



Study Guide

United Nations Peacebuilding
Commission

Letter From Secretary-General

I am more than honored to have the privilege of serving as your Secretary-General during the first residing of Gazi Anatolian High School's Model United Nations conference. I welcome all our valuable guests with pride in my team and our work and hope we live up to your biggest expectations. Our scope is to offer all our participants an exquisite MUN experience which will bring them a better understanding towards different conflicts regarding economy, peace , politics or the general future of our society . We strive to bring awareness to young individuals and create a better present and an even better future. It is this noble scope that has pushed me into pursuing this extracurricular activity and I am completely confident that with the essential help of my fellow Deputy-Secretary-General Mert Ali Ülken I have managed to gather the best team of Under-Secretary-Generals. Our committees aim to both entertain and educate our delegates with their unique content and assiduous work of our eminent USGs . At last I would like to say that I am eagerly waiting upon the day of the conference as I am sure we will give you an experience worth your precious time. Looking forward to meet all of my respected guests at GAMUN'19.

Sincerely yours,

Melike Or

Secretary-General of Gazi Anatolian High School Model
United Nations Conference, 2019

USG LETTER

Highly esteemed participants,

My name is Derin Eryilmaz and I am a senior student in Ted University Industrial Engineering department. Some of you may recognize me as "DISEC Boy" but now I am at different part of the conference. Before explaining the aspects of United Nations Peacebuilding Commission committee, I would like to welcome all of you to GAMUN 2019. It is a great pleasure and honor to serve you as Under Secretary General of UNPBC this year.

The priority of our committee is enhancing the peacekeeping operations in terms of all kinds of abuses. Unlike usual, this time I tried to create a different study guide with new methods. The pre-conference document includes high levels of guidance about every topic. There is 12 additional new topics that you cannot see any other study guide. The language of the material is basic and it is easy to understand. I know most of you will not read this document but, I highly suggest all of you since it is something completely new. And as the academic team, we will do our best and be there to assist you in every means and personally I will do my best to be there at the time of the conference.

Finally, I would like to thank our distinguished academic team without giving names, for their effort and their kind invitation. Especially, I would like to send my best regards to Ms.Eylül Seneger to invite me to GAMUN 2019 academic team, she never let me down on any of my requests and that's my time to give that back to her. Also, I would love to thank my academic assistant Mr.Hikmet Findık for his contributions in this pre-conference document. We will always be there for making this conference a better experience for you so in this context, If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me through derin@eryilmaz.us.

Kindest regards,

Derin ERYILMAZ

Under Secretary General of U.N. Peacebuilding Commission

I) Committee Information

a) What does the committee do?

As its name describes, the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission aimed to establish sustainable global peace. The term sustainable here must be highlighted. In any organized system, if a problem occurs, the necessary authorities take immediate action to prevent or reduce the harmful effects of the problem. Generally, the decision-makers face with two options, short term and long term solutions. If the target is solving the issue immediately, then either of the solution methods could be applicable. However, since this is a UN-Body, according to the U.N. development goals, all the actions should be future-oriented. As a more in-depth explanation, short term and long term solutions have different outcomes.

Short term solutions' duty is saving the day. Decision-makers tend to choose the most effective actions in terms of returns or results. If we describe the result, several parameters are changing from issue to issue, for example, in some issues money can be the restrictive parameter but in another one, reducing civilian casualties may be the main goal.

Long term solutions' duty is both saving the current day and coming days. Since the analytics of the decision mechanism are more detailed, the process is longer. The analytics are more precise because there are a variety of solutions which creates so much more parameters than short term solutions. To enhance all the parameters, the budget must be calculated accordingly.

To make the best decision, short term and long term solutions must be compared in an example situation in terms of parameters. For example, in a terrorist attack situation, governments must protect their citizens from the non-governmental organizations. Intervening the case with the local police and the military will be the fastest and short term

solution. The long term solution for this case may be educating people and increasing public awareness, preparing pre-disaster management, and having an evacuation plan. The short term solution can increase the time needed for a more stable action. But it should not be the primary strategy.

As a conclusion, the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission must be concentrate on the long term solutions and imply short term ones to increase the action-response time.

b) What is the aim of the committee?

The objective of the committee is reaching the most effective solutions with beforementioned strategies. But the aim of the sessions is defining the methods to achieve this goal. While determining the methods, UNPBC has some advantages over other committees such as but not limited to DISEC or SOCHUM. In DISEC committee solutions offered should be international security and military-oriented or in SOCHUM, solutions should be a social, cultural and humanitarian basis. However, UNPBC can discuss and imply a variety of solutions to reach a sustainable peace. Since every state and representative could offer and consult their professional solutions, almost every country could join the debate. The committee should evaluate every solution but concentrate more on the real ones and the countries which has the necessary resources in relation to their solutions. For example, the committee should focus on Germany's economic solution instead of Turkey's after the required evaluations.

c) Which types of problems are the committee usually facing?

The latest agenda of the committee is about the Sahel. United Nations Peacebuilding Commission urges member states to keep Sahel high on agenda, foster stability, ensure sustainable peace. ^1 The topic came up with the rising cost of inaction in the Sahel which threatens lasting peace in the region. The mindset of the meetings can be summarized with the words of Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed "If we fail for the most vulnerable, we fail a generation of young people and the future of peace in the subregion."^2 . One of the previous agenda's was "Reaffirming strong commitment to United-Nations-World Bank partnership framework for crisis-affected situations," and an example agenda on 2015 was "Underscoring the importance of predictable, sustained funding, effective domestic resource mobilization." From all the recent and previous issues of UNPBC, it is possible to observe the critical points of discussions and the primary mindset behind the solution process. ^3

d) What are the solution methods and current actions of this committee?

With the beforementioned agenda items, the committee's general attitude is towards raising awareness of people in charge and want them to take the necessary measures. About the recent agenda, what António Guterres offered is the establishment of digital a High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation. The chairs of the conference will be Mr.Jack Ma and Ms.Melinda Gates. The cause of this conference is apparent, digitalization on economies and societies is at the warp speed. Since the change is almost untraceable, international digital cooperation is the critical move to have better control over this change. To be more specific, instead of solving the problems directly with the interruptions, assisting the necessary authorities is the main priority. For example, in the Sahel situation, instead of

instantly making a move on the Sahel, the committee launched an urgent appeal to help the G-5 Sahel reach that goal.

As closing remarks, members of the committee should focus on assisting the necessary authorities to find the root cause of the problem and the possible solution strategies. And to do that, the committee should focus on how to find the root cause, which actions can they take in order to find the root cause. The members of the house should create similar questions for more in-depth discussions and sustainable solutions.

II) Academic Team's Expectations

a) Why is this topic related to the committee?

As the information given describes, always the primary focus should be reaching a sustainable peace. When the order is disturbed somehow, the United Nations has the authority to send the peacekeeper forces into the region, but they are not willing to authorize peacekeepers unless it is a must for the area. The reason why the U.N. is hesitating to use peacekeeping forces can be summarized in the following four points. First one being, the high costs. United Nation's peacekeeping budget in 2016 was 8,275,565,500 USD. The budget required formed by the donations of the member states, the United States being the highest. The second reason is inadequate oversight. Over the years, numerous reports, audits, and investigations have revealed mismanagement, fraud, and procurement corruption in U.N. peacekeeping.^{^5} The third one is unintended consequences. For example, after the 2010 earthquake, Haiti faced cholera. After the necessary U.N. researches and investigations, it was revealed that the reason for the cholera outbreak is Nepalese peacekeepers. Furthermore, ineffectiveness and stasis. After all the assistances and billions

of dollars spent, many of the peacekeeping operations' issues did not conclude expectedly. Last but not least, failure of protecting civilians, sexual exploitation, and abuse.

b) Which kinds of actions does the committee authorized to take?

The structure of the committee should be observed to understand the functions and powers of the committee. It consists of 31-member organizational committee and their composition as follows;

- Seven members elected by the General Assembly: Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Kenya, Indonesia, Mexico, Montenegro

- Seven members selected by the Security Council: China, France, Russia, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay

- Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council (one seat still vacant): Argentina, Belgium, Estonia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, South Africa

- Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Rwanda

- Five of the top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and voluntary donations to the United Nations funds, programs, and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund: Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway

Moreover, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank are invited to take part in all meetings of the Commission. ^6

i) The Peacebuilding Support Office

This Office (PSBO) was created to assist and support the Peacebuilding Commission with strategic and policy guidance, to administer the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and to support the Secretary-General in coordinating the activities of the U.N. agencies in the field of peacebuilding.

ii) The Peacebuilding Fund

The above mentioned Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) was established in 2006 to support activities, actions, programs, and organizations that seek to build a lasting peace in countries emerging from conflict. At present, it is supporting over 120 projects in over 20 countries, and since its creation, it has allocated 623 million USD to 33 countries intending to avoid a relapse into violent conflicts. The Secretary-General has delegated overall management responsibility for the Peacebuilding Fund

to the Peacebuilding Support Office while the United Nations Development Programme's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office administers the Fund. An independent PBF Advisory Group is appointed by the Secretary-General to provide advice and oversight of the speed and appropriateness of fund allocations and to examine performance and financial reports. The group consists of 10 eminent persons, from all regions, with significant peacebuilding experience. At the country level, management of the Fund is delegated to the Joint Steering Committee, co-chaired by the national Government and the United Nations with a broader membership representing domestic and international stakeholders.

c) What should be the approach throughout the solution?

The committee should focus on how to assist the regional solutions at first. In this case, regional solutions mean general problematic facts. Members of the committee should intensely discuss and further investigate the given peacekeeping operations. Then they should find the parameters to cause problems. The important detail is, each parameter should apply to all the operations. For example, cholera breaks out after the Haiti earthquake was because of the variety of peacekeepers, on a national basis, in the army. So, the two critical questions here should be like, "Does the multinational army causes health and hygiene problems?" and "If so, does the multinational army causes health and hygiene problems in all the given peacekeeping operation cases?" If the answer is yes, the conclusion of the discussion revealed a parameter; in this case, it is multinational army selection. Then the caucuses should be about those parameters.

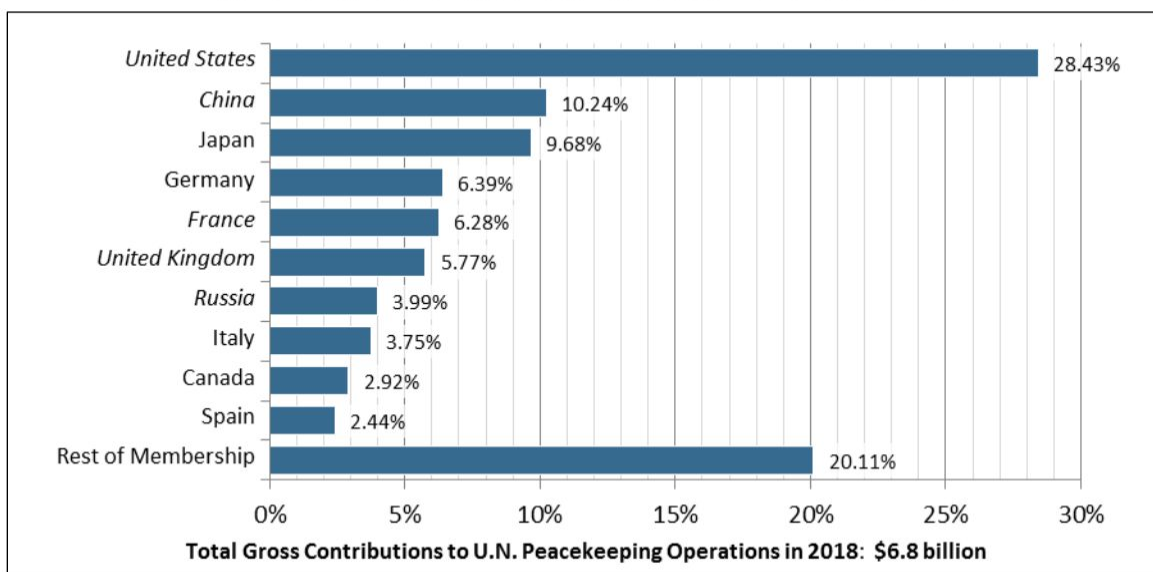
After reaching a certain number of parameters, the committee should offer possible solutions to assist the necessary authorities to enhance beforementioned parameters. If the solutions will not be enough, further discussions will be beneficial. However, as the academic team, we are not suggesting the house to offer other bodies of U.N. to form something new like a U.N. sub-body. House should be aware of the bureaucracy between necessary U.N. bodies because it will effect the solution on long-term and short-term basis.

d) How should state relationships be?

Since organizing peacekeeping operations is a joint effort by lots of U.N. members, contributions may be different. This differentiation can surpass the level of participation and turns out to be a challenging process for the member states. For example, in 2018 United States contribute %28.43 of the peacekeeping budget only by itself. ^7 Followed by China with %10.24, Japan %9.68 and last but not least Germany with %6.39 of the budget. ^8

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R45206.pdf>

Figure 4. Top U.N. Peacekeeping Assessment Levels, 2018

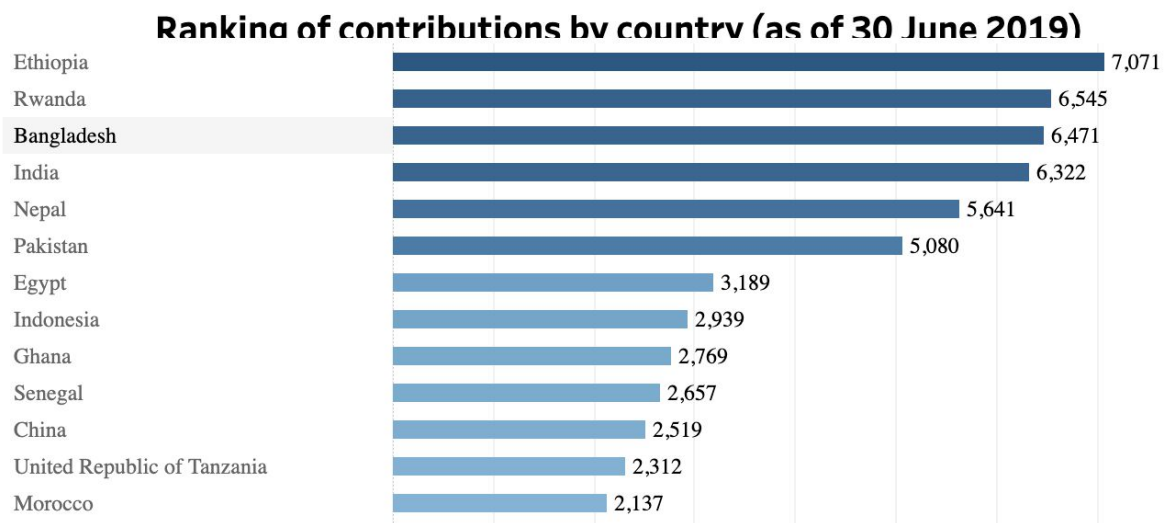


Source: U.N. document, A/70/331/Add.I, December 28, 2015.

Note: Countries in *italics* are permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The other example is military personal contribution. The same situation applies here; some contributions may be challenging for some member states. For example, Ethiopia

contributed with 7,071 military personnel as 30 June 2019. The list goes on with Rwanda 6,545, Bangladesh 6,471 last but not least, India 6,332.



To sum up, the first step should be finding the contribution aspects. After defining the contribution parameters, big contributors to these parameters should encourage other ones to contribute too. If the contribution values are too different like the United States and budget situation, representatives should discuss the hesitation of contributing that much.



United Nations Peacekeeping

LEADERS' SUMMIT ON PEACEKEEPING



Pledges for current and future missions*

Over 50 world leaders met at the UN on 28 September 2015 and pledged their support for UN Peacekeeping.

ARMENIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Counter-improvised Explosive Devices company (long-term)Level II Hospital	CROATIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engineering companyPre-deployment training for female police officers	GHANA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Helicopter unitInfantry battalionSignal/communication companyNaval Patrol unit (2 boats)Riverine unitLevel II HospitalTwo Formed Police Units	NETHERLANDS (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Extend deployment in MINUSMATraining support on protection of civiliansSupport UN Strategic Force Generation CellIntelligence capacity-buildingHost follow up conference on Kigali Principles	SRI LANKA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Up to four rapidly deployable battalionsTwo Special Forces companiesCounter-improvised Explosive Device companyForce protection companyCombat logistics battalionTwo combat transport companiesTwo Formed Police UnitsCombat engineering companyCapacity building (training)
AFRICAN UNION <ul style="list-style-type: none">Incrementally build to self-fund 25% of AU peace operations	CZECH REPUBLIC <ul style="list-style-type: none">Special Forces teamSpecialized Rescue teamPolice expertsMedical capability and equipment	INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionSignals companyEngineering companyLevel II HospitalThree Formed Police Units with increased female participationTechnical expertsTraining support to new Troop Contributing Countries	NORWAY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Specialized police team for investigation and transnational crimeC-130 aircraft for 10 monthsCamp facility (MINUSMA)Staff officersCombat engineering company with Counter-improvised Explosive Device capability in 2017Capacity building for East Africa Standby Force	SWEDEN <ul style="list-style-type: none">Extend deployment in MINUSMAIncrease individual police officers to 1% of Swedish police forcePolice experts specialized in organized crime and Sexual and Gender-Based ViolenceCapacity building in medical field and other areasAssist in defining medical standards
AUSTRALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use of C-130 and C-17 aircraft for strategic airliftCapacity building for Troop and Police Contributing CountriesCounter-improvised Explosive Device training	DENMARK <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase military contribution (MINUSMA)Twenty individual police officersSignals trainingSurvey on Protection of CiviliansFunding to special political missions27 military intelligence officers\$3 million to MINUSMA trust fund	INDONESIA (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Helicopter unitInfantry battalionFormed Police Unit of 100 (40 female)	PAKISTAN (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionUnarmed Unmanned Aerial Vehicle squadronK-9 platoon with up to six pairs of dogsHelicopter unitLevel II HospitalSignal companyEngineering companyTransport company	THAILAND <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engineering companyLevel II HospitalGround water well drilling teamCapacity building (training)
AZERBAIJAN <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionStaff officers	EL SALVADOR <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engineering companyAirfield landing and maintenance unitFive staff officers	ITALY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Multitroop helicopter squadronInfantry battalionEngineering companyPolice capacity building	PERU <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry company	TURKEY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Transport aircraftFive staff officersNaval training
BANGLADESH (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Helicopter unitInfantry battalionLevel II HospitalEngineering companyTransportation companyPort operations unitMaritime unit (rigate)Maritime unit (offshore patrol vessel)Shore-based radar unitSpecial Forces unitRiverine unitAirfield construction unitSignal companyThree Formed Police UnitsCapacity building for African Peacekeeping Rapid Response PartnershipCustomized training and technical support on protection of civilians, gender and human rights issues20 staff officers	ETHIOPIA (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two infantry battalions	JAPAN (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategic airliftSupport new Asian Troop Contributing CountriesCivilian professionals trainingIncrease staff officers	ROMANIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Formed Police UnitExplosive Ordnance Disposal group (2016)Four helicopters (2018)Transport aircraft	UGANDA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two infantry battalions
BRAZIL <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionLevel II hospitalCapacity building of other Troop Contributing CountriesTwenty UN military observersTwenty staff officers	FIJI <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionInfantry company350 additional infantry to existing missionPersonal security platoonField engineering platoonMedical teamIndividual police officersCorrection officers	MALAYSIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalionEngineering companyTwo Formed Police Units100 individual police officersTraining at Malaysian peacekeeping centre	RWANDA (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two infantry battalionsTwo attack helicoptersLevel II HospitalFormed Police Unit (all female)	UNITED KINGDOM <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry companyEngineering companyAviation management teamTraining team for medical and logisticsCapacity building for Somalia missionsC-130 aircraft on requestEngineering teamHost Summit follow up meeting
CAMBODIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engineering companyMilitary police unitTwo demining companies	FINLAND <ul style="list-style-type: none">Continue involvement in UNFIL unit at least 2018Special Forces companyStaff officersAmphibious task unitDeployable Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear lab in 2018Twenty additional police officersCapacity building in Africa	MEXICO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase troop and personnel deployment (to be determined)	SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">Attack helicopter unitTransport aircraft	UNITED STATES (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">AirliftCapacity building projectsEngineering projects30 staff officer/mission members
CHILE <ul style="list-style-type: none">Helicopter unitEngineering companyMedical unit	FRANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none">Train 80,000 African troopsFrench language training for 25,000 troops	NATO <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improvised Explosive Device survivability support, education and trainingTrain Troop Contributing CountriesSupport rapid deployment mechanisms (exchange best practices and develop certification system)Explore strategic airlift and logistic support	SERBIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rapidly deployable engineering companyMedical evacuation unitStaff officers	URUGUAY (co-host) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry companySpecial Forces platoonK-9 platoon with up to six pairs of dogsC-130 aircraftTwelve naval vesselsTraining and pre-deployment support at Uruguayan peacekeeping centres
CHINA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Helicopter unitStanding Formed Police UnitMedical, engineering and transportation capacityDe-mining training for 2,000 personnel\$100 million for AU operations8,000 standby troops	GEORGIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry deployment (to be determined)	NEPAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rapid deployment battalionReconnaissance companyGuard unitMilitary police companyLevel II HospitalSpecial Forces companyIncreased female participation (military and police)Engineering platoonTraining to other Troop Contributing CountriesFormed Police Unit	SIERRA LEONE <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalion by 2016Three Formed Police UnitsTwo Special Weapons and Tactics unitsTwo police guard units	VIETNAM <ul style="list-style-type: none">Level II HospitalEngineering company (long-term)Staff officers
COLOMBIA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infantry battalion (mid-term)Infantry brigade (long-term)Up to 58 individual police officers10-12 staff officers	GERMANY <ul style="list-style-type: none">Start-up kits of military equipmentTraining at mission headquarters and mobile military training teamsCivilian engineering capacity (standing on 72 hours notice)45 UN police including specialized teams to four peacekeeping missions	SOUTH AFRICA <ul style="list-style-type: none">Military Threat Assessment unit	SPAIN <ul style="list-style-type: none">Two helicoptersFormed Police UnitCounter-improvised Explosive Device trainingFormed Police Unit training and doctrine developmentStandby aviation and maritime logistics hubsSponsor other Troop Contributing Countries deploymentAir and sea evacuation	

AGGREGATED DATA

INFANTRY <ul style="list-style-type: none">26 battalions4 companies	SPECIALIZED CAPACITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">8000 standby troops1 Rescue team1 reconnaissance company3 force protection companies1 Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear lab1 guard unit1 airfield maintenance unit3 military police companies	SPECIAL FORCES <ul style="list-style-type: none">5 companies2 teams	POLICE <ul style="list-style-type: none">21 Formed Police Units2 Special Weapons and Tactics units2 guard units8 specialized teams	NAVAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 port operations unit3 maritime units1 radar unit2 riverine units12 vessels
HOSPITALS <ul style="list-style-type: none">12 hospitals2 medical teams	TRANSPORT <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 battalion4 companies	SIGNALS <ul style="list-style-type: none">4 signals companies	FIXED WING AVIATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">8 aircraft3 pledges airlift support1 Unarmed Unmanned Aerial Vehicle squadron	HELICOPTERS <ul style="list-style-type: none">33 utility helicopters5 attack helicopters
CAPACITY BUILDING <ul style="list-style-type: none">40+ pledges of training and capacity building	ENGINEERING <ul style="list-style-type: none">26 companies3 platoons			

*Based on unofficial list of pledges.

un.org/peacekeeping

III) Peacekeeping Operations

a) United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) (1995-2002)

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the name of the operations that the United Nations conducted with the power of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1035. The resolution was the outcome of the urgent meeting for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the fall of Republic of Yugoslavia, ethnicities started to have conflicts with each other in different places of the former country. The most significant fight, which we remember as Bosnian War was more brutal than others. Battling in Bosnia and Herzegovina arrived at an end on 11 October 1995. From that date until 20 December 1995, forces of the [United Nations Protection Force \(UNPROFOR\)](#) monitored a ceasefire set up to allow for peace negotiations being launched in Dayton, Ohio. On 21 November 1995, in Dayton, the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initialled alongside 11 related extensions (together, the "Peace Agreement").

On 8 and 9 December 1995, the Peace Implementation Conference met in London, naming the High Representative for the Implementation of the Peace Agreement on Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 14 December 1995, the Peace Agreement was signed in Paris by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as well as the other parties thereto.

In consenting the Agreement, the three Balkan States embraced an expansive Commitment to;

I)Direct their relations in accordance with the United Nations Charter,

II) Completely respect the "sovereign equality of one another",

III) Settle disputes by peaceful methods,

- IV) Avoid from any action against the territorial integrity or political autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other State.
- V) The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized each other as "sovereign, independent States within their international borders.
- VI) On behalf of the Republika Srpska, the Bosnian Serb entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognized those parts of the accords that worried that party.

The agreement with its 11 annexes secured an expansive scope of issues;

- I) military aspects of the peace agreement,
- II) regional stabilization,
- III) outline of an Inter-entity Boundary Line between the Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska,
- IV) holding of democratic elections,
- V) human rights,
- VI) assistance to refugees,
- VII) civilian application of the Peace Agreement,
- VIII) an International Police Task Force.

The parties agreed to a ceasefire to start in October 1995, withdrawal of UNPROFOR and deployment of a NATO-led multinational Implementation Force, to be known as IFOR. All final decisions concerning military parts of the implementation were to be made by the IFOR Commander.

On 15 December 1995, the Security Council, by its 1031(1995), embraced the foundation of a High Representative to "activate and, as appropriate, offer direction to, and arrange the

exercises of the civilian organizations and agencies" participated with the civilian sides of the Peace Agreement. In the same resolution, the Council acknowledged the existence of IFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and underlined the invitation of the parties for that force to remain for a period of approximately one year. [In December 1996, the Security Council authorized Member States to set up a multinational Stabilization Force (SFOR) to succeed IFOR.]

On 20 December 1995, IFOR took over from UNPROFOR whose mandate was hence ended.

On 21 December 1995, the Security Council, by its 1035 (1995), decided to establish the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) and a United Nations civilian office, brought together as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH).

Following the successful conclusion of its mandate, UNMIBH was terminated on 31 December 2002, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002.

The European Union Police Mission (EUPM) took over from UNMIBH from 1 January 2003.

i) Outcomes of the operation

In the U.N. report for UNMIBH operation, activities of the mission clearly stated.

- i) Police restructuring and training
- ii) Freedom of movement
- iii) Incidents
- iv) Cooperation with other international organizations
- v) Investigation of human rights violations by local law enforcement personnel
- vi) Civil affairs
- vii) Administration of the mission

Also, the operation was supported by the United Nations System;

- i) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ii) International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

- iii)International Labour Organization
- iv)Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- v)Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- vi)United Nations Children's Fund
- vii)United Nations Development Programme
- viii)United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- ix)World Bank
- x)World Food Programme
- xi)World Health Organization

Non-governmental organizations which helped the operation and activities are the unbeaten sides of the operation. The United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) was involved in the situation for checking on the security issues and ethnicity of Bosnia-Herzegovina local police force actions towards human rights. To have a sustainable peace in the region, those who violated human rights in every aspect in past during war must be removed from the power and change positions. This process is vital especially among the local police forces of Republika Srpska and the Bosniak-Croat Federation.

When investigated further, there were lots of human rights violations against civilians, and local police forces were responsible for most of them. Furthermore, after the cessation of hostilities, demobilized soldiers and paramilitaries in some areas joined the local police.⁹ This is an example of a successful peacekeeping operation in terms of abuses. IPTF handled the abuse by local forces well and tried to assist almost all of the victims from the civilians. However, the only corruption is not sexual abuses. Human rights violations observed in different ways. In the wide police mission of U.N. 18,000 local police officers assessed and

declared 793 unfit to exercise police powers.¹⁰ The punishment was banning the officers from serving as police for life. At the same time, the U.N. was almost failed to serve basic protection even though the U.N. Secretary-General at that time made a statement about accepting the failure on the topic. Also, the banned police officers did not have a chance to defend themselves against the charges or evidence against them. Some of them could not get an explanation for their disqualification. About the 793 cases, at least 150 of them was not finalized either.

The charged police officers could not get help from any authority such as Council of Europe's Venice Commission, the U.N. and other international institutions because they refused to give the necessary treatment. And it was banned for Bosnia to serve the required help either. According to the report of High Representative's Office (OHR), "there are cases where errors of law or errors of fact might have occurred". and "the UN representatives acknowledged that some cases were problematic."

Bosnian government established a commission to gave a chance to banned police officers about reviewing their dismissal cases in the name of protecting the constitutional rights of their citizens.¹¹

https://www.esiweb.org/index.php?lang=en&id=156&document_ID=84

b) MINUSCA (UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC)

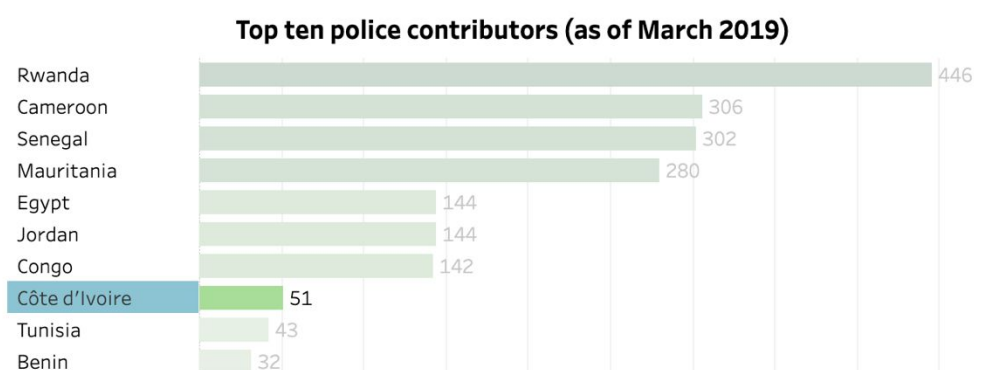
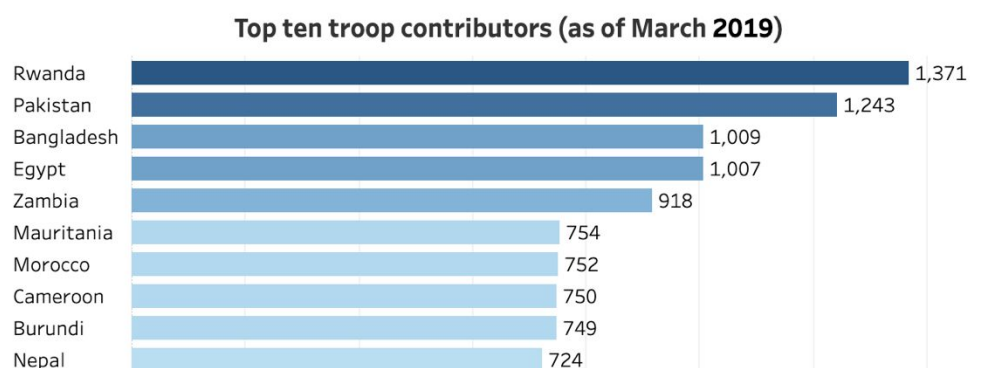
On 10 April 2014, the United Nations Security Council authorized the deployment of multidimensional integrated stabilization mission in the Central African Republic. The council concerned with the security, humanitarian, human rights and political crisis and its regional implications. The priority of the operation is protecting the civilians with supporting transition processes, facilitating humanitarian assistance, promotion and protection of human rights, support for justice and the rule of law and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation processes. Since there are so many parameters, resources must be big accordingly.

Deployed number of personnel as of March 2019
(Civilian data as of May 2018)



Authorised number of personnel





Over the past year, overall levels of violence in CAR have decreased and MINUSCA has helped bring stability to several key areas, such as Bangassou and Bria. This has been achieved through comprehensive, multidimensional efforts at the local level, including support to local peace processes and community-led conflict resolution efforts, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) and community violence reduction (CVR) programs, and the deployment of state authorities to recently stabilized areas. These activities are reinforced by MINUSCA's robust military operations to protect civilians from violence committed by armed groups and work by MINUSCA police to arrest high-profile perpetrators.¹²

[https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/1810_The-Case-of-MINUSCA-English.](https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/1810_The-Case-of-MINUSCA-English.pdf)

pdf

CAR's national security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, do not have the capacity to maintain security in areas that MINUSCA has stabilized. Moreover, the national political process led by the African Initiative, local mediation and community dialogue processes spearheaded by MINUSCA, and competing dialogues between specific Central African armed groups are not adequately coordinated. In addition, current political processes and conflict dynamics do not sufficiently engage critical questions of national identity and the treatment of religious and ethnic minorities.¹²

https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/1810_The-Case-of-MINUSCA-English.pdf

MINUSCA may stabilized some areas but the main scandal about it is sexual exploitation and abuse case files. There were 90 files revealed about the peacekeepers and 14 of them was directly about sexual exploitation and abuse against military peacekeepers a total of nine countries: Niger, Cameroon, Gabon, Egypt, Pakistan, Zambia, Congo-Brazzaville, Morocco and Burundi. People who revealed these documents did not interviewed with victims. See cases #2, #3, #5, #9, #10, #11, #12, and #13. In at least two cases, the alleged victims were interrogated in hostile settings that were not conducive to impartial fact-finding. See cases #1 and #7.

In at least four of the cases, fact-finders were inclined to believe the accused peacekeepers were the true victims in the incidents. See cases #1, #3, #7, and #9.

In three cases, fact-finders used the word "girl" or "girls" to describe alleged victims who were in fact adult women. See cases #6, #7, and #13. In two cases, fact-finders were inclined to discount complaints lodged against peacekeepers attached to units that were religiously observant or had "a very good record with regards to SEA [sexual exploitation and abuse]

issue.” See cases #1 and #9. Just four of the 14 cases appear to be listed in the database of the Conduct and Discipline Unit, which is responsible for the public dissemination of allegations—substantiated or not—against UN peacekeeping personnel. See cases #2, #3, #4, and #14.

i) Some of The Case Details

1) #1 – Title of File: “alleg of SEA against PAKBATT in Ndele”

“Three Pakistani peacekeepers chased a 31-year-old woman. One grabbed her in an attempted sexual assault. She screamed, attracting the attention of a number of villagers. All three peacekeepers ran off.

On the following day, the woman reported the incident to local government authorities, who informed UN officials.

Two days after the incident, local authorities visited the scene, where they found used condoms.

Later on the same day, the alleged victim underwent questioning by five men—a collection of local authorities and UN officials—none of whom were criminal investigators. One of the UN officials noted that local authorities “were either replying on her behalf or trying to feed replies to her.” Despite what the official saw as interference, the interrogation session was allowed to continue.”

2) #8 – TITLE OF FILE: “ALLEG OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN BANGASSOU”

“A Moroccan peacekeeper was accused of committing a series of sexual assaults and attempted sexual assaults against women and girls.

A UN Military Police officer didn’t begin a fact-finding inquiry until nearly a month after the allegations were first reported to the UN.

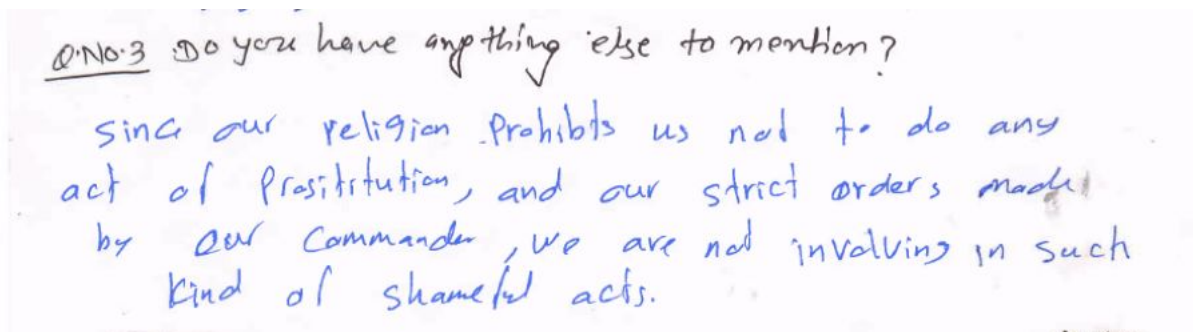
After arriving at the scene, he conducted interviews with two adult women and two minor females.

One of the women described how the peacekeeper tried to pull off her clothes after she refused to have sex with him for money. The other woman said the peacekeeper chased her when she spurned the same offer. A 14-year-old girl described how the peacekeeper “started to search inside the houses to find me” after she refused his advances. A 12-year-old girl said she was able to run away from him but her pregnant sister couldn’t. The peacekeeper “touched on different body parts of my sister and harassed her,” the 12-year-old said.”

3) #9 – TITLE OF FILE: “SEA ALLEGATION EGYBATT”

A newspaper published an article about Egyptian peacekeepers consorting with sex workers. On the following day, a UN Military Police officer began an inquiry. Egyptian peacekeepers from the accused unit insisted they were closely monitored to prevent unnecessary interaction with locals and sensitized (particularly by religious leaders) to avoid sexual exploitation and abuse transgressions. “Some people are trying to hinder our great job by

pretending [sic] false allegations against our troops,” said one peacekeeper. Another told the officer “our religion prohibits us not to do any act of prostitution.”



Q.No.3 Do you have anything else to mention?
Since our religion prohibits us not to do any
act of prostitution, and our strict orders made
by our Commander, we are not involving in such
kind of shameful acts.

The “Mosque Imam warns the troops against the bad consequences of committing SEA,” the officer wrote. “Every Friday, they are organizing activities to show how their religion prohibits SEA.” The UN Military Police officer concluded that the allegation “is not substantiated.” The newspaper article, he believed, was an “act of revenge” against the Egyptians for protecting Rwandan peacekeepers from a mob action by locals.

