

PacificMUN

Dare to Speak



LEGAL-Topic A
Backgrounder Guide



Reformation of the UN Peacekeeping Force - LEGAL

Topic A



PacificMUN



Letter from the Director

Greetings, delegates.

Firstly, welcome to Pacific Model United Nations 2019. It is my absolute honor to be serving as your director for the Office of Legal Affairs, and I hope that this conference will reward you immensely as a delegate.

My name is Monica Song, and it is my greatest pleasure to welcome all of you to LEGAL at PacificMUN 2018. I am currently in grade 12, and attend Lord Byng Secondary School, specializing in the violin in the Byng Arts Mini School program. Since my first MUN conference in grade 10, I have learned much more about global affairs, politics, and international relations. Through my MUN journey, I have been exposed to a world of heated debate and passionate individuals, allowing me to meet new people and create lasting friendships. Undoubtedly, Model UN taught me invaluable lessons and gave me unforgettable memories. I sincerely wish that you will reap just as many benefits throughout PacificMUN as I did.

Our first topic explores the problems plaguing one of the key organs of the UN: The Peacekeeping program. Our second topic addresses the disparities in labor standards around the world. Both topics are international complications and it is my hope that this will ultimately allow all delegates an opportunity to speak up and express their opinions.

As I conclude this letter, I strongly urge you to challenge yourself this weekend. I promise you that the skills you acquire will stay with you for the rest of your life.



Along with my chairs, Alex Oh and Naya Sedivy, we hope to bring you all a wonderful weekend of rapid debate and diplomacy. If you have any questions regarding the conference, LEGAL, or Model UN in general, please feel free to contact us.

Welcome to PacificMUN 2019.

Sincerely,

Monica Song
Director of LEGAL
PacificMUN 2019

Committee Overview

The Sixth Committee, LEGAL (Office of Legal Affairs), is the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly.¹ Its mandate consists of promoting the development of public international law and its codification. All of the United Nations Member States are entitled to representation on LEGAL as one of the main committees of the General Assembly.

Established on February 13th 1946, LEGAL provides a unified central legal service for the many other organs of the United Nations.² The Sixth Committee has universal membership; all member states of the United Nations are de jure members of LEGAL. The committee not only contributes to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law, but also - following Article 102 of the UN Charter - registers, publishes, and serves as a depository of international treaties. Practice following the mentioned article interpreted this provision as a broad authorization to elaborate new treaties on the widest range of issues, to adopt them, and to recommend them to states for their subsequent signature, ratification, and accession.

Besides this, LEGAL also functions to promote the strengthening, development, and effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans.

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/>

² <http://legal.un.org/ola/overview.aspx>



Topic A: Reformation of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force

Managed by the department of peacekeeping operations, UN Peacekeeping is responsible for monitoring and observing peace processes in post-conflict areas and assisting ex-combatants in implementing peace agreements. This can be done in several ways, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development. Soldiers, police officers, and civilian personnel all can be a part of the UN Peacekeeping unit.

Throughout its history, United Nations peacekeeping missions have contributed great amounts towards global communication and security. Peacekeeping by the UN is a role held specifically by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as “a unique and dynamic instrument developed by the organization as a way to help countries torn by conflict to create the conditions for lasting peace.”³ Its impact can be felt globally; over the seventy years of its existence (since 1948), UN Peacekeeping has evolved significantly.⁴ As a tool of international crisis response, UN Peacekeeping has proven to be an essential instrument for global peace and security over the years, playing an active role during the Cold War.

UN Peacekeepers consist of more than just soldiers sent to countries torn apart from war: oftentimes, they consist of civilian personnel and military officers from countries around the world. Providing a comprehensive approach to solving a crisis, UN Peacekeeping monitors and observe peace processes that emerge in post-conflict situations and assist ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they have signed through processes such as :including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development.⁵

With over 16 active missions, UN Peacekeeping operations are being deployed to increasingly difficult and complex environments. However, many core processes have not kept up with this development. Achievement of the status quo is hindered by a myriad of factors, including slow, unresponsive service delivery, micro-management by governing bodies, a trust deficit with Member States and with staff, inadequate resourcing of and ineffective implementation of mandates and a lack of transparency and accountability.⁶ In addition, because the UN has no official force or supplies, it must create provisional

³ <https://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

⁴ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ <https://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/1910833.pdf>



forces for every Peacekeeping mission. This major hindrance could lead to failure to form a suitable force, and a general sluggishness in dealing with operations. In addition, in recent years, UN Peacekeeping has been bombarded with accusations of sexual assault as well as sex trafficking, thus largely tainting the organization's image. The UN's reluctance to pursue such cases as well as report leaks on several cases that had been previously covered up have resulted in a public distrust and suspicion towards the organization's candidacy.

Timeline

May 29, 1948 - UN Peacekeeping was created during the Cold War when escalating global tensions at the time fueled the need for an international peacekeeping force.

May 29th, 1948 - The first two peacekeeping operations, UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), were deployed by the UN.

November 7th, 1956 - The earliest armed peacekeeping operation, the First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I), deployed successfully in 1956 to address the Suez Crisis.

July 14th, 1960 - The UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC), first large-scale mission, having nearly 20,000 military personnel at its peak. 250 UN personnel died during the 4-year operation.

1988 - UN peacekeepers awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

1991 - Post-Cold War Strategic Change: The UN shifted and expanded its field operations from traditional missions involving generally observational tasks performed by military personnel to more complex duties.

October 5th, 1993 - The United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was established, and was intended to assist in ending the Rwandan Civil War (genocide)

June 10th, 1999 - UN served as the administrator of both Kosovo in the former Yugoslavia; this also marked the beginning of the UN exploring the limits and potential of UN Peacekeeping as well as performing even more complex tasks

2009 - New Horizon Initiative initiated in order to:

- a. Assess the major policy and strategy dilemmas facing UN Peacekeeping today and over the coming years;



- b. Reinvigorate the ongoing dialogue with stakeholders on possible solutions to better calibrate UN Peacekeeping to meet current and future requirements.

2017 - Major reforms made in UN's management system and structures, as well as in the UN development system.

- c. Identified ideas for new, enhanced peacekeeping approaches
- d. Will emphasize prevention through early action, as opposed to merely reacting to outbreaks of violence.

Historical Analysis

Created initially as a way to ameliorate impending global conflict crises, the history of the UN peacekeeping force can be grouped into 4 primary time periods:

Early Years

The UN Peacekeeping program was initially developed as a means of resolving conflicts between states.⁷ During a time of rapidly escalating tensions between global superpowers, the UN acknowledged the need for an international peacekeeping force, thus creating the Peacekeeping Program: unarmed or lightly armed military personnel consisting of personnel from several countries sent to areas where warring parties are in need of a neutral force to observe the peace process. This was especially needed in areas of proxy wars. In its early stages, peacekeeping was primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing situations on the ground, providing crucial support for efforts to resolve conflict by peaceful means.⁸

Before launching official peacekeeping missions, the UN was largely focused on intervening in conflicts surrounding Trieste after the Second World War. Trieste, following the war, declared itself an independent city state, and was divided into two zones. The UN, in an effort to authorize the division of territory, stationed troops from the United States and the UK in both the northern and southern zones of the area.⁹ This event signified the beginning of the formation of the role that UN Peacekeeping has today, which includes large amounts of proxy-war control.

Cold War (1947-1991)

In the early decades of the Cold War, the United Nations Security Council was paralyzed due to increasing tensions between the US and the USSR. Its power was severely limited, thus they could only

⁷ <http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/peace-and-security/>

⁸ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>

⁹ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/safe-zones-rwanda-syria-bosnia-a7666021.html>



aid nations in stabilizing crises and providing political support through the most peaceful means possible. Throughout this time period, UN Peacekeeping faced great difficulties in enacting peacekeeping measures in countries that underwent revolutionary movements due to increasing global tensions. Despite this, some conflicts were separate enough from the Cold War and global struggle to achieve support for peacekeeping missions on behalf of the UN. In 1964, the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) attempted to – and successfully – ended the conflict between the Greeks and Turks and prevent greater hostility between the two NATO members. Another UN force, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) was also dispatched in 1965. Similarly, neither of the two involved parties had any Cold War or ideological implications.¹⁰ In short, UN Peacekeeping during this time was largely restricted and development of this organization was heavily hindered

End of the Cold War

Along with the decline of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) was sent to oversee the Pakistan-Afghanistan border as well as the withdrawal of Soviet troops.¹¹ As the USSR weakened, the Abkhaz-Georgian conflict in Georgia and a civil war in Tajikistan broke out. In retaliation, the UN sent out two peacekeeping forces, UNOMIG and UNMOT, respectively.¹² With the end of the Cold War also came a global demand for the UN to act as a mediator for world peace and to contribute even more towards ending conflicts around the globe. The UN, as a reaction, shifted its operations from more traditional peacekeeping missions to complex multidimensional enterprises that included a more holistic approach to maintain long-term peace. In addition, the UNSC, emerging from the deadlock it was stuck in during the Cold War, put in renewed efforts to increase the number of peacekeeping missions.

UN peacekeeping missions took a turn towards providing more comprehensive peace negotiations and laying down a stronger foundation for sustainable peace. In 1992, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations was created to match the demand for such reformations.¹³ Many missions were sent to resolve civil wars, many of which involved countries that had been previously sponsored by Cold War players. In particular, missions were aimed towards resolving conflicts between pro and anti-Communist parties. For example, the first, second and third United Nations Angola Verification Missions (UNAVEM I, II, III) were sent to ameliorate the fighting between the anti-Communist UNITA and the ruling Communist MPLA.¹⁴ Similarly, the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) was designed to supervise the Mozambican Civil War between the leftist government and the anti-

¹⁰ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>

¹¹ <http://www.cmp-cpm.forces.gc.ca/dhh-dhp/od-bdo/di-ri-eng.asp?IntlOpId=276&CdnOpId=332>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/department-of-peacekeeping-operations>

¹⁴ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/our-history>



Communist party.¹⁵ To provide longer-term solutions, US Peacekeepers undertook a greater, newer variety of tasks, including building sustainable forms of governance, human rights monitoring, and to reform the disarmament of former combatants.

Post Cold War (1990s onward)

The 1990s brought a period of refocus on ethnic cleansing. Ethnic violence was prevalent in areas like Rwanda and the recently broken-up Yugoslavia. As a result, eight UN peacekeeping missions were sent to the former Yugoslavia and two for Rwanda.. Despite the end of the Cold War, many civil wars continued in many regions, prompting the UN to send further aid. To name one, the Somali Civil War in 1991 gave birth to UNOSOM I, UNITAF, and UNOSOM II.¹⁶ As the nature of conflicts also changed over the years, UN Peacekeeping, originally developed as a means of dealing with inter-State conflict, became increasingly occupied with intra-State conflicts and civil wars.

Current Situation

Recent Growth

Throughout the years, UN Peacekeeping has seen significant growth in both personnel and member counts. As of June 2013, 114 countries were active contributors to peacekeeping operations¹⁷. By February 2016, that number grew to 124. Likewise, the total amount of operational military observers, police, and troops in 2013 was 91,216, and that number grew to 105,314 in less than 3 years. Current major contributors include: India, with a total of 7471 peacekeepers; Pakistan, with 7161 peacekeepers; and Ethiopia, who tops the current list with 8326 active peacekeeping personnel.¹⁸ As of June 30th, 2018, there are currently 116 active contributors to UN Peacekeeping, with a total of 106,506 UN peacekeeping personnel - consisting of 91,132 troops, 13,563 police and 1,811 military experts.¹⁹

Scholarly resources like Page Fortna provide convincing evidence that the presence of peacekeepers alone significantly reduces the risk of renewed warfare. Increased troops tend to result in fewer war-related and civilian deaths. There is also a correlation between promising to deploy peacekeepers and an increase in the likelihood of agreement to a cease-fire during the negotiation process.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unosom1backgr2.html>

¹⁷ <http://bestdelegate.com/united-nations-peacekeepers-which-countries-provide-the-most-troops-and-funding/>

¹⁸ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors>

¹⁹ <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/china/11898603/UN-peacekeepers-How-many-personnel-does-each-country-contribute.html>



Sexual Exploitation

Though the UN claims to have a zero tolerance policy of sexual exploitation and abuse, survivors, activists, lawyers and various human rights organizations think otherwise. There exist reports of UN soldiers abusing human rights, most notably in the Central African Republic in 2014, where peacekeepers from France and Georgia were accused of child sexual abuse. Based on an investigation by UNICEF, allegations of sexual abuse involving young boys between December 2013 and June 2014 were leaked. The confidential information reportedly provided strong evidence of continued rape and “regular sex” by French, Chadian, and Equatorial Guinean peacekeepers.²⁰ According to the leaked report, sexual exploitation was reported to be “not uncommon.”²¹ However, the UN was largely reluctant to further pursue this matter, which puts the organizations candidacy into question.

This is not the only case of sexual abuse that the UN has faced before. In 2016, following investigations, the UN reported 41 cases of abuse involving peacekeepers from Burundi and Gabon, including eight paternity cases and six filed on behalf of minors. In an Associated Press (AP) investigation, it was revealed that more than 100 peacekeepers ran a child sex ring in Haiti and were never jailed.²² According to an investigation by the Associated Press between 2004 and 2016, the UN received almost 2000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by its peacekeepers. Many fear that these crimes began earlier than when most believe. As early as 2004, Amnesty International made reports on under-age kidnappings, torture, and forced prostitution in Kosovo. The consumers largely consisted of UN and NATO personnel, and are seen as “part of the problem in trafficking rather than the solution.”²³

Reporters also report a rapid increase in prostitution in Cambodia and Mozambique after UN peacekeeping forces moved in, which pushes the UN’s candidacy further into question. Instances of abuse caused widespread anger in local populations, especially after most of the victimized women and girls contracted HIV/AIDS and other diseases that were not previously prevalent in the area. Local support groups also claim that a third of prostitutes were under 14, and 80% were under 18.²⁴ According to Amnesty International, victims were “routinely raped as a means of ... coercion.”²⁵

In a 1996 study done by the UN itself, many claimed that “in 6 out of 12 country, studies on sexual exploitation of children in situations of armed conflict report that the arrival of peacekeeping troops

²⁰ (Donovan, 2016)

²¹ Ibid.

²² <https://web.archive.org/web/20170414205704/http://time.com/4739564/un-peacekeeping-haiti-abuse-nikki-haley/>

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ <https://www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform>

²⁵ <http://www.amnesty.eu/en/news/press-releases/eu/violence-against-women/gender-based-violence/fgm/kosovo-so-does-that-mean-i-have-rights-0197/#.W29UHthKj-a>



has been associated with a rapid rise in child prostitution” (Machel, 1996).²⁶ To many, it seems that the UN is doing what other peacekeeping operations seem to be doing. In other words, “even the guardians have to be guarded” (Gita Sahgal, 2004).²⁷

Internal analysis done on part of the Canadian government reports that the United Nations has “glaring gaps” in its procedures for tracking and punishing peacekeepers accused of sexual exploitation (Boutilier, 2016).²⁸ Memos from the Toronto Star further challenges this idea, arguing that “there must also be a greater willingness by individual countries to examine and address internal shortfalls.”²⁹

Besides a history of sexual assault, there are many complaints regarding the manner in which UN Peacekeeping forces arrive at the site of missionary activity. Kelly-Jo Bluen, former project leader for the Institute of Justice and Reconciliation in South Africa, asserts that peacekeepers often “parachute in” with a sense of self-importance and often have little regard for local populations.³⁰ Interactions between peacekeeping forces and local populations often happen in the form of peacekeepers parading in via armoured vehicles and “dehumanizes the host population”.³¹

Cost and Effectiveness

UN peacekeeping missions can also be extremely costly and sometimes ineffective. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization has been operational since 1948.³² Originally established to “monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other United Nations peacekeeping operations in the region”,³³ the UNTSO failed to prevent war in 1956, 1967, and 1973. Moreover, it has also failed in normalizing relations between Israel its Arab neighbours. Contrary to its original motto, the political situation remains as tense, if not more so, than it was seven decades ago. Similarly, the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), originally tasked with supervising the cease-fire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, failed to maintain peace.³⁴ Hostilities resumed in 1971, and resulted in another ceasefire and the signing of the Simla Agreement in 1972.³⁵ Despite efforts on part of UNMOGIP, virtually no changes have been made in the current situation, and the mission still continues today.

²⁶ <https://www.un.org/press/en/1996/19961108.gash3382.html>

²⁷ <https://www.csmonitor.com/2004/1126/p06s02-wogi.html>

²⁸ <https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2017/01/14/un-peacekeeping-has-glaring-accountability-gaps-documents-show.html>

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ <https://allafrica.com/stories/201708060021.html>

³¹ Ibid.

³² <https://untso.unmissions.org/>

³³ <https://www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform>

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ <https://www.stimson.org/simla-agreement>



More often than not, missions require approval from local governments before troops can be deployed, which can further hinder the effectiveness of UN missions.

Despite the fact that the presence of UN peacekeeping does indeed positively correlate with peace, this effect itself actually decreases as time progresses. In other words, increased stay of UN peacekeeping forces can increase the likelihood of sustained peace. Nicholas Sambanis, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, claims that “greater focus on economic infrastructure would further increase the effect of peacekeeping efforts.”³⁶

United Nations Involvement

Reform in 2017

The UN, as the primary force behind Peacekeeping operations, holds great influence over how the faction is run. In 2017, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, noting the lack of efficiency in the current state of Peacekeeping, sought reforms in the foundations of Peacekeeping management, targeting UN’s management and development system. He pursued several ideals: better delivery, coherency, efficacy, and emphasized the importance of peace sustainability.³⁷

In addition, the UN has launched a series of strategic reviews of major peacekeeping operations, geared towards recommending certain adjustments to the Security Council. Parameters of assessment for the reviews includes the relevance and pertinence of mandates, the political environment and will of key parties, UN and other partners, and the configuration of support for the mission.

These reviews will identify ideas for new, enhanced peacekeeping approaches and will strengthen cooperation for mission prevention through incorporating an emphasis on early action, as opposed to merely reacting to outbreaks of violence.

Seeking Resolution

Re-Evaluating Long-Running UN Peacekeeping Missions

UN members should re-evaluate long-standing UN operations to determine the efficiency of UN efforts. By determining whether certain UN missions are steadily contributing to resolving or possibly retarding the situation, the UN can further increase its efficiency by weeding out missions that fail to complete their original tasks. Additionally, should a nation decide to continue peacekeeping operations in an

³⁶ <https://untso.unmissions.org/>

³⁷ <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/reforming-peacekeeping>



area that has remained conflicted for extended periods of time, the nation should undertake a greater portion of the financial burden. This system already exists, albeit to a limited extent, with UNFICYP, where the governments of Cyprus and Greece provide contributions that cover nearly 46% of total net costs.³⁸

Other examples include Kuwait paying two-thirds of the costs of UNIKOM, the governments of Indonesia and Netherlands paying full costs of the UNSF, and the governments of Saudi Arabia and Egypt paying the full costs of the UNYOM.³⁹ Thus, in seeking resolution, delegates should consider financial evaluations to determine the amount of financial burden for each country.

Judicious Authorization of Peacekeeping Operations

UN peacekeeping operations may not be the best option for all situations, especially when there is no peace to keep. The UN-commissioned High-Level Independent Panel on United Nations Peace Operations similarly cautioned:

“A number of peace operations today are deployed in an environment where there is little or no peace to keep. In many settings today, the strain on their operational capabilities and support systems is showing, and political support is often stretched thin. There is a clear sense of a widening gap between what is being asked of United Nations peace operations today and what they are able to deliver.”⁴⁰

In other words, case-specific tailorings should be made to each mission so that the UN can slowly close the gap between what is being asked, and what the UN can actually provide. Careful analysis must be made to ensure that UN presence will truly improve the situation, and no decisions should be made purely based on the pressure that something must be done. Some considerations should include: establishing clear objectives of the operation; ensuring objectives are achievable; and being willing to acknowledge when an operation is failing and pulling out as needed.

Holding Troop-contributing Countries Accountable

While troop-contributing countries hold jurisdiction over the troops they contribute to peacekeeping operations, little has been done if countries failed to investigate or punish those who are guilty of crimes. Often, the UN would decline to identify the nationalities of those who were accused of crimes. The Secretary-General has since requested troop-contributing countries to implement measures that can allow the UN to track how misbehaved personnel are punished, so that troop-contributing countries have an incentive to keep their troops organized.

³⁸ <https://www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform>

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/report-high-level-independent-panel-peace-operations>



Bloc Positions

U.S. and Allies

The United States provide the most financial aid in the UN peacekeeping budget. In 2016, the US contributed to 28.57% of the \$7.87 billion budget provided to UN peacekeeping operations.⁴¹

This almost 20% higher than the second-largest contributor, China, which is assessed at a bit over 10%.⁴² However, in the beginning of 2018, the US capped its contribution to UN peacekeeping efforts at 25%, due to worries of American citizens on the ethics of UN peacekeeping affairs.⁴³ Thus, the US and its allies would look favourably upon a solution that will greatly increase public awareness within UN peacekeeping management and operations. They would also prefer a more transparent approach to peacekeeping; that is, applying the correct procedures for peacekeeper misconduct to garner the trust of their citizens. Thus, the US and its allies would support a solution that ideally deals with the widespread scandals and exploitation that remain a hotly debated issue within the public media.

Large Financial Contributors

The top three financial contributors (US, China, and Japan) combined make up almost 50% of the entire UN peacekeeping budget.⁴⁴ However, most UN Peacekeeping Missions occur in third-world countries in Africa and the Middle East, as well as obtain personnel from similar nations. Thus, members of this bloc would search for a resolution that would make the most of their money; in other words, a resolution that emphasizes efficiency. For example, they would seek for solutions that improves personnel training, resource shipment, and any other logistics of a mission so that they can be content with their financial contributions.

UN Peacekeeping Operation Countries

Countries in which UN Peacekeeping is currently deployed may wish to seek reforms in peacekeepers' power abuse and ethics. For example, reporters have reported a rapid increase in prostitution in Cambodia and Mozambique after UN peacekeeping forces moved in, pushing UN's candidacy into question. Other instances of abuse have caused widespread anger in local populations, especially after most of the victimized women and girls contracted HIV/AIDS and other diseases that were not previously prevalent in the area. These countries would thus seek solutions aimed towards stopping this abuse, increasing peacekeeping transparency, and other methods that can benefit their local populations.

⁴¹ <http://bestdelegate.com/united-nations-peacekeepers-which-countries-provide-the-most-troops-and-funding/>

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-03/29/c_137073947.htm

⁴⁴ <http://bestdelegate.com/united-nations-peacekeepers-which-countries-provide-the-most-troops-and-funding/>



Discussion Questions

1. To what extent should troop-contributing countries be held responsible for the misconduct of their personnel?
2. How has the image of UN peacekeeping shifted over the year? What factors propelled these changes?
3. In what ways could the financial burden of the UN Peacekeeping budget be re-distributed? What kinds of policies would certain countries look favourably upon?
4. To what extent should UN Peacekeeping increase its transparency in regards to scandals and crime accusation? At what point would it be beneficial? At what point would it actually harm the organization?
5. What kinds of geographical, political, or social barriers are there in dispatching troops in third-world nations? What could be improved to increase logistical efficiency?
6. In what ways could the UN track the marginal success or failure of specific UN missions? How could they measure and decide when troops should be withdrawn?
7. How does the success of UN Peacekeeping mission depend on political and foreign relations?

Further Reading

1. <https://www.heritage.org/report/united-nations-peacekeeping-flaws-and-abuses-the-us-must-demand-reform>
2. <https://www.losservatorio.org/en/events/item/1027-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-in-humanitarian-settings-multiple-perspectives-and-new-responses>
3. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/bosnia/11729436/Srebrenica-20-years-on-What-have-been-the-successes-and-failures-of-UN-peacekeeping-missions.html>
4. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2017-06-09/un-peacekeepers-sexual-assault-problem>
5. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>



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