

COMMITTEE GUIDE

SC



Security Council

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1. Presidents' Letter

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 23rd edition of CCBMUN XXIII and to the United Nations Security Council. We are María José Morales and Gabriela Tascón, your presidents for this prestigious and demanding committee. It is an honour for us to guide such a select group of delegates through a space where global conflicts and international diplomacy converge. We have both participated in numerous MUNs throughout our school years and have seen firsthand how enriching and transformative these experiences can be when approached with commitment and passion.

The Security Council stands out from the rest of the committees, not only because of its power within the structure of the United Nations, but also because of the complexity and urgency of the topics it addresses. It is a space where decisions have the potential to impact the entire international community, a space where diplomacy is not only expected, but required. This makes it one of the most challenging forums within MUN, and that is exactly why you are here. Your selection for this committee is not by chance. You are here because we trust in your capabilities, your preparation, and your drive to take this challenge seriously.

This year, we are raising the bar. As presidents of this upper-school committee, we want to make it clear from the start that we expect the best from you. We know each of you has something valuable to contribute, and it is our job to help you bring that out. However, with that comes a responsibility: to be prepared, to do the necessary research, to understand your country's position, and to come ready to participate actively and meaningfully in every session. Critical thinking, assertive communication, teamwork, and respect for the procedures will be essential tools throughout the debate.

We also understand that, regardless of experience, nerves may still arise. That is perfectly normal - even we, as presidents, feel it. What matters most is not the absence of fear, but your ability to work through it with confidence and perseverance. A strong delegate is not the one who never makes mistakes, but the one who learns and grows from them. We are here to support you, to guide you, and to push you to reach your full potential. Don't be afraid to ask questions, to take risks, and to challenge ideas (including ours!) - as long as it's done with respect and purpose.

We are certain that this edition of CCBMUN will be a space of deep learning, strong debate, and personal growth. Beyond resolutions and speeches, MUN is about forming leaders who care about the world and who want to be part of its solutions. Let this be the year you find your voice, refine your arguments, and discover how far you can go when you believe in yourself! If you have any questions, concerns, or simply want to introduce yourself before the model, feel free to reach out to us via email. We are more than happy to support you every step of the way.

María José Morales and Gabriela Tascón
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1. Committee Information

I. History/Context

“In 1945, after the huge repercussions of World War II, society was left in diplomatic disorder. Therefore, the United Nations was established as an international organisation to maintain worldwide peace and to prevent conflicts of a severe magnitude. The United Nations Security Council is the main organism of the UN. Its primary goal is to maintain international peace and security by diplomatically addressing issues of great concern. This committee was established under the 5th chapter of the United Nations Charter on June 26th, 1945.” (Jaramillo, Robles, 2020).

“Throughout its history, the United Nations Security Council has been involved in belligerent conflicts, emphasising its significance in resolving threats to international security.

In The Syrian war, the Security Council's contribution to global peacekeeping was successful. Complex geopolitical and humanitarian issues were presented by the conflict, which started in 2011. The Security Council's response to the crisis included resolutions on ceasefires, humanitarian access and dialogue, demonstrating its dedication to peacefully resolving disputes and reducing the suffering of people.

The committee has made tremendous progress towards achieving its goals by expanding its peacekeeping operations. Peacekeeping operations in places like Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cyprus have shown the Security Council's dedication to sending out international forces to stabilise troubled areas and to aid in the establishment of long-lasting peace.” (Gallego, Ordoñez, 2023).

II. Structure

The United Nations Security Council operates under Chapter V (articles 23 to 32) of the “Charter of the United Nations”, which includes the composition, functions,



powers, and procedures of the entity. The following is the structure imposed by said articles:

Article 23:

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America will be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly will elect another ten Members of the United Nations who will be non-permanent members of the Security Council, paying particular attention, first of all, to the contribution of the Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organisation, as well as equitable geographical distribution.
2. Non-permanent members of the Security Council will be elected for two years. In the first election of non-permanent members held after the number of members of the Security Council has been increased from eleven to fifteen, two of the four new members will be elected for one year. Outgoing members will not be re-eligible for the subsequent period.

Each member of the Security Council will have a representative.

Article 24:

In order to ensure rapid and effective action by the United Nations, its Members give the Security Council the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and recognise that the Security Council acts on their behalf in their performance of the functions imposed by that responsibility.

1. In carrying out these functions, the Security Council shall proceed following the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The powers granted to the Security Council for the performance of these functions are defined in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.
2. The Security Council shall submit annual reports and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly.



Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter. (Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

With the above articles in mind, the current members of the United Nations Security Council are as follows:

- Permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- Non-permanent: Estonia, India, Ireland, Kenya, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Tunisia, Vietnam.

The election is held by secret ballot, and there are no nominations. Non-permanent members must be elected by a 2/3 majority of all member states.

III. Model Structure

“In a UN model, this is the only committee in which its delegates have the power to take a variety of actions against other delegations. During the debate it is therefore common to see how different delegations, in pursuit of their countries’ interests, are able to move their nations’ troops into the conflict zone. However, it must be remembered that such actions can incur an aggressive response from the opposing side, and so a plan of action must be maintained in case this happens. In order to take such actions, the delegation(s) should draw up an official document such as a press release (Directive) expressing, from their state’s perspective, the intention to move troops. This document should include the reason, the location where they will be stationed and the number of troops and other armaments to be moved.

Finally, as previously mentioned, the Security Council is the only committee which has the figures known as the veto powers. Thus, even during the model, the five delegations possessing this power will have to vote in favour or abstain from voting on a resolution or else it will be immediately discarded. This is why the



delegations present are encouraged to constantly convince those delegates to be in favour of their resolution in order to avoid the scenario presented above.” (Gallego, Ordoñez, 2023).

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Topic 1: Increasing the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions in post-conflict zones such as the Democratic Republic of Congo

I. History/Context

First and Second Congo War

The Democratic Republic of Congo experienced two major conflicts, known as the First Congo War (1996–1997) and the Second Congo War (1998–2003). The First Congo War, a major conflict in Central Africa, was driven by three key factors:

1. The aftermath of the Rwandan Genocide, which led millions of Hutu refugees - including Interahamwe militias involved in the genocide - to flee into Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo).
2. Widespread dissatisfaction with the government of Mobutu Sese Seko, accused of corruption and misrule.
3. The involvement of Rwanda and Uganda, which supported rebel leader Laurent-Désiré Kabila in order to topple Mobutu and neutralize Hutu extremist forces operating in the region.



Figure 1: Laurent Kabila (CIDOB, 1997)

In 1996, the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (AFDL) launched an offensive against Mobutu's forces, and by 1997, the AFDL had captured key cities, forcing Mobutu to flee. The conflict ended with Kabila declaring himself president and renaming Zaire the Democratic Republic of the Congo (First Congo War 1996-1997, 2021).

The second conflict was the Second Congo War, which was also known as Africa's World War because it involved many nations including Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Chad, Sudan, Rwanda and Uganda. The involvement of other nations was due to both political rivalries and the many mineral resources that could be

found in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which different foreign powers and militias were trying to control. The war began in 1998, as Kabila started to distance the DRC's government from Rwanda and Uganda, nations that had originally helped him to overthrow Mobutu. He expelled their military advisors from the country and, as a response, these nations backed a new rebellion that occurred due to the failure of the DRC government to integrate the Tutsi allies, and also due to the authoritarian rules he had brought in.

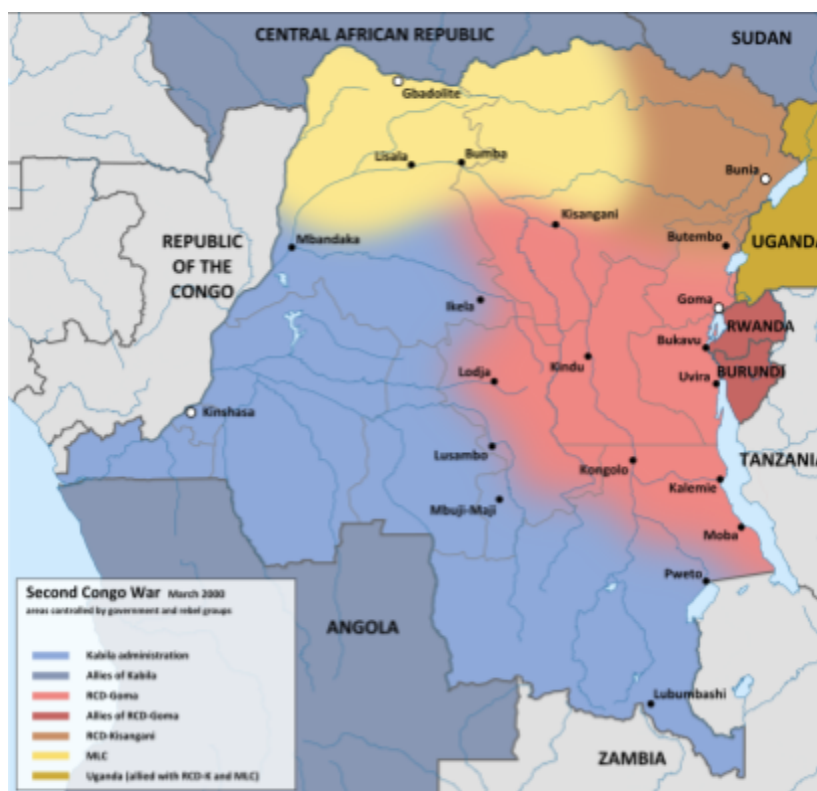


Figure 2: Map of the regions during the Second Congolese War according to who controlled the area (File:Second Congo War 2000 Map En.png - Wikimedia Commons, 2014)

It became a continental proxy conflict, which is when one or more third parties directly or indirectly support one or more states or non-states that are in conflict in order to influence the outcome. Countries such as Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Chad, and Sudan intervened to support Kabila, while Rwanda and Uganda backed the rebel groups.

In 1999, the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement was signed by nations participating in the conflict: its main goals were for the deployment of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the withdrawal of foreign troops, and the



establishment of a transitional government. In 2001, Kabila was assassinated, being replaced by his son Joseph Kabila, who pursued the peace talks. In 2003, the conflict officially ended with a transitional government, but instability persisted in eastern DRC.

MONUC

MONUC (United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) was a UN peacekeeping mission that was active in DRC from 1999 to 2010. It was created at the Lusaka Ceasefire meetings as a way of monitoring the implementation of the agreement and to ensure that it was being followed. Still, the mission up to 2003 failed to keep the peace, as the fighting continued despite the presence of the UN. For example, the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) programme collapsed with the refusal of the rebels to surrender, leading to a failure in the disarmament. Furthermore with the assassination of Kabila, the peace process turned into chaos and, on top of that, the Ituri Massacres from 2002 to 2003 led to more than 50,000 people from the ethnic Hema-Lendu being violently killed. Due to the logistical problems, the lack of staff, and under-armed forces, the MONUC could not stop it (Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), n.d.).

During the transitional government and elections from 2003 to 2006, MONUC expanded its mandate when it became the first-ever UN mission that was authorized to use force beyond self-defence. Furthermore, Operation Artemis provided rapid intervention works to stabilize Ituri; the operation was a French-led EU force with 1800 troops but was temporary. In 2006, MONUC helped organize the logistics of the first democratic elections in DRC in more than 40 years. After the election, in 2008, Rwanda-backed Tutsi rebels advanced 20km from Goma and, due to the lack of helicopter and night-vision gear, MONUC could not stop its advance, leading to the CNDP, (the National Congress for the Defense of the People) crisis, which was an armed conflict between the CNDP and the

DRC from 2008 to 2009. (UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, n.d.).



Figure 3: A group of MONUC arriving to eastern city of Goma (McBride, 2023)

In 2009, MONUC joined the FARDC (the DRC's army) in what became known as the UN's most controversial DRC campaign. This was an effort to neutralize the FDLR (Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda) which were Rwandan Hutu

rebels in DRC, including genocidaires (those who commit acts of genocide) from Rwanda's 1994 genocide. The controversy arose because of the fact that MONUC continued to support the campaign despite more than 1000 civilian deaths.

The FDLR uses tactics such as burning villages that "collaborated" with the FARDC to demonstrate their power and to create fear among nearby villages; as well as burning villages, there have been more than 800 documented cases of systematically raped women. Other human rights violations that the FDLR carried out were aid blockades, where they ambushed UN convoys and stole the food meant for the displaced, which led to WHO declaring a "health catastrophe" in South Kivu. However, the campaign continued because of geopolitical reasons such as Rwanda pressuring the UN to keep fighting the FDLR, and western donors such as US and EU regarding extreme measures to be justified, as they associated the FDLR with genocidaires. The conflict ended with five FARDC commanders placed under UN scrutiny for war crimes, including leading massacres. At the same time, MONUC faced major criticism, consuming nearly one-third of all UN peacekeeping funds while being implicated in more than 12,000 documented cases of sexual exploitation by UN personnel (*"You Will Be Punished": Attacks on Civilians in Eastern Congo*, HRW, 2009).

II. Current Situation

The effectiveness of UN peace missions in post-conflict regions is a subject of intense international controversy. Recent peace missions have been faced with new threats, increased operating complexity, and rising host country and international expectations. One of the most daunting examples of such challenges is the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which is one of the largest and most costly peacekeeping operations ever mounted.

The DRC: Chronic Instability in a Post-War Setting

Although the DRC is technically a post-conflict state since the formal conclusion of the Second Congo War in 2003, violence still lingers in most provinces - particularly Ituri, North and South Kivu. Militias such as the "March 23 Movement" (M23), the "Allied Democratic Forces" (ADF), and other Mai-Mai militias ("The term Mai-Mai or Mayi-Mayi refers to any kind of community-based militia group active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that is formed to defend local communities and territory against other armed groups." (AFRICA | 101 Last Tribes - Mai Mai People, n.d.)) have persisted in launching massive attacks against civilians, government soldiers and even peacekeepers. The rise of



such groups, with complex local and regional interests, makes a clear resolution unachievable (Pontijas Calderón, 2024).

M23 rebels declared a new offensive in eastern DRC in 2023 and early 2024, capturing strategic towns, advancing towards the city of Goma, and causing mass displacement. This increased violence, despite the long-standing presence of MONUSCO, has been compounded by criticism of the mission to stabilize the region and protect civilians (*Conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo | Global Conflict Tracker*, n.d). Over 2.4 million Congolese were internally displaced as of mid-2024, and it was one of the biggest and most underfunded displacement crises in the world (*M23 Conflict Caused Nearly 3 Out of Every 4 Displacements in the DRC This Year*, 2024). The humanitarian ramifications are disastrous, with widespread food insecurity, failure of basic services, and exponentially increased numbers of public health crises such as cholera and measles outbreaks in displaced persons' camps (UNICEF, 2025).

Moreover, the mounting recruitment and use of child soldiers, mass rape, and intentional targeting of humanitarian personnel have raised serious doubts about the ability of current peacekeeping mechanisms to provide timely and effective responses (*Children and Armed Conflict Recommendations to the Security Council*, 2025). Most of the regions vulnerable to conflict lack a minimal state presence; thus, the peacekeeper's task becomes all the more important, while simultaneously becoming more difficult to accomplish logistically. The illicit exploitation of the DRC's large natural resources, such as coltan and gold, keeps fueling these conflicts, with armed groups generating substantial income from levying taxes on mining and trade activities (Watch, 2025).

MONUSCO's Tense Mandate and Planned Drawdown

MONUSCO was initially deployed in 1999 (as MONUC) and re-mandated to its current mandate in 2010. Its three principal activities are: the protection of civilians; support to the Congolese government in state-building; and the facilitation of humanitarian access. But its size, complexity, and cost - estimated to be about US\$1 billion annually - have also made it a target for international criticism and hostility from locals.

The Democratic Republic of Congo government has called for the complete withdrawal of MONUSCO, arguing that the mission has overstayed its mandate and failed to introduce lasting stability. Thus, the UN Security Council sanctioned a drawdown plan by stages in December 2023, with the intention of gradually easing the FARDC into assuming security responsibilities by the end of 2025. (*Security Council Adopts Sweeping Resolution 2717*



(2023) Outlining Peacekeepers' Gradual, Responsible, Sustainable Withdrawal From Democratic Republic of Congo | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, 2023).

However, humanitarian agencies and civil society groups have warned that a hasty withdrawal would be catastrophic, particularly in states where institutions remain weak or nonexistent. Already during the initial months of 2024, MONUSCO soldiers have had to pull back from hundreds of bases in volatile zones, with ensuing immediate increases in violence, allowing armed groups to quickly capture space (Kleinfeld, 2024). This raises fundamental questions about the ethical and sustainable transfer of security burdens.

There also exist concerns about the capacity of FARDC to manage the transition in a smooth and efficient way. Lack of coordination, corruption, and abuse of human rights in the national army have gone further to destroy the general public's faith in national security institutions. Rebuilding state institutions and establishing rule of law is a gigantic exercise, which is far beyond the lifespan of an ordinary peacekeeping mission.

Local Factors and Worldwide Effects

The situation in the DRC is not only a local issue as it has wider regional and global ramifications for the African continent as a whole; the aftermath of the war has impacted Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, which are located in the Great Lakes region on the borders of DRC. This can be observed in the form of increased trafficking of weapons, huge refugee flows, and ongoing cross-border confrontations. In February 2025, the UN accused Rwanda of further sponsoring the M23 rebel group, which has ignited traditional regional tensions and invited international condemnation (Jazeera, 2025). Foreign regional support for armed groups increases difficulty in achieving peace.

In spite of various attempts for regional peace led by Angola, Kenya, and the African Union, a permanent ceasefire had yet to be achieved through diplomacy. With a range of regional actors having stakes in the conflict, and with the Security Council's weak enforcement authority, peacebuilding has been especially susceptible.

Moreover, international political interests have undermined the ability of the UN to react. While Western nations are pushing for firm actions and sanctions, the other Security Council permanent members are demanding sovereignty of the state and non-interference. This has frustrated the potential for empowering more forceful peacekeeping forces or regional enforcement groups under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, and continues to reveal the inherent conflict between sovereignty of states and humanitarian intervention.



If you want to read more about Chapter VII you may do it here: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/chapter-7>

Broader Peacekeeping Challenges

There is also a series of challenges facing the DRC which are symptomatic of wider systemic peacekeeping challenges everywhere. These include:

- **Ambiguity of mandate:** Missions are assigned broad or unrealistic mandates that lack time-framing and prioritization. This is likely to lead to over-deployment of peacekeepers or deployed peacekeepers with no clear strategic goal.
- **Underfunding:** Underfunding impacts the implementation of operations during crises.
- **Delayed deployment:** Bureaucracy holds up deploying new equipment or staff, leaving the peacekeepers under-equipped during times of crisis.
- **Misconduct and abuse:** Cases of peacekeeper sexual exploitation and abuse have severely discredited missions, and have outraged the general public. Support for victims and accountability for the perpetrators are an utmost challenge.
- **Failure to adjust to new threats:** The majority of missions are not equipped with the ability to respond to asymmetric warfare, cyber warfare, or disinformation campaigns conducted by non-state actors. The changing nature of conflict requires a peacekeeping mission that is technologically advanced and adaptive.
- **Increased enforcement mandates:** There is a growing demand that peacekeeping operations should implement peace, not just monitor situations. But this requires different mandates, training and international agreements, which are usually lacking.

In order to address these challenges better, the UN launched the Action for Peacekeeping+ (A4P+) initiative in March 2021 following the first A4P initiative. A4P+ stresses additional training, performance evaluation, improved coordination with local stakeholders, and more definitive funding (*Action for Peacekeeping+*, n.d.). Although the A4P+ policy framework has provided useful strategic guidance, it has continued to be irregular and slow in implementations like MONUSCO, where circumstances are evolving



faster than reforms are being achieved (Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, 2025).

Global Implication: Why This Problem Matters to All Regions

While the DRC may be a regional crisis, UN peacekeeping success in pacification missions anywhere has global implications transcontinentally, influencing geopolitical security, economic interests and humanitarian values worldwide.

Africa

Africa serves as the hub of UN peacekeeping efforts, where most UN missions are located, and there is a significant deployment of UN troops on the continent. The success or failure of missions like MONUSCO have a direct impact on the general security and stability of the continent. Collapse of peacekeeping credibility nullifies the effort by the African Union (AU) to bring peace to the region, and could lead to an even larger destabilization of the region. Refugee movements, interference with regional trade and border insecurity are short-term consequences of long-term conflict. Besides, the ability of regional organizations like the AU to deploy peace support missions is widely backed by UN assistance and funding, and thus UN peacekeeping's future is a critical propellant of "African solutions to African problems" (Klobucista, 2023). The Darfur conflict in Sudan, for example, has drawn in neighbouring countries, escalating the risk of a broader regional war similar to previous Congo wars (Adam, 2025).

Asia

Asia is home to larger troop-contributing nations (TCCs) such as India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. These countries all have a major interest in ensuring that peacekeeping operations continue to be effective and secure for their soldiers, who tend to serve under risky circumstances. The credibility and effectiveness of UN peacekeeping are a direct consequence to these countries' ability and desire to continue making their vital contributions. Along with troop deployments, stability in resource-rich African nations like the DRC impacts Asian investment in resource extraction (e.g., minerals for electronics) and regional infrastructure construction on the continent. Conflict can have an impact on global supply chains and economic development with consequences for Asian economies that depend on such resources and markets (Venditti, 2024).



Europe

The European states (like France, the UK, Germany, and Belgium) are deeply involved in funding, advising and training for UN peacekeeping missions. European foreign policy places high emphasis on international law, humanitarian protection and stability, particularly in former colonial regions such as the DRC, where historical connections and continuing interest remain. Refugee movement out of conflict zones can also have short-term implications for European migration policies and social cohesion. Besides, European Union (EU) initiatives, such as the African Peace Facility and the European Peace Facility, pay a significant contribution financially and in terms of equipment to African-led peace support operations, therefore the effectiveness of the broader peacekeeping framework is a serious concern for the security and external relations of Europe (*EU StATement - UN General Assembly: High-level Thematic Debate on the Multifaceted Aspects of Peace and Security in Africa and the Future of Peacekeeping Operations*, n.d.). The European Union's military operation "Artemis" in Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo, in 2003, for instance, demonstrated clear European participation in supporting UN action to restore security (COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION et al., 2003).

North America

The United States and Canada are the two main drivers of Security Council mandates, and consistently provide significant logistics, technology, and financial support to peacekeeping missions. As major fiscal contributors, they are interested in ensuring money is being spent effectively and that missions are successful in their goal. Domestic pressure in these countries to act on human rights abuses and misbehaviour by peacekeepers also bears on peacekeeping reform and accountability mechanisms. UN peacekeeping reform controversy, including burden-sharing, financing modalities, and the role of regional arrangements, is a continuing policy discourse in Washington D.C. and Ottawa (Dallaire, 2025; *Realistic Peacekeeping Options for Canada*, 2016). The effectiveness of peacekeeping has a direct correlation with these countries' broader foreign policy goals of promoting world stability and human rights.

Latin America

In spite of being remotely located geographically from the circumstances, countries like Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile have historically sent military personnel and police to serve in UN peacekeeping missions, including a significant number to MONUSCO and to the now-disbanded MINUSTAH in Haiti (*Global Affairs and Strategic Studies. School of Law*, n.d.). They bring significant experience from missions focused on post-conflict



recovery, relations with the population and security sector reform. Latin American countries have made important contributions to international peacekeeping, especially through best practices, regional cooperation, and efforts to maintain peace after initial interventions. Their ongoing involvement highlights the value of multilateralism and the shared global responsibility for peace and security. Uruguay, being relatively small in size, is a robust UN peacekeeper contributor, including to MONUSCO (Bianca Selway, 2014).

Oceania

Australia and New Zealand, although less directly involved than other regions with respect to large-scale troop deployment, remain important sources of peacekeeper standards of conduct, hosting training programmes, and taking active roles within UN reform mechanisms. Australia, for instance, has been a donor for peacekeeping budgets to the UN for years, and has a history of deploying personnel to various missions elsewhere in the world. The region is also highly engaged in lobbying for civilian protection as well as in the development of guidance and training for peace operations, and often co-convenes workshops on key peacekeeping issues (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2024). Fiji is another regionally significant contributor whose experience is invaluable for UN peacekeeping missions (*International Day of UN Peacekeepers: Fiji's Enormous Contribution to Global Peacekeeping*, 2024). Though sometimes smaller in number, their contribution is vital to guaranteeing the professionalism, ethics, and reform agenda of UN peacekeeping.

In conclusion, the success or failure of a UN peacekeeping mission within a particular country will have far-reaching implications beyond its borders. The challenges of the DRC are a microcosm of the more generalized system issues facing the UN's ability to maintain international peace and security in an increasingly more complicated and interdependent world.

III. Key points of the debate

- Challenges to the implementation of peacekeeping missions
- Risks of premature UN mission withdrawal
- Effectiveness of current peacekeeping mandates
- Coordination of peacekeeping missions with regional organizations



- Lack of funding and resources
- Peacekeeper misconduct and accountability
- Use of technology in peacekeeping
- Peacekeeping vs. peace enforcement
- Planning mission exit strategies
- Security Council political divisions between participating countries in the conflict and the different sides that they have been taking

IV. Guiding questions

1. How does your country evaluate the current effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations in the DRC and other post-conflict zones?
2. What measures should be taken to ensure that peacekeeping mandates are both realistic and properly resourced?
3. What role should peacekeepers play when there is no established peace agreement in place?
4. How can the UN improve its accountability mechanisms to prevent and respond to misconduct within peacekeeping missions?
5. What partnerships or frameworks could be strengthened to improve coordination between the UN and regional organizations?
6. What technologies or strategies could enhance civilian protection and operational responsiveness in the field?
7. What conditions should be met before the withdrawal of a peacekeeping mission is approved?
8. How can the Security Council overcome internal divisions to approve stronger, more unified mandates?



9. What are the long-term impacts of peacekeeping missions on national sovereignty and local institutions?
10. How can lessons learned from MONUSCO be applied to reform future peacekeeping operations globally?

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Figure 1: CIDOB. (1997, May 17). Laurent Kabila. Cidob.org.
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Topic 2: Open Agenda

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