Analyzing UN Security Council Responses to African Conflicts: Introducing a database tool

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The Security Council in a nutshell

- The Security Council is the most powerful body within the United Nations.
- UN Charter, art. 24 "(...)Members confer on the Security Council <u>primary</u> <u>responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security</u>, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf."
- It has executive authority through the adoption of resolutions.
- By 10 February 2016, the Security Council has adopted 2265 resolutions.

What is wrong with the work UNSC?

• Geographical imbalances/Coherence

• Does the Security Council react with the same severity or swiftness to similar situations?

Effectiveness

• The actions of the Security Council at least in the surface sometimes don't seem particularly effective.

How can we measure the response of the Security Council? \rightarrow The basics

- Analysis of the Security Council resolutions.
 - By counting the number of resolutions related to a specific country/region/continent/issue.
- By considering the type of action (if any) taken the Council.
 - Applying, extending, terminating sanctions.
 - Authorizing peacekeeping or a multinational led operations.

How can we measure the response of the Security Council? \rightarrow Problems

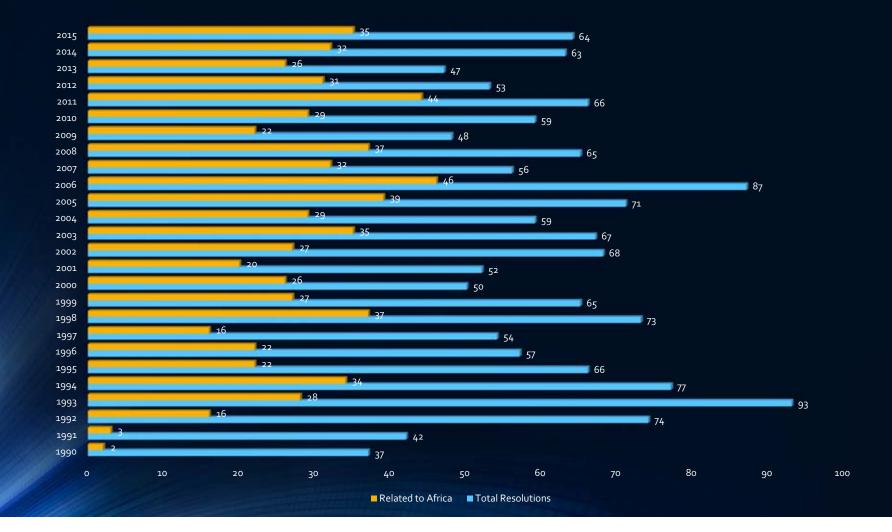
- Time consuming:
 - There are hundreds of resolutions to go through.
- The official resolution titles at the UNSC webpage don't always match the content of the resolution.
 - "Official resolution titles" are misleading.
- Difficult to categorize due to the nature of the resolutions themselves.
 - Resolutions are complex and full of diplomatic language that makes it difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff.
 - How easy would it be if we had a tool to filter and find what we want...

If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could easily learn...

- From 1990 to 2015 the United Nations Security Council adopted 1613 resolutions of which 717 were related to Africa.
- 533 out of the 717 resolutions, adopted decisions related to sanctions, peacekeeping or non-UN multinational operations.

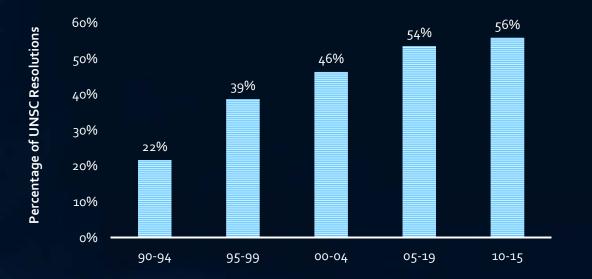
	Group 1	Group 2
Total resolutions	1613	100%
Resolutions related to Africa	717	44% of the total
Resolutions related to Africa with action	533	33% of the total

If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could... : Analyze UNSC resolutions' trends

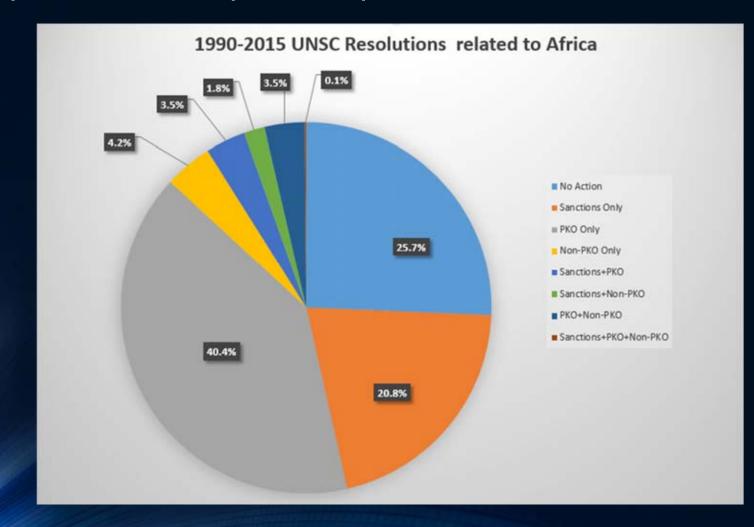


If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could... : Analyze UNSC resolutions' trends

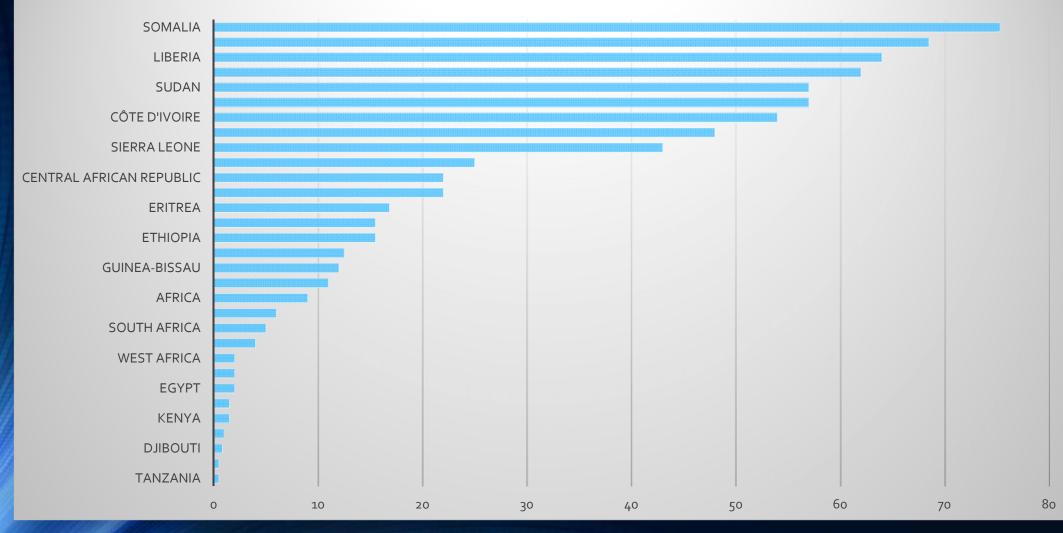
 Quickly calculate the percentage of UNSC resolutions related to Africa in any given period of time.

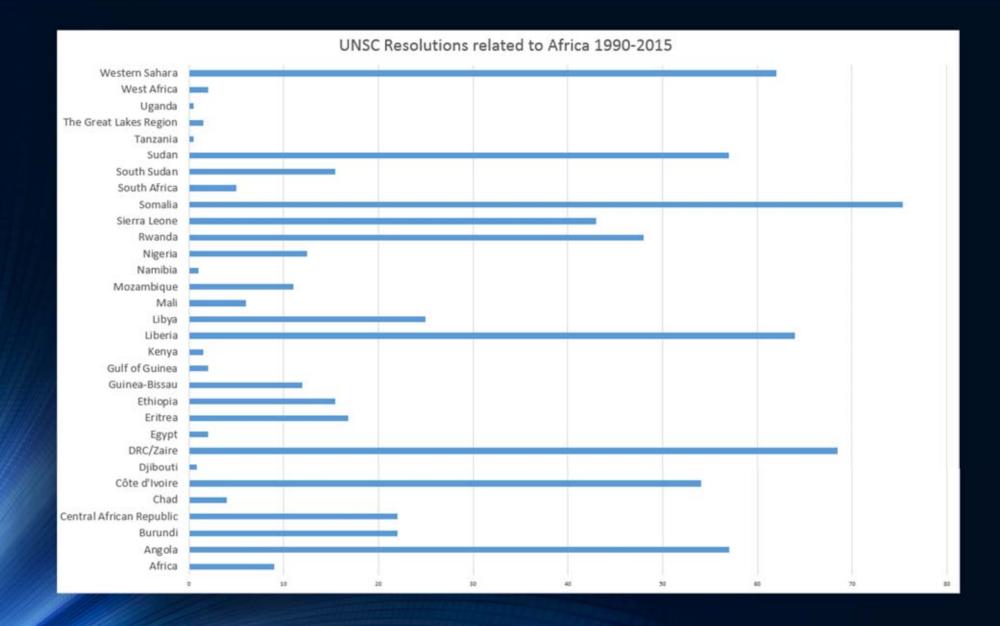


If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could... : Analyze UNSC response by action taken



UNSC Resolutions related to Africa 1990-2015

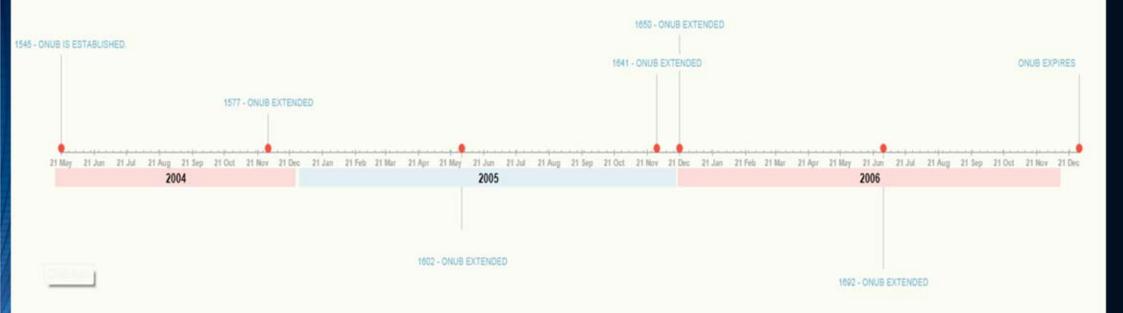




If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could... : Analyze UNSC response and results

 Almost 9% of all resolutions related to Africa from 1990 to 2015 61 (out of 62 resolutions related to Western Sahara) adopt decisions related to either MINURSO (whose mandate is among other things organize a fair referendum) or to discuss the details of the referendum... that still hasn't happened.

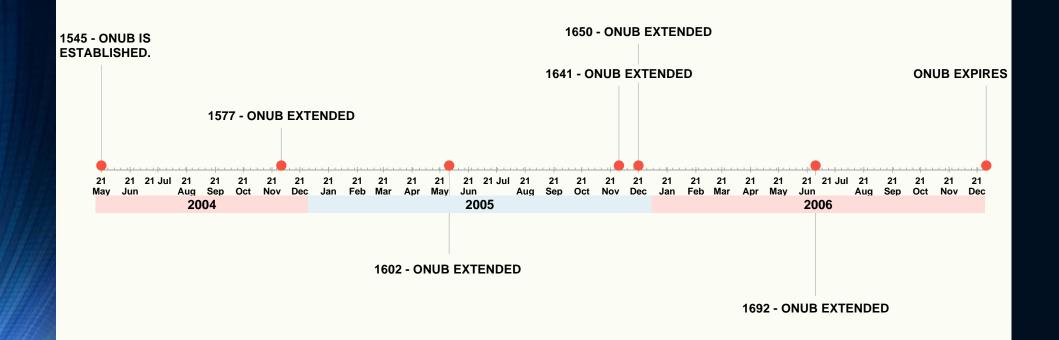




If we had a UNSC Resolutions database we could... : Analyze country specific case-studies

• Burundi

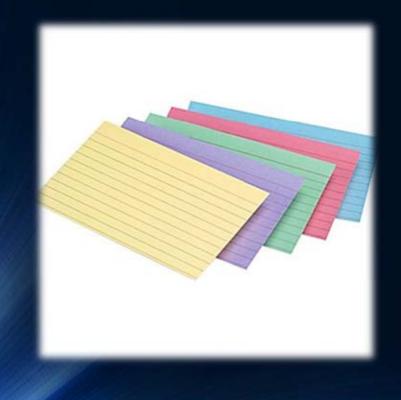
- UNSC adopted 22 resolutions on Burundi from 1995 to 2015.
 - 8 resolutions: Related to establishment or extension of Special Political Missions (BINUP and BNUB).
 - 6 resolutions: Related to Peacekeeping operations (ONUB).
 - 1 resolutions: Threat to impose sanctions.
 - 7 resolutions: other issues.



Let's create a database!

- Since 2012 different groups of students have been working under prof. Hawkins in order to categorize resolutions.
- Resolutions were classified under categories with its subcategories, through a process that tried to find order where sometimes it is difficult to find.

A database? How does that work?



RES 1577

Title Burundi Geographical Location: Burundi Date 01/Dec/2004 References: 1545, S/PRST/2004/30, S/2004/821, S/2004/867 Threat to international peace and security. Chapter VII.

Decisions: Extends ONUB until 1 June 2005.

General	Sanctions	UN Peace Operations	Non-UN operations
Resolution Number	Modified resolution	Operation Type	Mission name
Date	Items regulated inbound.	Mission Name	Authorization Action
	Items regulated	Mission Activity	Activation/Termination
Meeting number	outbound	Authorization Time	Personnel Levels
Geographical location	Items regulated domestic	Activation/Termination	Authorization Time
Title	Exceptions	Personnel Levels	Authorization Level
References	Target	Inter Mission Loan/Transfer	Mandate
Threat level	Sanction Change	Authorization Level	
References to UN Charter	- Sanction time period	Mandate	
Referrals	Sanction activation/termination		

How would this work for the user?

- Let's imagine we have a vague memory about a PKO mission in Burundi between 2003-2010... But we don't remember any detail.
 - Filter 1: Burundi
 - Filter 2: 2003-2010
 - Filter 3: PKO YES

Results: RES1545, RES1577, RES1602, RES1641, RES1650, RES1692

Resoluti	ion
General	
Resolution number *	2223 Cr Official URL
Date *	01/02/2016
Meeting number	
Geographical location	€ Afghanistan
Resolution title *	afghanistan
References (resolutions)	
References (PRST)	
References (other)	
Threat level	Threat to Peace
Charter invoked	Chapter VII
Referrals	

Sa	nc	tio	ns
-			

	4 3 2 1 4	- Add
SanctionID	4	
Modified resolution	Yes	
Resolution number	2223	
Items regulated (inbound)	&Military goods/services &Petroleum related &WMD-related material/technology &Motorized vehicles &All non-military commodities	
ems regulated (outbound)	CAll non-military commodities	
ems regulated (domestic)	&No fly zone	
Exceptions	&Aircraft of origin	
Target: Comprehensive	Yes	
Target: Region	Target: Region	
Target: State	&Dominica &Ethiopia	

A tool for researchers and practitioners

- Facilitate research on the response, effectiveness and activities of the Security Council.
- Useful for diplomats, policymakers and other practitioners.
 - Non-permanent members of the UNSC lack institutional memory compared to permanent members.