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

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Claudia Sanchez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Cynthia Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Ivan Zhivkov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Ryan Walker</td>
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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

Report Segments adopted by the Committee

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<tr>
<td>C34/1/1</td>
<td>Proactive Strategies to Address Complex Crises in Africa</td>
<td>107 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 9 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>C34/1/2</td>
<td>Enhancement of Intelligence Gathering, Information Sharing, and Cooperation in Africa</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>C34/1/3</td>
<td>Enhancing Regional Arrangements in Africa through the Use of Technology</td>
<td>114 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<td>C34/1/4</td>
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<td>115 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<td>C34/1/5</td>
<td>Enhancing Training Practices in United Nations and African Union Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>106 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<td>C34/1/6</td>
<td>Expanding Civilian Peace Education Essential to Peacekeeping in the African Union</td>
<td>118 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions</td>
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<td>98 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 18 abstentions</td>
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<td>C34/1/8</td>
<td>Coordinating resources and expertise of the African Union and the United Nations for Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>112 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 10 abstentions</td>
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<td>102 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 6 abstentions</td>
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<td>Information Gathering and Sharing</td>
<td>124 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 6 abstentions</td>
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<td>Women, Peace and Security</td>
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<td>C34/1/12</td>
<td>Demilitarized Zones in Peacekeeping Operations</td>
<td>80 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<td>Counter terrorism: A comprehensive UN-AU partnership</td>
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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.

The session was attended by representatives of 148 States. After considerable debate concerning the adoption of the agenda, the Special Committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II on Sunday evening, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Regional Arrangements in Africa.” The committee formed several working groups addressing a variety of thematic areas of concern in regards to the topic.

By Tuesday afternoon, the Special Committee had produced 23 proposals addressing the topic. Thematic areas of concern included: the transfer and use of technology within UN peacekeeping missions operational in Africa; information and intelligence gathering, documenting and sharing; women, peace, and security; respective relationships of the UN, African Union, and civil society; and enhancing the working relationship between the UN Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council in regards to peacekeeping operations in Africa.

By Wednesday, 15 draft report segments had been approved by the Dais. Nine of the 15 draft report segments received amendments. The Special Committee adopted 14 of the 15 draft report segments, cumulating into one final report. The final report of the body presents a comprehensive review of the relationships and dynamics of UN peacekeeping missions and AU efforts in the region. Further, the final report reflects the current situations in peacekeeping and provides recommendations for addressing next steps utilizing best practices. The Special Committee reiterates within the report the need for good governance, transparency, and the full cooperation of both UN and AU Member States, particularly troop and police contributing countries. Through dedication to consensus, the Special Committee collaborated across the thematic areas in regards to the topic.
I. Introduction

A. PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS COMPLEX CRISIS IN AFRICA

1. The Special Committee reaffirms the fundamental principles of the report on United Nations Peacekeeping, commonly known as the Brahimi Report, and the importance of working towards new and improved methods of peacekeeping to respond to the crises within the African region and to achieve lasting peace.

2. The Special Committee recognizes in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in the context of peacekeeping operations, which has evolved at the strategic and operational levels and contributes to effective responses to conflict. The Special Committee welcomes the positive contribution and role of the African Union and sub-regional organizations in efforts to settle conflicts and expresses its support for peacekeeping activities that they conduct on the African continent. The Special Committee encourages the operational partnership to continue and be based on comparative advantages, while also encouraging the optimal use of resources and capacities.

3. The Special Committee acknowledges the need for a shared fundamental understanding of modern peacekeeping, and how it responds to complex conflict situations is essential to strengthening regional arrangements in Africa. The Special Committee maintains a commitment to ensuring this is addressed, and has since its creation in 1965.

4. The Special Committee takes note of the United Nations (UN) Department of Peacekeeping Operations’ New Horizon report: Charting a New Horizon on Peacekeeping and emphasizes the importance of logistical and training coordination among troop and police contributing countries as well as the hosting countries. The Special Committee takes into account the need for missions in Africa to be carried out in an efficient manner that strengthens the capacity and regional arrangements of all parties involved. The Special Committee further endorses the Department of Peacekeeping Operations’ commitment to drafting a strategic guidance note for troop and police contributing countries on the subject of robust peacekeeping made in 2009.

5. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations acknowledges the framework of Southern Africa Community Brigade (SADCBRIG) under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) as it adheres to the Chapter VI and Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The framework was first successfully used in the joint AU-UN partnership in the 2009 Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) in Congo and it outlines the detailed instructions and mandates stating which will be the deployment of regional brigades. The Special Committee acknowledges the efforts of the African Union to identify such critical operations and the specific functions relating to them.

B. ENHANCEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, INFORMATION SHARING, AND COOPERATION IN AFRICA

6. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations emerged out of the need to review and enhance peacekeeping; early peacekeeping attempts by the United Nations (UN) lacked a clear definition and an institutional anchor in the UN System. Moreover, the Special Committee commends unilateral and multilateral efforts by the UN and its partners to support the development of African political institutions, military capabilities, and economic infrastructure, and reiterates the goal of promoting a sustainable, self-sufficient African Union.

7. As defined in Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, regional arrangements remain one of the highest priorities for the international community, especially in Africa. According to the UN Peacekeeping Operations Fact Sheet released on 31 December 2014, the nine current peacekeeping operations (PKOs) in...
Africa utilize 81 percent of all peacekeeping resources. Therefore, strengthening regional arrangements in Africa will have a large positive impact on peacekeeping arrangements as a whole.

C. ENHANCING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFRICA THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

8. As the United Nations and the African Union (AU) continue to strengthen their relationship, both organizations will benefit from more open and frequent communication. This communication will mutually enhance the leadership capabilities of the UN and the AU. Specifically, the UN and Member States with relevant experiences can advise African leadership regarding topics such as government accountability, domestic development, and civilian and military counterterrorism tactics.

9. The Special Committee acknowledges the work of the General Assembly Third Committee in its discussion of the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age and the development of appropriate standards regarding the spread of sensitive information. Furthermore, the Special Committee acknowledges the work of the General Assembly First Committee in its dedication to the successful disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and the positive effect this dedication has had on peacekeeping efforts.

10. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, guided by the Charter of the United Nations specifically the Chapter I, which contains the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations (UN), is committed to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to that end, effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace. Furthermore, the Special Committee would like to reiterate its commitment to Chapters VI, VII, and VIII, specifically Article 43 of Chapter VII which states that all Members of the UN, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

11. In accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations reaffirms its commitment to international peace and security. The Special Committee fully endorses the existence and the self-efficiency of the African Union. Recognizing that peacekeepers work in the most high-intensity and dangerous environments, they need to be equipped for changing security realities. According to the United Nations Peacekeeping Fact Sheet (2014), 1565 peacekeepers have been killed while on duty in current deployed missions. The incorporation of technology within the African Union (AU) is vital to the success of peacekeeping operations, as stated in S/RES/2185 (2014).

12. Considering the quick evolution of technology year by year, it is fundamental to adjust regional arrangements accordingly. In order to strengthen the capacities of regional organizations in Africa, it is crucial to provide the appropriate equipment and adequate training to peacekeepers in the use of new technologies aiming, to increase autonomy for regional institutions.

13. The Special Committee recognizes the critical importance of capacity building, including improving operability and effectiveness of UN, AU, and regional missions on the African continent. The United Nations Ten-Year Capacity-Building Program serves as the platform for cooperation between the UN and African Union. The Special Committee highlights that its objectives are to enhance regional capacity of the African Union Commission and African sub-regional organizations to act as effective United Nations partners in addressing Africa’s challenges. It further supported the formulation of a concrete five-year plan for United Nations support to the African Union in achieving the goal of a conflict-free Africa by 2020. The Special Committee recalls the United Nations Ten-Year Capacity Building Program as a concrete framework to enhance the ability of the African Union and the African sub-regional organizations to address Africa’s challenges.

14. The important role of civil society in assisting United Nations peacekeeping efforts cannot be overstated. The Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations released in 2004 (A/58/817) places significant emphasis on the ability of civil society organizations to assist regional organizations and the United Nations in strengthening peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. The Global Marketplace for Civilian Capacities (CAPMATCH) is an excellent example of this unique partnership. CAPMATCH is a self-service online platform that aims to meet the demand and supply of specialized civilian capacities for countries
emerging from conflict. This platform is designed to serve governments and organizations, not individuals. This CSO initiative focuses on five areas commonly identified as areas where critical capacity gaps exist for countries emerging from conflict or crisis: safety and security, justice, inclusive political processes, core government functionality and economic revitalization. It is imperative that CSOs are involved in improving and strengthening technological innovation in UN peacekeeping operations.

15. Considering the financial challenges within the United Nations and the multiplication of complex and resource-demanding peacekeeping operations, mostly on the African continent, finding a new and secure funding mechanism enhancing the already existing funding structures is necessary. Public-Private Partnerships between the United Nations and private entities would allow the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), to benefit from shared knowledge and expertise as well as material and financial contributions. The UN-Vodafone partnership stands out as an example of a productive public-private partnership, which provided communications to endangered civilians in the aftermath of political crises or natural catastrophes.

16. In September 2014, the Department of Field Support (DFS) held the first International Symposium on Technology and Peacekeeping: Exploring New Partnerships-Future Challenges and Opportunities for Strategic Partnership. This three-day event, organized by the Information and Communications Technology Division’s Military Communications Cell, attracted numerous high-ranking international delegates from 16 Member States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Many key outcomes were achieved in the end of the symposium, which include the establishment of a UN ICT Regional Training Centre in Uganda. The Special Committee reaffirms one of the symposium’s main aims, which is to establish an annual high-level strategic partnership network designed to discuss current issues and challenges of technology adoption in UN peacekeeping missions. The Special Committee also looks forward to a second symposium that is planned for September 2015, with the goal of keeping track of the results achieved by the previous symposium.

17. The Special Committee encourages the establishment of a panel comprised of regional and sub-regional representatives, as a means of facilitating communication. UN, DPKO, and DFS need to enhance cooperation with the African Union (AU), and by doing so, can ensure that technology is modern and up to date in all peacekeeping operations.

18. For the purpose of facilitating relationships between private companies and developing countries, the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology seeks to put Member States in contact with businesses who have technologies that address Science Technology transfer, Technology Intelligence, and Innovations of Technology. The Centre looks to build enduring partnerships, strategic alliances, and increased technological cooperation that are crucial for implementing new technologies especially for peacekeeping operations working in conjunction with LDCs and regional organizations such as the AU.

19. Improving information and database management techniques and structures within UN peacekeeping operations is necessary to ensure the strengthening of regional arrangements within Africa. Results-based management (RBM) systems are the key to improving efficiency and accountability in African missions. RBM systems can enhance the ability of regional arrangements to manage and meet the mandates of regional missions. An existing IT system that could be utilized as a model for success within regional organizations is UNESCO’s System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER). This IT and results-based management (RBM) system is built on the principles of transparency, accountability and knowledge-sharing and encompasses the programming, management, monitoring and reporting of the Programme and Budget for UNESCO. Such technology systems are useful in addressing the challenges faced by regional organizations within Africa.

20. The UNEP-Kenya Country Programme (KCP) was established in 2008 with the main purpose of supporting the technology advancements in developing nations, in this case Kenya through the pursuit of technology transfer and capacity-building within the context of the Bali Strategic Plan, specifically in the fields of climate change, disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, and resource efficiency.

21. As the United Nations came out of the Cold War and peacekeeping entered a new era in 1989, peacekeeping operations have evolved considerably from early observer missions to complex multidimensional operations. Deployed to some of the world’s most dangerous and less visible conflict zones, UN peacekeepers
are equipped with tools 50 to 100 years behind modern standards, especially when it comes to monitoring
technology. Modern monitoring technologies, such as night vision equipment and infrared technologies, can
solve many of these problems and dilemmas by increasing the range, effectiveness and accuracy of observation.

22. The Special Committee notes that civilians within PKO zones would benefit from technology in order to
increase communication between PKO personnel and civilians. Furthermore, the ideals of the E/ECA/CM/47/4
and AU/CAMEF/MIN/4(IX) passed by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union
(AU) can help show ways to bring technology to Africa. The aforementioned resolutions discuss companies and
states transferring Technology to Africa. Showing the economic aspects of this concept.

23. Technological innovation in peacekeeping also can be utilized to address non-military aspects of peacekeeping
operations. The UN Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Report, Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment,
Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations which highlights the benefit of new technologies to
minimize environmental footprint of Peacekeeping operations is a key document in highlighting how basic
green technologies such as wastewater treatment systems can be utilized by PKOs to minimize the
environmental impact of PKOs in host States.

24. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes S/RES/2098 (2013), which authorizes the use of
unmanned aerial systems in the United Nations Organizations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic
of the Congo (MONUSCO). Furthermore, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes the further
potential use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) within UN, African Union, and Regional Economic
Community peacekeeping mandates.

25. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, bearing in mind the UN Peacekeeping Training Strategy,
published by the Integrated Training Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, notes that
technology partnerships for use in training are not being leveraged in either the delivery or management of
training.

26. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, noting the Report of the Special Committee on
Peacekeeping Operations of 2014, acknowledges the use of modern technology in peacekeeping missions, and
that such technologies should be utilized in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the
United Nations, namely the respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States.

27. Currently, 56% of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations take place on the African continent, consuming
approximately $5 billion of the $7.06 billion budget intended for peacekeeping operations (PKOs), however, the
progress of regional arrangements in technological advancement is severely lacking. The utilization of
technology as highlighted by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle use in MONUSCO as authorized in S/RES/2098 in
2013 highlights just one example of the way in which technology plays a vital role in reconnaissance,
information gathering, safety of peacekeepers and civilians, promotion of the rule of law and reform of judicial
systems, the promotion of human rights, disarmament demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former
combatants, security sector reform (SSR), mine action, elections, and development.

D. ADVANCEMENT OF AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE, TRAINING, AND
COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

28. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, established by the General Assembly in 1965, conducts a
comprehensive review of all issues related to peacekeeping. The goal of Special Committee on Peacekeeping
Operations is to strengthen operational capabilities and develop strategies for complex peacekeeping operations,
as well as cooperating with regional organizations and arrangements.

29. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations reports to the General Assembly on its work through the
General Assembly Fourth Committee to review all aspects of peacekeeping and future reforms.

30. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations advocates for the development of an open-sourced
database similar to the United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System. This database
enables Member States to upload vast amounts of significant information pertaining to small arms and light
weapons within their countries. By doing so, this enhances confidence building, transparency, and cooperation amongst regional arrangements of Member States.

31. Financial support and cooperation between African Union (AU) nations is vital because through economic and developmental growth, African nations have better control of regional conflicts and can work together to ensure stability. Stability and peace are best maintained in growing nations. If African nations continue to work together through the African Standby Force (ASF), they could improve the infrastructure necessary for solving and preventing future crises. Peacekeeping missions require a great deal of financial and personal capital. The sharing of resources and knowledge is vital for continual growth in adapting to conflicts that may arise.

32. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations highlights the importance of the directions in the Capstone Doctrine’s for proper peacekeeping, which stated, “the consent of the host state or the main parties to the conflict,” must be acknowledged before introducing an additional party to the region to solve it.

33. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Member State collaboration in strengthening regional organizations in Africa by reminding the international community of the African Peacekeeping Operation in Burundi (AMIB) which was cited as a cheaper alternative to the United Nations Operation in Burundi which eventually replaced AMIB as a result of the AU’s dwindling resources.

34. The Special Committee acknowledges past short comings of peacekeeping foreign intelligence gathering units were not fully prepared to provide the United Nations with direct access to the information they had acquire and the lack of confidence building measures that need to be placed to ensure Member States the safety and transparency of sensitive information.

35. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the U.S State Department’s creation of massive open online courses (MOOCs), which will be a Global Learning Hubs program that provides training materials and additional support for course facilitators. These learning hubs are placed in more than 30 countries.

E. ENHANCING TRAINING PRACTICES IN UNITED NATIONS AND AFRICAN UNION PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

36. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, by submitting recommendations for its annual report, reaffirms the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations in regards to peacekeeping.

37. Since the Cold War, the strategic context for United Nations peacekeeping has changed dramatically. The Security Council began to work more actively to promote the containment and peaceful resolution of regional conflicts. While the end of the Cold War coincided with a general decline in the incidence of conflict around the world, internal conflicts, especially in Africa, still constitute the vast majority of today’s wars.


39. As stated in Security Council Resolution S/RES/ 2167 (2014) and General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/218 (2000), the Special Committee recalls that regional partnerships are vital in establishing effective peacekeeping processes and fulfilling the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations. More specifically, improving and increasing regional cooperation between the UN and the AU is vital to accomplish the goals in both organizations’ missions. To manage this, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) highlights the need to enhance the training of both UN and African Union (AU) personnel. Peacekeeping missions must display a superior level of training comparable to that of modern governments and enterprises worldwide.
40. The Special Committee notes the military-driven tendency of peacekeeping operations and the need for advisers and trainers to be familiar with the domain of deployment. In that sense, the Special Committee ensures that personnel are deployed according to their specific expertise and their familiarity with the terrain of deployment and the local population in which they will be operating in, and work towards the preparation of peacekeepers for the achievement of the mandate.

41. The Special Committee reaffirms the importance for AU autonomy and self-sufficiency. However, the Committee would also like to reaffirm the ability of the United Nations to advise and support African Union peacekeeping efforts.

42. The Special Committee applauds the African Union Commission’s plan to conduct in-field training by November 2015 within the framework of the AMANI AFRICA II exercise cycle aiming to develop the African Standby Force (ASF).

43. The Special Committee recalls the actions recommended by its previous Report A/68/19 of 2014, and General Assembly resolution A/67/287 (2012) on the merits of the establishment of the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership and the establishment of the Joint Task Force for Peace and Security, which prove to be effective models for further consideration of regional cooperation and training.

44. Although the SC’s primary responsibility is to ensure international peace and security, the Special Committee maintains that no single organization can address the multitude of peace and security challenges on the African continent alone. On the other hand, the AU currently lacks the necessary financial and material resources to conduct PKOs on its own, but can offer invaluable insight into in-field realities and socio-cultural subtleties, which may be unfamiliar to peacekeepers from abroad. Furthermore, the involvement of the AU in PKOs on the African continent adds legitimacy to the interventions. This is why bilateral training sessions are not only relevant, but are essential to effective future PKOs. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations applauds the United Nations Office to the African Union’s (UNOAU) ten-year plan adopted in 2010, The Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union, to enhance partnership between the AU and the UN in areas of Peace and Security as a crucial step in promoting cooperation between the UN and regional organizations.

45. The Special Committee notes with interest the results of the 2010 Assessment Study of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) which, among other things, highlights the lack of vertical coordination between the AU and Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), the development of the APSA’s components at different paces, the lack of comprehensiveness of the APSA, and how the varied outcomes in support raises questions of sustainability, predictability and ownership.

46. The Special Committee recalls Security Council Resolution 1325 (2009) that highlights the notion that men and women experience conflict differently, and therefore understand peace differently. The role of women is crucial not only in building peace but also in providing perspective to the overall process of strengthening regional arrangements. The Special Committee recognizes the successes of the UN’s Gender Focal Point Policy, which deploys gender expert teams in UN PKOs to promote gender equality in operations.

47. The Special Committee echoes the SC in welcoming the establishment by the EU of the Peace Facility for Africa through SC Resolution 1631 (2005). Furthermore, the Special Committee applauds the intention of the SC to hold regular meetings with heads of regional and sub-regional organizations to strengthen interaction and cooperation in maintaining Peace and Security, as stated in SC Resolution 1631 (2005). The Special Committee additionally applauds the 2007 Statement by the President of the SC (S/PRST/2007/7) recognizing the importance of regional organizations in prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter, as well as the 2004 and 2006 SC Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/44 and S/PRST/2006/39) to promote closer and more operational cooperation between UN, regional, sub-regional and other governmental organizations in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, while acknowledging the important role that these organizations play in brokering peace agreements in conflict situations.

F. EXPANDING CIVILIAN PEACE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACEKEEPING IN THE AFRICA UNION
48. Pointing to the goals of the United Nations foundation in protecting human rights and religious freedom, bringing attention to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief in General Assembly resolution 36/55 (1981), echoing General Assembly resolution 55/97 (2000) that called for the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping has observed the tendency of religious division to directly contribute to a large portion of conflicts in Africa. Taking into account that the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations include not only reacting to issues and conflicts that arise, but also preventing human rights abuses from occurring in the first place, as explicitly noted in the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support Civil Affairs Handbook (2012); fully aware that a grand majority of the world’s conflicts arise from differences in race, ethnicity, religion, culture, and worldview.

49. The Special Committee believes it is of the utmost necessity to address the issues that lead to conflict at their core in a proactive, rather than reactive way in adherence with the peacekeeping’s guiding principle of the non-use of force. This Special Committee would like to emphasize the direct correlation between the non-use of force and civilian peace education program, as non-militarized method for strengthening regional arrangements. The aforementioned education initiative would be supportive of the 2nd Expected Result of the UNESCO Peace Education Project, which claims “education for a culture of peace and non-violence will be strengthened to achieve intercultural solidarity and inter-generational dialogue and mutual understanding in favor of reconciliation and peace-building.”

50. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations draws attention to the Peace Education Project (PEP) in West Africa, which began in 2006 and works in promoting a culture of peace, human rights, citizenship, democracy and regional integration as a means to instill the values of peace in young West African minds. The PEP was formed in the refugee camps of Kakuma and Dadaab in Kenya in 1997, in response to an incident that caused 17 deaths. The PEP was supported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Trust Fund for Children. National experts trained refugee educators as peace education teachers in order to establish and maintain peaceful conditions in refugee camps.

51. The Special Committee also recognizes that at the end of 2011, more than 55 PEP workshops were offered in 10 prisons to 1,200 participants with the help of 100 volunteers. Specifically, the PEP in West Africa, which began in 2006, has contributed to peace in the region with over 150 volunteer peace educators deployed, 10,000 peace curriculum and instruction manuals distributed, training workshops held, and online training modules instituted. The support from the United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) on the Peace Education Project in West Africa are further evidence of the potential for successful education on peaceful coexistence to empower the African Union’s ability to contribute to peacekeeping efforts in the region.

52. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes with concern that recent conflicts have been impacted by religious intolerance, enforced gender inequities, and endangered children as soldiers; and identifies the potential for civilian education on peace, women’s rights, and religious tolerance.

53. Bearing in mind the importance of respecting sovereign states and the imperative nature of protecting national sovereignty of Member States with the reaffirmation of General Assembly resolution 20/2131(1965). The Special Committee also acknowledges the African Union Constitutive Act (2000) with the objective to defend the sovereignty and independence of its Member States.

G. FINANCING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION

54. The Special Committee recalls Article XVII of the UN Charter, reminding Member States of their obligations to pay their respective share towards peacekeeping. Holding in place the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council, the Special Committee recognizes the connection between their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations for the maintenance of peace and security. In that note we recall that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with the responsibilities for the administrative and budgetary matters of peacekeeping.
Over the past decades the concept of peacekeeping has expanded to more complex and multidimensional operations. Recent conflicts in fragile states deter peace achieved without stable, legitimate, and transparent institutions that manage the multidimensional peacekeeping funding. Through the funding of existing UN peacekeeping training initiatives and agencies such as the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support (DFS) of the United Nations Peacekeeping group, can utilize these sources, to support regional arrangements in Africa as stressed in A/RES/61/279 (2007).

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping highlights the importance of moving towards a financially stable framework for peacekeeping operations in complex contexts. As of today peacekeeping is an international enterprise funded by Member States through the UN at a net worth of 7.08 billion USD a year. Various Peacekeeping Operations in Africa have relied heavily on external monetary contributions and ad hoc support provided by the United Nations. Recalling the primary responsibility of states, in ensuring the safety and security of their civilians as reminded in the World Summit 2005 Responsibility to Protect (R2P) set forth by the international community in the World Summit 2005.

In 2012, the Special Committee released in its annual report A/66/19 (2012), a concise review of the financial situation and shortfalls of peacekeeping operations. Current troop-contributing countries (TCC) endure a substantial financial burden that could be shared amongst more public and private organizations. At the moment the current funding system continues to be unsustainable because current UN peacekeeping missions lack appropriate mission specific resources consequently jeopardizing future peacekeeping operations and post-conflict stabilization efforts.

The Special Committee is conscious of the fact that African Union peacekeeping missions have been established with voluntary contributions from donors. This approach hinders long-term planning and is complicated by the individual requirements of donors such as accounting, reporting and auditing. These mechanisms are over burdened, as they are not designed to cope with present peacekeeping demands.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages an even distribution of shared monetary contributions among all sovereign states of the continent of Africa to ameliorate this current situation. This committee is aware of the work of the African Union as a forum for sovereign states to interact and discuss topics concerning the continent as a whole and therefore strongly encourages regional arrangements within the African Union to further policies and agencies such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with the focus on inclusivity among all sovereign states promoting regional social justice and equality, social solidarity and integration.

This Special Committee emphasizes the importance of a strong financial basis for the African Union, so that each member state can be funded in an equal and fair manner. Fostering development of African states through economic support is pivotal in bringing forward the development of the continent as an independent self-sufficient and sustainable region. The Special Committee seeks to address the 2010 assessment study of the African Peace and Security Architecture that noted that the African Union did not have effective financial independence, something that leaves the African Union reliant on other member states. Drawing attention to the fact that without a specific and reliable budget, other operations across the African continent, such as the training of administrative and military personnel, as well as the enhancement of technology and development, hinder the sustainable progression of African member states.

H. COORDINATING RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations concludes that lack of proper communication and operating structures between the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN) have resulted in slow responses to crises developing on the ground. The articles of the UN and AU’s charters can make the responsibility of intervention in Peacekeeping operations ambiguous. Although there have been semi annual meetings between the UN Security Council (UN SC) and the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) to increase coordination both parties have yet to adequately respond to this challenge and the result has been a history of average response times to PKOs in the African region to be slow. The loss of life and mixed legacies of African peacekeeping operations are the real consequences of these critical hesitations.
The Prodi Report, produced by the AU-UN Panel on December 31st 2008, highlights the important role of the AU in peacekeeping efforts on the African continent and the need for increased collaboration between the UN Security Council and the AU PSC. Communication between these two organizations will foster better support for more effective PKOs in the African region.

The AU PSC mandates and UN Security Council mandates on peacekeeping operations (PKOs) do not always align, which often results in miscommunication between the AU and UN on mission capabilities. UN Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali noted the need for increased consultation and coordination between partners in understanding mission mandates and preventing miscommunication between AU peacekeeping troops and UN peacekeeping troops in *An Agenda for Peace, Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping* in 1992.

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and associated African PKOs currently face important delays in receiving resources on the field, such as safety equipment or information-gathering technologies. There are a lack or resources within the African region to properly facilitate peacekeeping efforts. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations highlights the work done by regional efforts to mitigate conflict and understands that although the DPKO and DFS are not adequately funded to complete their task, ask they consider the great responsibility taken by regional groups to protect their civilians in time of conflict and that they offer the allocation of their technical and logistical support as such regional groups work to solve their own problems.

Developing States remain active contributors of personnel to PKOs, as well as providing other relevant assistance. The European Union is the largest donor to the PSC, donating over 300 million Euros in 2009. As the AU still lacks sufficient capacities in several areas, it is imperative that developed States provide increased financial and technical assistance to the AU.

Aware of the fact that not all of the RECs within Africa have submitted memorandums of understanding (MoU) to the AU PSC and the UN Security Council, the African Standby Force (ASF) is currently only able to assist in two regions of the African continent. As the ASF is set to be operational by the end of 2015, there is a need for collaboration and increased contributions to ensure full capacity of the ASF as a key regional monitoring force.

Some African regional economic communities, thanks to their important size, geographic location, and strong relations with member states, are more likely than others to receive resources and create partnerships with UN bodies. As a result, smaller regional communities that could have a significant impact in the efficient functioning of African PKOs, are often left aside.

The need for increased consultation between leadership in the AU and the UN rests as an issue when it comes to discussing PKOs. According to the 2011 Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/805 2011), a lack of sufficient leadership exists within the AU. The Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2007/7 2007) notes a lack of sufficient administrative staff as a key issue facing the AU. Security Council Resolution 2167 of 2014 notes the importance of an exchange between UN and AU personnel, as UN leadership could provide valuable technical, financial, and management advice to AU leadership. As noted in Security Council resolution 1170 of 1998, we see that strengthening regional arrangements within Africa and their cooperation with UN entities will set the precedent for further regional arrangements in other areas of the world to be created.

Although the UN Security Council’s Military Staff Committee (MSC) helps provide strategies for PKOs, this crucial knowledge and expertise, which could improve AU military capacities, is not shared with the AU’s PSC. However, as AU peacekeeping missions are deployed increasingly ahead of UN PKOs, the military capacities of the AU are a priority within peacekeeping. The Secretary-General’s report, on Support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations, (A/64/359) highlights a number of ways in which the UN could provide specific consultation and advice to the AU such as by providing expertise, consultation, access to resources, planning, training, and administrative material.

A predictable funding mechanism for the AU remains a crucial concern in Africa’s financial stability. As Member States remain hesitant about contributing financial aid to the AU’s PKOs, there is a need for predictable funding for the AU to be adequately operational and ensure full capacity.
I. ENHANCING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE AFRICAN UNION

71. In line with the CIVICUS’ World Alliance for Citizen Participation definition, the Committee defines civil society as “the arena, outside of the family, the state, and the market where people associate to advance common interests.” Moreover, as per the 2012 UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Civil Affairs Handbook, which was developed jointly by the Policy and Practices Service of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (Department of Field Support) and the Training for Peace Programme at the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), examples of CSOs can include: non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, women’s organizations, community groups, trade unions, and business associations.

72. The Special Committee recognizes that nine out sixteen on-going peacekeeping operations taking place within the African region. The differences in the nature of these conflicts and in the perception that local populations have of peacekeeping missions hem can disrupt the effective execution of the peacekeeping operations. Tension can thus arise between the civilians and the peacekeeping personnel.

73. This committee recognizes the important work performed by the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison (UN_NGLS) in strengthening relations with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The coordination this group has provided between local CSOs in peacekeeping missions in Cote d’Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo should serve as hallmarks for this community on the work that can be done by this committee. The efforts supported by the UN-NGLS show that the positive effects of cooperation between the United Nations and CSOs.

74. The United Nations has outlined the importance of working with CSOs in its reports United Nations Peacekeeping operations: Principles and Guides and Engaging Civil Society in Peacekeeping. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) more precisely has also expressed the need to collaborate with CSOs in E/1996/96,. CSOs have provided information to the DPKO during those crises and on the impacts of the conflicts on local populations.

75. The Special committee urges the African Union to further incorporate Civil Society Operations in the protection of civilians in armed conflict and throughout the peace-building process. As discussed in the 2009 Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Policy Brief—“Towards the Operationalization of Civil Component of the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force,” Civil Society Organizations need to be included to develop a multidimensional approach to peacekeeping. Civil Society Organization should act as a means of contact between civilians, the African Union, and peacekeepers on any types of conflict that may divulge. Additionally, funding to Civil Society Organizations programs focused on peace-building processes should be increase by the African Union in order to increase the effectiveness of these programs.

76. The lack of organizational capacity and training significantly damages the operational abilities of the African Union, particularly the Department of Citizens and Diaspora Organizations and the Peace and Security Council. Thus, proving counter productive to the efforts of peace-building that occur during and after peacekeeping missions. Additionally, coherence within the African Union and its Member States must be better facilitated in relation to the inclusion of CSOs. Similarly, cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union should be significantly enhanced in regards to the struggles peace-building.

77. The Special Committee acknowledges that social and economic development can also be hampered and disrupted by such conflicts. States within which conflicts occurs do not necessarily have the necessary resources to restructure the communities that were the most affected by those conflicts, which can hinder the chances of implementing a sustainable peace in these regions.

78. This committee recognizes the strong work already in progress by the African Union and Civil Society Organizations. The work done by the African Union Department of Citizens and Diaspora Organizations should stand as a hallmark to this committee on the work that can be accomplished when Civil Society Organizations are involved in peacekeeping.
J. INFORMATION GATHERING AND SHARING

79. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations strongly emphasizes that the basic principles of peacekeeping, namely the consent of the parties, impartiality, and the non-use of force, except in self-defense, and defense of the mandate, should be abided by at all times. The United Nations authority to act in peacekeeping, while not directly granted by the UN Charter, does fall under Article 24, Section V, which establishes that the Security Council has the authority to act in order to preserve international peace and security. Therefore peacekeeping is a responsibility of the United Nations as part of the mandate it has taken on to enforce international peace and security.

80. The Special Committee recognizes the importance of Regional Arrangements in the maintenance of international peace and security as stated in Chapter VIII Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations. Regional arrangements, such as the African Union (AU), and other sub-regional arrangements, such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), can encourage regional and international peace and security, which is the concern of all Member States. It is therefore the concern of the special committee on peacekeeping to enhance regional arrangements in order to aid in maintenance of international peace and security.

81. The Special Committee understands the importance of effective use of financial, technical and logistical resources in peacekeeping operations as emphasized in the Capstone Doctrine. This doctrine established policy for peacekeeping operations, shared best practices, and strategies.

82. The Special Committee reaffirms the rights of peoples in conflict and post conflict areas as emphasized in Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The special committee recognizes the importance of human rights within peacekeeping operations and commends current attempts by peacekeepers to uphold the declaration. However, the committee emphasizes that training of peacekeepers should reaffirm respect for human rights and acknowledge the importance of improvement.

83. The Special Committee recalls the importance of information communications technologies in peacekeeping as stated in Performance Peacekeeping: Final report of the expert panel on technology and innovation in UN peacekeeping. The Committee recognizes the importance of an effective use of ICTs to support the advancement of information sharing.

84. The Special Committee recognizes the recommendations set forth in the Report of the Secretary General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict: Independent report of the Senior Advisory Group (S/2011/85) particularly pertaining to the involvement of Civil Society Organizations in post-conflict reconstruction, and the importance of enabling state capacities in order to guarantee an enduring peace within conflicted communities.

K. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

86. United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008), states sexual violence against women is defined as any sexual act using coercion and as a tactic of war to impose fear and to create instability in regional communities. Although UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) have been mandated since 1960, sexual abuse of women and children as well as gender inequality in Africa are still a major issue that needs to be tackled. Inequality not only includes violence, but further expands to levels of education, social and cultural norms, subsequently decreasing socioeconomic and political status and enhancing the vulnerability of women and girls.

87. Societies are less likely to become involved in conflicts when women have a higher social and economic status as well as greater political representation. Additionally, the participation of women during conflict resolution and in post-conflict situations helps to strengthen the overall effectiveness of peacebuilding efforts. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that currently only 3% of uniformed personnel and 29% of UN
civilian personnel are female. However, the integration of women in PKOs includes several challenges, such as
difficulties as stated in the report of the Secretary General on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding
(A/65/354-S/2010/466). However, striving towards increasing the number of female peacekeeping personnel
and improving gender perspective is a declared priority of the Secretary General and the UN since women are
proven agents of change, as stated in Security Council resolution 1325. In order to steadily increase and uphold
a sustainable level of women in peacekeeping missions, it is of great importance that women are represented at
all levels of peacekeeping institutions. At this point, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
particularly emphasizes the role of women in regional arrangements in Africa. It is clear that women can enable
a more comprehensive approach to peacekeeping, as they can serve as a role models for girls, particularly in
countries where gender equality is challenged. Especially the recruitment of female elite could diversify the
chain of command and add to create a sustainable environment of peace and security. Furthermore, including
women on a regional basis will make peacekeeping more accessible and tangible for women in affected
communities.

88. While female peacekeepers are few, they are impactful. One of the ways by which women aid in peacekeeping
around the world is through supporting women in crisis situations. The Statement of the President of the
Security Council, S/PRST/2014/21, noted the benefits of including women as active participants in all stages of
the peacebuilding process. It has been seen throughout peacekeeping missions that women peacekeepers have
allowed other women in the crises to have someone with whom they can speak on a more personal level.
Especially in communities where women and men must be segregated due to the judicial or cultural practices of
their country, these peacekeepers have given women the opportunity to share their stories and start the healing
process after experiencing conflict within their borders.

90. Some Member States have made efforts to increase the participation of women in PKOs. All-female groups
have been sent to the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Stabilization Mission In Haiti (MINUSTAH)
and the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
Contributing Member States are rotated annually and remain all-women groups. Member States such as the
Republic of India and the People’s Republic of Bangladesh have provided groups of all-women units to
different peacekeeping missions. In a more specific example, the Republic of Rwanda held a meeting in
September 2014 entitled ‘All-Female Training and Assessment Pilot Project’, which focused on women in
peacekeeping capacity and increasing the participation of women in peacekeeping. This group made an
mainstreaming within PKOs, in consultation with the Division for the Advancement of Women, to ensure
progress is effort to provide women with training in peacekeeping methods and a forum to increase their
presence in peacekeeping operations. These actions have been in accordance with Security Council Resolution
2167 (2014), which calls attention to efforts to implement women in all aspects of peace and Department of
Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) policies on male/female ratio in the field.

91. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1820 (2008) unanimously, which stated that sexual violence is a
tactic of war. Furthermore, the African Union (AU) launched a five year Gender Peace and Security Program
(2015-2020), which is designed to serve as a developmental framework for strategies and mechanisms and has
done excellent work in this area. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, as well as the UN
Security Council has begun to make strides towards addressing the need to acknowledge and protect women
from all forms of sexual violence. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual
Violence in Conflict in Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009), highlights the need for women protection
advisors, especially in conflicts where sexual violence has occurred. Security Council Resolution 2106 (2013)
recognizes the role of UN peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, as well as calling for Troop
Contributing and Police Contributing Countries (TCC/PCC) to include training on sexual and gender based
violence. Since gaining independence from France in 1960, Madagascar supports women’s rights and education
for girls and women. Madagascar, with the support of grants from the G7 improved their efforts for
peacekeeping and assisting the AU alongside the international community to establish sustainable peace and
stability.

I. DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

92. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that demilitarized zones (DMZs) are an underutilized
tool in the establishment and strengthening regional arrangements in Africa. In particular, DMZ’s address the
cross-border flow of conflict, stabilize the region, and bolster local law enforcement and peace initiatives.
Through the UN Security Council (UNSC) mandate proper implementation of DMZs. This committee takes
note of the use of DMZs to prevent the regional and transnational spread of conflict, trade of narcotics and other
substances, and trafficking of weapons and humans. To this end it facilitates peace efforts at the local and
regional level as well as cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

93. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that DMZs improve confidence between Member
States and establish the foundation for future diplomatic relations. They catalyze disarmament and serve to
promote transparency between Member States. An effective mission for DMZs took place between Sudan and
South Sudan with S/RES/1990 (2011) in which effective human rights monitoring was carried out in an effort to
quell violence in the region. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in July 2011
established a safe DMZ to prevent border clashes between them. This Special Committee on Peacekeeping
commends the efforts taken by the AU and its High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan to
set up a demilitarized zone across their shared border. At the same time, the Committee appreciates the
recommendations of the Conference on Peace, Stability and Development in the Provinces of North Kivu and
South Kivu, whereby the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alongside other armed
groups committed to create a demilitarized zone and allow the deployment of the UN Mission in the DRC
(MONUC) observers in order to ensure the return of the displaced persons in secure conditions. We believe
these initiatives to represent an example of good practice that could be further employed and developed by all
involved parties sharing a common interest for peaceful conflict resolution and acknowledge the need to
intensify communication, coordination

M. INCREASING UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPER ACCOUNTABILITY

94. The Special Committee recognizes the lack of comprehensive investigation on crimes committed by
peacekeepers due to a lack of cooperation between TCC’s and the United Nations (UN) Department of
Peacekeeping Operations.

95. The Special Committee recognizes the need for good governance in the due process carried out by Member
States and the need for increased accountability on these measures when peacekeepers are tried in countries of
origin.

N. COUNTER TERRORISM: A COMPREHENSIVE UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN UNION
PARTNERSHIP

96. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes the efforts made by peacekeepers in Africa to stabilize the
continent and work towards sustainable peace on the continent. Nevertheless, peacekeeping in Africa faces
complex crises of an asymmetric nature, which need to be tackled in close coordination between the United
Nations (UN), the African Union (AU) and the different Regional Economic Communities (REC).

97. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping believes that terrorism is a threat to peace and peacekeeping in Africa,
whether led by the United Nations or African forces. Terrorism endangers peacekeepers from all Troop
Contributing Countries (TCC). Terrorism is a threat to the security of peacekeepers. Several UN-Missions have
lost peacekeepers through terrorist attacks. United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) are being
undermined in their abilities to keep peace. In 2014 9 UN-Peacekeepers were killed in Mali. The Special
Committee encourages that a common policy and action framework between UN and the AU can save these
lives through different measures.
98. Terrorism is a serious threat to civilians all over the world, especially in Africa. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping appreciates the measures taken by the UN to encounter terrorism in Africa as in S/RES/2100 (2013). The Special Committee encourages regional arrangements to counter terrorism should complement these. This will resolve the causes at its root.

99. The Special Committee recognizes that the strengthening of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) as a partner to counter terrorism will lead to the empowerment of African Countries and a stronger commitment to counter terrorism in peacekeeping regions.

100. The Special Committee highlights S/RES/2135 (2014) pertaining to maintaining borders to decrease terrorist threats that threaten peace in Africa. Many African borders remain unprotected and this permits illicit and terrorist activities to threaten peacekeeping missions.

II. Mandate

101. 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.

102. 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. PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS COMPLEX CRISIS IN AFRICA

103. The Special Committee recommends common training between the UN police, the UN peacekeeping forces, and the African Standby Force (ASF) to adapt to rapidly shifting volatile crises as well as to work on enhancing rapid response, early warning mechanisms, and training of the peacekeeping personnel in the efficient use of new technology;

104. The Special Committee suggests the implementation of training exercises by the UN Department on Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in order to enhance the capabilities of the African Union (AU) under the temporary supervision of the UN peacekeepers serving under existing mandates in relevant regions. This would be done by recreating scenarios of previous crises to test the readiness and responsiveness of the troops to deal with fast-emerging crises as well as simulations of pre-deployment, in missions and in post-conflict situations, including but not limited to the pre-deployment of equipment such as tactical gear, weaponry and supplies in secluded but strategic and secured areas that are easily and exclusively accessible to ASF or UN peacekeeping convoys for quick utilizations and resourcing to be more efficient in reacting to crises in a minimum time frame.

105. The Special Committee encourages close cooperation between the ASF and the UN peacekeeping missions of the DPKO in carrying out those missions while acknowledging the mandates placed by the UN Security Council (SC) such that they can exchange expertise and information regarding tactics and general knowledge of the environment, climate, language, terrain, and people in order to be more prepared to implement mandates with a minimum rate of causalities as well as providing credibility among the African population. The Special Committee recognizes the potential contribution of the ASF to peace and security in Africa, and, in this regard, encourages support to the AU efforts in fully operationalizing the Force by 2015.

106. The Special Committee recommends adapting the framework that was used by the SADCBRIG in 2009 FIB in Congo to the framework of the whole joint AU-UN operations in the African Region. The Special Committee
encourages the inclusion of this framework in the mandates of the ASF to make the peacekeeping policies of the five regional standby brigades in Africa align with each other. The implementation of this framework will still be monitored by the DPKO, affirming SC resolution 2167 “Enhancing Relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, In Particular the African Union”.

107. The Special Committee recommends the DPKO begin a review of the strategic guidance note on robust peacekeeping drafted in 2009. The Special Committee stresses the expediency of the DPKO in beginning this process and calls upon continued dialogue between the Secretariat, the SC and AU Peace and Security Council (PSC).

108. The Special Committee proposes the creation of the “Collect-Record-Reprocess Initiative” (CRRI), a three-tiered program funded by the UNODC and guided by United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) aiming to de brief and reuse SALWs collected annually by currently active peacekeeping operations in Africa in order to better optimize budgets and also, to solve the issue of lack equipment in missions, and would only be used in line with the three principles of peacekeeping. They would not be used to further militarize peacekeeping troops. The program should work as follows: First, a joint commission from UNODA and the AU must conduct background checks on the collected SALWs in order discriminate if whether they are or not directly linked to felonies. If they are linked, the weapons will proceed to be destroyed as stipulated on the SALW Program of Action. This part of the process is called “Collection”. The weapons that cannot be connected to felonies will proceed to be registered and marked by the UN ODA and will be recycled for use by United Nations Peacekeepers. Then they will proceed to test their durability and resistance. If the weapons are not in mint condition, they will be destroyed. This part of the process is called “Recording.” At last, the weapons that surpassed the evaluation process will be under the jurisdiction of the UN but shall only be used to enhance current peacekeeping operations in Africa. The distribution process will delegated to the AU PSC in order to strengthen cooperation. This part of the process is called “Reprocessing.”

109. The Special Committee recommends the creation of the “African Traffic Response Program” (ATRP), an ad-hoc committee funded by UNODC and guided by UNODA in order to document and mark a certain percentage of the small arms and light weapons (SALWs) collected annually by currently active peacekeeping operations. To assure international cooperation, these marked weapons will be handed to the AU for them to plant them within shipments expected to be cut off by rebel groups that profit from illicit weapon trafficking in order to define the most transited routes. A point system is to be made to mark which of the routes are most frequently taken and which provides the safest path for the transport of equipment and supplies.

110. The Special Committee urges the use of the African rapid response forces to ensure a swift reaction to rising crises by building capacity in African countries. Donations have previously been received to support the idea and plan to finance the response forces with a sum of money that approaches $110 million to form a partnership with the AU and individual countries to build up their capacity.

B. ENHANCEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, INFORMATION SHARING, AND COOPERATION IN AFRICA

111. The Special Committee recommends the consideration and implementation of an effective and comprehensive survey, led by the Department of Field Support (DFS) in collaboration with the African Commission, in order to gather intelligence and feedback regarding what is going on directly on the grounds in the African regions from peacekeepers deployed in current peacekeeping operations (PKOs), AU military personnel, police, and civilians. Providing a way for peacekeepers to access and send information to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which in turn would relay the information to the Security Council (SC), would increase the capacity and potential of all the PKOs. This would allow for the Special Committee to incorporate a bottom-up approach and would provide information on the state of each peacekeeping troops currently deployed. Also, this would enhance the existing communication methods between the PKOs and the UN Security Council.

112. The Special Committee recommends that the DPKO expand and deepen its contacts with the AU in order to identify and implement practical means of strengthening their cooperation with each other. These sub-regional organizations would include economic unions (such as ECOWAS or East African Development Bank). The Special Committee believes that in order to prevent duplications of services as well as other
miscommunications the DPKO as well as the Information and Technology Division of the Department of Field Support could be used to monitor and aid in facilitating this cooperation between regional organizations in Africa.

113. Funding for AU information collection, military, and economic programs should be proportionally distributed to African nations. The AU should be encouraged to take responsibility for the transparency of this proportionate distribution in order to increase AU influence in its own regions. The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations it seeks to strengthen a steady flow of income, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations invites Member States, particularly African Member States, to provide it with financial and material support. According to the UNECA, corruption is the most significant challenge to good governance, economic growth, and security. The UN can better promote financial transparency by assisting the AU with its goal to support government and military transparency programs in African Member States. Accordingly, the AU should continue to develop the African Union Advisory Board on Anti-Corruption as it continues to develop its long-term financial goals.

114. The Special Committee recommends the creation and establishment a new collection of peacekeeping documentation. This collection will focus on gathering and cataloguing information and experiences collected on the frontlines of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations. This document collection will facilitate awareness about how funds are used. Moreover, it will promote networking and cooperation among local, national, and international actors. This collection will be organized by individual Member States.

115. African states may be added to the database in the following ways: 1) Any participating Member State can recommend agencies that it is familiar with provided that they can submit proof of legitimacy of actions and intentions; 2) International agencies may also submit recommendations for additions; 3) UN personnel may submit recommendations for agencies to be added; and 4) Any pre-existing agency present in the database may also recommend other agencies.

116. The minimum requirements of agencies wishing to be added to the database will include a name, country of origin, mission statement, budget, and contact information, with an optional comments section to provide any additional relevant information. Agencies must also specify if they are seeking support and collaboration in creating a more efficient method of peacekeeping in their region or monetary aid from regional development banks in Africa. Additionally, the UN Special Committee reserves the right to review and provide further recommendations with regards to database information and structure. The information of such a review will remain confidential until concrete information is provided. Finally, members and donors/beneficiaries who wish to collaborate must agree to abide by a written contract provided by the Special Committee outlining the terms of their agreement. In special cases, there would be room for amendment.

117. Urges the General Assembly (GA), specifically the Third Committee (GA-3), to reevaluate issues related to monitoring and surveillance technology involving Geographic Information System (GIS). As the Special Committee magnifies the communication capacity between peacekeepers and high-level decision makers, the Special Committee urges caution and discretion regarding the publication of information that could be detrimental if used by actors with malicious intent. Therefore, the Special Committee advocates the protection of sensitive information such as the names of civilians and locations, specific operational tactics and plans, and any other sensitive intelligence. The Special Committee recommends that critical sensitive information be communicated in a closed setting. All other experience gathered by peacekeepers will be published in reports and accessible to the public, which will increase the free flow of information regarding progress in African peacekeeping processes.

118. The Special Committee encourages and recommends comprehensive regional approaches to address cross-border issues such as Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement, and Reintegration (DDRRR), Small Arms and Light Weapons, Rule of Law, humanitarian issues, and child soldiers, more effectively. This should be more specifically followed through by the General Assembly First Committee (GA-1). Since the Special Committee specifically looks at the work of PKOs and PKOs engage in DDR/DDRRR missions, the committee suggests enhancing the existing mechanisms, systems, and methods of information gathering, sharing, reporting, and storing that the PKOs engage in from the ground to Member States, UN systems, other organizations, and the general public.
119. The Special Committee urges the African Union to continue to implement the African Peace and Security Architecture as it pertains to the management of peacekeeping missions and to the resolution of conflicts. Endorsing the Secretary-General’s report A/49/681, which tackles strengthening partnerships between the Peace Building Council and several African Union organs like the African Parliament and the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights. This would be vital in the maintenance of peace and transparency in peacekeeping missions in the African region, as stated in Security Council Resolution 2086 (2013).

C. ENHANCING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFRICA THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

120. The Special Committee recommends that the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) extend the mandate of the UN Ten-Year Capacity Building Program that was signed in 2006 (A/61/630) past the 2016 deadline to continue its work concerning peace and security in Africa, in order to enhance information sharing between Member States, and ultimately incorporate innovative mechanisms in Africa and also to provide basic communication infrastructure such as telephone lines, radio networks, and cell phone towers, which are crucial for the completion of peacekeeping mission mandates and prevention of conflict.

121. The Special Committee recognizes that it is key to ensure that accessibility to technological resources is equally available to all Member States. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages cooperation between the UN and AU, with the aim of allowing the African Union to continue to operate independently and with sufficient funding. Technological resources should be allocated based on the number of peacekeepers in the operation, and should be tailored to specific needs of regions hosting peacekeeping operations. Priority will be determined by the DPKO and the PSC in order to ensure fair distribution of necessary materials. Improvement in the use of communication between the Member States of the African Union can facilitate cross border peacekeeping cooperation. The purpose is to strengthen individual regions, which will ultimately strengthen Africa as a whole.

122. The Special Committee encourages the expanded use of CSO technology-based programs similar to the Global Marketplace for Civilian Capacities (CAPMATCH), a civil society organization, which hosts an online self-service platform for Member States to submit requests for updated and specialized technology and equipment for use in peacekeeping operations in order to strengthen the regional relationships for peacekeeping in Africa.

123. The Special Committee seeks to enable countries to have greater access to technological resources, and have the United Nations act as liaison to disseminate research and technological capacity information between Member States. Ideally, Member States can share innovations with the UN, AU, and other sub-regional groups.

124. The Special Committee recommends that Member States establish Public Private Partnership (PPPs) with private corporations similar to the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the Vodafone Foundation’s (VF) five-year, $30 million USD technology partnership that could provide cell phones to peacekeepers to use for GPS capabilities, to send and receive information from mission commanders, as well as online reporting by civilians through mobile applications.

125. The Special Committee calls upon the Information, Communication, and Technology Division of the Department of Field Support to expand peacekeeper access to night vision and infrared technologies, in order to provide peacekeepers the ability to monitor and address conflict in limited light situations.

126. The Special Committee urges the African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) to work towards establishing a center for technology transfer similar to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific’s (ESCAP) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, (APCTT) which provides a technology-sharing program between Member States for targeted purposes in order to enhance African regional capability to address conflict.

127. The Special Committee recommends the use of a system similar to UNESCO’s System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and Evaluation of Results (SISTER), a data management system, which shares best practices
between departments of UNESCO, in order to increase cooperation and highlight best practices for data
management between the bodies of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

128. The Special Committee encourages the DPKO’s Current Operation’s Service to ensure that military
technologies and equipment utilized in PKOs are tracked and accounted for, for the purposes of ensuring these
technologies and equipment do not fall into the hands of non-state actors. The Special Committee furthermore,
recognizes the potential use of serial numbers, global positioning systems, marking, increased usage of
administrative staff, as well as encouraging vigilance of relevant Actors such as civilians, military, and law
enforcement personnel in regards to theft and destruction of peacekeeping equipment.

129. The Special Committee recommends that UNEP partner with the AU and DPKO to ensure that PKOs within
Africa expand their use of environmentally-friendly technologies such as Wastewater Treatment Systems to
minimize their environmental impact, using the UNEP-Kenya Country Programme (KCP) as a model regional
partnership platform.

130. The Special Committee supports the creation annual high-level strategic partnership symposium such as the
First International Symposium on Technology and Peacekeeping 2014, which aimed to explore new partnership
opportunities and strategic standards for future adoption of technology for use in peacekeeping operations. The
Special Committee further encourages such a symposium in coordination with the AU and RECs specifically
address the use of technology in strengthening regional arrangements in Africa at the next annual meeting.

131. The Special Committee, affirming the need to keep up with new and emerging technological advances, urges
the AU in coordination with the DPKO, DFS, and other relevant Actors to establish an annual forum for
Member States to discuss new developments in technology for peacekeeping in Africa. The Special Committee
recommends the annual “International Forum for Modern Technology in Peacekeeping Missions in Africa”
aspires to enlarge the international network of actors providing and developing modern technology used in
peacekeeping missions to contribute to the global dialogue on the development, implementation and evaluation
of advanced technology. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping advises the Security Council to encourage
the African Union’s Peace and Security Council (PSC) to coordinate the “International Forum for Modern
Technology in Peacekeeping Missions in Africa” through its High Level Panel on Science, Technology and
Innovation. This forum should be in cooperation with the DPKO and the African Member State who will host
the conference.

132. The Special Committee supports initiatives that provide non-combatants within Member States access to
modern technology such as laptops, cell phones, and the Internet. This program would urge Member States to
voluntarily collect and distribute the aforementioned technologies and other civilian technologies beneficial to
peacekeeping operations to civilians located in regions hosting PKOs.

133. Noting the use of UAVs in MONUSCO, The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Field
Support (DFS) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) assist peacekeeping operations (PKO)
in Africa, including those conducted by the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs),
in the acquisition of unarmed unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and other intelligence and information
gathering technologies for the purposes of intelligence gathering and reconnaissance, including border security,
to ensure the safety of peacekeepers, non-combatants, and civil society.

134. The Special Committee, guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Use of Civil
and Military Assets urges the DPKO to expand on the guidelines for the use of UAVs in the field, and the
acquisition of UAVs from the DPKO for use by the AU and RECs, emphasizing that UAVs should be used
strictly for peaceful purposes, and used to facilitate real-time monitoring and relaying of critical information in
support of peacekeeping operations in real-time with live inputs, in accordance with the United Nations Infantry
Battalion Manual. The Special Committee furthermore recommends that each UAV deployed will follow a
more intensive set of regulations that could be set within the mandate for each PKO. For PKOs taking place in
Africa, these specific regulations should be determined in conjunction with AU Peace and Security Council
(AUPSC) mandates.
135. The Special Committee encourages enhanced communications between PKOs, the United Nations (UN), the AU, and RECs with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local community leaders in the use and acquisition of UAVs and other technologies. This enhanced communication will allow for increased synergy between various actors involved in PKOs, for the purpose of building confidence between the UN, AU, RECs, CSOs, and the local populace.

136. The Special Committee urges increased utilization of technologies such as global information systems, radio communications, telecommunications, closed circuit television, including the utilization of points of contact such as the Emergency Technology Cluster, as a means to better implement early warning systems, to prevent conflict spillover, and promote the safety of peacekeepers, and non-combatants including refugees. The Special Committee further encourages the DPKO, AU, and RECs to regularly report the deployment, use, and effectiveness of military technologies and equipment, to enhance decision-making processes, transparency, and impartiality of PKOs in coordination with the AU, RECs, and other relevant actors.

137. The Special Committee encourages the utilization of technologies in peacekeeper training, including but not limited to simulations such as virtual environments, the online publishing of training manuals by the UN, regional organizations and civil society, voice over internet protocol, and computer technologies specifically in African regional training centers such as the Kofi Annan Peacekeeping Training Center which is operated by the Economic Community of West African States.

138. The Special Committee, recognizing the value of proper training in the use of technologies in African PKOs, suggests that, in accordance with A/RES/67/302 (2013), the DPKO, the Policy Evaluation and Training Division (PET), Integrated Training Services, Pre-Deployment Training United Nations Institute for Training and Research, African regional training centers, as well as Member States, with assistance from the United Nations and other relevant actors, when needed, expand training efforts of peacekeepers for the utilization of technologies in PKOs.

139. The Special Committee, bearing in mind the New Horizon Initiative, finds it is necessary for the International community to take further action in supporting African States in using technology to raise the socio-economic welfare of the national population in order to prevent further conflicts from arising.

D. ADVANCEMENT OF AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE, TRAINING, AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

140. Security Council Resolution 2086 (2013) reinforces the need for a better assessment of peacebuilding needs, initiating mandates, as well as collaboration among partners, akin to the cooperative work between the African Union and United Nations. To adapt to the complexities imposed by twenty-first century peacekeeping operations, it is imperative to reconstruct intelligence gathering approaches and information sharing practices to incorporate confidence-building measures among Member States, especially within the African Union. To be able to provide the foundation of confidence-building measures among Member States regarding intelligence-gathering approaches and information-sharing practices, there is a need to facilitate a state of the arts emergency data migration backup protocol system within all communication and information facilities. By developing these communication protocols, the multiple facets of Africa’s regional arrangements will provide an adequate and rapid response towards the increased violence against the AU and UN peacekeepers, create an acute assessment towards the need to work effectively in complex situation within the African continent, and fosters a sense of confidence building measures across all governmental institutions among African states.

141. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the lack of information-sharing mechanisms that are accessible to peacekeepers and acknowledges the importance of accurate intelligence gathering within peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations endorses the creation of information centers, akin to the success of the Dutch All Sources Information Fusion Unit in the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. By the means of intelligence gathering on non-state actors and hostile combatants, through methods of increase reliability and decision of support at tactical and operational levels, while dramatically enhancing the accuracy and utility of strategic forecasting.
142. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations acknowledges that intelligence is central to the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) operating in twenty-first century conflicts. Single human intelligence methods are no longer adequate for providing significant information to peacekeepers operating in complex and hostile environments. This body encourages the utilization of strategic, operational, and tactical intelligence-gathering mechanisms. Strategic intelligence is essential to understanding the political and military dynamics within the state of operations for the purpose of providing the most efficient deployment of AU and UN resources and manpower of each PKO mandate. Strategic intelligence provides support for ground forces carrying out its mandates, such as suspension of hostilities. These three methods will provide twenty-first century peacekeeping operations with a clear, effective, and accurate mandate for operations.

143. Advances in military, intelligence, surveillance, communications, logistical, and information technology all can better support peacekeeping. Nonetheless, any technology acquired or used by UN peacekeeping forces will adhere to the foundations of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, sharing of technological advancements between sovereign nations within the African region serves to improve confidence building among states, enhances cooperation, and develops a framework for other peacekeeping operations and regional arrangements. Bolstering the UN field operations’ communication infrastructure is a crucial goal. Handheld technologies are an undeniable necessity to peacekeeping forces and its support staff. These devices enable swift and almost unfettered access to all regions of Africa. Relaying emergent developments in peacekeeping operations in the most expeditious manner to the multiple organs of Africa’s regional arrangements is imperative to successful peacekeeping operations as well as the bolstering of regional arrangements.

144. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes how diverse and rapidly evolving contemporary and future crises can be. African regional arrangements and their countries’ respective governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations must bolster their information-sharing capacities. At a fundamental level, an open source database for institutions operating within the African regional arrangement must be developed in order to facilitate transparency, efficient transfer of information, rapid reaction to crisis, intelligence collection and dispersion, as well as inspiring increased involvement by Civil Society Organizations. The sharing of information can be eased by creating standardized lists of protocols and technological languages. Some include extensible markup language (XML), simple object access protocol (SOAP), and web services description language (WSDL). Standardization will keep costs down over time as well as advance security and privacy measures. These standards will also include elements that ensure nations’ sovereignties are upheld and prevent the unnecessary sharing of confidential or privileged information. This would allow Member States to have full control of the information posted to and potentially surveyed on the database. Furthermore, The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations encourages individual parties to develop strict guidelines and protocols regarding the posting of data. This fully-accessible database will operate much like the United Nations’ Program of Action Implementation Support System.

145. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations believes that bolstering information-gathering and sharing resources will enhance cooperation between local and national governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Regional Economic Communities (REC), as well as the United Nations. Africa’s regional arrangements will prosper if the information-sharing capacities of these bodies operate as one unit. A comprehensive study must be conducted to specifically eliminate unnecessary and costly bureaucratic logjams that prevent the fluid transfer of information. These databases will be found on the already existing website for that specific peacekeeping operation. Within this existing framework, server space will be allotted to the pre-approved institutions involved in peacekeeping operations. There will be slight increases in funding requests, however the Public Information Officer, delegated staff from the Department of Field Support, information technologies services division, and Department of Management, guided by the Mandate and the Head of Mission will attain responsibility for the daily management of the database and facilitate any increases in funding and staffing. As stated in the Brahimi Report, daily reports could be important to fast-moving missions and the use and implementation of these will be crucial to the success and execution of these peacekeeping operations.

146. If the ASF continues to grow with specialized African peacekeepers, the dependency on a physical presence of UN Peacekeepers will decrease. Furthermore, just as the African Peacekeeping Operation in Burundi (AMIB) was cited as a cheaper alternative to the United Nation Operation in Burundi (ONUB), the ASF will also be a cheaper alternative than a UN mandate. Decreasing the funds of mobilizing UN peacekeeping forces will allow
more financial support for the ASF to become strengthened. Furthermore, the mobilization of African peacekeepers within Africa will be at the discretion of the African Union (AU), which will increase efficiency in the timely completion of a peacekeeping mandate while also producing a cost-effective peacekeeping opportunity.

147. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Member States to take part in training initiatives for the ASF to decrease the AU’s dependence on foreign aid in peacekeeping operations. If training programs are invested in, the international community will not be bound to expend copious finances and personnel to the AU for peacekeeping purposes. An increase in training assistance for military and peacekeeping leadership to the ASF will ensure the long-term success in maintaining political stability and peace throughout the African Union.

148. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends the implementation of MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses) technology for the purpose of training. MOOCs enable Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries to extend technically specific training to vast amounts of peacekeepers. This training via MOOCs, significantly lowers training costs and as well, ensures the standardization of training throughout entire regions. The incorporation of MOOCs for the purpose of standardized training includes another major benefit, as it can help to encourage and facilitate data sharing and transparency within a region. Properly formulated learning objectives for these courses can assert fundamental understandings of basic software technologies, such as Microsoft Excel or Dreamweaver website development, or even as complex as operating technologically advanced weaponry. Recognizing how diverse and rapidly evolving contemporary and future crises can be, African regional arrangements and their respective governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations must bolster their information-sharing capacities. At a fundamental level, an open source database for institutions operating within the African regional arrangement must be developed in order to facilitate transparency, efficient transfer of information, rapid reaction to crisis, intelligence collection and dispersion, as well as inspiring increased involvement by Civil Society Organizations. The sharing of information can be eased by creating standardized lists of protocols and technological languages. Some include extensible markup language (XML), simple object access protocol (SOAP), and web services description language (WSDL). Standardization will keep costs down over time as well as advance security and privacy measures. These standards will also include elements that ensure nations’ sovereignties are upheld and prevent the unnecessary sharing of confidential or privileged information. This fully-accessible database will operate much like the United Nations’ Program of Action Implementation Support System. Bolstering information-gathering and sharing resources will enhance cooperation between local and national governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Regional Economic Communities (REC), as well as the United Nations. Africa’s regional arrangements will prosper if the information-sharing capacities of these bodies operate as one unit. A comprehensive study must be conducted to specifically eliminate unnecessary and costly bureaucratic logjams that prevent the fluid transfer of information.

149. Initial financial cooperation and support can be achieved by further bolstering the African Standby Force (ASF). Once the ASF is in full effect, further financial contributions by international bodies can begin to cease. In the near future, the African Standby Force will be capable of functioning independently on peacekeeping operations in Africa. Investments in the short term for the ASF by member states will decrease the long-term amount of resources spent from the international community on the AU for peacekeeping as a whole.

150. In order to survey contested territories and hazardous borders, Africa’s regional arrangements must consider utilizing advanced information-gathering technologies. Some of these include Un-weaponized Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS was used successfully in the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). This system can accurately analyze a region and provide real-time topographical data to peacekeeping operations and other organizations that require the data. The use of these technologies will supply Africa’s regional arrangements with a more thorough blueprint of the various facets on the African continent.

151. 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.
In its resolution 68/277 (2014), 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.

E. ENHANCING TRAINING PRACTICES IN UNITED NATIONS AND AFRICAN UNION PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

153. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the need for pre-deployment training for UN/AU personnel to begin with programs that are more universal in scope and that provide basic training and education for troops in the pre-deployment stage. It is also aware of the merits of training centers that are already in operation, and keeping this in mind, suggests that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) utilize training programs modeled after the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Training Program, which has proven effective in providing trainees with basic cultural knowledge relevant to the African continent. The Special Committee also welcomes the multilateral approach of existing training programs such as the Chilean-Argentinian peacekeeping training program, Centro Conjunto para Operaciones de Paz de Chile (CECOPAC), which employs a comprehensive approach in the creation of training centers with an emphasis on combining efforts with AU Member States. Further, the Special Committee highlights military training programs such as Khan Quest, a peacekeeping program focused on combined training between US Army Pacific and Marine Corps Forces Pacific, hosted annually by the Mongolian Armed Forces that incorporates four events: 1) command post exercises, 2) field training exercises, 3) engineering civil action programs, 4) cooperative health exchanges. The program stresses flexible response and multilateral cooperation to create robust networks of peacekeeping forces capable of responding to challenging situations.

154. The Special Committee acknowledges the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC), to which most African peacekeeping training centers belong. The Special Committee encourages the increased sharing of information between these various peacekeeping centers and with the relevant peacekeeping bodies of the UN, such as the DPKO. The Committee encourages the increased use of IAPTC field training teams that travel to regional peacekeeping centers in order to educate, train, and communicate with those areas. The research done at these centers has been essential, however, their capacity is limited and should be furthered in additional operations and centers. These field-training teams serve the purpose of bringing new research and information to these centers to increase the capabilities of these centers, and the regions they are located in. The field teams will release reports on each center so the United Nations will have more precise information on the areas of improvement in these centers.

155. In order to become the first actor in peacekeeping missions in Africa, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations emphasizes the need to enhance the skills of the African Standby Force staff in various areas, such as leadership, logistics, and technology. In these regards, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends to the African Standby Force leadership to attend training sessions off site at Peacekeeping Operation Training Centers (POTC) locations in Nepal, Canada, Greece, and other such facilities, prior to assuming command of ASF forces. The Special Committee encourages willing and able Member States to donate to the African Peace Fund (APF) in order to finance these training centers. The Special Committee encourages the host states of these centers to generously provide their training centers for the purpose of training volunteer ASF personnel. The Special Committee expresses its hope towards the goal that training received at such facilities will ensure that the leadership of the ASF will maintain discipline and safety standards of the UN. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations suggests that the AU requires ASF commanders to attend training at off-site training centers. Therefore, the Special Committee further recommends that training procedures become standardized in order to facilitate the involvement of the UN if needed, as well as the withdrawal of UN troops in the case of a transition from a UN-led mission to a AU-led mission. UN expertise is vital to ensuring the success of regional arrangements where they are engaged in Peacekeeping Operations.
The Special Committee recommends the creation of a standardized peacekeeping certification process for peacekeeping command personnel to be taught at the official POTCs. This standardized process would serve the purpose of creating a more cohesive structure between UN-certified training centers.

The Special Committee affirms the need for successful and effective advisory mechanisms in order to maintain UN standards of training and safety in AU PKOs to ensure that competing standards and practices between the two bodies do not result in negative outcomes in the missions themselves. To accomplish this, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages the creation of an advisory panel of UN peacekeeping experts to ensure that UN best practices are implemented by the leadership of ASF during complex crises, the advising panel would make suggestions and create a comprehensive review of African Standby Force to ensure appropriate conduct of training and execution of peacekeeping missions.

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends combining new infrastructures with the existing training infrastructures and facilities in each of the five sub-regions of Africa. These facilities, namely regional training centers, provide and contribute progressively towards cohesion and efficiency in PKOs by training AU personnel. More specifically, the Special Committee recommends using well-established existing training centers such as the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, the Ethiopian International Peace Support Operations Training Centre in Ethiopia, the Cairo Regional Centre on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa in Egypt, the Peace Operations Training Centre in South Africa, and the Perfection Centre for Public Order Maintenance Techniques in Cameroon. The Special Committee encourages Troop Contributing Countries with the financial means to do so to assist the AU by aiding in financing the operationalization of these training centers. Additionally, funding could be provided by encouraging Member States to contribute to the AU Peace Fund. Costs could be reduced by relying upon pre-existing infrastructure, by expanding and improving existing training centers. Staffing could be provided to the training centers by Member States with experience in PKOs and in the use of technology, and would serve on two-year terms in the centers on a voluntary basis to ensure that Peacekeepers are able to be used effectively. The focus of the UN should be geared toward ensuring self-sufficiency in AU peacekeeping structures. Qualified staff is essential to the success of the efficiency and longevity of the various training facilities and the mechanism of communication between them. The training centers within the international community are encouraged to exchange military experts to encourage communication between leadership in peacekeeping operations. The Under-Secretary-General, the commander of the African Standby Force (ASF), and the leaders of PKOs in Africa will be informed by the leaders of the training centers about the state of training operations through databases. Echoing the review structure set in place by the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security, senior officials from both the AU Commission and UNDPKO will report annually to the UN in order to maintain clear channels of communication and accountability.

The Special Committee emphasizes the need for the military forces, mission leaders and other members of the mission to learn the language(s) of the area they will be deployed in for an effective implementation of community policing and training of operational personnel. To implement this, the Committee suggests existing training centers and TCCs model programs that teach both basic French and English language skills, as they are two of the official languages of the ASF and the African Union. Moreover, this will increase cohesive communication within mission chains of command. An example of such a program as the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), which provides language and culture training for French-speaking troops in the pre-deployment stage.

The Special Committee recognizes that the AMANI AFRICA II field training exercise will play a significant role in evaluating the readiness of the ASF to respond swiftly to ensuing conflicts while removing itself from political and international conflicts of interest. This timely response could potentially prove more effective in grave circumstances such as war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. Further, the AMANI field training exercise serves to provide future UN PKOs with invaluable in-field data and information, which is then utilized to train foreign peacekeepers in specific intervention situations. UN operational capacities should establish a reasonable timeline based on the current APSA structure in order to promote AU self-sufficiency. In addition to timely readiness, the Special Committee supports the Nigerian Early Warning and Early Response Program (EWER), with the development of preventative, not just reactive, training techniques, with the recommended further implementation of WANEP, and SFCG, for the continued protection of both peacekeepers and civilians for fighting violence before violence occurs. Further, the Special Committee
welcomes the enhancement of that existing tactical training framework for the RECs under the APSA for the ASF. Specifically, improvement of the ASF for the brigades of Force Internationale de l’Afrique Centrale (FOMAC) and North African Standby Brigade (NASBRIG) must be prioritized in order to encourage further compliance by the said sub-regions.

161. The Special Committee further notes that additional measures must still be taken to ensure the synergy of the decision-making process between training sectors of the AU’s APSA infrastructure and the UN’s DPKO. The development of more efficient communication methods would facilitate more cohesive joint peacekeeping operations (PKOs). It is the hope of this committee that both the AU and the UN will facilitate this harmonization, and thus make for safer and more efficient PKOs. The Special Committee welcomes the coordination structure of institutions such as the Joint Task Force (JTF) for Peace and Security, which unifies the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), DPKO, the Department of Field Support (DFS) and the AU Commissioner for Peace and Security. To further achieve cooperation in training, the Committee suggests the APSA and relevant training bodies model UNESCO’s System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and Evaluation of Results (SISTER), a consultation tool that facilitates an exchange of information, and reinforces collaboration between Member States and UNESCO. Utilizing this database would enhance the ability of relevant training actors to communicate and provide best practices.

162. The Special Committee further suggests the development of an African Union committee specifically targeted for work on the evaluation and enhancement of PKOs in Africa. This AU committee would be modeled after the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in order to enhance AU ASF peacekeeping action under the APSA, to ensure that efficient means of peacekeeping are being undertaken. The said committee is invited to provide an annual report to the African Peace and Security Council, based off of the annual reports of the Special Committee. The Special Committee and the AU committee would be encouraged to share their reports in order to increase cooperation and greatly improve the efficiency of following peacekeeping operations.

163. The Special Committee further recognizes the need to include gender-specific training processes. The Committee highlights the need for a renewed emphasis on enhancing UN/AU gender perspectives in PKOs, due to the unique role women can bring to mission performance. In order to foster equality and lasting stability within each operation, especially within AU missions, the Committee suggests implementing the UN’s Gender Focal Point Policy within designated RECs under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The Committee recommends placing Gender Focal Point Representatives into the command structures of all UN PKOs. These representatives could coordinate with the Division 1 Senior Appointments (D1-ASG) level at the UN headquarters.

164. The Special Committee further suggests the creation of the “Planting African Peace Program” (PAPP), a UN – AU hybrid initiative funded by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and under the supervision of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNODA), the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) in order to establish disarmament training centers within African nations which host current missions in order to train both government officials and peacekeepers in the subject of disarmament. The centers will be located in neutral areas adjacent to conflicted zones such as, but not limited to, the northwestern areas of the Central African Republic and Darfur so that individuals can turn in their weapons at a safe and strategic location. The process is anonymous in order to protect the integrity of the individual. These centers will be attended by UN peacekeeping troops with the cooperation of AU forces. As an incentive for the exchange of weapons, participants will receive a “resources kit” that comprises essential goods such as, but not limited to hygiene products and non-perishing food. As compiled in the small arms and light weapons (SALWs) Programme of Action and as shown by peacekeepers in Liberia, the collected weapons will be ultimately destroyed.

F. EXPANDING CIVILIAN PEACE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACEMAKING IN THE AFRICA UNION

165. The Special Committee stipulates that the differences in the African Union, and the amount and intensity of conflicts that these differences contribute to, can be reduced significantly through a civilian education that promotes widespread tolerance and mutual understanding between all parties involved. The implementation of such initiatives would be successful in reducing the amount and duration of United Nations Peacekeeping
Operations required in the African continent, as expressed in the 2nd Expected Result of the UNESCO Peace Education Project.

166. The Special Committee recommends the expansion of the Peace Education project in West Africa to the entire African continent. The Special Committee recommends that the expanded Peace Education Project be overseen and administered by UNESCO, the current administrator of the Peace Education project of West Africa.

167. Additionally, the Special Committee recommends an expansion of the Peace Education Project curriculum to include topics that proactively prevent conflict, specifically religious tolerance, ethnic cooperation, gender equality, and Peacekeeping practices. Such an expansion would encourage better communication between host populations and peacekeeping forces, thus enhancing the United Nations role in the region and alleviate tension. Communication in the form of awareness and information campaigns represents vital solutions to misunderstandings and regional conflict, especially in areas with diverse religious practices and ethnicity.

168. The Special Committee recommends that the dissemination of that information should take the form of those previously used by the Peace Education project in West Africa, specifically the training of educators, the distribution of curriculum manuals, and the institution of online training modules. In addition, the Special Committee supports the continued use of open and accessible forums, conferences, promotional videos, and testimonies that would facilitate the creation of a bilateral dialogue and cooperation between populations and peacekeeping troops based on mutual understanding of current issues, regional conflicts, and general objectives pursued by the United Nations’ Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

169. The Special Committee acknowledges the diversity of the region and encourages addressing the discrimination of minority, indigenous, disadvantaged, and underrepresented populations, for the purpose of human rights and freedoms. Thus, the Special Committee encourages giving specific importance to providing the aforementioned civilian peace education program to disadvantaged peoples of all relevant member states. Specifically, the Special Committee would like to bring attention to all underrepresented indigenous tribes, and cultures, and encourages civilian peace education programs to be made available for these populations. The Special Committee also stresses the importance of re-integrating former soldiers, particularly child soldiers, into society within their home countries, by providing access to the aforementioned civilian peace education program.

170. The Special Committee suggests the funding for the peace education program to continue from the African Development Bank, with encouragement for the Nigeria Trust Fund, and other regional monetary organizations to support the Peace Education Project continuation and expansion.

G. FINANCING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION

171. Keeping in mind the recommendations from the 2008 Prodi Panel Report (S/2008/813 (2008) the Special Committee proposes the furthering of the United Nations Peacekeeping Fund for the African Union (UNPFAU) to support the AU peacekeeping capacity. The Field Budget and Finance Division of the United Nations Department of Field Support (DFS) could provide advice and act as oversight agency to the UNPFAU. We encourage this aligned correlation between the UNPFAU into the DFS will contribute to increasing regional cooperation between the various sub-regional and multilateral actors.

172. The Special Committee underlines the importance of a properly trained administrative staff within the African Union. In order to fulfill the management of Peacekeeping operations to the best of their capacity, the Special Committee proposes a progressive focus on the administrative educational aspect regarding the financial management by strengthening the administrative capabilities of the African Union Personnel. This could be achieved through the exchange of administrative personnel from the African Union and United Nations administrative staff.

173. The Special Committee welcomes the tremendous help given by all Member States in terms of contributions as well as voluntary donations to the AU peace fund and encourages all Member States to keep up contributions to funding. The Special Committee acknowledges the already existing, African Peace Fund as a part of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The Special Committee recommends the establishment of a clear framework as well as the enhancement of managerial practices within the AU Peace Fund. The Special Committee also recommends the establishment of a clear framework as well as the enhancement of managerial practices within the AU Peace Fund.
Committee is fully aware of the security challenges often being complex, persistent and unpredictable and for this reason the Special Committee recommends funds to be adequate and easily addressed and managed. The Special Committee recommends having economic experts from the UN Office for Peace in Africa to train and advise management of the AU Peace Fund in order to improve transparency as well as accountability of the AU Peace Fund.

174. The Special Committee welcomes the plan intended by the Summit for Increased Personal Commitments and encourages Member States to promote an increase in troops contributed by the TCCs to match previous contribution levels in a well constructed, financially detailed plan of action encouraging the commitments of Member States towards peacekeeping.

175. The Special Committee stresses the need for consistent funding in order to rapidly respond to crisis immediately. The Special Committee recognizes the support of the private sector and encourages collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In order to assist in supporting the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee proposes an enhanced focus of the development of innovative ideas for policies in collaboration with key enablers and national stakeholders.

176. The Special Committee further supports the work and effort of the Department of Field Support (DFS), especially its Field Budget and Finance Division. The Special Committee highlights the significance of the support provided by the Division in the areas of finance, logistics, information, communication and technology (ICT), human resources and general administration to help missions promote peace and security.

177. The Special Committee recognizes the Pan-Africa Regional Program, which focuses on economic growth within all African countries and on increasing their independence within their country. The main point for economic growth with help of the Pan-Africa Regional Program is improving infrastructure, fostering trade through regional integration using the European Union (EU) as framework, and providing assistance to establish institutions to manage the economic and development growth. The providing will happen through the Pan-Africa Regional Program, guided by efforts of Canada. This program is working with donors, and hope that using multi-donor pooled funds and improved coordination in the field, will make it more efficient. Through this program, the goal is to support the implementation of regional policy frameworks working closely with continental institutions and partners.

178. Recognizing the extensive costs of peacekeeping operations and the opportunities for cost reductions, the special committee encourages Member States to monetarily invest in a data software programs similar to the Informatics Platform, which migrates defense systems into System, Application, and Product (SAP) applications, including data analysis and data quality. These investments will improve the efficiency of material logistics, financial processes, organizations, and the maintenance of equipment.

179. The Special Committee fully believes that peacekeeping operations succeed alongside a strong financial basis, and therefore recommends financial stability through a steady level of funding for a three-year trial period. This committee recommends that the General Assembly 5th Committee discuss an appropriate amount of mandatory funding to be requested from economically prosperous Member States. The African Union peacekeeping budget shall coordinate these funds to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa for them to then distribute and implement according peacekeeping necessities. The Special Peacekeeping Committee would further recommend that after this three year trial period this committee would re-evaluate the effectiveness of the funding for peacekeeping missions to decide whether a reinstatement or change in funding as appropriate.

180. The Special Committee recommends the United Nations Public Affairs Office assist the African Union monitoring body through the Advisory Board on Corruption to better coordinate spending of the aforementioned contributions in order to ensure transparency with enough flexibility to foster effective peacekeeping response. The Special Committee recommends that the UN monitoring body include reports, expertise assessments and policy reconstruction, on a semi-annual basis, to further promote transparency of peacekeeping funds.

181. The Special Committee suggests additional revenue deriving from African industries and unique regional resources to self-sufficiently fund peacekeeping operations in a sustainable manner. An example of this
principle occurred in 2013 during an AU Summit in Ethiopia, where alternative funding measures were investigated. These alternative measures included a $10 levy on air travel and a $2 levy on hotel accommodations in the tourism industry of Africa. The Special Committee recommends this platform be expanded to other successful African industries in order to self-sufficiently fund peacekeeping operations in a sustainable manner.

182. 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.

183. 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.

H. COORDINATING RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

184. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends that the Security Council consider the initiation of increased communication between the AU and the UNSC in order to create conversations about their peacekeeping obligations. The Special Committee advises the Security Council consider implementing more proactive and time constructive communication with the AU body in order provide quicker reaction times to conflicts within the African continent. Increasing the level of direct communication between the AU will aid both parties in their ability to react in a more timely manner to crisis in the African Region. Proper facilitation to implement a more pro-active role can pave the way for a more rapid response in deploying PKOs for crises, and ultimately aid in upholding human rights.

185. On the issue of rapid deployment, the Special Committee recommends that the Security Council increase bilateral and triangular cooperation with TCCs and PCCs for African Peacekeeping Missions.

186. To further efforts on the joint collaboration between the AU and UN, the committee suggests that a notice be sent to the Security Council when the Continental Early Warning System is activated once it is fully operational, in order to increase the efficiency in the launching process of actions towards PKOs in Africa.

187. The special committee would ask that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) make available any necessary surplus resources such as rations for troops, safety equipment for troops, and information-gathering technologies to regional and AU peacekeeping efforts, to quickly assist Member States in complex crises. Custom Duty Exemption Certificates, which report on the status of resources distributed within peacekeeping to states are often delayed in delivery, making supply of crucial resources unable to get to peacekeepers efficiently. This body recommends more efficient production of CDEC to ensure resources are allocated appropriately.

188. This committee asks that all Member States consider already standing contributions to peacekeeping, such as Troop Contributing Countries (TCC), Police Contributing Countries (PCC), and donor states providing technical, logistical, and financial assistance to UN Peacekeeping efforts to continue and, when possible, increase contributions to the AU PSC, the RECs, and to the AU Peace Fund.

189. To facilitate the institution of sustainable peace on the African continent, RECs within Africa should cultivate continued respect for established MoUs. UNDPKO guidance should reiterate the principles of peacekeeping established by MoUs, maximizing clear communication between the parties of a PKO. As the African Region continues to become more self-reliant, the Special Committee recommends that RECs that have yet to submit their own MoU to do so.
190. In assisting the regional communities in Africa, we ask that donors bear in mind the unmet needs of landlocked nations. The Special Committee promotes that bilateral communication take place between members of the UN and the AU in both military and civilian cooperation through PKOs to ensure equal allocation of resources. The body recognizes the bilateral cooperation between Mongolia and Sudan, staffing 70 civilians in a Sudanese hospital, and suggests bilateral cooperation akin to such creative measures.

191. This committee recommends that when the semi annual meetings between the AU PSC and the UN SC occur, that they give priority to fostering an increased level of communication with the PSC each time the SC begins working on a new PKO in Africa. Although the committee recognizes that there are efforts between the two councils, it is in our belief of the special committee that prioritizing African interests could further benefit PKOs in Africa.

192. This body calls for the distribution of valuable expertise from UN personnel in efforts to increase consultation between the AU PSC and the UN SC. The UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security’s advisory capacity should be extended to include mentorship of regional bodies for the purpose of training peacekeepers in various operations in Africa. Regarding the defense of civilians, the taskforce will address the need to ensure the safety of the local population in the midst of violent conflict. Areas of mentorship could include terms of self-defense, the defense of civilians, the mission itself, and the mentoring on strategic tactical approaches in the encountering of rebel militia groups. It should be within the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security’s purview to provide mentorship whilst also offering advice and support to other Member States of the AU who are experiencing conflict. This committee recommends the development and improvement of information-sharing mechanisms between the UNSC and the AU PSC, specifically with respect to training strategies, including combat techniques, the efficient use of new technology for clarification, and control and prevention.

193. This forum calls upon the Military Staff Committee (MSC) of the Security Council to contribute their military expertise in advising AU PSC Mandates, as African states may not possess a comparable degree of military training and leadership capabilities. We suggest the MSC meet with the PSC annually to mentor the PSC and its military advisors and give it’s recommendations on the most successful uses of military command in PKOs.

194. The Special Committee encourages the creation of a predictable funding mechanism that is structured within the AU and based on the Financial Disclosure Programme of the United Nations Ethics Office, which requires staff of different funds within the UN to disclose annually their assets and liabilities, outside activities, and affiliations. Steady financial contributions would increase effective capacity of the AU to carry out its PKOs and donations could increase with additional monitoring of such Peace Fund allocations.

1. Enhancing the Partnership between Civil Society Organizations, the United Nations and the African Union

195. There is a need to share resources, personnel, and facilities by the United Nations so the African Union, along with the corporation of Civil Society Organizations, is be able to carry out its functions in an effective and timely manner. This can be achieved through the African Union Peace and Security Council Secretariat, Conflict Prevention and Prevention and Early Warning Division, Peace Support Operations Divisions, Defense and Security Division, and Crisis Management and Post-conflict Reconstruction Division.

196. The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations has to work together with African organizations, such as with the African Standby Force (ASF), which operates under the leadership of the African Union, since the ASF and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis (ACIRC) are both deeply involved in crises within the African region.

197. As discussed in Security Council Resolution 2033 (2012), we reaffirm the need for regional and sub-regional cooperation by governmental organizations on peace and security, in coordination with Chapter VIII of the United Nations, and the expansion of these groups. The Special Committee also calls upon the Security Council to maintain close consultations with the African Union, as they are best positioned to understand the causes of armed conflict, by increasing meetings to every quarter, rather than twice a year. Additionally, this committee calls for the biannual participation on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in a new participation on civil society
organization in a new agenda framing the meetings between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council.

198. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations strongly recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operation collaborate with local Civil Society Organizations by increasing the sharing of information regarding the situation of local civilians during conflicts and their aftermath, as well as carrying out conflict analysis in order to raise efforts to protect civilians. Civil Society Organizations will be playing crucial roles in forming positive relationships and trust between the peacekeepers in the region and local civilians by informing them on local customs, languages and geographic particularities. Peacekeepers will be more effective in completing their missions due to the fact that they do not only collaborate with Civil Society Organizations, but now have trusting cooperation with the local populations. Peacekeepers will then be able to efficiently respond to what the Civil Society Organizations report to them about on-going situations and their aftermaths.

199. In order to address the relevant problem of insufficient staff and lack in professional preparation, the AU has to create initiatives in agreement with local organizations with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of peacekeeping corps.

200. The Committee suggests the enhancement of the African Peace and Security Architecture (ASPA) more specifically as a framework for effective conflict management, which includes civil society organizations.

201. The stabilization of weak states is a point that needs to be emphasized in order to build and maintain peace. This situation can be achieved by letting Civil Society Organizations support state institutions as well as by encouraging good governance practices. With the support and collaboration of the United Nations as promoted by the Integrated Civil Society Organizations System of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Civil Society Organizations can compensate some lack of public funding or expertise by investing resources in the restructuring of communities that have weakened and suffered from violent conflicts. Civilian Society Organizations unable countries to recover at a faster pace and in more integrated manner.

202. The Special committee urges the African Union to further incorporate Civil Society Operations in the protection of civilians in armed conflict and throughout the peace-building process. As discussed in the 2009 Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Policy Brief—“Towards the Operationalization of Civil Component of the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force,” Civil Society Organizations need to be included to develop a multidimensional approach to peacekeeping. Civil Society Organization should act as a means of contact between civilians, the African Union, and peacekeepers on any types of conflict that may divulge. Additionally, funding to Civil Society Organizations programs focused on peace-building processes should be increase by the African Union in order to increase the effectiveness of these programs.

203. Due to the differing standards and funding of the Civil Society Organizations, African Union, this committee calls for the development of training procedures that will coordinate standards between these three groups. These standards should be reviewed bi-annually, with training taking place twice a year. This is to ensure that all Civil Society Organizations receiving funding uphold to the strong standard on the United Nations.

204. The Special Committee urges the creation of a program developed by the UN and the AU that would allow Civil Society Organizations to work more efficiently in the peace-building progress. This program will allow access and funding to Civil Society Organizations that work with civilized protection during armed conflict. This program will allow Civil Society Organizations to coordinate with regional organizations and United Nations peacekeeper in the protection and needs of all citizens in conflict zones. This program will be sponsored and funded by the United Nations as a means to set a structure and standard for all Civil Society Organizations focused on the safety of the African citizen during conflict. The United Nations Security Council will work with the African Union to develop a set of standards to be discussed and developed every five years for the Civil Society Organizations. Civil Society Organizations that met these standards can apply for funding.

205. The Special Committee suggests the creation of special observers chosen by the African Union with the supervision of the United Nations within the Economic and Social Council. And the Department of Peacekeeping Operations that allow the Committee to be periodically informed about Civil Society
Organizations needs. The introduction of these special observers will help these organizations to avoid the misuse of resources.

206. The Committee considers the Annual Consultative Meeting among African Union Peace and Security Council, African Union, and United Nations a useful tool to strengthen the cooperation among UN institutions and AU. As such, the Special Committee recommends the organizations set meetings bi-annually in order for efficient and quick responses to occur.

J. INFORMATION GATHERING AND SHARING

207. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the increased free flow and open sharing of information, and best practices between Member States, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). These efforts should specifically be concentrated within the African continent in order to strengthen the existing regional arrangements and frameworks. The purpose in addition would alleviate the efforts of peacekeepers and more efficiently allocate resources.

208. The Special Committee is aware of the need to improve upon current means of monitoring peacekeeping operation resources. The Special Committee proposes the creation of a survey, lead by the Peacekeeping Information Management Unit (PIMU), which exists within the DPKO, in collaboration with the Commission of the African Union, in order to gather intelligence and feedback directly from the peacekeepers on the ground in current operations. The survey content, detailed in collaboration with UN and AU institutions, would collect data on how to enhance allocating funds, resources, and operational capacities to better accommodate means of peacekeeping efforts. Furthermore, annual feedback should be consolidated into a report to be presented to the Special Committee during its meeting.

209. The Special Committee encourages the DPKO and DFS to cooperate with UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the AU, and local authorities in establishing local forums for the purpose of voicing community opinions on peacekeeping across Africa in order to allow participation in peacekeeping matters. These institutions have extensive experience in establishing joint programmes targeting local communities regarding strengthening disaster risk reduction and resilience, promoting human rights, and strengthening self-governance, and can therefore use their existing capacities, networks, and practices to reach local communities and establish such forums. These local forums are to serve as a type of town meeting open to all willing local participants. This would allow peacekeeping missions to have better understanding of local issues, such as the allocation of resources, the interaction of peacekeepers, and local populations under peacekeeping operations. This is crucial to achieving a positive relationship and understanding with these two bodies. The outputs of the local forums should be presented to the corresponding peacekeeping mission and evaluated by the DPKO. The DPKO should create an annual report summarizing the outcomes of the forums and present it to the Special Committee during its regular meeting. This is in consideration of the uniqueness of all regions, and that outside parties do not have the unique understanding of local issues that the individuals who live in the affected regions possess. The frequency of these local forums will be based on the status of their respective peacekeeping missions and will address and reflect their progress. Therefore the incorporation of these opinions is essential to effectively reach peacekeeping goals. These local forums would be administered by the AU and the results submitted to the special committee on peacekeeping, prior to their regular meeting, as part of the report to be submitted with other annual feedback.

210. The Special Committee invites the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other regional, and sub-regional bodies such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to first lend their expertise wherever needed and welcome. This includes collaboration with Civil Service Organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in information gathering within post-conflict regions as they have a unique perspective and understanding of local communities and their issues.

211. Recognizing that a successful transition to lasting peace and security cannot be achieved without political, social, and economic means, and a clear exit strategy, the Special Committee encourages the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) to cooperate more closely with
other UN institutions including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in planning and implementing multidimensional integrated missions. These missions extend beyond peacekeeping aspects.  

212. The Special Committee acknowledges the importance of cooperation between the DPKO and DFS, the Security Council, African Union Peace and Security Council, troop-contributing countries and host countries, and therefore encourages the Secretariat to take the lead in organizing regular briefings and keeping all aforementioned parties updated.  

213. In order to analyze peacekeeping operations this Special Committee recommends the creation of a series of post-mission reports by the AU Peace and Security Council in the scope of establishing a database allowing for greater anticipation of events and circumstances, as well as their understanding in order to avoid reiteration of past errors. Moreover, this database will contribute to enhance prospective UN peacekeeping operations  

214. The Special Committee recognizes that the training of peacekeepers is essential to the overall peace and security in Africa, and therefore the success of regional bodies. With this in mind technology is an integral part of peacekeeping, specifically Information and communication Technologies (ICT) such as radios, mobile phones, and existing means of crowdsourcing. Consequently this body encourages peacekeepers to be trained in the use of these ICT in order to increase flow of information to peacekeepers so they can prevent the possibility of future attacks.  

215. Recommending the enhancement of intelligence gathering capabilities within the PIMU. This enhancement would focus on three initiatives: First, The PIMU would coordinate monthly meetings on every second Tuesday of the month between the DPKO and the AU Peace and Security Council. Second, the PIMU would facilitate the creation of an intelligence unit within the UN peacekeeping forces. This intelligence unit would specialize in information gathering and analysis. Third, in cooperation with the Logistics Support Division within the DFS, the PIMU would provide training for civilian police groups, peacekeepers, and AU personnel in the use of intelligence gathering technology. In addition to technical training, the Logistics Support Division and the PIMU would provide training and advisement in intelligence analysis and information storage.  

K. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY  

216. The Special Committee encourages the DPKO Secretariat to include experts on gender equality in technical assessments of peacekeeping missions in order to ensure that a diverse gender perspective is taken into account for the planning of new missions and to review existing perspectives as recommended in Report A/68/19 (2014).  

217. The Special Committee recognizes the need to recruit more peacekeepers and improve the quality of UN and AU peacekeeping personnel. The Special Committee suggests that to improve the integration of women into PKOs, policymakers should update the recruitment process for peacekeeping forces. Future peacekeeping personnel needs to be selected on the basis of gender-sensitivity by using special recruitment facilities which address this characteristic. Additionally, the Special Committee recommends the DPKO to follow the example of the Indian Special Female UN police unit in UNMIL and actively reach out to potential highly qualified female recruits through the diversified chain of command in perspective nations in order to find suitable and competent women. Finally, the Special Committee encourages a new approach of a female quota, which will set a percentage for women in the peacekeeping personnel to retain and promote women in peacekeeping forces. The Special Committee further affirms the importance of increasing the number of female peacekeepers in total and in leadership positions at the local, national and international level, as recommended in SC Resolution S/RES/1325 (2000).  

218. The Special Committee promotes extensive training of peacekeeping forces by TCCs and PCCs, especially on topics such as sexual violence and the position of both female personnel and women living in conflict areas. The Special Committee also calls upon all Member States to provide continued support through joint training sessions, with a structure similar to the 2008 training exercises program facilitated by the UN, the AU, and the Southern African Development Community as recommended by the Secretary-General in Article 48 of Report A/64/573. These trainings should be especially directed towards women in host States in conflict zones to secure the life of civilians and property of the region.
219. The Special Committee strongly encourages UN forces not only to train AU peacekeepers, but rather to help build the self-sufficiency of the AU to train their own military peacekeepers, refurbishing training facilities and infrastructure, and helping partners develop their own peacekeeping instruction programs. The Special Committee further highlights the importance of supervising AU units during training sessions in order to ensure that they are operating according to International Law, the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. We recommend the DPKO establish monitoring mechanisms on the status of gender maintained in enhancing gender perspectives within African peacekeeping.

220. The Special Committee recommends creating delegations of gender specialists to actively assess the gender situation in each of the UN PKOs, in coordination with the Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women in Africa (SRRWA), for the purpose of providing a more balanced analysis of each situation. These delegations can also serve to improve equality in post-conflict communities. Being tasked with educating women in conflict zones by establishing an active and engaged female role model, the delegations could ensure sustainable gender equality.

221. The Special Committee recognizes there is a need for educating civilians in the AU on the importance of women as agents of peace and security. The Special Committee recommends this solution to be addressed and implemented in a timely and strategic manner. The Special Committee encourages the AU to provide assistance for educational seminars and programs that aim to further include women in PKOs. The Special Committee recommends all Member States of the AU to facilitate and promote the schooling of women and children in their State and to enhance the literacy rate within the AU. The Special Committee welcomes the General Assembly Fourth Committee to cooperate with the AU in order to secure funding for these programs and will remain committed to achieving the long-term goals.

222. The Special Committee recommends preventive measurements such as the creation of programs that teach women forms of self-defense, as well as reactive measures, such as reporting mechanisms in cases of sexual violence and assault and extensive trauma training, for peacekeeping personnel and civilians on how to address extensive sexual trauma. The Beijing Platform of Action, as discussed on the Fourth World Conference on Women of the UN in 1995, sets clear objectives on providing protection for women in conflict areas, therefore the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations calls upon all Member States to extend and improve trauma counseling and rehabilitation efforts for victims of sexual violence, through initiatives such as the UN’s Action against sexual violence in conflict.

223. The Special Committee further recognizes the need of implementing small-scale technology in all stages of conflict in order to ensure the safety of civilians, especially protecting women and children. By providing communication, monitoring and security technology to civilians in need specifically to women and children in conflict zones and are frequently exposed to sexual violence.

224. The Special Committee believes it is crucial to empower women and improve gender equality, but not solely in the context of a crisis, but rather as an ongoing process that should go beyond the conflict. This Special Committee reaffirms the importance of Security Council Resolution 2122 (2013), stating that Member States should promote gender equality through political processes, such as the Women Peacemakers Program; judicial reforms and wider post-conflict reconstruction. Moreover, this Special Committee reiterates the sentiments expressed in Resolution 1888 (2009), which emphasize the need for current and future PKOs to have readily available Women’s Protection Advisors to be deployed in the event of sexual violence. This can be accomplished through education, positive female role models in a community and increased communication to enhance transparency.

L. DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

225. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that demilitarized zones (DMZs) are an underutilized tool in the establishment and strengthening regional arrangements in Africa. In particular, DMZ’s address the cross-border flow of conflict, stabilize the region, and bolster local law enforcement and peace initiatives. Through the UN Security Council (UNSC) mandate proper implementation of DMZs. This committee takes note of the use of DMZs to prevent the regional and transnational spread of conflict, trade of
narcotics and other substances, and trafficking of weapons and humans. To this end it facilitates peace efforts at
the local and regional level as well as cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

226. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that DMZs improve confidence between Member
States and establish the foundation for future diplomatic relations. They catalyze disarmament and serve to
promote transparency between Member States. An effective mission for DMZs took place between Sudan and
South Sudan with S/RES/1990 (2011) in which effective human rights monitoring was carried out in an effort to
quell violence in the region. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in July 2011
established a safe DMZ to prevent border clashes between them. This Special Committee on Peacekeeping
commends the efforts taken by the AU and its High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan to
set up a demilitarized zone across their shared border. At the same time, the Committee appreciates the
recommendations of the Conference on Peace, Stability and Development in the Provinces of North Kivu and
South Kivu, whereby the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alongside other armed
groups committed to create a demilitarized zone and allow the deployment of the UN Mission in the DRC
(MONUC) observers in order to ensure the return of the displaced persons in secure conditions. We believe
these initiatives to represent an example of good practice that could be further employed and developed by all
involved parties sharing a common interest for peaceful conflict resolution and acknowledge the need to
intensify communication, coordination, and cooperation between the UN, AU, and African regional
organizations to this end.

227.3. DMZ’s are a sustainable, cost-effective, and inherently safer approach to securing peace in destabilized
regions. They are capable of facilitating Security Sector Reform (SSR) and provide a buffer zone to protect the
development of potentially fragile state infrastructures. The African Union Peace and Security Council
(AUPSC) was established as part of the security architecture of the African Union and plays an important role
in strengthening regional arrangements in Africa in conjunction with UN Peacekeeping. The establishment of
the African Police Cooperation Organization (AFRIPOL) as a sub regional union of police forces is an
instrument that helps realize security alliances and regional arrangements in Africa. After further assessment
this committee recognizes the strategic mechanism of DMZs to facilitate the managing of persons displaced due
to conflict, both internally and internationally, and to help foster stability and containment of conflicts.

228. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends the careful consideration of DMZs on the African
continent as a means to stabilize the region. In conjunction with the UN and AU, we urge the creation of safe
zones at strategic points along the border in order to prevent the further spread of conflict across borders and
promote human security on behalf of refugees and displaced peoples. Being mindful of the aforementioned, we
further pledge to consider engaging other impartial humanitarian organizations such as the International
Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which could bring their contribution in facilitating the management of
such processes. We encourage Member States to use DMZs as a mechanism for human security to better receive
displaced peoples and refugees.

229. The consent of the parties involved is integral to preventing the infringement of state sovereignty. The locations
of the DMZs will ultimately be determined entirely by the involved Member States. AU and state-level
cooperation should be utilized to determine the specific locations and measures taken. We recommend that
neighbor states work together to establish a DMZ through the active participation of the DPKO and AU.

230. We recommend that the UN offer capacities aimed at demobilizing the flow of weapons through demilitarized
zones in order to prevent the flow of illegal arms and human trafficking that intensify regional conflict, hinder
state efforts to bring peace, and provide revenue for malicious non-state actors (NSAs). Recalling the resolution
S/RES/2195 (2014) to limit the flow of terrorism across borders, these endeavors would serve as a deterrent to
NSAs and terrorist organizations.

231. The use of the DPKO Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section (DDR) to clear the way for
DMZs and facilitate SSR and the transitioning from insecure regions to stable regions. This approach would
entail the re-integration of ex-combatants into civil society to reduce the prevalence of violent factions
disrupting the peace. Specifically, Transition Assistance Groups would bring together civilians, military and
police to collaboratively maintain peace and security in conflict zones. The Special Committee of Peacekeeping
Operations recommends the training and employment of local civilian forces in order to further state sovereignty and establish local security development.

232. This committee suggests safeguarding of human rights can be ensured via the active assistance of civil society organizations (CSOs) in DMZs. The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations suggests that CSOs be used to collaborate with the UNHCR in terms of resource pooling to consistently promote the protection of human rights. CSOs are a vital partner in coordinating support for establishing and maintaining democratic processes, and sustaining the necessary infrastructure for preservation of human rights. The local and regional perspectives, technical expertise and partnership-building capacities of CSOs are an indispensable part of meeting the UN Declaration of Human Rights in collective peace and security arrangements in Africa. CSOs have human capacity building roles that work toward stabilization and human security. They can do this by establishing contacts and building relationships that strengthen regional arrangements in Africa through civil society in order to organize, fund, and help direct a viable system of governance. These organizations play the part of accountability, investigation, and observation regarding the relative priorities of civilians and states. We encourage the use of CSOs in regard to facilitating transparency and security alliances.

233. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes the role of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in strengthening regional arrangements in Africa and recommends for the institutional regional bodies to take part in the monitoring of the established DMZs with the aim of assessing the situation on the ground and forwarding reports to the DPKO and the AUPSC. We recommend collaboration with RECs in particular for the facilitation of transparency in PKOs and DMZs.

234. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the use of the African Police Cooperation Organization (AFRIPOL) under the aegis of the AU in order to facilitate further regional security alliances. This mechanism of regional cooperation expresses the will of the AU Member States for a joint action to preserve peace, security, safety, and stability of the African continent. Taking note of the challenges posed to efficient control of the DMZ’s such as different forms of illicit trafficking and crimes, we encourage AFRIPOL to increase its coordination and cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) in order to bolster the exchange and extension of best practices in terms of training, prevention, investigation techniques, and expertise.

M. INCREASING UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPER ACCOUNTABILITY

235. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to continue to abide by the purposes and principles defined within the Charter of the United Nations.

236. The Special Committee encourages TCC’s to recognize the report of the Secretary-General (A/45/594) over the comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, which stipulates that peacekeeping operations shall respect the local laws and regulations.

237. The Special Committee recommends that TCC’s provide comprehensive reports on both charges and convictions placed on peacekeepers following each incident within a timely basis. These reports should be given to the Assistant Secretary-General.

238. This Special Committee recommends that TCC’s increase communication with the DPKO during justice processes carried out by TCC’s as stipulated by the UN model status.

239. In order to deal with the threat of terrorism in modern conflict and post-conflict peacekeeping, the Special Committee proposes the establishment of a framework for the Prevention and Reaction of Terrorist Attacks (PRoTA) based on efficient financing and within a robust legal framework. PRoTA shall consist of a pillar approach. The pillars shall have the support of African military and security contributions to peacekeeping missions through sharing knowledge and information, the inclusion of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and guidelines for border control.

N. COUNTER TERRORISM: A COMPREHENSIVE UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN UNION PARTNERSHIP
240. The ASF is under mandate of the African Union. In order to provide peacekeepers with reactive force of the
ASF, the Special Committee proposes the establishment of a close link between the head of peacekeeping
operations (PKO) and the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU. Therefore Article 13 of the PSC
protocol, which gives right to deploy the ASF should explicitly include terrorism as grave circumstance. The
Special Committee regards terrorism as deliberate acts of terror that interfere between peacekeepers and the
completion of their mandate on the field.

241. Cooperation between the head of peacekeeping and the host state is essential to enable successful missions. The
committee encourages an effective relationship between the ASF mission and the UN peacekeeping missions.
The committee recommends establishing only clear, precise, and feasible mandates. Further emphasizing the
importance of clear exit and entrance strategies of troops are important factors of mandates created by the ASF.

242. The ASF could further support the security of peacekeepers acting as a protection shield for their mandate.
Deploying the ASF in times of emergency offers a greater amount of security and also a renewed sense of
protection for citizens and peacekeepers and provides the added benefit of continued protection until the crisis is
abated. This will not only save lived but also ensure UN peacekeeping missions will be completed effectively
and the mandate will be fulfilled. The security of peacekeepers is in the interest of all TCCs. Using the ASF for
counter-terrorist purposes will trigger a stronger financial commitment from the international community, as it
will enhance stability in the African continent. This incentive will enable the ASF to be properly implemented
by the end of 2015.

243. The Special Committee urges the UN to provide financial and institutional support in tandem with the AU to the
African police organization (AFRIPOL). AFRIPOL has sought to obtain peace and security in local African
regions with funding originating from the UN. AFRIPOL can be of great significance to counter terrorism in
areas where peacekeeping mandates are in place. Therefore, the Special Committee proposes the employment of
special forces of AFRIPOL, with focus on small scale local measures, against terrorist groups; and that the UN
establishes cooperation and efficient chains of command between this AU police force and UN peacekeeping
forces in Africa. This UN-AFRIPOL coordination would provide special assistance to peacekeepers currently
placed in danger by terrorist groups. AFRIPOL will be deployed in case states would not have the resources to
deploy additional national police forces to the areas under terrorist threat or when border crossing regions are
concerned. The UN would strive to provide multilateral financial support and training to AFRIPOL in order to
deploy the regional agency efficiently and in close harmonization with the peacekeeping committees to foster
peace. The Special Committee recommends that a method be installed where the AFRIPOL would have access
to the criminal record database of INTERPOL. Having access to this database would allow for greater
awareness of criminals that pose a certain threat in the African regions.

244. The Special Committee draws attention to S/RES/2195 (2014) that highlights terrorist activities across African
borders. The resolution addresses peace and security on a regional and international level. In order to rise up
against terrorism in Africa, the Special Committee supports the involvement of Regional Economic
Communities (RECs) that work with the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to prevent conflicts
in Africa’s sub-regions. The Special Committee recognizes the Counter Terrorism Communication Strategy and
Action Plan (2010) and recommends further deepening of communications between the Counter Terrorism
Committee Executive Directorate with the Departments of Peacekeeping and Political Affairs.

245. Sharing of knowledge and information would help to fight terror effectively in an asymmetrical modern conflict
landscape: Exchange of personnel between Organizations of the UN, AU, CSOs and Arab States for the
education of personnel, concerning peacekeeping, terror prevention and the work flow at the other
organizations, for easier, faster and more efficient cooperation between those.

246. The Special Committee recommends an exchange program that encourages military, security and civilian
personnel working at the UN, AU, CSOs or respective personnel of the Arab States, to work at another
organization for a limited period of time. During this period, the personnel exchanged would be fully integrated
in the workflow of the respective organization to exchange day to day workflow and best practice in troop
coordination, preparation for terrorist attacks as well as post conflict and crisis management. We recognize the
expertise about counter terrorism of Arab states and recommend information-sharing between the APSA and the
General Secretariat of the League of Arab states on counter-terrorism. This would naturally lead to a greater exchange of information by peacekeeping missions and CSOs on local, regional, and national levels.

247. The Special Committee recommends the creation of an information-sharing system, modeled after the Pan African Development Information System (PANDIS), utilizing databases to track movement of troops, arms and drug trafficking as well as smuggling. Using PANDIS as a role model, this system would be fed with information of CSOs through the use of basic communication tools. This would enhance African PKOs’ ability to prevent eminent terrorist attacks.

248. Due to the high complexity of terrorism on the African Continent CSOs should be included in cooperation with the PSC and UN as agents on the ground. To establish a permanent council between authorized and relevant CSOs, NGOs and the AU special representative on counter terrorism to the UN to have advice about where terrorist organizations are rising and recruiting. To formalize CSO participation in the PSC as proposed in the Livingstone formula in 2008, Civil Society Organizations may provide technical support to the African Union by undertaking early warning reporting, and situation analysis which feeds information into the decision making process of the PSC.

249. In order to install these instruments, institutions and legal frameworks to counter terrorism personnel and resources are needed. The Special Committee calls for larger financial commitments by the UN Member States. All countries are exposed to the rise of terrorism. Counter-terrorism efforts in Africa, based on multilateral and unbiased support from the international community, should be in all Member States’ interest. In order to install these instruments, institutions and legal frameworks to counter terrorism further personnel and resources are needed. Voluntary donations are encouraged by the Special Committee to further support decreasing the threat of terrorism to PKOs in Africa.