce the stress placed upon current peacekeeping operations, while preventing the rise of new conflicts.

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

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

N. THE AFRICAN STANDBY FORCE FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

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

143. 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.

144. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations proposes to create a joint framework to mediate the cooperation between African regions both in the field of intelligence and communication. C-34 proposes to create a joint framework to grant the impartiality of military advisers in order to provide a centralized system of training administered directly from African countries.
145. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations C-34 proposes to adjust the internal structure of the ASF in order to shorten the ranked chain of command. The ASF as a specific part of the AU should rearrange its structure in order to provide a more effective path of communication between the two organizations in the following way: there should be five regional Commanders working directly in the major AU bases, then Sub-Commanders representing specific countries and finally state and province located Captains coordinating both senior and junior enlisted personnel.

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

O. PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

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

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

   a. Providing increased benefits through family protection and educational possibilities to the families of women, and encouraging the application of more female personnel;

   b. The Special Committee strongly suggests the appointment of female supervisors to create a direct channel between the leadership, peacekeepers, and the female citizens.

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

   a. Opening of two training courses in which one will be responsible for instructing female peacekeeping volunteers on the mandate, objectives, and procedure of the PKOs. The other will be setting an open place for a bilateral dialogue between the instructed women and the civilian society surrounding the PKO, which will offer a new face to the PKO;

   b. Offering of a space to promote gender equality and strengthen the links with the UN and the AU. This will aim at empowerment of women while instructing them on Human Rights and Civilian Protection Measures;

   c. Promotion of this initiative should eventually lead to its implementation in the regions where acceptance could be troubled by the people’s cultural trends. The empowerment of women is not only essential at the center of this initiative, but their inclusion as a solution for this unattended gap aims to serve as an example for the entirety of PKOs. Inclusion remains entirely voluntary, which strengthens the key ideology of solving African situations from within a specified African nation and amplifies their independency from the required international aid.
150. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is deeply committed to prevent crimes committed by peacekeeping soldiers in already vulnerable areas. The Special Committee recommends the implementation of a zero tolerance policy against the exploitation of vulnerable and innocent citizens living in the area of peacekeeping operations.

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

P. ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST TERRORISM IN AFRICA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. CAPACITY BUILDING
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.

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.

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 Programmes 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.

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.

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.

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

a. Ensuring that no peacekeepers perpetrate sexually-related violence and strictly disciplining those who do;

b. Minimizing and preventing sexually-related violence;

c. Providing treatment and services for victims of sexually-related violence;

d. Establishing the judicial institutional capacity to provide accountability for the perpetrators of sexually-related crime in times of peace and conflict;

e. Including women leaders in conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution;

f. And engaging women in the community.

Current and future peacekeeping operations should attempt to build dual-purpose infrastructure networks that must be sufficient to meet the needs of peacekeeping missions but also consider civilian usage beyond the mandate of the missions. The growth of infrastructure networks should be developed on a regional basis in order to both encourage international cooperation and prevent resource-based conflict. These infrastructures may include: communication technologies/installation, political institutions, waste-management systems, military training facilities, water treatment plants, medical facilities and renewable energy installations. As a current example, the UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) operates over 100 wastewater treatment units to treat wastewater in a way that reduces demand for external water resources in the region’s arid climate. This is essential for the region as water is a frequent source of conflict. Local African peacekeepers should increasingly be included in the peacekeeping process in order to gain local support and thus encourage long-term peace. This is especially the case when conflicts arise within their own regions and in cases of extreme emergencies where peacekeepers from other regions need to be deployed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Special Committee recommends the establishment of an African Central Communications Committee to build and organize communication lines between the UN, AU, and Regional Organizations, in the field of peacekeeping. The Committee’s main duties would be to organize the exchange of information between
different regional organizations, including but not limited to, bimonthly reports on the state of affairs in regions and the social or economic needs of each region. This central committee could work as an interconnected structure between the UN, AU, and Regional Organizations that has committee of oversight that would be implemented under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Furthermore, the Special Committee recommends the Communications Committee have one agency established in each major region of the African continent: North, West, East, South, and Central Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

177. The Special Committee firmly believes that the establishment of an administrative exchange program between regional organizations and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations is essential to foster significant growth for the administrative potential of African peacekeepers. The program should be run through the Office
of Military Affairs using their own recommendations and needs in terms of personnel. The program would exchange administrators on an annual or biannual basis from various regional organizations throughout the African continent with members of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The program would also give African administrative workers significant experience in larger and more complex organizations and give them valuable skills that could help empower regional organizations in Africa upon their return. Furthermore the program would also give valuable experience to UN peacekeeping administrators them placing them closer to the actual operations and to the people effects by said operations. Not only will this broaden their world perspective, but it will give them valuable insight into the different complications faced on the ground whilst they monitor operations from abroad.

S. EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

178. The ability of the African Union in establishing independent Peacekeeping missions should be a long-term goal of all UN operations on the African continent. Since the African Standby Force should only be independently deployed once their military actions meet global peacekeeping standards, their training is central to this goal. This can effectively be achieved through support of the international community, as report A768/19 already stated. The principles for the international involvement in Africa would be “provide, train and withdraw.” As soon as the African Standby Force is able to deal with crises on its own, the support of the UN and the physical presence of its Member States’ troops can be reconsidered.

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

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

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