

THE CHOICE OF AN INAPPROPRIATE MISSION MODEL BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS A CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF UN PEACEKEEPING AND SECURITY OPERATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NEW CONFLICTS.

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Abstract: *The author observes that, to respond to new threats, instead of appropriately and coordinated use of the various mission models known as peace enforcement, peacebuilding, peacemaking, or prevention of peace, the Security Council chose to reshape traditional peacekeeping missions to arrive at what it called robust missions. Unfortunately, this remodeling consists in practice of awarding ambitious mandates without even providing for sufficient capacity. So, we ended up with missions whose capacities were below the task, hence the failure.*

Keywords: *mandates, peacekeeping, mission model, united nations charter, security council, new threats to peace, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, peacemaking, peace prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

Following the many conflicts with which the world will be confronted during the period of the 20th century, many mechanisms will be set up to preserve the world from the scourge of war. One such mechanism is peacekeeping. This being understood as the deployment of military, police and civilian troops to help countries torn apart by conflict to create the conditions for a return to lasting peace¹. Following its appearance in 1948, peacekeeping will, through its successes, quickly establish itself as a major instrument of the UN to ensure security in the world. Many merits are attributed to him, such as the signing of a peace agreement between Jews and Palestinians during a mission launched in 1948²; the resolution of the Suez canal crisis through mission successfully deployed in 1956³; the resolution of armed conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone in Côte d'Ivoire... Beyond being an effective instrument, peacekeeping operations are also distinguished by their particularity, among other things the possibility of bringing together a large number of men, it was even at one time the second largest army deployed in the world⁴; The support he benefit from the international community, in particular the Security Council. In 1988, the blue helmets of the UN will even be crowned with the Nobel Peace Prize for their role played in the world. However, at the beginning of the 1990s we will witness a series of failures. Even if the trend will recover slightly during the decade of 2000, all the missions launched at the beginning of 2010, the majority of which on the African continent, will all be failures. This state of affairs will be due to a number of factors and more precisely the one that will hold our attention, namely the advent of a new type of threat⁵ in particular, terrorism and civil wars.

¹-<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping>

² (United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNOST))

³ (The first armed peacekeeping operation, which was the first United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I)

⁴ ("UN forces are now the second largest deployed army in the world behind that of the United States."
<https://www.france24.com/fr/20150929-casques-bleus-armee-indispensable-dreaded-un-soldiers-peace>)

⁵ With regard to terrorism, it is today very frequently used in international law and by international institutions, but it does not give rise to a single and universal definition. Alex Schmid and Berto Jongman in 1988 listed 109 different. Nevertheless in a global way terrorism can be defined as the use of terror for ideological, political or religious ends. (https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pr-rp/jp-cj/victim/rr09_6/p3.html)



I. The Security Council's approach to dealing with new threats

To face these new threats with the effect of restoring the effectiveness of peacekeeping, the security council has opted to set up robust missions which he put it into practice as follows: by Sending peacekeeping missions to the field when the guns have not yet fallen silent⁶ ; by the adoption of the peacekeeping mission on the basis of article 7 of the United Nations charter which is a chapter devoted to actions in the event of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace and acts of aggression and which therefore can distort the purpose of peacekeeping; By The allocation of wide mandate with several tasks⁷. This is the case for example of the mission in the Congo where the blue helmets were thus given the task of using all the means necessary to carry out its mandate relating among other things to the protection of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence and to support the Government of the DRC in its stabilization and peacebuilding efforts⁸; by the allocation of limited resources for the mission. In a critical UN report⁹ concerning the mission in Congo, it was decried the lack of specialized military personnel such as engineers, helicopter pilots, transport personnel, aircrew, personnel specialized in communication and medical personnel. Similarly, logistical deficiencies were also at deplored¹⁰. The same report state that while the Department of Peacekeeping Operations declares the requisitions for the mission, the Security Council only partially provided them.

II. The consequences of such an approach

This approach of the Security Council therefore turns out to be a source of many consequences, namely:

- . Numerous violations of humanitarian international law¹¹ and human rights¹² by the UN forces accused of sexual assault and military blunders¹³.
- . Attacks and losses recorded in the ranks of the UN forces whose military capacity was very weak.
- . The loss of credibility of the UN forces whose solicitation has largely decreased.
- . The rejection of UN forces both by the local armed forces and by the populations because of their inaction.

It is therefore not only an illegal but also a fruitless approach. The doctrine in terms of peace operation, in particular the agenda for peace¹⁴ and the capstone doctrine¹⁵, provide a set of activities which moreover turn out to be appropriate¹⁶ to the types of threats represented by new conflicts.

⁶ According to the agenda of peace,

⁷ Fronts the role of humanitarian agent, protective soldier, politician of 'economist etc case of mi)

⁸ (<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/monusco>)

⁹ La guerre et la paix selon l'ONU <https://youtu.be/mpiminJN3IE>

¹⁰ Documentary Title: War and Peace According to the UN (2007)

¹¹ Geneva convention of 1949 and the additional protocol of 1977

¹² Universal declaration of human right of 19 December 1948

¹³ <https://www.20minutes.fr/monde/1817963-20160401-1992-2016-casques-bleus-regulierement-accuses-crimes-sexuels>

¹⁴ The new agenda for peace could involve a set of commitments to provide the necessary resources for prevention, including at the national level; reduce excessive military budgets and ensure adequate social spending; tailor development assistance to address root causes of conflict and uphold human rights;

¹⁵ General secretary (2008) United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines capstone doctrine

¹⁶ Exemple of The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) it is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism. He mainly provide for pacific method to fight the new threats



III. What does the doctrine of peacekeeping require

Because of the particularity of these new threats to peace, several studies¹⁷ confirm that the individual and coordinated application of the following measures would prove to be more effective. These include prevention of peace, peacemaking, peacebuilding and the peace enforcement:

Regarding Peace prevention, These are all the means intended to prevent tensions between parties from turning into armed conflicts. Measures for the prevention of disputes can be found in laws such as The United Nations Charter, in particular articles 39 to 51, which establishes a whole protocol of pacific measures¹⁸ in the event of threats against the peace which must be taken before any military action. Also in the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism¹⁹; which plans the fight against terrorism through the blocking of financing. preventive measures are all the more important insofar as these new types of conflicts are more caused by ideologies, economic and political factors and therefore require solutions other than military solutions. Former U.S. Under Secretary of State for African Affairs Tibor Nagy said, “The best military training in the world will not stem the tide of extremism in the Sahel until governments actually deliver services to their people. Corruption, abuse and neglect fuel the fire of extremism and will not be extinguished by force.”²⁰ Regarding peace making, this is the set of methods intended to bring the parties to a conflict back to the negotiating table. Measures such as good offices, negotiations, can be employed at this level. peacemaking can also be achieved through the judgments of warlords.

Peace building for his part, is the set of methods to reach to a lasting peace and to prevent conflicts from recurring. Indeed, the majority of conflicts that have arisen over the past decade are old conflicts that have resurfaced²¹. Peacebuilding measures such as disarmament demobilization and reinsertion (DDR), demining measures, consolidation of institutions, of the judicial system, of police and of the democracy the fight against poverty. All those measure are indispensable for a lasting peace. Regarding peace enforcement: According to the united nation charter, This mission model comes in principle as a last resort. Its purpose is to restore peace through arms. The forces that the Security Council deploys respond to its direct command or to that of the regional organizations to which the Security Council has given its mandate. Such missions have been deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya.

Thus, instead of taking peacekeeping operations down a corridor where it is not suitable, it would be better for the Security Council, depending on the conditions on the ground, to adopt an appropriate mission and avoid handing everything over to peacekeeping, even if this means violating the legal provisions, weakening them and therefore causing the mission to fail. Depending on the need it would also be suitable to use these different mission models in a combined way either within the framework of multidimensional²² missions or within the framework of a succession of missions.

CONCLUSION

At the end of this work on the link between the extension of the mandates of peacekeeping operations and the failure of the missions, we are in fact affirming that, even if there are still

¹⁷ The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>

¹⁸ This is the case, among other things, with negotiations, dissuasive actions... the purpose being to achieve a peaceful resolution

¹⁹ <https://treaties.un.org/doc/db/terrorism/english-18-11.pdf>

²⁰ The adventure of the great powers between other, the United States, England and France, Russia in Afghanistan, the Sahel, Lake Chad in Syria, etc. are proof of this.

²¹ https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/future_of_peacekeeping_operations_in_a_changing_conflict_environment.pdf

²² Kai Michael Kenkel (2013) Five generation of peace operation: from “thin blue line” to “painting a country blue”

voices to affirm that the extension of the peacekeeping capabilities is a natural evolution of UN peacekeeping in the face of the changing nature of conflict, it is now clear that this trend undermines not only peacekeeping doctrine but also the credibility of the action of the United Nations. As already mentioned above, the Security Council should therefore guard against any distortion of peacekeeping and opt each time for the operation and for the most appropriate partners depending on the task. The question now is how to get the Security Council to change its way of doing things.

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