



*American Model United Nations*  
**Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations**

**Report to the General Assembly on Conduct  
and Discipline of Peacekeeping Personnel**

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## **Executive Summary**

The Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations (SCPKO) is pleased to present to the General Assembly Plenary its final report on the topic of Conduct and Discipline of Peacekeeping Personnel. The purpose of this report is to strengthen TIESS. The following report outlines discussion within the SCPKO regarding the five core challenges facing peacekeeping in recent years: Training, Information Exchange, Evaluation, Standards and Sovereignty.

The first chapter of the report includes two draft resolutions, which the SCPKO is submitting to the GA and suggesting the GA consider for adoption.

The first draft resolution recognizes misconduct of peacekeeping personnel as a hindrance to the efficacy of peacekeeping operations and a threat to legitimacy of the United Nations. While the body is pleased that the overall number of allegations has decreased, it remains concerned that these violations continue as a prevalent topic of discussion and notes needed progress. Consequently, the body discussed the importance of pre-deployment training and existing codes of conduct as enforced by the Capstone Doctrine and the Ten Codes of Conduct. These activating clauses encourage the international community to adhere to the standards already in place as well as consider the additions proposed by this Council.

The second draft resolution voices concerns of the body regarding the prevalence of peacekeeping personnel involved in allegations of sexual misconduct. Recalling precedence such as the United Nations Standards of Conduct and Resolution 1325 (2002), the body suggests the mainstreaming of gender roles within peacekeeping operations. The body specifically endorses the integration of women into peacekeeping roles as well as outreach to regional entities for the purpose of cultural sensitivity and trust-building between civilian populations and peacekeeping personnel.

Chapter Two covers the deliberations and proceedings of the SCPKO from which these draft resolutions are proposed. It includes a summary of the relevant debate on the five core challenges facing the body and demonstrates the friendly dialogue between representatives as well as the results of votes taken to move resolutions into consensus.

## Chapter I:

# Matters calling for action by the United Nations General Assembly

### *Draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly*

The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **Draft resolution I/1**

#### **Strengthening the training of peacekeeping personnel and enforcement of the United Nations Code of Conduct**

*The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

- 1           *Recognizing* that abuses perpetrated by peacekeepers representing the United
- 2 Nations represent an outrageous public offense against the human rights of the people
- 3 which the peacekeepers are intended to protect, and these abuses hinder the efficacy of
- 4 Peacekeeping Operations and tarnish the public image of the United Nations,
- 5
- 6           *Pleased* that allegations against peacekeepers have become less frequent,
- 7
- 8           *Emphasizing* the importance of establishing trust between civilians and
- 9 peacekeeping personnel,
- 10
- 11           *Recalling* that the proper conduct of peacekeepers was an important element in the
- 12 success of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,
- 13
- 14           *Noting* the precedent given by United Nations Resolution 65/20 on the jurisdiction
- 15 of nations over their peacekeeping personnel,
- 16
- 17           *Further noting* the current standards for the conduct of peacekeeping personnel,
- 18 as established by the Ten Rules Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets,
- 19
- 20           *Recognizing* the wide variety of legal systems among the United Nations Member
- 21 States,
- 22
- 23           *Emphasizing* the importance of national sovereignty as a United Nations Charter,
- 24
- 25           *Concerned with* the difficulty in merging Conduct and Discipline Unit
- 26 investigations with nations' legal systems,
- 27
- 28           *Recalling* the success of the positive and negative reinforcement methods
- 29 currently being used in ensuring progress in regards to the Millennium Development
- 30 Goals,
- 31

32 *Satisfied* by the success of positive reinforcement in Pakistan, where an award  
33 bestowed by UNESCO in 2010 for progress on the situation of women in the nation led  
34 to greater progress and more awards,  
35

36 *Appreciating* the cooperation of non-governmental organizations such as  
37 Transparency International, the Human Rights Council and Amnesty International in  
38 encouraging nations to continue pursuing the Millennium Development Goals,  
39

40 *Recognizing* the importance of the listed third party entities as neutral parties that  
41 can publicize incidents to the world stage,  
42

43 1. *Recommends* that Conduct and Discipline Unit investigations include  
44 representatives of the host country and the Troop Contributing Country (TCC) for legal  
45 advice:

- 46 (a) The advice of the TCC shall be a priority to include in the group;
- 47 (b) The host country reserves the right to decline to provide legal  
48 representatives;
- 49

50 2. *Advocates* for training to be specific and germane to individual situations in  
51 which deployment is necessary:

- 52 (a) These training exercises are to be conducted under the already-existing  
53 training framework as described in the Capstone Doctrine, and should  
54 emphasize the cultural, religious, and situational aspects of the mission;
- 55 (b) In extenuating circumstances that require quick deployments, the  
56 responsibility to provide the country-specific orientation falls upon the  
57 host nation, if they desire to do so;
- 58

59 3. *Encourages* the usage of positive and negative reinforcement to promote  
60 compliance and prosecution in response to United Nations investigations, such as:

- 61 (a) Positive reinforcement in the form of annual rewards determined by the  
62 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
63 (UNESCO) to be bestowed upon countries that are making considerable  
64 progress in rectifying transgressions of their training mechanisms and  
65 producing evidence that they have made considerable efforts to ensure  
66 perpetrators face legal ramifications for their crimes;
- 67 (b) Negative reinforcement in the form of the use of third party entities to  
68 publicize cases where nations repeatedly fail to prosecute offenders.

## **Draft resolution I/2**

### **Support for gender and cultural sensitivity in Peacekeeping Operations**

*The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations,*

69 *Alarmed* by the official United Nations statistics in 2012, revealing that out of 88  
70 allegations of sex against minors reported against staff from the Department of  
71 Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations  
72 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Volunteers

73 (UNV),<sup>60</sup> of the allegations were against the DPKO which included forced sex, coerced  
74 sex and other egregious sexual misconduct,

75

76 *Recalling* clause four of the United Nations Standards of Conduct, which states  
77 that UN peacekeepers should not “indulge in immoral acts of sexual, physical, or  
78 psychological abuse or exploitation of the local population or United Nations staff,  
79 especially women and children”,

80

81 *Further Recalling* its Resolution 1325 of 31 October 2000, which proclaims there  
82 is “an urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into Peacekeeping Operations”,

83

84 *Emphasizing* the operative clause number four of said resolution, which  
85 underscores the expansion of “the role and contribution of women in United Nations field  
86 based operations and especially among military observers, civilians police, human rights  
87 and humanitarian personnel”,

88

89 *Expressing concern* that despite the United Nations' commitment to Resolution  
90 1325, women comprise merely 3% of United Nations military personnel and 10% of  
91 police personnel in 2012,

92

93 *Bearing in mind* that the United Nations has recommended that the increased  
94 involvement of women is critical for making host country women more comfortable,  
95 “addressing specific needs of women, helping to make the peacekeeping approachable to  
96 women in the community and interviewing survivors of gender based violence...”,

97

98 *Noting with satisfaction* that since 2007, “India has sent four all-female police  
99 units in the post-war countries and has inspired two more all-female police units from  
100 Bangladesh” and the unit commander of the aforementioned unit Selma Dhunida, the  
101 commander of the world's first all-woman United Nations peacekeeping unit, states “The  
102 presence of female peacekeepers”, positively impacts the local population; the reporting  
103 of gender-based violence increases: in fact, my troops became role-models for these  
104 girls...”,

105

106 *Acknowledging* a lack of preparation or experience towards certain regional  
107 conflicts have lead to instances of misconduct by peacekeepers in the field,

108

109 *Realizing* the importance of existing training centers in a number of Member  
110 States all over the world,

111

112 *Observing* the trust gap between peacekeeping missions and their host  
113 populations,

114

115 *Believing* that misconduct by veteran peacekeepers stems from outdated cultural  
116 and practical knowledge,

117

118 *Upholding* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Endorsing the  
119 principles of impartial peacekeeping, consent of the parties, non-use of force and

120 recognizing that the mandate of each Peacekeeping Operation is specific to the need and  
121 the situation of the country concerned,

122  
123 *Commending* the role of regional arrangements in the maintenance of international  
124 peace and security,

125  
126 *Stressing* the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political  
127 independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are primarily within the  
128 domestic jurisdiction of any State,

129  
130 1. *Reaffirms* its Resolution 1325 as necessary and relevant;

131  
132 2. *Reminds* every United Nations peacekeeping mission to adhere to clause four in  
133 the United Nations Standards of Conduct;

134  
135 3. *Recognizes* that it is entirely unacceptable that the DPKO has a disproportionate  
136 amount of allegations of sexual misconduct within its ranks;

137  
138 4. *Congratulates* India for its highly successful all-woman peacekeeper unit and  
139 applauds Bangladesh for following India's example;

140  
141 5. *Suggests* the adoption of a new goal to increase the number of women  
142 peacekeeping military personnel from 3% to 10% and increase the women peacekeeping  
143 police personnel from 10% to 20% by 2020 to ensure that female perspectives are  
144 included into United Nations peacekeeping missions;

145  
146 6. *Further suggests* the enhancement of existing United Nations regional training  
147 centers by centralizing mission-specific (including, but not limited to cultural, gender and  
148 regional) pre-deployment training;

149  
150 7. *Encourages* the establishment of educational programs within regional training  
151 centers specific to the different missions to prepare peacekeepers with equal amounts of  
152 knowledge about the cultural and traditional norms of the area of operation;

153  
154 8. *Recommends* that peacekeepers enter into this mission-specific training with  
155 sufficient background knowledge of the situation on the ground to be deployed into  
156 certain emergency situations;

157  
158 9. *Invites* United Nations-sponsored regional and international experts, such as  
159 staff of United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, United  
160 Nations Institute for Training & Research, etc., in conjunction with staff of the  
161 Organization of American States, the African Union, etc., to develop and institute such  
162 programs,

163 a. In addition, the Committee suggests the use of United Nations Military  
164 Expertson Mission to aid in this process;

165  
166 10. *Encourages* the implementation of training techniques that would aid

167 peacekeepers in building lasting, trusting relationships between peacekeepers and  
168 civilians in the area in order to facilitate the process of peacekeeping and peace-building;

169  
170 11. *Further encourages* equal requirements for pre-deployment training for all  
171 peacekeepers, regardless of status or experience;

172  
173 12. *Supports* on-site training by commanders and civilian staff on a regular basis,  
174 a. Mediums of training techniques to be decided and developed by the commanders of  
175 the mission;

176  
177 13. *Encourages* the role and prominence of women in United Nations  
178 peacekeeping missions by:

179 a. Increasing education about sexual abuse and violence,  
180 b. Investing more resources into recruiting, training and deploying female  
181 peacekeepers in both military and civilian aid capacities;

182  
183 14. *Recommends* the supervision of the United Nations of missions that are  
184 administered primarily by regional United Nations bodies, such as the OAS;

185  
186 15. *Further recommends* vital collaboration and increased communication  
187 between the United Nations and the regional arrangements involved;

188  
189 16. *Supports* cooperation between the United Nations and the regional  
190 arrangements in sharing of information and knowledge regarding personal misconduct of  
191 peacekeeping forces;

192  
193 17. *Suggests* the creation of a private database as an extension of the Misconduct  
194 Tracking System, which involves a database comprised of historical and current incident  
195 reports pertaining to peacekeeper misconduct from all of the United Nations  
196 Peacekeeping Missions;

197  
198 18. *Encourages* troop contributing countries make use of the confidential database  
199 and bring legal action against members of their peacekeeping troops who engage in acts  
200 that defy the rule of law in the host region;

201  
202 19. *Further Encourages* the use of international pressures in the United Nations if  
203 the troop contributing country does not penalize the individuals who acted in a manner  
204 not conducive with the rule of law, subject to the distinct sovereignty to the Troop  
205 Contributing Country:

206 a. This use of shaming should only be done at the discretion of the United  
207 Nations, and the number and frequency of offenses should be highly considered;

208  
209 20. *Decides* to remain actively seized in the matter.



## **Chapter II:**

### **Consideration of Conduct and Discipline of Peacekeeping Personnel**

At its 24th session on November 23, 2013 session, the Commission considered agenda item 1, Conduct and Discipline of Peacekeeping Personnel..

For its consideration of this item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

- (a) The Capstone Doctrine
- (b) United Nations Peacekeeping Troops Code of Conduct
- (c) Resolution 1325
- (d) Resolution 1744
- (e) Brahimi Report

#### ***Deliberations***

Representatives first discussed the history of peacekeeping misconduct. Since the 1990's, United Nations Peacekeepers have been called upon to serve in increasingly complicated and open ended missions, trying to create peace rather than their traditional role of observing a peace settlement. Representatives believe that these difficulties forced the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to rely upon non-traditional Troop Contributing Countries (TCC) for manpower. At this time, the expectations of peacekeeper discipline and conduct were sporadically implemented and insufficiently rigorous. After a series of well publicized failings and scandals, the DPKO has implemented a robust series of regulations and recommendations in several documents, notably in the Capstone Doctrine and partial implementation of the Brahimi Report. Recent peacekeeping missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor and Mali have seen success in approaching and handling complicated tasks and open-ended missions. Representatives looked to the Capstone Doctrine to emphasize instilling in peacekeepers a sense of the importance of the protection of human rights. Many peacekeepers come from countries that may have problems with their domestic human rights record - which may become an issue when troops are placed in an unfamiliar and high-stress mission. Since the implementation in 2008 of the Capstone Doctrine, establishing stricter guidelines and improved training on human rights, the frequency of human rights abuses and questionable behavior by peacekeepers has decreased.

Representatives discussed the Code of Conduct and the Brahimi Report. The subsequent discussions yielded the following response: under the Code of Conduct, there exist two types of allegations of misconduct: Class 1 and Class 2. Class 1, which includes severe actions such as rape, bribery, trafficking and murder has remained at around 100-200 allegations per year. However, Class 2 allegations which include less severe actions such

as discrimination, harassment and abuse of authority- have decreased dramatically since 2008, falling from 1,464 to 498. As outlined in the Brahimi Report, a major problem with peacekeeping missions in the early 1990's was the patchwork and often conflicting procedures for resupply of missions. The Brahimi Report recommended that TCCs be able to supply their troops with all necessary equipment, whether from national equipment stocks or from foreign equipment stocks in accordance with pre-arranged agreements. The clearer supply chain and responsibilities have enabled mission generals to better plan the execution of the mission and have a better understanding of the capabilities a foreign troops contingent will have once deployed.

Furthermore representatives discussed and decided that the ability of country to supply their troops is a good indicator of the training quality troops have received. Lastly, well equipped and supplied troops are less likely to engage in looting and are better able to prevent the outbreak of disease due to improper sanitation methods. Additionally, TCCs have acquired extensive experience in how to conduct Peacekeeping Operations and have greater knowledge of what is expected of them. As the United Nations shifted away from the use of Chapter 6 Peacekeeping Operations to the more unpredictable and demanding Chapter 7 Peacekeeping Operations, there was no established precedent on how to conduct the missions. Through trial and error—along with reports compiled by the Lessons Learned department of the DPKO—a body of best practices has been established that enables TCCs to avoid many mistakes made during the 1990's that lead to human rights abuses, illegal actions and morally dubious behavior of peacekeepers. A robust Code of Conduct exists and was updated in 2006. Although abuses still exist despite the updated Code of Conduct, extensive action has been taken to ensure that allegations of abuse and misconduct are investigated and appropriate action is taken.

Representatives discussed the 2008 launching of the Misconduct Tracking System by the Department of Field Support as a possible method to verify appropriate actions are taken regarding allegations of peacekeeper abuse and misconduct. This global tracking system confidentially records all allegations and subsequent actions taken, allowing the execution of proper investigations and referral of the case to the appropriate authority if necessary.

Lastly, these representatives recommend by the Brahimi Report, that the DPKO conduct significant internal reform, allowing it to better respond to conditions on the ground, better coordinate with TCCs and conduct internal investigations of allegations of abuse and misconduct by peacekeepers.

Representatives expressed particular concern regarding the recent cases of sexual abuse and exploitation by United Nations peacekeepers. In order to address this issue, the delegations focused on the conduct of United Nations peacekeepers and the implementation of clause four. Clause four prohibits United Nations peacekeepers from engaging in sexual, physical, or psychological abuse and exploitation of the local population or United Nations staff, especially women and children. After thorough examination of precedent resolutions and current United Nations statistics, representatives agreed that increasing the deployment of women in United Nations peacekeeping operations is a highly viable solution to this problem. Representatives

recognized the positive influence of female peacekeepers in empowering women in host communities, addressing specific needs of women, helping to make peacekeepers approachable to women in the community and interviewing survivors of sexual violence. With a unified consensus, the representatives concluded that the United Nations should focus on increasing the deployment of women in future peacekeeping operations. Delegations collaborated in crafting a resolution in regards to this topic.

The nations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (SCPKO) began their discussion of the Conduct and Discipline of Peacekeepers by recognizing that abuses perpetrated by peacekeepers representing the United Nations hinder the efficacy of Peacekeeping Operations and tarnish the public image of the United Nations, and while, as noted by representatives, allegations against peacekeepers have become less frequent, the issue remains and must be addressed. This body referenced the peacekeeping mission in the mid-1990s in response to its civil war, in particular how the peacekeepers appropriate conduct provided a credible leader in contrast to the warring factions. The Special Committee then split into groups to address different facets of this issue. One such group focused in particular on one weakness of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations' ability to discipline improper conduct. That weakness is the difficulty in translating the results from United Nations investigations to evidence in the prosecution of the individual in their home country.

This committee first noticed that the ability of the TCC to prosecute allegations against its peacekeepers depends on the quality of the United Nations investigation, which must comply with the TCC's evidence law and legal precedents. Therefore, this body recommends United Nations investigations include representatives of the host country and the TCC for legal advice.

Representatives believe that this composition is important because it represents the triple overlap of sovereignty and responsibilities necessarily involved in the investigation of allegations against peacekeepers: the host country, where the abuse allegedly occurred; the TCC, who has legal jurisdiction over the peacekeeper; and the United Nations, which conducts the peacekeeping mission. As representatives further explained, the host country must be involved to ensure the protection of sovereignty and to focus on ensuring justice for the abuse that occurred within its borders; the TCC will offer advice on how to conduct the investigation to facilitate the later prosecution of the peacekeeper, should the investigation implicate their guilt. Other representatives agree that these representatives are essential to ensuring the protection of both the host nation's and the TCC's sovereignty. The United Nations investigators should then balance the recommendations of these two nations while it conducts its investigation.

Representatives reminded the body that often the situation in peacekeeping host nations is too unstable for the host nation to easily offer its advice; because of this, while the United Nations recognizes the importance of representatives from the host nation, this committee recognizes that in some instances the host nation may be unable or unwilling to provide such representatives. representatives were very particular in assuring that the importance of the input of the home country not be understated. However, this committee agrees that the inclusion of representatives from the TCC is essential for the integrity of the

investigation.

National sovereignty is one of the founding principle of the United Nations. Peacekeeping forces are an interesting study into how this principle functions in relation with the goals of any given mission. Abuse prevention is of the utmost importance for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and can best be accomplished under the jurisdiction of the any given countries' personnel. This committee therefore endorses the consideration of stricter scrutiny of training and performance for peacekeepers. This is the best way to ensure that national sovereignty remains intact while enforcing international criminal norms. It is important to take into account that there are multiple countries affected by violations of these norms: the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations on the whole, the donor nation, and the host nation. All three parties, plus any evidence collected by third-party, neutral, organizations ideally would be included in prosecution deliberations, with the weight placed upon the contributing nation of the forces.

In order for peacekeeping forces to be accepted into a host nation, this body recommended increased mission and situation-specific training prior to deployment. They further clarified the importance of the already existing training framework, and encouraged these improvements to be done within that framework. In the extenuating circumstance of the necessity of quick deployments, host nations are in charge of providing the country-specific orientation if they so choose, to be held upon troop arrival. Contributing nations are expected to hold their personnel to the laws and standards of the host nation.

The SCPKO encourages regional bodies, including but not limited to the African Union, European Union, and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), to submit recommendations for minimum punishments to the database mentioned.

Facilitating the prosecution of abuses is only part of ensuring discipline for misconduct of peacekeepers. If the TCC is unwilling to punish the abuses, then even the best-conducted investigation will not lead to justice. To promote compliance, representatives suggested that the General Assembly consider the precedents involved in the creation of the Millennial Development Goals (MDG) with its use of both positive and negative reinforcement.

Representatives reminded the body that the implementation of the MDGs have put many countries on the appropriate path towards improving grievances within the social construct of their country. It is noted, that research has found that only a small percentage of countries have refused to make any improvements, with most improving in several areas and some nearly reaching all of the goals set forth by the United Nations. This is done with the hopes of international celebrity and an increase resource procurement. The representatives of the SCPKO endorse the consideration of the bestowal of annual incentives upon countries that are making considerable progress in rectifying transgressions of their training mechanisms and producing evidence that they have made considerable efforts to be perpetrators to face legal ramifications for their crimes.

During a caucus, representatives sectioned off into six separate focus groups each discussing different aspects of conduct and discipline of peacekeeping forces. The fourth focus group dealt with preventative measures specifically involving training methods of peacekeepers. One of the prioritized topics was increased cultural sensitivity training, which representatives felt was a preemptive strike against allegations of misconduct in Peacekeeping Operations. Representatives also discussed trust-building measures to foster more positive relations between peacekeepers and the civilian populations of the area in question, which they felt would help prevent crimes and misunderstandings with these native populations. In addition, it was suggested that regionalization of training centers would increase cultural sensitivity through proximity to the deployment area as well as streamline and standardize the peacekeeper training process. It was suggested that cultural sensitivity training be done in the host country, but it was eventually decided that these host countries were perhaps too unstable or lacked the funds to provide adequate training. After the recess of meeting ended, several speeches were made by representatives concerning the direction the body was heading in regards to research-based reports versus recommendation-based reports.

In the second suspension of the meeting, representatives began the clause writing process specific to the development of training modules for peacekeeping personnel. Representatives came to a consensus that cultural sensitivity training at the level of regional centres, should be paramount in the development of improved pre-deployment training modules. Discussion was also held in determining the staffing of these new training programs. They came to a consensus that cultural sensitivity training should be provided by United Nations bodies familiar with the area, such as the African Union in the case of an African mission. In conjunction, representatives agreed that Military Experts on Mission (MEM) should be involved as well in order to expand upon the military skill of officers as well as develop strategy specific to the needs of the mission. Representatives held deliberation regarding the legitimacy of arguments over the inclusion of health, safety, and environmental factors in the cultural training of peacekeeping personnel. Ultimately, representatives reached a conclusion that this topic would be best suited for discussions regarding the protection of civilians rather than the conduct and discipline of peacekeeping personnel.

In suggesting the implementation of improved on-site training modules, representatives were faced with the task of coming to a consensus on with whom the responsibility of implementing these modules should lie. Representatives suggested that the responsibilities of these training modules should lie with the commanders to specific peacekeeping missions, due to their proximity to not only personnel, but experience with the characteristics of the regions in which their missions take place. While the capacity to train peacekeeping personnel is paramount, representatives expressed concern regarding the ability to provide adequate mission-specific cultural sensitivity training in a crisis situation that requires rapid deployment. On this topic, representatives agreed that it is essential that all peacekeeping personnel have a basic understanding of cultural issues facing peacekeeping in the case of crises, prior to official cultural sensitivity trainings. While representatives wish to stress the importance of training amongst all peacekeeping personnel, representatives unanimously suggested to eliminate veteran exemptions from pre-deployment as the body felt it is very important that veterans are current on all

peacekeeping rules regulations, and practices.

For the purpose of improving relations between civilians and peacekeeping personnel within a specific state, representatives suggested the development of trust-building exercises that would have the effect of preventing misunderstandings between peacekeepers and civilians and furthering cultural appreciation, which would in effect make the missions more successful as a whole. In addition, smaller discussions commences regarding the location of the implementation of these aforementioned techniques.

Discussion was then moved to the consideration of appropriate levels of interaction between peacekeeping personnel and civilians. Representatives were able to reach a consensus that this decision would be subject to the discretion of commanders to individual peacekeeping missions. Representatives also held discussions regarding the involvement of women in peacekeeping missions. Discussion ensued regarding the extent to which women should be involved in peacekeeping missions. It was decided that investing resources in the recruitment of female peacekeepers would further this goal. It was also decided that increased education regarding sexual abuse and violence would promote the interests of women peacekeepers. Representatives also wish to note the general success of the involvement of women in peacekeeping thus far. Representatives however, concluded that deliberation over the aforementioned discussion would be best suited under the purview of another committee.

The SCPKO discussed increments in intrastate conflicts over interstate confrontations. Several delegations noted the rapid increase of globalization and international interdependence, and the impact that these developments have on intrastate conflict. After brief discussion, the Committee deemed it essential to expand international and regional cooperation in the resolution of conflicts. Several delegations expanded on the potential causes of misconduct, and argued that misconduct may be related to a lack of trust between those affected and international peacekeeping personnel, as well as unfamiliarity with the cultural climate.

After discussing the validity of this claim during the session, a representative brought up the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), which extended from 1995 to 2002. The representative noted that the Mission was tasked with ensuring political stability and peacekeeping. The representative further explained that a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) force remained in the area until 2004, in conjunction with the United Nations presence. Another representative added to the discussion, and pointed out that the Security Council established the European Union Stabilization Force (EUFOR), which was charged with maintaining political stability and a peacekeeping presence, and has been relatively successful. The representative proposed that in 2013, the European Union reported that progress had been made in reform of police bodies and policing practices. Obstacles to more rapid stabilization pertain to overlapping jurisdictions and ineffective use of resources. However, the Europe Union notes such progress and has maintained its presence in the region as a testament to its commitment and success in international and regional stability.

Thereafter during SCPKO session, other delegations brought the United Nations-sponsored, African Union-led peacekeeping mission inside Somalia to the Committee's attention. The representatives noted that in 2007 the Security Council mandated Resolution 1744, which formally established the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). The United Nations Mission, overwhelmingly supported by the African Union, promotes the non-use of force, the protection of civilians and retaliation against terrorist groups. The Committee kept discussing AMISOM, and representatives noted that since its inception, the Peacekeeping Operation worked to create an environment that is conducive to regional stability. Another representative argued that one area where it has been effective is the mediation of clan-based conflicts. The body then concluded that extension of the mandate each year by the United Nations is evidence of the parties' commitment to maintaining and fostering regional stability. This conclusion led representatives to discuss that this practice has the potential to promote a sustainable resolution, due to the fact that the parties involved have and will continue to demonstrate a vested interest. Therefore, the Committee is of the view that the African Union has been an effective participant in peace building in Somalia.

After several representatives echoed the 2013 report of Transparency International, the SCPKO concluded that the continued use of relevant regional arrangements that may compose a council of experts from regional organizations such as the African Union, the European Union and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).. Ideally, the third party would be more acquainted with the cultural climate and the universal legal framework, and therefore be more suited for understanding why the community mistrusts peacekeepers and why confrontations and abuses are surfacing in the first place.

Across the board, the representatives echoed a serious commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of United Nations Peacekeeping. The body recognized members that previously benefited from the involvement of regional arrangements in peacekeeping efforts, and considered their particular expertise on the matter. Further, it was noted that at times these regional actors were better suited for promoting trust between civilians and peacekeepers. The Committee was of the view that cultural understanding would help lower the prospects of personnel misconduct.

The body recognizes the problems associated with national sovereignty as it became apparent that the jurisdiction and rule of law for prosecution of peacekeepers would prove to be problematic for the body. In establishing effective means to hold individuals accountable by trial for their criminal actions, the body endorses the establishment of a system in which the incident reports are shared between domestic governments, regional organizations and the United Nations Special Committee for Peacekeeping Operations. Upon further analysis, the body found critical defects in the current database operated but the Department of Field Support, namely a disconnect between the various organizations that need to remain informed on the situations that arise. Rather than re-establishing a new database, the body believed that the best approach would be to develop on the current structure already in place and sparing various expenses that would be incurred if the creation of a new database was necessary.

Representatives further discussed the ways in which the database could used to access the

root causes of peacekeeper misconduct. Through the information sharing system, years of aggregate data would be available to various organizational bodies for analysis. The objective is that this data can be used to evaluate the various social and political factors that are conducive to misconduct. Since there is a strong relationship between the regional bodies and the such as, but not limited to, the African Union, European Union and the Organization of American States, which can be harnessed to place regional pressure on nations who are not taking decisive action in penalizing peacekeepers who have broken the rule of law during their peacekeeping tenure.

### ***Action taken by the Commission***

At its 24th meeting on November 26, 2013, the Committee approved for recommendation for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution 1, sponsored by El Salvador, Rwanda, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Colombia, France, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Jordan, Qatar, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela, United Kingdom. Before passage, the resolution was amended by Amendment A and B. The revised draft resolution 1 was passed by consensus. The following states abstained from consensus: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Kingdom.

Also at this meeting, the Committee approved for recommendation for adoption by the General Assembly revised draft resolution 2, sponsored by Brazil, Ethiopia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Kenya, Venezuela, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bolivia, Colombia, Jordan, Cyprus, Rwanda. Before passage, the resolution was amended by Amendments A, B and C, with A being a contested amendment. Amendment A was adopted by consensus, with Iceland abstaining from consensus. The following states abstained from consensus: Ukraine, South Sudan.



## **Chapter III:**

### **Adoption of the Report**

At its twenty-fourth meeting, the draft report of the Committee was made available for consideration. The Committee considered the report, and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus with abstentions from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Italy, and South Sudan.