



CONFERENCE B

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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

Director	Claudia Sanchez
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Chair	Ivan Zhivkov
Rapporteur	Ryan Walker

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

Code	Topic	Vote
C34/1/1	Proactive Strategies to Address Complex Crises in Africa	107 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 9 abstentions
C34/1/2	Enhancement of Intelligence Gathering, Information Sharing, and Cooperation in Africa	Adopted without a vote
C34/1/3	Enhancing Regional Arrangements in Africa through the Use of Technology	114 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions
C34/1/4	Advancement of African Peacekeeping Intelligence, Training and Communication Infrastructure	115 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 4 abstentions
C34/1/5	Enhancing Training Practices in United Nations and African Union Peacekeeping Operations	106 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions
C34/1/6	Expanding Civilian Peace Education Essential to Peacekeeping in the African Union	118 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 3 abstentions
C34/1/7	Financing and Financial Management of the African Union	98 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 18 abstentions
C34/1/8	Coordinating resources and expertise of the African Union and the United Nations for Peacekeeping Operations	112 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 10 abstentions
C34/1/9	Enhancing the Partnership Between Civil Society Organizations, the United Nations and the African Union	102 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 6 abstentions

C34/1/10	Information Gathering and Sharing	124 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 6 abstentions
C34/1/11	Women, Peace and Security	110 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 6 abstentions
C34/1/12	Demilitarized Zones in Peacekeeping Operations	80 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 0 abstentions
C34/1/13	Increasing United Nations Peacekeeper Accountability	80 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 0 abstentions
C34/1/14	Counter terrorism: A comprehensive UN-AU partnership	75 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

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.



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Code: C34/1/1

Committee: Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations

Topic: Strengthening Regional Arrangements in Africa

1 **I. Introduction**

3 **A. PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS COMPLEX CRISES IN AFRICA**

- 5 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 response to the crises within the African region and to achieve lasting peace.
- 9 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.
- 17 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.
- 22 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.
- 30 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.

38 **B. ENHANCEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, INFORMATION SHARING, AND** 39 **COOPERATION IN AFRICA**

- 41 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.
- 48 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

51 Africa utilize 81 percent of all peacekeeping resources. Therefore, strengthening regional arrangements in
52 Africa will have a large positive impact on peacekeeping arrangements as a whole.

53 54 **C. ENHANCING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFRICA THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY** 55

- 56 8. As the United Nations and the African Union (AU) continue to strengthen their relationship, both organizations
57 will benefit from more open and frequent communication. This communication will mutually enhance the
58 leadership capabilities of the UN and the AU. Specifically, the UN and Member States with relevant
59 experiences can advise African leadership regarding topics such as government accountability, domestic
60 development, and civilian and military counterterrorism tactics.
61
- 62 9. The Special Committee acknowledges the work of the General Assembly Third Committee in its discussion of
63 the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age and the development of appropriate standards regarding the spread of
64 sensitive information. Furthermore, the Special Committee acknowledges the work of the General Assembly
65 First Committee in its dedication to the successful disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and the
66 positive effect this dedication has had on peacekeeping efforts.
67
- 68 10. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, guided by the Charter of the United Nations specifically
69 the Chapter I, which contains the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations (UN), is committed to the
70 maintenance of international peace and security, and to that end, effective collective measures for the
71 prevention and removal of threats to peace. Furthermore, the Special Committee would like to reiterate its
72 commitment to Chapters VI, VII, and VIII, specifically Article 43 of Chapter VII which states that all Members
73 of the UN, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make
74 available to the Security Council on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed
75 forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining
76 international peace and security.
77
- 78 11. In accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations reaffirms
79 its commitment to international peace and security. The Special Committee fully endorses the existence and the
80 self-efficiency of the African Union. Recognizing that peacekeepers work in the most high-intensity and
81 dangerous environments, they need to be equipped for changing security realities. According to the United
82 Nations Peacekeeping Fact Sheet (2014), 1565 peacekeepers have been killed while on duty in current deployed
83 missions. The incorporation of technology within the African Union (AU) is vital to the success of
84 peacekeeping operations, as stated in S/RES/2185 (2014).
85
- 86 12. Considering the quick evolution of technology year by year, it is fundamental to adjust regional arrangements
87 accordingly. In order to strengthen the capacities of regional organizations in Africa, it is crucial to provide the
88 appropriate equipment and adequate training to peacekeepers in the use of new technologies aiming, to increase
89 autonomy for regional institutions.
90
- 91 13. The Special Committee recognizes the critical importance of capacity building, including improving operability
92 and effectiveness of UN, AU, and regional missions on the African continent. The United Nations Ten-Year
93 Capacity-Building Program serves as the platform for cooperation between the UN and African Union. The
94 Special Committee highlights that its objectives are to enhance regional capacity of the African Union
95 Commission and African sub-regional organizations to act as effective United Nations partners in addressing
96 Africa's challenges. It further supported the formulation of a concrete five-year plan for United Nations support
97 to the African Union in achieving the goal of a conflict-free Africa by 2020. The Special Committee recalls the
98 United Nations Ten-Year Capacity Building Program as a concrete framework to enhance the ability of the
99 African Union and the African sub-regional organizations to address Africa's challenges.
100
- 101 14. The important role of civil society in assisting United Nations peacekeeping efforts cannot be overstated. The
102 Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations released in 2004 (A/58/817)
103 places significant emphasis on the ability of civil society organizations to assist regional organizations and the
104 United Nations in strengthening peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. The Global Marketplace for Civilian
105 Capacities (CAPMATCH) is an excellent example of this unique partnership. CAPMATCH is a self-service
106 online platform that aims to meet the demand and supply of specialized civilian capacities for countries

107 emerging from conflict. This platform is designed to serve governments and organizations, not individuals. This
108 CSO initiative focuses on five areas commonly identified as areas where critical capacity gaps exist for
109 countries emerging from conflict or crisis: safety and security, justice, inclusive political processes, core
110 government functionality and economic revitalization. It is imperative that CSOs are involved in improving and
111 strengthening technological innovation in UN peacekeeping operations.

- 112
- 113 15. Considering the financial challenges within the United Nations and the multiplication of complex and resource-
114 demanding peacekeeping operations, mostly on the African continent, finding a new and secure funding
115 mechanism enhancing the already existing funding structures is necessary. Public-Private Partnerships between
116 the United Nations and private entities would allow the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), to
117 benefit from shared knowledge and expertise as well as material and financial contributions. The UN-Vodafone
118 partnership stands out as an example of a productive public-private partnership, which provided
119 communications to endangered civilians in the aftermath of political crises or natural catastrophes.
- 120
- 121 16. In September 2014, the Department of Field Support (DFS) held the first International Symposium on
122 Technology and Peacekeeping: Exploring New Partnerships-Future Challenges and Opportunities for Strategic
123 Partnership. This three-day event, organized by the Information and Communications Technology Division's
124 Military Communications Cell, attracted numerous high-ranking international delegates from 16 Member States
125 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Many key outcomes were achieved in the end of the symposium,
126 which include the establishment of a UN ICT Regional Training Centre in Uganda. The Special Committee
127 reaffirms one of the symposium's main aims, which is to establish an annual high-level strategic partnership
128 network designed to discuss current issues and challenges of technology adoption in UN peacekeeping
129 missions. The Special Committee also looks forward to a second symposium that is planned for September
130 2015, with the goal of keeping track of the results achieved by the previous symposium.
- 131
- 132 17. The Special Committee encourages the establishment of a panel comprised of regional and sub-regional
133 representatives, as a means of facilitating communication. UN, DPKO, and DFS need to enhance cooperation
134 with the African Union (AU), and by doing so, can ensure that technology is modern and up to date in all
135 peacekeeping operations.
- 136
- 137 18. For the purpose of facilitating relationships between private companies and developing countries, the Asian and
138 Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology seeks to put Member States in contact with businesses who have
139 technologies that address Science Technology transfer, Technology Intelligence, and Innovations of
140 Technology. The Centre looks to build enduring partnerships, strategic alliances, and increased technological
141 cooperation that are crucial for implementing new technologies especially for peacekeeping operations working
142 in conjunction with LDCs and regional organizations such as the AU.
- 143
- 144 19. Improving information and database management techniques and structures within UN peacekeeping operations
145 is necessary to ensure the strengthening of regional arrangements within Africa. Results-based management
146 (RBM) systems are the key to improving efficiency and accountability in African missions. RBM systems can
147 enhance the ability of regional arrangements to manage and meet the mandates of regional missions. An
148 existing IT system that could be utilized as a model for success within regional organizations is UNESCO's
149 System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER). This IT and results-based
150 management (RBM) system is built on the principles of transparency, accountability and knowledge-sharing
151 and encompasses the programming, management, monitoring and reporting of the Programme and Budget for
152 UNESCO. Such technology systems are useful in addressing the challenges faced by regional organizations
153 within Africa.
- 154
- 155 20. The UNEP-Kenya Country Programme (KCP) was established in 2008 with the main purpose of supporting the
156 technology advancements in developing nations, in this case Kenya through the pursuit of technology transfer
157 and capacity-building within the context of the Bali Strategic Plan, specifically in the fields of climate change,
158 disasters and conflicts, ecosystem management, and resource efficiency.
- 159
- 160 21. As the United Nations came out of the Cold War and peacekeeping entered a new era in 1989, peacekeeping
161 operations have evolved considerably from early observer missions to complex multidimensional
162 operations. Deployed to some of the world's most dangerous and less visible conflict zones, UN peacekeepers

163 are equipped with tools 50 to 100 years behind modern standards, especially when it comes to monitoring
164 technology. Modern monitoring technologies, such as night vision equipment and infrared technologies, can
165 solve many of these problems and dilemmas by increasing the range, effectiveness and accuracy of observation.
166

- 167 22. The Special Committee notes that civilians within PKO zones would benefit from technology in order to
168 increase communication between PKO personnel and civilians. Furthermore, the ideals of the E/ECA/CM/47/4
169 and AU/CAMEF/MIN/4(IX) passed by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union
170 (AU) can help show ways to bring technology to Africa. The aforementioned resolutions discuss companies and
171 states transferring Technology to Africa. Showing the economic aspects of this concept.
172
- 173 23. Technological innovation in peacekeeping also can be utilized to address non-military aspects of peacekeeping
174 operations. The UN Environment Programme's (UNEP) Report, Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment,
175 Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations which highlights the benefit of new technologies to
176 minimize environmental footprint of Peacekeeping operations is a key document in highlighting how basic
177 green technologies such as wastewater treatment systems can be utilized by PKOs to minimize the
178 environmental impact of PKOs in host States.
179
- 180 24. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes S/RES/2098 (2013), which authorizes the use of
181 unmanned aerial systems in the United Nations Organizations Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic
182 of the Congo (MONUSCO). Furthermore, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes the further
183 potential use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) within UN, African Union, and Regional Economic
184 Community peacekeeping mandates.
185
- 186 25. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, bearing in mind the UN Peacekeeping Training Strategy,
187 published by the Integrated Training Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, notes that
188 technology partnerships for use in training are not being leveraged in either the delivery or management of
189 training.
190
- 191 26. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, noting the Report of the Special Committee on
192 Peacekeeping Operations of 2014, acknowledges the use of modern technology in peacekeeping missions, and
193 that such technologies should be utilized in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the
194 United Nations, namely the respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States.
195
- 196 27. Currently, 56% of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations take place on the African continent, consuming
197 approximately \$5 billion of the \$7.06 billion budget intended for peacekeeping operations (PKOs), however, the
198 progress of regional arrangements in technological advancement is severely lacking. The utilization of
199 technology as highlighted by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle use in MONUSCO as authorized in S/RES/2098 in
200 2013 highlights just one example of the way in which technology plays a vital role in reconnaissance,
201 information gathering, safety of peacekeepers and civilians, promotion of the rule of law and reform of judicial
202 systems, the promotion of human rights, disarmament demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former
203 combatants, security sector reform (SSR), mine action, elections, and development.
204

205 **D. ADVANCEMENT OF AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE, TRAINING, AND** 206 **COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 207
- 208 28. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, established by the General Assembly in 1965, conducts a
209 comprehensive review of all issues related to peacekeeping. The goal of Special Committee on Peacekeeping
210 Operations is to strengthen operational capabilities and develop strategies for complex peacekeeping operations,
211 as well as cooperating with regional organizations and arrangements.
212
- 213 29. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations reports to the General Assembly on its work through the
214 General Assembly Fourth Committee to review all aspects of peacekeeping and future reforms.
215
- 216 30. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations advocates for the development of an open-sourced
217 database similar to the United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System. This database
218 enables Member States to upload vast amounts of significant information pertaining to small arms and light

219 weapons within their countries. By doing so, this enhances confidence building, transparency, and cooperation
220 amongst regional arrangements of Member States.

- 221
- 222 31. Financial support and cooperation between African Union (AU) nations is vital because through economic and
223 developmental growth, African nations have better control of regional conflicts and can work together to ensure
224 stability. Stability and peace are best maintained in growing nations. If African nations continue to work
225 together through the African Standby Force (ASF), they could improve the infrastructure necessary for solving
226 and preventing future crises. Peacekeeping missions require a great deal of financial and personal capital. The
227 sharing of resources and knowledge is vital for continual growth in adapting to conflicts that may arise.
228
- 229 32. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operation highlights the importance of the directions in the Capstone
230 Doctrine’s for proper peacekeeping, which stated, “the consent of the host state or the main parties to the
231 conflict,” must be acknowledged before introducing an additional party to the region to solve it.
232
- 233 33. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Member State collaboration in strengthening
234 regional organizations in Africa by reminding the international community of the African Peacekeeping
235 Operation in Burundi (AMIB) which was cited as a cheaper alternative to the United Nations Operation in
236 Burundi which eventually replaced AMIB as a result of the AU’s dwindling resources
237
- 238 34. The Special Committee acknowledges past short comings of peacekeeping foreign intelligence gathering units
239 were not fully prepared to provide the United Nations with direct access to the information they had acquire
240 and the lack of confidence building measures that need to be placed to ensure Member States the safety and
241 transparency of sensitive information
242
- 243 35. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the U.S State Department’s creation of massive
244 open online courses (MOOCs), which will be a Global Learning Hubs program that provides training materials
245 and additional support for course facilitators. These learning hubs are placed in more than 30 countries.
246

247 **E. ENHANCING TRAINING PRACTICES IN UNITED NATIONS AND AFRICAN UNION**

248 **PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

- 249
- 250 36. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, by submitting recommendations for its annual report,
251 reaffirms the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations in regards to peacekeeping.
252
- 253 37. Since the Cold War, the strategic context for United Nations peacekeeping has changed dramatically. The
254 Security Council began to work more actively to promote the containment and peaceful resolution of regional
255 conflicts. While the end of the Cold War coincided with a general decline in the incidence of conflict around
256 the world, internal conflicts, especially in Africa, still constitute the vast majority of today’s wars.
257
- 258 38. The Special Committee recognizes the 9 peacekeeping missions currently situated on the African continent: the
259 United Nations Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO), United Nations
260 Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), United
261 Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA), United Nations Organization
262 Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), African Union/United Nations
263 Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), United Nations Mission
264 in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS), United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and
265 United Nations Operation in Cote d’Ivoire (UNOCI).
266
- 267 39. As stated in Security Council Resolution S/RES/ 2167 (2014) and General Assembly Resolution A/RES/55/218
268 (2000), the Special Committee recalls that regional partnerships are vital in establishing effective peacekeeping
269 processes and fulfilling the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations. More specifically, improving
270 and increasing regional cooperation between the UN and the AU is vital to accomplish the goals in both
271 organizations’ missions. To manage this, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) highlights
272 the need to enhance the training of both UN and African Union (AU) personnel. Peacekeeping missions must
273 display a superior level of training comparable to that of modern governments and enterprises worldwide.
274

- 275 40. The Special Committee notes the military-driven tendency of peacekeeping operations and the need for advisers
276 and trainers to be familiar with the domain of deployment. In that sense, the Special Committee ensures that
277 personnel are deployed according to their specific expertise and their familiarity with the terrain of deployment
278 and the local population in which they will be operating in, and work towards the preparation of peacekeepers
279 for the achievement of the mandate.
280
- 281 41. The Special Committee reaffirms the importance for AU autonomy and self-sufficiency. However, the
282 Committee would also like to reaffirm the ability of the United Nations to advise and support African Union
283 peacekeeping efforts.
284
- 285 42. The Special Committee applauds the African Union Commission's plan to conduct in-field training by
286 November 2015 within the framework of the AMANI AFRICA II exercise cycle aiming to develop the African
287 Standby Force (ASF).
288
- 289 43. The Special Committee recalls the actions recommended by its previous Report A/68/19 of 2014, and General
290 Assembly resolution A/67/287 (2012) on the merits of the establishment of the Office for the Peacekeeping
291 Strategic Partnership and the establishment of the Joint Task Force for Peace and Security, which prove to be
292 effective models for further consideration of regional cooperation and training.
293
- 294 44. Although the SC's primary responsibility is to ensure international peace and security, the Special Committee
295 maintains that no single organization can address the multitude of peace and security challenges on the African
296 continent alone. On the other hand, the AU currently lacks the necessary financial and material resources to
297 conduct PKOs on its own, but can offer invaluable insight into in-field realities and socio-cultural subtleties,
298 which may be unfamiliar to peacekeepers from abroad. Furthermore, the involvement of the AU in PKOs on the
299 African continent adds legitimacy to the interventions. This is why bilateral training sessions are not only
300 relevant, but are essential to effective future PKOs. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
301 applauds the United Nations Office to the African Union's (UNOAU) ten-year plan adopted in 2010, The Ten-
302 Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union, to enhance partnership between the AU and the UN
303 in areas of Peace and Security as a crucial step in promoting cooperation between the UN and regional
304 organizations.
305
- 306 45. The Special Committee notes with interest the results of the 2010 Assessment Study of the African Peace and
307 Security Architecture (APSA) which, among other things, highlights the lack of vertical coordination between
308 the AU and Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs), the development of the
309 APSA's components at different paces, the lack of comprehensiveness of the APSA, and how the varied
310 outcomes in support raises questions of sustainability, predictability and ownership.
311
- 312 46. The Special Committee recalls Security Council Resolution 1325 (2009) that highlights the notion that men and
313 women experience conflict differently, and therefore understand peace differently. The role of women is crucial
314 not only in building peace but also in providing perspective to the overall process of strengthening regional
315 arrangements. The Special Committee recognizes the successes of the UN's Gender Focal Point Policy, which
316 deploys gender expert teams in UN PKOs to promote gender equality in operations.
317
- 318 47. The Special Committee echoes the SC in welcoming the establishment by the EU of the Peace Facility for
319 Africa through SC Resolution 1631 (2005). Furthermore, the Special Committee applauds the intention of the
320 SC to hold regular meetings with heads of regional and sub-regional organizations to strengthen interaction and
321 cooperation in maintaining Peace and Security, as stated in SC Resolution 1631 (2005). The Special Committee
322 additionally applauds the 2007 Statement by the President of the SC (S/PRST/2007/7) recognizing the
323 importance of regional organizations in prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in accordance with
324 Chapter VIII of the Charter, as well as the 2004 and 2006 SC Presidential Statements (S/PRST/2004/44 and
325 S/PRST/2006/39) to promote closer and more operational cooperation between UN, regional, sub-regional and
326 other governmental organizations in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, peacekeeping, while acknowledging the
327 important role that these organizations play in brokering peace agreements in conflict situations.
328

329 **F. EXPANDING CIVILIAN PEACE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACEKEEPING IN THE AFRICA**
330 **UNION**

- 331
332 48. Pointing to the goals of the United Nations foundation in protecting human rights and religious freedom,
333 bringing attention to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based
334 on Religion or Belief in General Assembly resolution 36/55 (1981), echoing General Assembly resolution 55/97
335 (2000) that called for the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, the Special Committee on
336 Peacekeeping has observed the tendency of religious division to directly contribute to a large portion of
337 conflicts in Africa. Taking into account that the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations include not
338 only reacting to issues and conflicts that arise, but also preventing human rights abuses from occurring in the
339 first place, as explicitly noted in the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of
340 Field Support Civil Affairs Handbook (2012); fully aware that a grand majority of the world's conflicts arise
341 from differences in race, ethnicity, religion, culture, and worldview.
342
- 343 49. The Special Committee believes it is of the utmost necessity to address the issues that lead to conflict at their
344 core in a proactive, rather than reactive way in adherence with the peacekeeping's guiding principle of the non-
345 use of force. This Special Committee would like to emphasize the direct correlation between the non-use of
346 force and civilian peace education program, as non-militarized method for strengthening regional arrangements.
347 The aforementioned education initiative would be supportive of the 2nd Expected Result of the UNESCO Peace
348 Education Project, which claims "education for a culture of peace and non-violence will be strengthened to
349 achieve intercultural solidarity and inter-generational dialogue and mutual understanding in favor of
350 reconciliation and peace-building."
351
- 352 50. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations draws attention to the Peace Education Project (PEP) in
353 West Africa, which began in 2006 and works in promoting a culture of peace, human rights, citizenship,
354 democracy and regional integration as a means to instill the values of peace in young West African minds. The
355 PEP was formed in the refugee camps of Kakuma and Dadaab in Kenya in 1997, in response to an incident that
356 caused 17 deaths. The PEP was supported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Trust Fund for
357 Children. National experts trained refugee educators as peace education teachers in order to establish and
358 maintain peaceful conditions in refugee camps.
359
- 360 51. The Special Committee also recognizes that at the end of 2011, more than 55 PEP workshops were offered in 10
361 prisons to 1,200 participants with the help of 100 volunteers. Specifically, the PEP in West Africa, which began
362 in 2006, has contributed to peace in the region with over 150 volunteer peace educators deployed, 10,000 peace
363 curriculum and instruction manuals distributed, training workshops held, and online training modules instituted.
364 The support from the United Nations (UN) and African Union (AU) on the Peace Education Project in West
365 Africa are further evidence of the potential for successful education on peaceful coexistence to empower the
366 African Union's ability to contribute to peacekeeping efforts in the region.
367
- 368 52. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes with concern that recent conflicts have been
369 impacted by religious intolerance, enforced gender inequities, and endangered children as soldiers; and
370 identifies the potential for civilian education on peace, women's rights, and religious tolerance.
371
- 372 53. Bearing in mind the importance of respecting sovereign states and the imperative nature of protecting national
373 sovereignty of Member States with the reaffirmation of General Assembly resolution 20/2131(1965). The
374 Special Committee also acknowledges the African Union Constitutive Act (2000) with the objective to defend
375 the sovereignty and independence of its Member States.
376

377 **G. FINANCING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

378

- 379 54. The Special Committee recalls Article XVII of the UN Charter, reminding Member States of their obligations to
380 pay their respective share towards peacekeeping. Holding in place the special responsibilities of the permanent
381 members of the Security Council, the Special Committee recognizes the connection between their contributions
382 to the financing of peace and security operations for the maintenance of peace and security. In that note we
383 recall that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with the
384 responsibilities for the administrative and budgetary matters of peacekeeping.
385

- 386 55. Over the past decades the concept of peacekeeping has expanded to more complex and multidimensional
387 operations. Recent conflicts in fragile states deter peace achieved without stable, legitimate, and transparent
388 institutions that manage the multidimensional peacekeeping funding. Through the funding of existing UN
389 peacekeeping training initiatives and agencies such as the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department
390 of Field Support (DFS) of the United Nations Peacekeeping group, can utilize these sources, to support regional
391 arrangements in Africa as stressed in A/RES/61/279 (2007).
392
- 393 56. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping highlights the importance of moving towards a financially stable
394 framework for peacekeeping operations in complex contexts. As of today peacekeeping is an international
395 enterprise funded by Member States through the UN at a net worth of 7.08 billion USD a year. Various
396 Peacekeeping Operations in Africa have relied heavily on external monetary contributions and ad hoc support
397 provided by the United Nations. Recalling the primary responsibility of states, in ensuring the safety and
398 security of their civilians as reminded in the World Summit 2005 Responsibility to Protect (R2P) set forth by
399 the international community in the World Summit 2005.
400
- 401 57. In 2012, the Special Committee released in its annual report A/66/19 (2012), a concise review of the financial
402 situation and shortfalls of peacekeeping operations. Current troop-contributing countries (TCC) endure a
403 substantial financial burden that could be shared amongst more public and private organizations. At the moment
404 the current funding system continues to be unsustainable because current UN peacekeeping missions lack
405 appropriate mission specific resources consequently jeopardizing future peacekeeping operations and post-
406 conflict stabilization efforts.
407
- 408 58. The Special Committee is conscious of the fact that African Union peacekeeping missions have been
409 established with voluntary contributions from donors. This approach hinders long-term planning and is
410 complicated by the individual requirements of donors such as accounting, reporting and auditing. These
411 mechanisms are over burdened, as they are not designed to cope with present peacekeeping demands.
412
- 413 59. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages an even distribution of shared monetary contributions
414 among all sovereign states of the continent of Africa to ameliorate this current situation. This committee is
415 aware of the work of the African Union as a forum for sovereign states to interact and discuss topics concerning
416 the continent as a whole and therefore strongly encourages regional arrangements within the African Union to
417 further policies and agencies such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with the focus
418 on inclusivity among all sovereign states promoting regional social justice and equality, social solidarity and
419 integration.
420
- 421 60. This Special Committee emphasizes the importance of a strong financial basis for the African Union, so that
422 each member state can be funded in an equal and fair manner. Fostering development of African states through
423 economic support is pivotal in bringing forward the development of the continent as an independent self-
424 sufficient and sustainable region. The Special Committee seeks to address the 2010 assessment study of the
425 African Peace and Security Architecture that noted that the African Union did not have effective financial
426 independence, something that leaves the African Union reliant on other member states. Drawing attention to
427 the fact that without a specific and reliable budget, other operations across the African continent, such as the
428 training of administrative and military personnel, as well as the enhancement of technology and development,
429 hinder the sustainable progression of African member states.
430

431 **H. COORDINATING RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED** 432 **NATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS** 433

- 434 61. The Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations concludes that lack of proper communication and
435 operating structures between the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN) have resulted in slow
436 responses to crises developing on the ground. The articles of the UN and AU's charters can make the
437 responsibility of intervention in Peacekeeping operations ambiguous. Although there have been semi annual
438 meetings between the UN Security Council (UN SC) and the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) to
439 increase coordination both parties have yet to adequately respond to this challenge and the result has been a
440 history of average response times to PKOs in the African region to be slow. The loss of life and mixed legacies
441 of African peacekeeping operations are the real consequences of these critical hesitations.

- 442
443 62. The Prodi Report, produced by the AU-UN Panel on December 31st 2008, highlights the important role of the
444 AU in peacekeeping efforts on the African continent and the need for increased collaboration between the UN
445 Security Council and the AU PSC. Communication between these two organizations will foster better support
446 for more effective PKOs in the African region.
447
- 448 63. The AU PSC mandates and UN Security Council mandates on peacekeeping operations (PKOs) do not always
449 align, which often results in miscommunication between the AU and UN on mission capabilities. UN Secretary-
450 General Boutros-Boutros Ghali noted the need for increased consultation and coordination between partners in
451 understanding mission mandates and preventing miscommunication between AU peacekeeping troops and UN
452 peacekeeping troops in *An Agenda for Peace, Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping* in 1992.
453
- 454 64. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and associated African PKOs currently face important delays in
455 receiving resources on the field, such as safety equipment or information-gathering technologies. There are a
456 lack of resources within the African region to properly facilitate peacekeeping efforts. The Special Committee
457 on Peacekeeping Operations highlights the work done by regional efforts to mitigate conflict and understands
458 that although the DPKO and DFS are not adequately funded to complete their task, ask they consider the great
459 responsibility taken by regional groups to protect their civilians in time of conflict and that they offer the
460 allocation of their technical and logistical support as such regional groups work to solve their own problems.
461
- 462 65. Developing States remain active contributors of personnel to PKOs, as well as providing other relevant
463 assistance. The European Union is the largest donor to the PSC, donating over 300 million Euros in 2009. As
464 the AU still lacks sufficient capacities in several areas, it is imperative that developed States provide increased
465 financial and technical assistance to the AU.
466
- 467 66. Aware of the fact that not all of the RECs within Africa have submitted memorandums of understanding (MoU)
468 to the AU PSC and the UN Security Council, the African Standby Force (ASF) is currently only able to assist in
469 two regions of the African continent. As the ASF is set to be operational by the end of 2015, there is a need for
470 collaboration and increased contributions to ensure full capacity of the ASF as a key regional monitoring force.
471
- 472 67. Some African regional economic communities, thanks to their important size, geographic location, and strong
473 relations with member states, are more likely than others to receive resources and create partnerships with UN
474 bodies. As a result, smaller regional communities that could have a significant impact in the efficient
475 functioning of African PKOs, are often left aside.
476
- 477 68. The need for increased consultation between leadership in the AU and the UN rests as an issue when it comes to
478 discussing PKOs. According to the 2011 Report of the Secretary-General (S/2011/805 2011), a lack of
479 sufficient leadership exists within the AU. The Statement by the President of the Security Council
480 (S/PRST/2007/7 2007) notes a lack of sufficient administrative staff as a key issue facing the AU. Security
481 Council Resolution 2167 of 2014 notes the importance of an exchange between UN and AU personnel, as UN
482 leadership could provide valuable technical, financial, and management advice to AU leadership. As noted in
483 Security Council resolution 1170 of 1998, we see that strengthening regional arrangements within Africa and
484 their cooperation with UN entities will set the precedent for further regional arrangements in other areas of the
485 world to be created.
486
- 487 69. Although the UN Security Councils Military Staff Committee (MSC) helps provide strategies for PKOs, this
488 crucial knowledge and expertise, which could improve AU military capacities, is not shared with the AU's PSC.
489 However, as AU peacekeeping missions are deployed increasingly ahead of UN PKOs, the military capacities
490 of the AU are a priority within peacekeeping. The Secretary-General's report, on Support to African Union
491 peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations, (A/64/359) highlights a number of ways in which
492 the UN could provide specific consultation and advice to the AU such as by providing expertise, consultation,
493 access to resources, planning, training, and administrative material.
494
- 495 70. A predictable funding mechanism for the AU remains a crucial concern in Africa's financial stability. As
496 Member States remain hesitant about contributing financial aid to the AU's PKOs, there is a need for
497 predictable funding for the AU to be adequately operational and ensure full capacity.

498 **I. ENHANCING THE PARTERNSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, THE UNITED**
499 **NATIONS AND THE AFRICAN UNION**

500

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

509

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

514

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

521

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

527

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

536

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

543

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

548

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

553

554 **J. INFORMATION GATHERING AND SHARING**

555

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

563

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

571

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

575

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

581

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

586

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

591

592 85. The Special Committee affirms the necessity of cooperation between regional and international organizations as
593 emphasized in the *Brahimi Report*. Confirms that the necessity of collaboration in peacekeeping efforts as vital
594 to information sharing and opens a portal of communication between agencies and regional arrangements.

595

596 **K. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY**

597

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

605

606 87. Societies are less likely to become involved in conflicts when women have a higher social and economic status
607 as well as greater political representation. Additionally, the participation of women during conflict resolution
608 and in post-conflict situations helps to strengthen the overall effectiveness of peacebuilding efforts. The Special
609 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations notes that currently only 3% of uniformed personnel and 29% of UN

610 civilian personnel are female. However, the integration of women in PKOs includes several challenges, such as
611 a lack of security for women and failures of law enforcement in the respective areas of conflict, among other
612 difficulties as stated in the report of the Secretary General on Women's Participation in Peacebuilding
613 (A/65/354-S/2010/466). However, striving towards increasing the number of female peacekeeping personnel
614 and improving gender perspective is a declared priority of the Secretary General and the UN since women are
615 proven agents of change, as stated in Security Council resolution 1325. In order to steadily increase and uphold
616 a sustainable level of women in peacekeeping missions, it is of great importance that women are represented at
617 all levels of peacekeeping institutions. At this point, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
618 particularly emphasizes the role of women in regional arrangements in Africa. It is clear that women can enable
619 a more comprehensive approach to peacekeeping, as they can serve as a role models for girls, particularly in
620 countries where gender equality is challenged. Especially the recruitment of female elite could diversify the
621 chain of command and add to create a sustainable environment of peace and security. Furthermore, including
622 women on a regional basis will make peacekeeping more accessible and tangible for women in affected
623 communities.

- 624
- 625 88. While female peacekeepers are few, they are impactful. One of the ways by which women aid in peacekeeping
626 around the world is through supporting women in crisis situations. The Statement of the President of the
627 Security Council, S/PRST/2014/21, noted the benefits of including women as active participants in all stages of
628 the peacebuilding process. It has been seen throughout peacekeeping missions that women peacekeepers have
629 allowed other women in the crises to have someone with whom they can speak on a more personal level.
630 Especially in communities where women and men must be segregated due to the judicial or cultural practices of
631 their country, these peacekeepers have given women the opportunity to share their stories and start the healing
632 process after experiencing conflict within their borders.
- 633
- 634 89. With women as peacekeepers, a greater sense of security is created for those living within refugee camps
635 established under peacekeeping mandates. These camps have a sordid history involving sexual assault. The
636 Statement of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security, S/2014/693, notes the extreme violations of
637 women's rights in camps, including instances of rape and other sexual assault. Women peacekeepers have
638 proven to reduce the amount of sexual violence within these camps of refugees and internally displaced peoples.
- 639
- 640 90. Some Member States have made efforts to increase the participation of women in PKOs. All-female groups
641 have been sent to the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Stabilization Mission In Haiti (MINUSTAH)
642 and the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO).
643 Contributing Member States are rotated annually and remain all-women groups. Member States such as the
644 Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh have provided groups of all-women units to
645 different peacekeeping missions. In a more specific example, the Republic of Rwanda held a meeting in
646 September 2014 entitled 'All-Female Training and Assessment Pilot Project', which focused on women in
647 peacekeeping capacity and increasing the participation of women in peacekeeping. This group made an
648 mainstreaming within PKOs, in consultation with the Division for the Advancement of Women, to ensure
649 progress is effort to provide women with training in peacekeeping methods and a forum to increase their
650 presence in peacekeeping operations. These actions have been in accordance with Security Council Resolution
651 2167 (2014), which calls attention to efforts to implement women in all aspects of peace and Department of
652 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) policies on male/female ratio in the field.
- 653
- 654 91. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1820 (2008) unanimously, which stated that sexual violence is a
655 tactic of war. Furthermore, the African Union (AU) launched a five year Gender Peace and Security Program
656 (2015-2020), which is designed to serve as a developmental framework for strategies and mechanisms and has
657 done excellent work in this area. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, as well as the UN
658 Security Council has begun to make strides towards addressing the need to acknowledge and protect women
659 from all forms of sexual violence. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual
660 Violence in Conflict in Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009), highlights the need for women protection
661 advisors, especially in conflicts where sexual violence has occurred. Security Council Resolution 2106 (2013)
662 recognizes the role of UN peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, as well as calling for Troop
663 Contributing and Police Contributing Countries (TCC/PCC) to include training on sexual and gender based
664 violence. Since gaining independence from France in 1960, Madagascar supports women's rights and education
665 for girls and women. Madagascar, with the support of grants from the G7 improved their efforts for

666 peacekeeping and assisting the AU alongside the international community to establish sustainable peace and
667 stability.
668

669 **L. DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

670
671 92. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that demilitarized zones (DMZs) are an underutilized
672 tool in the establishment and strengthening regional arrangements in Africa. In particular, DMZ's address the
673 cross-border flow of conflict, stabilize the region, and bolster local law enforcement and peace initiatives.
674 Through the UN Security Council (UNSC) mandate proper implementation of DMZs. This committee takes
675 note of the use of DMZs to prevent the regional and transnational spread of conflict, trade of narcotics and other
676 substances, and trafficking of weapons and humans. To this end it facilitates peace efforts at the local and
677 regional level as well as cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).
678

679 93. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that DMZs improve confidence between Member
680 States and establish the foundation for future diplomatic relations. They catalyze disarmament and serve to
681 promote transparency between Member States. An effective mission for DMZs took place between Sudan and
682 South Sudan with S/RES/1990 (2011) in which effective human rights monitoring was carried out in an effort to
683 quell violence in the region. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in July 2011
684 established a safe DMZ to prevent border clashes between them. This Special Committee on Peacekeeping
685 commends the efforts taken by the AU and its High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan to
686 set up a demilitarized zone across their shared border. At the same time, the Committee appreciates the
687 recommendations of the Conference on Peace, Stability and Development in the Provinces of North Kivu and
688 South Kivu, whereby the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alongside other armed
689 groups committed to create a demilitarized zone and allow the deployment of the UN Mission in the DRC
690 (MONUC) observers in order to ensure the return of the displaced persons in secure conditions. We believe
691 these initiatives to represent an example of good practice that could be further employed and developed by all
692 involved parties sharing a common interest for peaceful conflict resolution and acknowledge the need to
693 intensify communication, coordination
694

695 **M. INCREASING UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPER ACCOUNTABILITY**

696
697 94. The Special Committee recognizes the lack of comprehensive investigation on crimes committed by
698 peacekeepers due to a lack of cooperation between TCC's and the United Nations (UN) Department of
699 Peacekeeping Operations.
700

701 95. The Special Committee recognizes the need for good governance in the due process carried out by Member
702 States and the need for increased accountability on these measures when peacekeepers are tried in countries of
703 origin.
704

705 **N. COUNTER TERRORISM: A COMPREHENSIVE UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN UNION** 706 **PARTNERSHIP**

707
708 96. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes the efforts made by peacekeepers in Africa to stabilize the
709 continent and work towards sustainable peace on the continent. Nevertheless, peacekeeping in Africa faces
710 complex crises of an asymmetric nature, which need to be tackled in close coordination between the United
711 Nations (UN), the African Union (AU) and the different Regional Economic Communities (REC).
712

713 97. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping believes that terrorism is a threat to peace and peacekeeping in Africa,
714 whether led by the United Nations or African forces. Terrorism endangers peacekeepers from all Troop
715 Contributing Countries (TCC). Terrorism is a threat to the security of peacekeepers. Several UN-Missions have
716 lost peacekeepers through terrorist attacks. United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
717 and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) are being
718 undermined in their abilities to keep peace. In 2014 9 UN-Peacekeepers were killed in Mali. The Special
719 Committee encourages that a common policy and action framework between UN and the AU can save these
720 lives through different measures.
721

- 722 98. Terrorism is a serious threat to civilians all over the world, especially in Africa. The Special Committee on
723 Peacekeeping appreciates the measures taken by the UN to encounter terrorism in Africa as in S/RES/2100
724 (2013). The Special Committee encourages regional arrangements to counter terrorism should complement
725 these. This will resolve the causes at its root.
726
- 727 99. The Special Committee recognizes that the strengthening of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) as a
728 partner to counter terrorism will lead to the empowerment of African Countries and a stronger commitment to
729 counter terrorism in peacekeeping regions.
730
- 731 100. The Special Committee highlights S/RES/2135 (2014) pertaining to maintaining borders to decrease terrorist
732 threats that threaten peace in Africa. Many African borders remain unprotected and this permits illicit and
733 terrorist activities to threaten peacekeeping missions.
734

735 **II. Mandate**

736

- 737 101. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was established in 1965 through General Assembly
738 resolution 2006 (XIX) and was originally tasked to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of
739 peacekeeping operations in all their aspects in order to facilitate consultations on peacekeeping within the
740 General Assembly.
741
- 742 102. By its resolution 68/277, the General Assembly reiterated that, in accordance with its mandate, the Special
743 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole
744 question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, in addition, with this resolution, the General Assembly
745 also called for the committee to review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new
746 proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities, and requested the
747 Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.
748

749 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

750

751 **A. PROACTIVE STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS COMPLEX CRISES IN AFRICA**

752

- 753 103. The Special Committee recommends common training between the UN police, the UN peacekeeping forces,
754 and the African Standby Force (ASF) to adapt to rapidly shifting volatile crises as well as to work on enhancing
755 rapid response, early warning mechanisms, and training of the peacekeeping personnel in the efficient use of
756 new technology;
757
- 758 104. The Special Committee suggests the implementation of training exercises by the UN Department on
759 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in order to enhance the capabilities of the African Union (AU) under the
760 temporary supervision of the UN peacekeepers serving under existing mandates in relevant regions. This would
761 be done by recreating scenarios of previous crises to test the readiness and responsiveness of the troops to deal
762 with fast-emerging crises as well as simulations of pre-deployment, in missions and in post-conflict situations,
763 including but not limited to the pre-deployment of equipment such as tactical gear, weaponry and supplies in
764 secluded but strategic and secured areas that are easily and exclusively accessible to ASF or UN peacekeeping
765 convoys for quick utilizations and resourcing to be more efficient in reacting to crises in a minimum time frame.
766
- 767 105. The Special Committee encourages close cooperation between the ASF and the UN peacekeeping missions of
768 the DPKO in carrying out those missions while acknowledging the mandates placed by the UN Security
769 Council (SC) such that they can exchange expertise and information regarding tactics and general knowledge of
770 the environment, climate, language, terrain, and people in order to be more prepared to implement mandates
771 with a minimum rate of casualties as well as providing credibility among the African population. The Special
772 Committee recognizes the potential contribution of the ASF to peace and security in Africa, and, in this regard,
773 encourages support to the AU efforts in fully operationalizing the Force by 2015.
774
- 775 106. The Special Committee recommends adapting the framework that was used by the SADC BRIG in 2009 FIB in
776 Congo to the framework of the whole joint AU-UN operations in the African Region. The Special Committee

777 encourages the inclusion of this framework in the mandates of the ASF to make the peacekeeping policies of the
778 five regional standby brigades in Africa align with each other. The implementation of this framework will still
779 be monitored by the DPKO, affirming SC resolution 2167 “Enhancing Relationship between the United Nations
780 and Regional Organizations, In Particular the African Union”.

- 781
782 107. The Special Committee recommends the DPKO begin a review of the strategic guidance note on robust
783 peacekeeping drafted in 2009. The Special Committee stresses the expediency of the DPKO in beginning this
784 process and calls upon continued dialogue between the Secretariat, the SC and AU Peace and Security Council
785 (PSC).
786
- 787 108. The Special Committee proposes the creation of the “Collect-Record-Reprocess Initiative” (CRRI), a three-
788 tiered program funded by the UNODC and guided by United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
789 aiming to debrief and reuse SALWs collected annually by currently active peacekeeping operations in Africa in
790 order to better optimize budgets and also, to solve the issue of lack equipment in missions, and would only be
791 used in line with the three principles of peacekeeping. They would not be used to further militarize
792 peacekeeping troops. The program should work as follows: First, a joint commission from UNODA and the AU
793 must conduct background checks on the collected SALWs in order discriminate if whether they are or not
794 directly linked to felonies. If they are linked, the weapons will proceed to be destroyed as stipulated on the
795 SALW Program of Action. This part of the process is called “Collection”. The weapons that cannot be
796 connected to felonies will proceed to be registered and marked by the UNODA and will be recycled for use by
797 United Nations Peacekeepers. Then they will proceed to test their durability and resistance. If the weapons are
798 not in mint condition, they will be destroyed. This part of the process is called “Recording.” At last, the
799 weapons that surpassed the evaluation process will be under the jurisdiction of the UN but shall only be used to
800 enhance current peacekeeping operations in Africa. The distribution process will delegated to the AU PSC in
801 order to strengthen cooperation. This part of the process is called “Reprocessing.”
802
- 803 109. The Special Committee recommends the creation of the “African Traffic Response Program” (ATRP), an ad-
804 hoc committee funded by UNODC and guided by UNODA in order to document and mark a certain percentage
805 of the small arms and light weapons (SALWs) collected annually by currently active peacekeeping operations.
806 To assure international cooperation, these marked weapons will be handed to the AU for them to plant them
807 within shipments expected to be cut off by rebel groups that profit from illicit weapon trafficking in order to
808 define the most transited routes. A point system is to be made to mark which of the routes are most frequently
809 taken and which provides the safest path for the transport of equipment and supplies.
810
- 811 110. The Special Committee urges the use of the African rapid response forces to ensure a swift reaction to rising
812 crises by building capacity in African countries. Donations have previously been received to support the idea
813 and plan to finance the response forces with a sum of money that approaches \$110 million to form a partnership
814 with the AU and individual countries to build up their capacity.
815

816 **B. ENHANCEMENT OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING, INFORMATION SHARING, AND** 817 **COOPERATION IN AFRICA**

- 818
819 111. The Special Committee recommends the consideration and implementation of an effective and comprehensive
820 survey, led by the Department of Field Support (DFS) in collaboration with the African Commission, in order to
821 gather intelligence and feedback regarding what is going on directly on the grounds in the African regions from
822 peacekeepers deployed in current peacekeeping operations (PKOs), AU military personnel, police, and
823 civilians. Providing a way for peacekeepers to access and send information to the Department of Peacekeeping
824 Operations (DPKO), which in turn would relay the information to the Security Council (SC), would increase the
825 capacity and potential of all the PKOs. This would allow for the Special Committee to incorporate a bottom-up
826 approach and would provide information on the state of each peacekeeping troops currently deployed. Also, this
827 would enhance the existing communication methods between the PKOs and the UN Security Council.
828
- 829 112. The Special Committee recommends that the DPKO expand and deepen its contacts with the AU in order to
830 identify and implement practical means of strengthening their cooperation with each other. These sub-regional
831 organizations would include economic unions (such as ECOWAS or East African Development Bank). The
832 Special Committee believes that in order to prevent duplications of services as well as other

833 miscommunications the DPKO as well as the Information and Technology Division of the Department of Field
834 Support could be used to monitor and aid in facilitating this cooperation between regional organizations in
835 Africa.

836
837 113. Funding for AU information collection, military, and economic programs should be proportionally distributed
838 to African nations. The AU should be encouraged to take responsibility for the transparency of this
839 proportionate distribution in order to increase AU influence in its own regions. The Special Committee of
840 Peacekeeping Operations it seeks to strengthen a steady flow of income, the Special Committee on
841 Peacekeeping Operations invites Member States, particularly African Member States, to provide it with
842 financial and material support. According to the UNECA, corruption is the most significant challenge to good
843 governance, economic growth, and security. The UN can better promote financial transparency by assisting the
844 AU with its goal to support government and military transparency programs in African Member States.
845 Accordingly, the AU should continue to develop the African Union Advisory Board on Anti-Corruption as it
846 continues to develop its long-term financial goals.

847
848 114. The Special Committee recommends the creation and establishment a new collection of peacekeeping
849 documentation. This collection will focus on gathering and cataloguing information and experiences collected
850 on the frontlines of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations. This document collection will facilitate
851 awareness about how funds are used. Moreover, it will promote networking and cooperation among local,
852 national, and international actors. This collection will be organized by individual Member States.

853
854 115. African states may be added to the database in the following ways: 1) Any participating Member State can
855 recommend agencies that it is familiar with provided that they can submit proof of legitimacy of actions and
856 intentions; 2) International agencies may also submit recommendations for additions; 3) UN personnel may
857 submit recommendations for agencies to be added; and 4) Any pre-existing agency present in the database may
858 also recommend other agencies.

859
860 116. The minimum requirements of agencies wishing to be added to the database will include a name, country of
861 origin, mission statement, budget, and contact information, with an optional comments section to provide any
862 additional relevant information. Agencies must also specify if they are seeking support and collaboration in
863 creating a more efficient method of peacekeeping in their region or monetary aid from regional development
864 banks in Africa. Additionally, the UN Special Committee reserves the right to review and provide further
865 recommendations with regards to database information and structure. The information of such a review will
866 remain confidential until concrete information is provided. Finally, members and donors/beneficiaries who wish
867 to collaborate must agree to abide by a written contract provided by the Special Committee outlining the terms
868 of their agreement. In special cases, there would be room for amendment.

869
870 117. Urges the General Assembly (GA), specifically the Third Committee (GA-3), to reevaluate issues related to
871 monitoring and surveillance technology involving Geographic Information System (GIS). As the Special
872 Committee magnifies the communication capacity between peacekeepers and high-level decision makers, the
873 Special Committee urges caution and discretion regarding the publication of information that could be
874 detrimental if used by actors with malicious intent. Therefore, the Special Committee advocates the protection
875 of sensitive information such as the names of civilians and locations, specific operational tactics and plans, and
876 any other sensitive intelligence. The Special Committee recommends that critical sensitive information be
877 communicated in a closed setting. All other experience gathered by peacekeepers will be published in reports
878 and accessible to the public, which will increase the free flow of information regarding progress in African
879 peacekeeping processes.

880
881 118. The Special Committee encourages and recommends comprehensive regional approaches to address cross-
882 border issues such as Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement, and Reintegration (DDRRR),
883 Small Arms and Light Weapons, Rule of Law, humanitarian issues, and child soldiers, more effectively. This
884 should be more specifically followed through by the General Assembly First Committee (GA-1). Since the
885 Special Committee specifically looks at the work of PKOs and PKOs engage in DDR/DDRRR missions, the
886 committee suggests enhancing the existing mechanisms, systems, and methods of information gathering,
887 sharing, reporting, and storing that the PKOs engage in from the ground to Member States, UN systems, other
888 organizations, and the general public.

889
890 119. The Special Committee urges the African Union to continue to implement the African Peace and Security
891 Architecture as it pertains to the management of peacekeeping missions and to the resolution of conflicts.
892 Endorsing the Secretary-General's report A/49/681, which tackles strengthening partnerships between the Peace
893 Building Council and several African Union organs like the African Parliament and the African Commission on
894 Human and People's Rights. This would be vital in the maintenance of peace and transparency in peacekeeping
895 missions in the African region, as stated in Security Council Resolution 2086 (2013).
896

897 **C. ENHANCING REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AFRICA THROUGH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY** 898

899 120. The Special Committee recommends that the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General and the Chairperson of
900 the African Union Commission (AUC) extend the mandate of the UN Ten-Year Capacity Building Program that
901 was signed in 2006 (A/61/630) past the 2016 deadline to continue its work concerning peace and security in
902 Africa, in order to enhance information sharing between Member States, and ultimately incorporate innovative
903 mechanisms in Africa and also to provide basic communication infrastructure such as telephone lines, radio
904 networks, and cell phone towers, which are crucial for the completion of peacekeeping mission mandates and
905 prevention of conflict.
906

907 121. The Special Committee recognizes that it is key to ensure that accessibility to technological resources is equally
908 available to all Member States. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping encourages cooperation between the
909 UN and AU, with the aim of allowing the African Union to continue to operate independently and with
910 sufficient funding. Technological resources should be allocated based on the number of peacekeepers in the
911 operation, and should be tailored to specific needs of regions hosting peacekeeping operations. Priority will be
912 determined by the DPKO and the PSC in order to ensure fair distribution of necessary materials. Improvement
913 in the use of communication between the Member States of the African Union can facilitate cross border
914 peacekeeping cooperation. The purpose is to strengthen individual regions, which will ultimately strengthen
915 Africa as a whole.
916

917 122. The Special Committee encourages the expanded use of CSO technology-based programs similar to the Global
918 Marketplace for Civilian Capacities (CAPMATCH), a civil society organization, which hosts an online self-
919 service platform for Member States to submit requests for updated and specialized technology and equipment
920 for use in peacekeeping operations in order to strengthen the regional relationships for peacekeeping in Africa.
921

922 123. The Special Committee seeks to enable countries to have greater access to technological resources, and have the
923 United Nations act as liaison to disseminate research and technological capacity information between Member
924 States. Ideally, Member States can share innovations with the UN, AU, and other sub-regional groups.
925

926 124. The Special Committee recommends that Member States establish Public Private Partnership (PPPs) with
927 private corporations similar to the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and the Vodafone Foundation's (VF) five-
928 year, \$30 million USD technology partnership that could provide cell phones to peacekeepers to use for GPS
929 capabilities, to send and receive information from mission commanders, as well as online reporting by civilians
930 through mobile applications.
931

932 125. The Special Committee calls upon the Information, Communication, and Technology Division of the
933 Department of Field Support to expand peacekeeper access to night vision and infrared technologies, in order to
934 provide peacekeepers the ability to monitor and address conflict in limited light situations.
935

936 126. The Special Committee urges the African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) to work towards
937 establishing a center for technology transfer similar to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for
938 Asia and the Pacific's (ESCAP) Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, (APCTT) which provides
939 a technology-sharing program between Member States for targeted purposes in order to enhance African
940 regional capability to address conflict.
941

942 127. The Special Committee recommends the use of a system similar to UNESCO's System of Information on
943 Strategies, Tasks and Evaluation of Results (SISTER), a data management system, which shares best practices

944 between departments of UNESCO, in order to increase cooperation and highlight best practices for data
945 management between the bodies of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

946

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

953

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

958

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

964

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

976

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

981

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

988

989 134. The Special Committee, guided by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines for Use of Civil
990 and Military Assets urges the DPKO to expand on the guidelines for the use of UAVs in the field, and the
991 acquisition of UAVs from the DPKO for use by the AU and RECs, emphasizing that UAVs should be used
992 strictly for peaceful purposes, and used to facilitate real-time monitoring and relaying of critical information in
993 support of peacekeeping operations in real-time with live inputs, in accordance with the United Nations Infantry
994 Battalion Manual. The Special Committee furthermore recommends that each UAV deployed will follow a
995 more intensive set of regulations that could be set within the mandate for each PKO. For PKOs taking place in
996 Africa, these specific regulations should be determined in conjunction with AU Peace and Security Council
997 (AUPSC) mandates.

998

- 999 135. The Special Committee encourages enhanced communications between PKOs, the United Nations (UN), the
1000 AU, and RECs with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local community leaders in the use and acquisition
1001 of UAVs and other technologies. This enhanced communication will allow for increased synergy between
1002 various actors involved in PKOs, for the purpose of building confidence between the UN, AU, RECs, CSOs,
1003 and the local populace.
1004
- 1005 136. The Special Committee urges increased utilization of technologies such as global information systems, radio
1006 communications, telecommunications, closed circuit television, including the utilization of points of contact
1007 such as the Emergency Technology Cluster, as a means to better implement early warning systems, to prevent
1008 conflict spillover, and promote the safety of peacekeepers, and non-combatants including refugees. The Special
1009 Committee further encourages the DPKO, AU, and RECs to regularly report the deployment, use, and
1010 effectiveness of military technologies and equipment, to enhance decision-making processes, transparency, and
1011 impartiality of PKOs in coordination with the AU, RECs, and other relevant actors.
1012
- 1013 137. The Special Committee encourages the utilization of technologies in peacekeeper training, including but not
1014 limited to simulations such as virtual environments, the online publishing of training manuals by the UN,
1015 regional organizations and civil society, voice over internet protocol, and computer technologies specifically in
1016 African regional training centers such as the Kofi Annan Peacekeeping Training Center which is operated by
1017 the Economic Community of West African States.
1018
- 1019 138. The Special Committee, recognizing the value of proper training in the use of technologies in African PKOs,
1020 suggests that, in accordance with A/RES/67/302 (2013), the DPKO, the Policy Evaluation and Training
1021 Division (PET), Integrated Training Services, Pre-Deployment Training United Nations Institute for Training
1022 and Research, African regional training centers, as well as Member States, with assistance from the United
1023 Nations and other relevant actors, when needed, expand training efforts of peacekeepers for the utilization of
1024 technologies in PKOs.
1025
- 1026 139. The Special Committee, bearing in mind the New Horizon Initiative, finds it is necessary for the International
1027 community to take further action in supporting African States in using technology to raise the socio-economic
1028 welfare of the national population in order to prevent further conflicts from arising.
1029

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

- 1030
- 1031
- 1032
- 1033 140. Security Council Resolution 2086 (2013) reinforces the need for a better assessment of peacebuilding needs,
1034 initiating mandates, as well as collaboration among partners, akin to the cooperative work between the African
1035 Union and United Nations. To adapt to the complexities imposed by twenty-first century peacekeeping
1036 operations, it is imperative to reconstruct intelligence gathering approaches and information sharing practices to
1037 incorporate confidence-building measures among Member States, especially within the African Union. To be
1038 able to provide the foundation of confidence-building measures among Member States regarding intelligence-
1039 gathering approaches and information-sharing practices, there is a need to facilitate a state of the arts emergency
1040 data migration backup protocol system within all communication and information facilities. By developing
1041 these communication protocols, the multiple facets of Africa's regional arrangements will provide an adequate
1042 and rapid response towards the increased violence against the AU and UN peacekeepers, create an acute
1043 assessment towards the need to work effectively in complex situation within the African continent, and fosters a
1044 sense of confidence building measures across all governmental institutions among African states.
1045
- 1046 141. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the lack of information-sharing mechanisms
1047 that are accessible to peacekeepers and acknowledges the importance of accurate intelligence gathering within
1048 peacekeeping operations. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations endorses the creation of
1049 information centers, akin to the success of the Dutch All Sources Information Fusion Unit in the
1050 Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. By the means of intelligence gathering on non-state
1051 actors and hostile combatants, through methods of increase reliability and decision of support at tactical and
1052 operational levels, while dramatically enhancing the accuracy and utility of strategic forecasting.
1053

- 1054 142. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations acknowledges that intelligence is central to the
1055 effectiveness of peacekeeping operations (PKOs) operating in twenty-first century conflicts. Single human
1056 intelligence methods are no longer adequate for providing significant information to peacekeepers operating in
1057 complex and hostile environments. This body encourages the utilization of strategic, operational, and tactical
1058 intelligence-gathering mechanisms. Strategic intelligence is essential to understanding the political and military
1059 dynamics within the state of operations for the purpose of providing the most efficient deployment of AU and
1060 UN resources and manpower of each PKO mandate. Strategic intelligence provides support for ground forces
1061 carrying out its mandates, such as suspension of hostilities. These three methods will provide twenty-first
1062 century peacekeeping operations with a clear, effective, and accurate mandate for operations.
1063
- 1064 143. Advances in military, intelligence, surveillance, communications, logistical, and information technology all can
1065 better support peacekeeping. Nonetheless, any technology acquired or used by UN peacekeeping forces will
1066 adhere to the foundations of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, sharing of technological
1067 advancements between sovereign nations within the African region serves to improve confidence building
1068 among states, enhances cooperation, and develops a framework for other peacekeeping operations and regional
1069 arrangements. Bolstering the UN field operations' communication infrastructure is a crucial goal. Handheld
1070 technologies are an undeniable necessity to peacekeeping forces and its support staff. These devices enable
1071 swift and almost unfettered access to all regions of Africa. Relaying emergent developments in peacekeeping
1072 operations in the most expeditious manner to the multiple organs of Africa's regional arrangements is
1073 imperative to successful peacekeeping operations as well as the bolstering of regional arrangements.
1074
- 1075 144. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes how diverse and rapidly evolving
1076 contemporary and future crises can be, African regional arrangements and their countries' respective
1077 governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations must bolster their information-sharing
1078 capacities. At a fundamental level, an open source database for institutions operating within the African
1079 regional arrangement must be developed in order to facilitate transparency, efficient transfer of information,
1080 rapid reaction to crisis, intelligence collection and dispersion, as well as inspiring increased involvement by
1081 Civil Society Organizations. The sharing of information can be eased by creating standardized lists of protocols
1082 and technological languages. Some include extensible markup language (XML), simple object access protocol
1083 (SOAP), and web services description language (WSDL). Standardization will keep costs down over time as
1084 well as advance security and privacy measures. These standards will also include elements that ensure nations'
1085 sovereignties are upheld and prevent the unnecessary sharing of confidential or privileged information. This
1086 would allow Member States to have full control of the information posted to and potentially surveyed on the
1087 database. Furthermore, The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations encourages individual parties to
1088 develop strict guidelines and protocols regarding the posting of data. This fully-accessible database will operate
1089 much like the United Nations' Program of Action Implementation Support System.
1090
- 1091 145. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations believes that bolstering information-gathering and sharing
1092 resources will enhance cooperation between local and national governments, Civil Society Organizations
1093 (CSOs), Regional Economic Communities (REC), as well as the United Nations. Africa's regional
1094 arrangements will prosper if the information-sharing capacities of these bodies operate as one unit. A
1095 comprehensive study must be conducted to specifically eliminate unnecessary and costly bureaucratic logjams
1096 that prevent the fluid transfer of information. These databases will be found on the already existing website for
1097 that specific peacekeeping operation. Within this existing framework, server space will be allotted to the pre-
1098 approved institutions involved in peacekeeping operations. There will be slight increases in funding requests,
1099 however the Public Information Officer, delegated staff from the Department of Field Support, information
1100 technologies services division, and Department of Management, guided by the Mandate and the Head of
1101 Mission will attain responsibility for the daily management of the database and facilitate any increases in
1102 funding and staffing. As stated in the Brahimi Report, daily reports could be important to fast-moving missions
1103 and the use and implementation of these will be crucial to the success and execution of these peacekeeping
1104 operations.
1105
- 1106 146. If the ASF continues to grow with specialized African peacekeepers, the dependency on a physical presence of
1107 UN Peacekeepers will decrease. Furthermore, just as the African Peacekeeping Operation in Burundi (AMIB)
1108 was cited as a cheaper alternative to the United Nation Operation in Burundi (ONUB), the ASF will also be a
1109 cheaper alternative than a UN mandate. Decreasing the funds of mobilizing UN peacekeeping forces will allow

1110 more financial support for the ASF to become strengthened. Furthermore, the mobilization of African
1111 peacekeepers within Africa will be at the discretion of the African Union (AU), which will increase efficiency
1112 in the timely completion of a peacekeeping mandate while also producing a cost effective peacekeeping
1113 opportunity.
1114

1115 147. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Member States to take part in training
1116 initiatives for the ASF to decrease the AU's dependence on foreign aid in peacekeeping operations. If training
1117 programs are invested in, the international community will not be bound to expend copious finances and
1118 personnel to the AU for peacekeeping purposes. An increase in training assistance for military and
1119 peacekeeping leadership to the ASF will ensure the long-term success in maintaining political stability and
1120 peace throughout the African Union.
1121

1122 148. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends the implementation of MOOC (Massive
1123 Open Online Courses) technology for the purpose of training. MOOCs enable Troop- and Police-Contributing
1124 Countries to extend technically specific training to vast amounts of peacekeepers. This training via MOOCs,
1125 significantly lowers training costs and as well, ensures the standardization of training throughout entire regions.
1126 The incorporation of MOOCs for the purpose of standardized training includes another major benefit, as it can
1127 help to encourage and facilitate data sharing and transparency within a region. Properly formulated learning
1128 objectives for these courses can assert fundamental understandings of basic software technologies, such as
1129 Microsoft Excel or Dreamweaver website development, or even as complex as operating technologically
1130 advanced weaponry. Recognizing how diverse and rapidly evolving contemporary and future crises can be,
1131 African regional arrangements and their respective governmental institutions and non-governmental
1132 organizations must bolster their information-sharing capacities. At a fundamental level, an open source database
1133 for institutions operating within the African regional arrangement must be developed in order to facilitate
1134 transparency, efficient transfer of information, rapid reaction to crisis, intelligence collection and dispersion, as
1135 well as inspiring increased involvement by Civil Society Organizations. The sharing of information can be
1136 eased by creating standardized lists of protocols and technological languages. Some include extensible markup
1137 language (XML), simple object access protocol (SOAP), and web services description language (WSDL).
1138 Standardization will keep costs down over time as well as advance security and privacy measures. These
1139 standards will also include elements that ensure nations' sovereignties are upheld and prevent the unnecessary
1140 sharing of confidential or privileged information. This fully-accessible database will operate much like the
1141 United Nations' Program of Action Implementation Support System. Bolstering information-gathering and
1142 sharing resources will enhance cooperation between local and national governments, Civil Society
1143 Organizations (CSOs), Regional Economic Communities (REC), as well as the United Nations. Africa's
1144 regional arrangements will prosper if the information-sharing capacities of these bodies operate as one unit. A
1145 comprehensive study must be conducted to specifically eliminate unnecessary and costly bureaucratic logjams
1146 that prevent the fluid transfer of information.
1147

1148 149. Initial financial cooperation and support can be achieved by further bolstering the African Standby Force (ASF).
1149 Once the ASF is in full effect, further financial contributions by international bodies can begin to cease. In the
1150 near future, the African Standby Force will be capable of functioning independently on peacekeeping operations
1151 in Africa. Investments in the short term for the ASF by member states will decrease the long-term amount of
1152 resources spent from the international community on the AU for peacekeeping as a whole.
1153

1154 150. In order to survey contested territories and hazardous borders, Africa's regional arrangements must consider
1155 utilizing advanced information-gathering technologies. Some of these include Un-weaponized Unmanned
1156 Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS was used successfully in the United
1157 Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). This system can accurately analyze a region and provide
1158 real-time topographical data to peacekeeping operations and other organizations that require the data. The use of
1159 these technologies will supply Africa's regional arrangements with a more thorough blueprint of the various
1160 facets on the African continent.
1161

1162 151. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was established in 1965 through General Assembly
1163 resolution 2006 (XIX) and was originally tasked to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of
1164 peacekeeping operations in all their aspects in order to facilitate consultations on peacekeeping within the
1165 General Assembly.

1166
1167 152. In its resolution 68/277 (2014), the General Assembly reiterated that, in accordance with its mandate, the
1168 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the
1169 whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, in addition, with this resolution, the General
1170 Assembly also called for the committee to review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any
1171 new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities, and requested
1172 the Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.
1173

1174 **E. ENHANCING TRAINING PRACTICES IN UNITED NATIONS AND AFRICAN UNION**
1175 **PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**
1176

1177 153. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recognizes the need for pre-deployment training for
1178 UN/AU personnel to begin with programs that are more universal in scope and that provide basic training and
1179 education for troops in the pre-deployment stage. It is also aware of the merits of training centers that are
1180 already in operation, and keeping this in mind, suggests that Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) utilize
1181 training programs modeled after the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Training Program,
1182 which has proven effective in providing trainees with basic cultural knowledge relevant to the African
1183 continent. The Special Committee also welcomes the multilateral approach of existing training programs such
1184 as the Chilean-Argentinian peacekeeping training program, Centro Conjunto para Operaciones de Paz de Chile
1185 (CECOPAC), which employs a comprehensive approach in the creation of training centers with an emphasis on
1186 combining efforts with AU Member States. Further, the Special Committee highlights military training
1187 programs such as Khan Quest, a peacekeeping program focused on combined training between US Army
1188 Pacific and Marine Corps Forces Pacific, hosted annually by the Mongolian Armed Forces that incorporates
1189 four events: 1) command post exercises, 2) field training exercises, 3) engineering civil action programs, 4)
1190 cooperative health exchanges. The program stresses flexible response and multilateral cooperation to create
1191 robust networks of peacekeeping forces capable of responding to challenging situations.
1192

1193 154. The Special Committee acknowledges the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers
1194 (IAPTC), to which most African peacekeeping training centers belong. The Special Committee encourages the
1195 increased sharing of information between these various peacekeeping centers and with the relevant
1196 peacekeeping bodies of the UN, such as the DPKO. The Committee encourages the increased use of IAPTC
1197 field training teams that travel to regional peacekeeping centers in order to educate, train, and communicate
1198 with those areas. The research done at these centers has been essential, however, their capacity is limited and
1199 should be furthered in additional operations and centers. These field-training teams serve the purpose of
1200 bringing new research and information to these centers to increase the capabilities of these centers, and the
1201 regions they are located in. The field teams will release reports on each center so the United Nations will have
1202 more precise information on the areas of improvement in these centers.
1203

1204 155. In order to become the first actor in peacekeeping missions in Africa, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping
1205 Operations emphasizes the need to enhance the skills of the African Standby Force staff in various areas, such
1206 as leadership, logistics, and technology. In these regards, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
1207 recommends to the African Standby Force leadership to attend training sessions off site at Peacekeeping
1208 Operation Training Centers (POTC) locations in Nepal, Canada, Greece, and other such facilities, prior to
1209 assuming command of ASF forces. The Special Committee encourages willing and able Member States to
1210 donate to the African Peace Fund (APF) in order to finance these training centers. The Special Committee
1211 encourages the host states of these centers to generously provide their training centers for the purpose of
1212 training volunteer ASF personnel. The Special Committee expresses its hope towards the goal that training
1213 received at such facilities will ensure that the leadership of the ASF will maintain discipline and safety
1214 standards of the UN. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations suggests that the AU requires ASF
1215 commanders to attend training at off-site training centers. Therefore, the Special Committee further
1216 recommends that training procedures become standardized in order to facilitate the involvement of the UN if
1217 needed, as well as the withdrawal of UN troops in the case of a transition from a UN-led mission to a AU-led
1218 mission. UN expertise is vital to ensuring the success of regional arrangements where they are engaged in
1219 Peacekeeping Operations.
1220

- 1221 156. The Special Committee recommends the creation of a standardized peacekeeping certification process for
1222 peacekeeping command personnel to be taught at the official POTCs. This standardized process would serve the
1223 purpose of creating a more cohesive structure between UN-certified training centers.
1224
- 1225 157. The Special Committee affirms the need for successful and effective advisory mechanisms in order to maintain
1226 UN standards of training and safety in AU PKOs to ensure that competing standards and practices between the
1227 two bodies do not result in negative outcomes in the missions themselves. To accomplish this, the Special
1228 Committee on Peacekeeping encourages the creation of an advisory panel of UN peacekeeping experts to
1229 ensure that UN best practices are implemented by the leadership of ASF during complex crises, the advising
1230 panel would make suggestions and create a comprehensive review of African Standby Force to ensure
1231 appropriate conduct of training and execution of peacekeeping missions.
1232
- 1233 158. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends combining new infrastructures with the
1234 existing training infrastructures and facilities in each of the five sub-regions of Africa. These facilities, namely
1235 regional training centers, provide and contribute progressively towards cohesion and efficiency in PKOs by
1236 training AU personnel. More specifically, the Special Committee recommends using well-established existing
1237 training centers such as the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Ghana, the Ethiopian
1238 International Peace Support Operations Training Centre in Ethiopia, the Cairo Regional Centre on Conflict
1239 Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa in Egypt, the Peace Operations Training Centre in South Africa, and the
1240 Perfection Centre for Public Order Maintenance Techniques in Cameroon. The Special Committee encourages
1241 Troop Contributing Countries with the financial means to do so to assist the AU by aiding in financing the
1242 operationalization of these training centers. Additionally, funding could be provided by encouraging Member
1243 States to contribute to the AU Peace Fund. Costs could be reduced by relying upon pre-existing infrastructure,
1244 by expanding and improving existing training centers. Staffing could be provided to the training centers by
1245 Member States with experience in PKOs and in the use of technology, and would serve on two-year terms in the
1246 centers on a voluntary basis to ensure that Peacekeepers are able to be used effectively. The focus of the UN
1247 should be geared toward ensuring self-sufficiency in AU peacekeeping structures. Qualified staff is essential to
1248 the success of the efficiency and longevity of the various training facilities and the mechanism of
1249 communication between them. The training centers within the international community are encouraged to
1250 exchange military experts to encourage communication between leadership in peacekeeping operations. The
1251 Under-Secretary-General, the commander of the African Standby Force (ASF), and the leaders of PKOs in
1252 Africa will be informed by the leaders of the training centers about the state of training operations through
1253 databases. Echoing the review structure set in place by the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security,
1254 senior officials from both the AU Commission and UNDPKO will report annually to the UN in order to
1255 maintain clear channels of communication and accountability.
1256
- 1257 159. The Special Committee emphasizes the need for the military forces, mission leaders and other members of the
1258 mission to learn the language(s) of the area they will be deployed in for an effective implementation of
1259 community policing and training of operational personnel. To implement this, the Committee suggests existing
1260 training centers and TCCs model programs that teach both basic French and English language skills, as they are
1261 two of the official languages of the ASF and the African Union. Moreover, this will increase cohesive
1262 communication within mission chains of command. An example of such a program as the Organisation
1263 Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), which provides language and culture training for French-speaking
1264 troops in the pre-deployment stage.
1265
- 1266 160. The Special Committee recognizes that the AMANI AFRICA II field training exercise will play a significant
1267 role in evaluating the readiness of the ASF to respond swiftly to ensuing conflicts while removing itself from
1268 political and international conflicts of interest. This timely response could potentially prove more effective in
1269 grave circumstances such as war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. Further, the AMANI field
1270 training exercise serves to provide future UN PKOs with invaluable in-field data and information, which is then
1271 utilized to train foreign peacekeepers in specific intervention situations. UN operational capacities should
1272 establish a reasonable timeline based on the current APSA structure in order to promote AU self-sufficiency. In
1273 addition to timely readiness, the Special Committee supports the Nigerian Early warning and Early Response
1274 Program (EWER), with the development of preventative, not just reactive, training techniques, with the
1275 recommended further implementation of WANEP, and SFCG, for the continued protection of both
1276 peacekeepers and civilians for fighting violence before violence occurs. Further, the Special Committee

1277 welcomes the enhancement of that existing tactical training framework for the RECs under the APSA for the
1278 ASF. Specifically, improvement of the ASF for the brigades of Force Internationale de l’Afrique Centrale
1279 (FOMAC) and North African Standby Brigade (NASBRIG) must be prioritized in order to encourage further
1280 compliance by the said sub-regions.

1281
1282 161. The Special Committee further notes that additional measures must still be taken to ensure the synergy of the
1283 decision-making process between training sectors of the AU’s APSA infrastructure and the UN’s DPKO. The
1284 development of more efficient communication methods would facilitate more cohesive joint peacekeeping
1285 operations (PKOs). It is the hope of this committee that both the AU and the UN will facilitate this
1286 harmonization, and thus make for safer and more efficient PKOs. The Special Committee welcomes the
1287 coordination structure of institutions such as the Joint Task Force (JTF) for Peace and Security, which unifies
1288 the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), DPKO, the Department of Field Support (DFS) and the AU
1289 Commissioner for Peace and Security. To further achieve cooperation in training, the Committee suggests the
1290 APSA and relevant training bodies model UNESCO’s System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and
1291 Evaluation of Results (SISTER), a consultation tool that facilitates an exchange of information, and reinforces
1292 collaboration between Member States and UNESCO. Utilizing this database would enhance the ability of
1293 relevant training actors to communicate and provide best practices.

1294
1295 162. The Special Committee further suggests the development of an African Union committee specifically targeted
1296 for work on the evaluation and enhancement of PKOs in Africa. This AU committee would be modeled after
1297 the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in order to enhance AU ASF peacekeeping action under the
1298 APSA, to ensure that efficient means of peacekeeping are being undertaken. The said committee is invited to
1299 provide an annual report to the African Peace and Security Council, based off of the annual reports of the
1300 Special Committee. The Special Committee and the AU committee would be encouraged to share their reports
1301 in order to increase cooperation and greatly improve the efficiency of following peacekeeping operations.

1302
1303 163. The Special Committee further recognizes the need to include gender-specific training processes. The
1304 Committee highlights the need for a renewed emphasis on enhancing UN/AU gender perspectives in PKOs, due
1305 to the unique role women can bring to mission performance. In order to foster equality and lasting stability
1306 within each operation, especially within AU missions, the Committee suggests implementing the UN’s Gender
1307 Focal Point Policy within designated RECs under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The
1308 Committee recommends placing Gender Focal Point Representatives into the command structures of all UN
1309 PKOs. These representatives could coordinate with the Division 1 Senior Appointments (D1-ASG) level at the
1310 UN headquarters.

1311
1312 164. The Special Committee further suggests the creation of the “Planting African Peace Program” (PAPP), a UN –
1313 AU hybrid initiative funded by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and under the supervision of the
1314 UN Disarmament Commission (UNODA), the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the AU Peace and
1315 Security Council (PSC) in order to establish disarmament training centers within African nations which host
1316 current missions in order to train both government officials and peacekeepers in the subject of disarmament.
1317 The centers will be located in neutral areas adjacent to conflicted zones such as, but not limited to, the
1318 northwestern areas of the Central African Republic and Darfur so that individuals can turn in their weapons at a
1319 safe and strategic location. The process is anonymous in order to protect the integrity of the individual. These
1320 centers will be attended by UN peacekeeping troops with the cooperation of AU forces. As an incentive for the
1321 exchange of weapons, participants will receive a “resources kit” that comprises essential goods such as, but not
1322 limited to hygiene products and non-perishing food. As complied in the small arms and light weapons (SALWs)
1323 Programme of Action and as shown by peacekeepers in Liberia, the collected weapons will be ultimately
1324 destroyed.

1325
1326 **F. EXPANDING CIVILIAN PEACE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO PEACEKEEPING IN THE AFRICA**
1327 **UNION**

1328
1329 165. The Special Committee stipulates that the differences in the African Union, and the amount and intensity of
1330 conflicts that these differences contribute to, can be reduced significantly through a civilian education that
1331 promotes widespread tolerance and mutual understanding between all parties involved. The implementation of
1332 such initiatives would be successful in reducing the amount and duration of United Nations Peacekeeping

1333 Operations required in the African continent, as expressed in the 2nd Expected Result of the UNESCO Peace
1334 Education Project.

1335
1336 166. The Special Committee recommends the expansion of the Peace Education project in West Africa to the entire
1337 African continent. The Special Committee recommends that the expanded Peace Education Project be overseen
1338 and administrated by UNESCO, the current administrator of the Peace Education project of West Africa.

1339
1340 167. Additionally, the Special Committee recommends an expansion of the Peace Education Project curriculum to
1341 include topics that proactively prevent conflict, specifically religious tolerance, ethnic cooperation, gender
1342 equality, and Peacekeeping practices. Such an expansion would encourage better communication between host
1343 populations and peacekeeping forces, thus enhancing the United Nations role in the region and alleviate tension.
1344 Communication in the form of awareness and information campaigns represents vital solutions to
1345 misunderstandings and regional conflict, especially in areas with diverse religious practices and ethnicity.

1346
1347 168. The Special Committee recommends that the dissemination of that information should take the form of those
1348 previously used by the Peace Education project in West Africa, specifically the training of educators, the
1349 distribution of curriculum manuals, and the institution of online training modules. In addition, the Special
1350 Committee supports the continued use of open and accessible forums, conferences, promotional videos, and
1351 testimonies that would facilitate the creation of a bilateral dialogue and cooperation between populations and
1352 peacekeeping troops based on mutual understanding of current issues, regional conflicts, and general objectives
1353 pursued by the United Nations' Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

1354
1355 169. The Special Committee acknowledges the diversity of the region and encourages addressing the discrimination
1356 of minority, indigenous, disadvantaged, and underrepresented populations, for the purpose of human rights and
1357 freedoms. Thus, the Special Committee encourages giving specific importance to providing the aforementioned
1358 civilian peace education program to disadvantaged peoples of all relevant member states. Specifically, the
1359 Special Committee would like to bring attention to all underrepresented indigenous tribes, and cultures, and
1360 encourages civilian peace education programs to be made available for these populations. The Special
1361 Committee also stresses the importance of re-integrating former soldiers, particularly child soldiers, into society
1362 within their home countries, by providing access to the aforementioned civilian peace education program.

1363
1364 170. The Special Committee suggests the funding for the peace education program to continue from the African
1365 Development Bank, with encouragement for the Nigeria Trust Fund, and other regional monetary organizations
1366 to support the Peace Education Project continuation and expansion.

1367
1368 **G. FINANCING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION**

1369
1370 171. Keeping in mind the recommendations from the 2008 Prodi Panel Report (S/2008/813 (2008) the Special
1371 Committee proposes the furthering of the United Nations Peacekeeping Fund for the African Union (UNPFAU)
1372 to support the AU peacekeeping capacity. The Field Budget and Finance Division of the United Nations
1373 Department of Field Support (DFS) could provide advice and act as oversight agency to the UNPFAU. We
1374 encourage this aligned correlation between the UNPFAU into the DFS will contribute to increasing regional
1375 cooperation between the various sub-regional and multilateral actors.

1376
1377 172. The Special Committee underlines the importance of a properly trained administrative staff within the African
1378 Union. In order to fulfill the management of Peacekeeping operations to the best of their capacity, the Special
1379 Committee proposes a progressive focus on the administrative educational aspect regarding the financial
1380 management by strengthening the administrative capabilities of the African Union Personnel. This could be
1381 achieved through the exchange of administrative personnel from the African Union and United Nations
1382 administrative staff.

1383
1384 173. The Special Committee welcomes the tremendous help given by all Member States in terms of contributions as
1385 well as voluntary donations to the AU peace fund and encourages all Member States to keep up contributions to
1386 funding. The Special Committee acknowledges the already existing African Peace Fund as a part of the African
1387 Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The Special Committee recommends the establishment of a clear
1388 framework as well as the enhancement of managerial practices within the AU Peace Fund. The Special

1389 Committee is fully aware of the security challenges often being complex, persistent and unpredictable and for
1390 this reason the Special Committee recommends funds to be adequate and easily addressed and managed. The
1391 Special Committee recommends having economic experts from the UN Office for Peace in Africa to train and
1392 advise management of the AU Peace Fund in order to improve transparency as well as accountability of the
1393 AU Peace Fund.
1394

1395 174. The Special Committee welcomes the plan intended by the Summit for Increased Personal Commitments and
1396 encourages Member States to promote an increase in troops contributed by the TCCs to match previous
1397 contribution levels in a well constructed, financially detailed plan of action encouraging the commitments of
1398 Member States towards peacekeeping
1399

1400 175. The Special Committee stresses the need for consistent funding in order to rapidly respond to crisis
1401 immediately. The Special Committee recognizes the support of the private sector and encourages collaboration
1402 with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In order to assist in supporting the United Nations
1403 peacekeeping operations, the Special Committee proposes an enhanced focus of the development of innovative
1404 ideas for policies in collaboration with key enablers and national stakeholders.
1405

1406 176. The Special Committee further supports the work and effort of the Department of Field Support (DFS),
1407 especially its Field Budget and Finance Division. The Special Committee highlights the significance of the
1408 support provided by the Division in the areas of finance, logistics, information, communication and technology
1409 (ICT), human resources and general administration to help missions promote peace and security.
1410

1411 177. The Special Committee recognizes the Pan-Africa Regional Program, which focuses on economic growth
1412 within all African countries and on increasing their independence within their country. The main point for
1413 economic growth with help of the Pan-Africa Regional Program is improving infrastructure, fostering trade
1414 through regional integration using the European Union (EU) as framework, and providing assistance to
1415 establish institutions to manage the economic and development growth. The providing will happen through the
1416 Pan-Africa Regional Program, guided by efforts of Canada. This program is working with donors, and hope that
1417 using multi-donor pooled funds and improved coordination in the field, will make it more efficient. Through
1418 this program, the goal is to support the implementation of regional policy frameworks working closely with
1419 continental institutions and partners.
1420

1421 178. Recognizing the extensive costs of peacekeeping operations and the opportunities for cost reductions, the
1422 special committee encourages Member States to monetarily invest in a data software programs similar to the
1423 Informatics Platform, which migrates defense systems into System, Application, and Product (SAP)
1424 applications, including data analysis and data quality. These investments will improve the efficiency of material
1425 logistics, financial processes, organizations, and the maintenance of equipment.
1426

1427 179. The Special Committee fully believes that peacekeeping operations succeed alongside a strong financial basis,
1428 and therefore recommends financial stability through a steady level of funding for a three-year trial period. This
1429 committee recommends that the General Assembly 5th Committee discuss an appropriate amount of mandatory
1430 funding to be requested from economically prosperous Member States. The African Union peacekeeping budget
1431 shall coordinate these funds to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa for them to then
1432 distribute and implement according peacekeeping necessities. The Special Peacekeeping Committee would
1433 further recommend that after this three year trial period this committee would re-evaluate the effectiveness of
1434 the funding for peacekeeping missions to decide whether a reinstatement or change in funding as appropriate.
1435

1436 180. The Special Committee recommends the United Nations Public Affairs Office assist the African Union
1437 monitoring body through the Advisory Board on Corruption to better coordinate spending of the
1438 aforementioned contributions in order to ensure transparency with enough flexibility to foster effective
1439 peacekeeping response. The Special Committee recommends that the UN monitoring body include reports,
1440 expertise assessments and policy reconstruction, on a semi-annual basis, to further promote transparency of
1441 peacekeeping funds.
1442

1443 181. The Special Committee suggests additional revenue deriving from African industries and unique regional
1444 resources to self-sufficiently fund peacekeeping operations in a sustainable manner. An example of this

1445 principle occurred in 2013 during an AU Summit in Ethiopia, where alternative funding measures were
1446 investigated. These alternative measures included a \$10 levy on air travel and a \$2 levy on hotel
1447 accommodations in the tourism industry of Africa. The Special Committee recommends this platform be
1448 expanded to other successful African industries in order to self-sufficiently fund peacekeeping operations in a
1449 sustainable manner.

1450
1451 182. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was established in 1965 through General Assembly
1452 resolution 2006 (XIX) and was originally tasked to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of
1453 peacekeeping operations in all their aspects in order to facilitate consultations on peacekeeping within the
1454 General Assembly.

1455
1456 183. By its resolution 68/277, the General Assembly reiterated that, in accordance with its mandate, the Special
1457 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole
1458 question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, in addition, with this resolution, the General Assembly
1459 also called for the committee to review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new
1460 proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfill its responsibilities, and requested the
1461 Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

1462
1463 **H. COORDINATING RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE OF THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE UNITED**
1464 **NATIONS FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

1465
1466 184. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends that the Security Council consider the
1467 initiation of increased communication between the AU and the UNSC in order to create conversations about
1468 their peacekeeping obligations. The Special Committee advises the Security Council consider
1469 implementing more proactive and time constructive communication with the AU body in order provide quicker
1470 reaction times to conflicts within the African continent. Increasing the level of direct communication between
1471 the AU will aid both parties in their ability to react in a more timely manner to crisis in the African Region.
1472 Proper facilitation to implement a more pro-active role can pave the way for a more rapid response in deploying
1473 PKOs for crises, and ultimately aid in upholding human rights.

1474
1475 185. On the issue of rapid deployment, the Special Committee recommends that the Security Council increase
1476 bilateral and triangular cooperation with TCCs and PCCs for African Peacekeeping Missions.

1477
1478 186. To further efforts on the joint collaboration between the AU and UN, the committee suggests that a notice be
1479 sent to the Security Council when the Continental Early Warning System is activated once it is fully
1480 operational, in order to increase the efficiency in the launching process of actions towards PKOs in Africa.

1481
1482 187. The special committee would ask that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department
1483 of Field Support (DFS) make available any necessary surplus resources such as rations for troops, safety
1484 equipment for troops, and information-gathering technologies to regional and AU peacekeeping efforts, to
1485 quickly assist Member States in complex crises. Custom Duty Exemption Certificates, which report on the
1486 status of resources distributed within peacekeeping to states are often delayed in delivery, making supply of
1487 crucial resources unable to get to peacekeepers efficiently. This body recommends more efficient production of
1488 CDEC to ensure resources are allocated appropriately.

1489
1490 188. This committee asks that all Member States consider already standing contributions to peacekeeping, such as
1491 Troop Contributing Countries (TCC), Police Contributing Countries (PCC), and donor states providing
1492 technical, logistical, and financial assistance to UN Peacekeeping efforts to continue and, when possible,
1493 increase contributions to the AU PSC, the RECs, and to the AU Peace Fund.

1494
1495 189. To facilitate the institution of sustainable peace on the African continent, RECs within Africa should cultivate
1496 continued respect for established MoUs. UNDPKO guidance should reiterate the principles of peacekeeping
1497 established by MoUs, maximizing clear communication between the parties of a PKO. As the African Region
1498 continues to become more self-reliant, the Special Committee recommends that RECs that have yet to submit
1499 their own MoU to do so.

1500

1501 190. In assisting the regional communities in Africa, we ask that donors bear in mind the unmet needs of landlocked
1502 nations. The Special Committee promotes that bilateral communication take place between members of the UN
1503 and the AU in both military and civilian cooperation through PKOs to ensure equal allocation of resources. The
1504 body recognizes the bilateral cooperation between Mongolia and Sudan, staffing 70 civilians in a Sudanese
1505 hospital, and suggests bilateral cooperation akin to such creative measures.

1506
1507 191. This committee recommends that when the semi annual meetings between the AU PSC and the UN SC occur,
1508 that they give priority to fostering an increased level of communication with the PSC each time the SC begins
1509 working on a new PKO in Africa. Although the committee recognizes that there are efforts between the two
1510 councils, it is in our belief of the special committee that prioritizing African interests could further benefit PKOs
1511 in Africa.

1512
1513 192. This body calls for the distribution of valuable expertise from UN personnel in efforts to increase consultation
1514 AU PSC and the UN SC. The UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security's advisory capacity should be
1515 extended to include mentorship of regional bodies for the purpose of training peacekeepers in various
1516 operations in Africa. Regarding the defense of civilians, the taskforce will address the need to ensure the safety
1517 of the local population in the midst of violent conflict. Areas of mentorship could include terms of self-defense,
1518 the defense of civilians, the mission itself, and the mentoring on strategic tactical approaches in the
1519 encountering of rebel militia groups. It should be within the UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security's
1520 purview to provide mentorship whilst also offering advice and support to other Member States of the AU who
1521 are experiencing conflict. This committee recommends the development and improvement of information-
1522 sharing mechanisms between the UNSC and the AU PSC, specifically with respect to training strategies,
1523 including combat techniques, the efficient use of new technology for clarification, and control and prevention.
1524 We suggest the body to build on the capacity to define the lines of authority and roles within PKOs.

1525
1526 193. This forum calls upon the Military Staff Committee (MSC) of the Security Council to contribute their military
1527 expertise in advising AU PSC Mandates, as African states may not possess a comparable degree of military
1528 training and leadership capabilities. We suggest the MSC meet with the PSC annually to mentor the PSC and its
1529 military advisors and give its recommendations on the most successful uses of military command in PKOs.

1530
1531 194. The Special Committee encourages the creation of a predictable funding mechanism that is structured within the
1532 AU and based on the Financial Disclosure Programme of the United Nations Ethics Office, which requires staff
1533 of different funds within the UN to disclose annually their assets and liabilities, outside activities, and
1534 affiliations. Steady financial contributions would increase effective capacity of the AU to carry out its PKOs
1535 and donations could increase with additional monitoring of such Peace Fund allocations.

1536
1537 **I. ENHANCING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, THE UNITED**
1538 **NATIONS AND THE AFRICAN UNION**
1539

1540 195. There is a need to share resources, personnel, and facilities by the United Nations so the African Union, along
1541 with the corporation of Civil Society Organizations, is able to carry out its functions in an effective and
1542 timely manner. This can be achieved through the African Union Peace and Security Council Secretariat,
1543 Conflict Prevention and Prevention and Early Warning Division, Peace Support Operations Divisions, Defense
1544 and Security Division, and Crisis Management and Post-conflict Reconstruction Division.

1545
1546 196. The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations has to work together with African organizations, such as with
1547 the African Standby Force (ASF), which operates under the leadership of the African Union, since the ASF and
1548 the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis (ACIRC) are both deeply involved in crises within the
1549 African region.

1550
1551 197. As discussed in Security Council Resolution 2033 (2012), we reaffirm the need for regional and sub-regional
1552 cooperation by governmental organizations on peace and security, in coordination with Chapter VIII of the
1553 United Nations, and the expansion of these groups. The Special Committee also calls upon the Security Council
1554 to maintain close consultations with the African Union, as they are best positioned to understand the causes of
1555 armed conflict, by increasing meetings to every quarter, rather than twice a year. Additionally, this committee
1556 calls for the biannual participation on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in a new participation on civil society

1557 organization in a new agenda framing the meetings between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and
1558 Security Council.
1559

1560 198.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations strongly recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping
1561 Operation collaborate with local Civil Society Organizations by increasing the sharing of information regarding
1562 the situation of local civilians during conflicts and their aftermath, as well as carrying out conflict analysis in
1563 order to raise efforts to protect civilians. Civil Society Organizations will be playing crucial role in forming
1564 positive relationships and trust between the peacekeepers in the region and local civilians by informing them on
1565 local customs, languages and geographic particularities. Peacekeepers will be more effective in completing their
1566 missions due to the fact that they do not only collaborate with Civil Society Organizations, but now have
1567 trusting cooperation with the local populations. Peacekeepers will then be able to efficiently respond to what the
1568 Civil Society Organizations report to them about on-going situations and their aftermaths.
1569

1570 199.In order to address the relevant problem of insufficient staff and lack in professional preparation, the AU has to
1571 create initiatives in agreement with local organizations with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of
1572 peacekeeping corps.
1573

1574 200.The Committee suggests the enhancement of the African Peace and Security Architecture (ASPA) more
1575 specifically as a framework for effective conflict management, which includes civil society organizations.
1576

1577 201.The stabilization of weak states is a point that needs to be emphasized in order to build and maintain peace. This
1578 situation can be achieved by letting Civil Society Organizations support state institutions as well as by
1579 encouraging good governance practices. With the support and collaboration of the United Nations as promoted
1580 by the Integrated Civil Society Organizations System of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Civil
1581 Society Organizations can compensate some lack of public funding or expertise by investing resources in the
1582 restructuring of communities that have weakened and suffered from violent conflicts. Civilian Society
1583 Organizations unable countries to recover at a faster pace and in more integrated manner.
1584

1585 202.The Special committee urges the African Union to further incorporate Civil Society Operations in the protection
1586 of civilians in armed conflict and throughout the peace-building process. As discussed in the 2009 Kofi Annan
1587 International Peacekeeping Training Policy Brief-“Towards the Operationalization of Civil Component of the
1588 Economic Community of West African States Standby Force,” Civil Society Organizations need to be included
1589 to develop a multidimensional approach to peacekeeping. Civil Society Organization should act as a means of
1590 contact between civilians, the African Union, and peacekeepers on any types of conflict that may divulge.
1591 Additionally, funding to Civil Society Organizations programs focused on peace-building processes should be
1592 increase by the African Union in order to increase the effectiveness of these programs.
1593

1594 203.Due to the differing standards and funding of the Civil Society Organizations, African Union, this committee
1595 calls for the development of training procedures that will coordinate standards between these three groups.
1596 These standards should be reviewed bi-annually, with training taking place twice a year. This is to ensure that
1597 all Civil Society Organizations receiving funding uphold to the strong standard on the United Nations.
1598

1599 204.The Special Committee urges the creation of a program developed by the UN and the AU that would allow
1600 Civil Society Organizations to work more efficiently in the peace-building progress. This program will allow
1601 access and funding to Civil Society Organizations that work with civilian protection during armed conflict.
1602 This program will allow Civil Society Organizations to coordinate with regional organizations and United
1603 Nations peacekeeper in the protection and needs of all citizens in conflict zones. This program will be
1604 sponsored and funded by the United Nations as a means to set a structure and standard for all Civil Society
1605 Organizations focused on the safety of the African citizen during conflict. The United Nations Security Council
1606 will work with the African Union to develop a set of standards to be discussed and developed every five years
1607 for the Civil Society Organizations. Civil Society Organizations that met these standards can apply for funding.
1608

1609 205.The Special Committee suggests the creation of special observers chosen by the African Union with the
1610 supervision of the United Nations within the Economic and Social Council. And the Department of
1611 Peacekeeping Operations that allow the Committee to be periodically informed about Civil Society

1612 Organizations needs. The introduction of these special observers will help these organizations to avoid the
1613 misuse of resources.
1614

1615 206.The Committee considers the Annual Consultative Meeting among African Union Peace and Security Council,
1616 African Union, and United Nations a useful tool to strengthen the cooperation among UN institutions and AU.
1617 As such, the Special Committee recommends the organizations set meetings bi-annually in order for efficient
1618 and quick responses to occur.
1619

1620 **J. INFORMATION GATHERING AND SHARING**

1621
1622 207.The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the increased free flow and open sharing of
1623 information, and best practices between Member States, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). These
1624 efforts should specifically be concentrated within the African continent in order to strengthen the existing
1625 regional arrangements and frameworks. The purpose in addition would alleviate the efforts of peacekeepers and
1626 more efficiently allocate resources.
1627

1628 208.The Special Committee is aware of the need to improve upon current means of monitoring peacekeeping
1629 operation resources. The Special Committee proposes the creation of a survey, lead by the Peacekeeping
1630 Information Management Unit (PIMU), which exists within the DPKO, in collaboration with the Commission
1631 of the African Union, in order to gather intelligence and feedback directly from the peacekeepers on the ground
1632 in current operations. The survey content, detailed in collaboration with UN and AU institutions, would collect
1633 data on how to enhance allocating funds, resources, and operational capacities to better accommodate means of
1634 peacekeeping efforts. Furthermore, annual feedback should be consolidated into a report to be presented to the
1635 Special Committee during its meeting..
1636

1637 209.The Special Committee encourages the DPKO and DFS to cooperate with UNDP, United Nations Population
1638 Fund (UNFPA), the AU, and local authorities in establishing local forums for the purpose of voicing
1639 community opinions on peacekeeping across Africa in order to allow participation in peacekeeping matters.
1640 These institutions have extensive experience in establishing joint programmes targeting local communities
1641 regarding strengthening disaster risk reduction and resilience, promoting human rights, and strengthening self-
1642 governance, and can therefore use their existing capacities, networks, and practices to reach local communities
1643 and establish such forums. These local forums are to serve as a type of town meeting open to all willing local
1644 participants. This would allow peacekeeping missions to have better understanding of local issues, such as the
1645 allocation of resources, the interaction of peacekeepers, and local populations under peacekeeping operations.
1646 This is crucial to achieving a positive relationship and understanding with these two bodies. The outputs of the
1647 local forums should be presented to the corresponding peacekeeping mission and evaluated by the DPKO. The
1648 DPKO should create an annual report summarizing the outcomes of the forums and present it to the Special
1649 Committee during its regular meeting. This is in consideration of the uniqueness of all regions, and that outside
1650 parties do not have the unique understanding of local issues that the individuals who live in the affected regions
1651 possess. The frequency of these local forums will be based on the status of their respective peacekeeping
1652 missions and will address and reflect their progress. Therefore the incorporation of these opinions is essential to
1653 effectively reach peacekeeping goals. These local forums would be administered by the AU and the results
1654 submitted to the special committee on peacekeeping, prior to their regular meeting, as part of the report to be
1655 submitted with other annual feedback.
1656

1657 210.The Special Committee invites the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast
1658 Asian Nations (ASEAN), and other regional, and sub-regional bodies such as Economic Community of West
1659 African States (ECOWAS) to first lend their expertise wherever needed and welcome. This includes
1660 collaboration with Civil Service Organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in
1661 information gathering within post-conflict regions as they have a unique perspective and understanding of local
1662 communities and their issues.
1663

1664 211.Recognizing that a successful transition to lasting peace and security cannot be achieved without political,
1665 social, and economic means, and a clear exit strategy, the Special Committee encourages the Department of
1666 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) to cooperate more closely with

1667 other UN institutions including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in planning and
1668 implementing multidimensional integrated missions. These missions extend beyond peacekeeping aspects.
1669

1670 212. The Special Committee acknowledges the importance of cooperation between the DPKO and DFS, the Security
1671 Council, African Union Peace and Security Council, troop-contributing countries and host countries, and
1672 therefore encourages the Secretariat to take the lead in organizing regular briefings and keeping all
1673 aforementioned parties updated.
1674

1675 213. In order to analyze peacekeeping operations this Special Committee recommends the creation of a series of
1676 post-mission reports by the AU Peace and Security Council in the scope of establishing a database allowing for
1677 greater anticipation of events and circumstances, as well as their understanding in order to avoid reiteration of
1678 past errors. Moreover, this database will contribute to enhance prospective UN peacekeeping operations
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1680 214. The Special Committee recognizes that the training of peacekeepers is essential to the overall peace and security
1681 in Africa, and therefore the success of regional bodies. With this in mind technology is an integral part of
1682 peacekeeping, specifically Information and communication Technologies (ICT) such as radios, mobile phones,
1683 and existing means of crowdsourcing. Consequently this body encourages peacekeepers to be trained in the use
1684 of these ICT in order to increase flow of information to peacekeepers so they can prevent the possibility of
1685 future attacks.
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1687 215. Recommending the enhancement of intelligence gathering capabilities within the PIMU. This enhancement
1688 would focus on three initiatives: First, The PIMU would coordinate monthly meetings on every
1689 second Tuesday of the month between the DPKO and the AU Peace and Security Council. Second, the PIMU
1690 would facilitate the creation of an intelligence unit within the UN peacekeeping forces. This intelligence unit
1691 would specialize in information gathering and analysis. Third, in cooperation with the Logistics Support
1692 Division within the DFS, the PIMU would provide training for civilian police groups, peacekeepers, and AU
1693 personnel in the use of intelligence gathering technology. In addition to technical training, the Logistics Support
1694 Division and the PIMU would provide training and advisement in intelligence analysis and information storage.
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1696 **K. WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY**

1698 216. The Special Committee encourages the DPKO Secretariat to include experts on gender equality in technical
1699 assessments of peacekeeping missions in order to ensure that a diverse gender perspective is taken into account
1700 for the planning of new missions and to review existing perspectives as recommended in Report A/68/19
1701 (2014).
1702

1703 217. The Special Committee recognizes the need to recruit more peacekeepers and improve the quality of UN and
1704 AU peacekeeping personnel. The Special Committee suggests that to improve the integration of women into
1705 PKOs, policymakers should update the recruitment process for peacekeeping forces. Future peacekeeping
1706 personnel needs to be selected on the basis of gender-sensitivity by using special recruitment facilities which
1707 address this characteristic. Additionally, the Special Committee recommends the DPKO to follow the example
1708 of the Indian Special Female UN police unit in UNMIL and actively reach out to potential highly qualified
1709 female recruits through the diversified chain of command in perspective nations in order to find suitable and
1710 competent women. Finally, the Special Committee encourages a new approach of a female quota, which will set
1711 a percentage for women in the peacekeeping personnel to retain and promote women in peacekeeping forces.
1712 The Special Committee further affirms the importance of increasing the number of female peacekeepers in total
1713 and in leadership positions at the local, national and international level, as recommended in SC Resolution
1714 S/RES/1325 (2000).
1715

1716 218. The Special Committee promotes extensive training of peacekeeping forces by TCCs and PCCs, especially on
1717 topics such as sexual violence and the position of both female personnel and women living in conflict areas.
1718 The Special Committee also calls upon all Member States to provide continued support through joint training
1719 sessions, with a structure similar to the 2008 training exercises program facilitated by the UN, the AU, and the
1720 Southern African Development Community as recommended by the Secretary-General in Article 48 of Report
1721 A/64/573. These trainings should be especially directed towards women in host States in conflict zones to
1722 secure the life of civilians and property of the region.

- 1723
1724 219. The Special Committee strongly encourages UN forces not only to train AU peacekeepers, but rather to help
1725 build the self-sufficiency of the AU to train their own military peacekeepers, refurbishing training facilities and
1726 infrastructure, and helping partners develop their own peacekeeping instruction programs. The Special
1727 Committee further highlights the importance of supervising AU units during training sessions in order to ensure
1728 that they are operating according to International Law, the UN Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.
1729 We recommend the DPKO establish monitoring mechanisms on the status of gender maintained in enhancing
1730 gender perspectives within African peacekeeping.
1731
- 1732 220. The Special Committee recommends creating delegations of gender specialists to actively assess the gender
1733 situation in each of the UN PKOs, in coordination with the Special Rapporteur on Rights of Women in Africa
1734 (SRRWA), for the purpose of providing a more balanced analysis of each situation. These delegations can also
1735 serve to improve equality in post-conflict communities. Being tasked with educating women in conflict zones
1736 by establishing an active and engaged female role model, the delegations could ensure sustainable gender
1737 equality.
1738
- 1739 221. The Special Committee recognizes there is a need for educating civilians in the AU on the importance of
1740 women as agents of peace and security. The Special Committee recommends this solution to be addressed and
1741 implemented in a timely and strategic manner. The Special Committee encourages the AU to provide assistance
1742 for educational seminars and programs that aim to further include women in PKOs. The Special Committee
1743 recommends all Member States of the AU to facilitate and promote the schooling of women and children in
1744 their State and to enhance the literacy rate within the AU. The Special Committee welcomes the General
1745 Assembly Fourth Committee to cooperate with the AU in order to secure funding for these programs and will
1746 remain committed to achieve the long-term goals.
1747
- 1748 222. The Special Committee recommends preventive measurements such as the creation of programs that teach
1749 women forms of self-defense, as well as reactive measures, such as reporting mechanisms in cases of sexual
1750 violence and assault and extensive trauma training, for peacekeeping personnel and civilians on how to address
1751 extensive sexual trauma. The Beijing Platform of Action, as discussed on the Fourth World Conference on
1752 Women of the UN in 1995, sets clear objectives on providing protection for women in conflict areas, therefore
1753 the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations calls upon all Member States to extend and improve trauma
1754 counseling and rehabilitation efforts for victims of sexual violence, through initiatives such as the UN's Action
1755 against sexual violence in conflict.
1756
- 1757 223. The Special Committee further recognizes the need of implementing small-scale technology in all stages of
1758 conflict in order to ensure the safety of civilians, especially protecting women and children. By providing
1759 communication, monitoring and security technology to civilians in need specifically to women and children in
1760 conflict zones and are frequently exposed to sexual violence.
1761
- 1762 224. The Special Committee believes it is crucial to empower women and improve gender equality, but not solely in
1763 the context of a crisis, but rather as an ongoing process that should go beyond the conflict. This Special
1764 Committee reaffirms the importance of Security Council Resolution 2122 (2013), stating that Member States
1765 should promote gender equality through political processes, such as the Women Peacemakers Program; judicial
1766 reforms and wider post-conflict reconstruction. Moreover, this Special Committee reiterates the sentiments
1767 expressed in Resolution 1888 (2009), which emphasize the need for current and future PKOs to have readily
1768 available Women's Protection Advisors to be deployed in the event of sexual violence. This can be
1769 accomplished through education, positive female role models in a community and increased communication to
1770 enhance transparency.
1771

1772 **L. DEMILITARIZED ZONES IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

1773

- 1774 225. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that demilitarized zones (DMZs) are an
1775 underutilized tool in the establishment and strengthening regional arrangements in Africa. In particular, DMZ's
1776 address the cross-border flow of conflict, stabilize the region, and bolster local law enforcement and peace
1777 initiatives. Through the UN Security Council (UNSC) mandate proper implementation of DMZs. This
1778 committee takes note of the use of DMZs to prevent the regional and transnational spread of conflict, trade of

1779 narcotics and other substances, and trafficking of weapons and humans. To this end it facilitates peace efforts at
1780 the local and regional level as well as cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).
1781

1782 226. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations finds that DMZs improve confidence between Member
1783 States and establish the foundation for future diplomatic relations. They catalyze disarmament and serve to
1784 promote transparency between Member States. An effective mission for DMZs took place between Sudan and
1785 South Sudan with S/RES/1990 (2011) in which effective human rights monitoring was carried out in an effort to
1786 quell violence in the region. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) in July 2011
1787 established a safe DMZ to prevent border clashes between them. This Special Committee on Peacekeeping
1788 commends the efforts taken by the AU and its High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan to
1789 set up a demilitarized zone across their shared border. At the same time, the Committee appreciates the
1790 recommendations of the Conference on Peace, Stability and Development in the Provinces of North Kivu and
1791 South Kivu, whereby the government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alongside other armed
1792 groups committed to create a demilitarized zone and allow the deployment of the UN Mission in the DRC
1793 (MONUC) observers in order to ensure the return of the displaced persons in secure conditions. We believe
1794 these initiatives to represent an example of good practice that could be further employed and developed by all
1795 involved parties sharing a common interest for peaceful conflict resolution and acknowledge the need to
1796 intensify communication, coordination, and cooperation between the UN, AU, and African regional
1797 organizations to this end.
1798

1799 227.3. DMZ's are a sustainable, cost-effective, and inherently safer approach to securing peace in destabilized
1800 regions. They are capable of facilitating Security Sector Reform (SSR) and provide a buffer zone to protect the
1801 development of potentially fragile state infrastructures. The African Union Peace and Security Council
1802 (AUPSC) was established as part of the security architecture of the African Union and plays an important role
1803 in strengthening regional arrangements in Africa in conjunction with UN Peacekeeping. The establishment of
1804 the African Police Cooperation Organization (AFRIPOL) as a sub regional union of police forces is an
1805 instrument that helps realize security alliances and regional arrangements in Africa. After further assessment
1806 this committee recognizes the strategic mechanism of DMZs to facilitate the managing of persons displaced due
1807 to conflict, both internally and internationally, and to help foster stability and containment of conflicts.
1808

1809 228. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recommends the careful consideration of DMZs on the African
1810 continent as a means to stabilize the region. In conjunction with the UN and AU, we urge the creation of safe
1811 zones at strategic points along the border in order to prevent the further spread of conflict across borders and
1812 promote human security on behalf of refugees and displaced peoples. Being mindful of the aforementioned, we
1813 further pledge to consider engaging other impartial humanitarian organizations such as the International
1814 Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which could bring their contribution in facilitating the management of
1815 such processes. We encourage Member States to use DMZs as a mechanism for human security to better receive
1816 displaced peoples and refugees.
1817

1818 229. The consent of the parties involved is integral to preventing the infringement of state sovereignty. The locations
1819 of the DMZs will ultimately be determined entirely by the involved Member States. AU and state-level
1820 cooperation should be utilized to determine the specific locations and measures taken. We recommend that
1821 neighbor states work together to establish a DMZ through the active participation of the DPKO and AU.
1822

1823 230. We recommend that the UN offer capacities aimed at demobilizing the flow of weapons through demilitarized
1824 zones in order to prevent the flow of illegal arms and human trafficking that intensify regional conflict, hinder
1825 state efforts to bring peace, and provide revenue for malicious non-state actors (NSAs). Recalling the resolution
1826 S/RES/2195 (2014) to limit the flow of terrorism across borders, these endeavors would serve as a deterrent to
1827 NSAs and terrorist organizations.
1828

1829 231. The use of the DPKO Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section (DDR) to clear the way for
1830 DMZs and facilitate SSR and the transitioning from insecure regions to stable regions. This approach would
1831 entail the re-integration of ex-combatants into civil society to reduce the prevalence of violent factions
1832 disrupting the peace. Specifically, Transition Assistance Groups would bring together civilians, military and
1833 police to collaboratively maintain peace and security in conflict zones. The Special Committee of Peacekeeping

1834 Operations recommends the training and employment of local civilian forces in order to further state
1835 sovereignty and establish local security development.

1836
1837 232. This committee suggests safeguarding of human rights can be ensured via the active assistance of civil society
1838 organizations (CSOs) in DMZs. The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations suggests that CSOs be
1839 used to collaborate with the UNHCR in terms of resource pooling to consistently promote the protection of
1840 human rights. CSOs are a vital partner in coordinating support for establishing and maintaining democratic
1841 processes, and sustaining the necessary infrastructure for preservation of human rights. The local and regional
1842 perspectives, technical expertise and partnership-building capacities of CSOs are an indispensable part of
1843 meeting the UN Declaration of Human Rights in collective peace and security arrangements in Africa. CSOs
1844 have human capacity building roles that work toward stabilization and human security. They can do this by
1845 establishing contacts and building relationships that strengthen regional arrangements in Africa through civil
1846 society in order to organize, fund, and help direct a viable system of governance. These organizations play the
1847 part of accountability, investigation, and observation regarding the relative priorities of civilians and states. We
1848 encourage the use of CSOs in regard to facilitating transparency and security alliances.

1849
1850 233. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping recognizes the role of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in
1851 strengthening regional arrangements in Africa and recommends for the institutional regional bodies to take part
1852 in the monitoring of the established DMZs with the aim of assessing the situation on the ground and forwarding
1853 reports to the DPKO and the AUPSC. We recommend collaboration with RECs in particular for the facilitation
1854 of transparency in PKOs and DMZs.

1855
1856 234. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages the use of the African Police Cooperation
1857 Organization (AFRIPOL) under the aegis of the AU in order to facilitate further regional security alliances. This
1858 mechanism of regional cooperation expresses the will of the AU Member States for a joint action to preserve
1859 peace, security, safety, and stability of the African continent. Taking note of the challenges posed to ensuring
1860 efficient control of the DMZ's such as different forms of illicit trafficking and crimes, we encourage AFRIPOL
1861 to increase its coordination and cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) in order to
1862 bolster the exchange and extension of best practices in terms of training, prevention, investigation techniques,
1863 and expertise.

1864 **M. INCREASING UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPER ACCOUNTABILITY**

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1866
1867 235. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations encourages Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) to
1868 continue to abide by the purposes and principles defined within the Charter of the United Nations.

1869
1870 236. The Special Committee encourages TCC's to recognize the report of the Secretary- General (A/45/594) over the
1871 comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, which stipulates
1872 that peacekeeping operations shall respect the local laws and regulations.

1873
1874 237. The Special Committee recommends that TCC's provide comprehensive reports on both charges and
1875 convictions placed on peacekeepers following each incident within a timely basis. These reports should be
1876 given to the Assistant Secretary-General.

1877
1878 238. This Special Committee recommends that TCC's increase communication with the DPKO during justice
1879 processes carried out by TCC's as stipulated by the UN model status.

1880
1881 239. In order to deal with the threat of terrorism in modern conflict and post-conflict peacekeeping, the Special
1882 Committee proposes the establishment of a framework for the Prevention and Reaction of Terrorist Attacks
1883 (PRoTA) based on efficient financing and within a robust legal framework. PRoTA shall consist of a pillar
1884 approach. The pillars shall have the support of African military and security contributions to peacekeeping
1885 missions through sharing knowledge and information, the inclusion of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and
1886 guidelines for border control.

1887 1888 **N. COUNTER TERRORISM: A COMPREHENSIVE UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN UNION** 1889 **PARTNERSHIP**

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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 lives 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

1946 General Secretariat of the League of Arab states on counter-terrorism. This would naturally lead to a greater
1947 exchange of information by peacekeeping missions and CSOs on local, regional, and national levels.
1948
1949 247. The Special Committee recommends the creation of an information-sharing system, modeled after the Pan
1950 African Development Information System (PANDIS), utilizing databases to track movement of troops, arms
1951 and drug trafficking as well as smuggling. Using PANDIS as a role model, this system would be fed with
1952 information of CSOs through the use of basic communication tools. This would enhance African PKOs' ability
1953 to prevent eminent terrorist attacks.
1954
1955 248. Due to the high complexity of terrorism on the African Continent CSOs should be included in cooperation with
1956 the PSC and UN as agents on the ground. To establish a permanent council between authorized and relevant
1957 CSOs, NGOs and the AU special representative on counter terrorism to the UN to have advice about where
1958 terrorist organizations are rising and recruiting. To formalize CSO participation in the PSC as proposed in the
1959 Livingstone formula in 2008, Civil Society Organizations may provide technical support to the African Union
1960 by undertaking early warning reporting, and situation analysis which feeds information into the decision making
1961 process of the PSC.
1962
1963 249. In order to install these instruments, institutions and legal frameworks to counter terrorism personnel and
1964 resources are needed. The Special Committee calls for larger financial commitments by the UN Member States.
1965 All countries are exposed to the rise of terrorism. Counter-terrorism efforts in Africa, based on multilateral and
1966 unbiased support from the international community, should be in all Member States' interest. In order to install
1967 these instruments, institutions and legal frame works to counter terrorism further personnel and resources are
1968 needed. Voluntary donations are encouraged by the Special Committee to further support decreasing the threat
1969 of terrorism to PKOs in Africa.