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United Nations Peacekeeping Missions: Transition, Challenges and Reform

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Abstract	Manuscript Information

There have been tactical shifts in the working nature of United Nations peacekeeping missions, i.e., from 'traditional' to 'multidimensional' approaches. Traditional peace operations often compass the deployment of lightly armed forces, generally sent after the peace agreement or ceasefire. It tried to create a buffer zone among the conflicting parties, demobilize peace forces, disarm, and provide humanitarian assistance. In contrast, multidimensional peace operations have gone beyond the old paradigm approaches, including establishing a peaceful and stable environment to ensure the safety, security, and execution of basic laws and human rights. The engagement of many countries, including India and China, has moved beyond traditional peacekeeping methods, even though these countries were slightly hesitant to adopt a multidimensional approach because this consists of using forces to maintain peace in conflicting regions. This shows the momentous shift in the international arena from the perspective of evolving country's policies and the advent of a new global order where peace missions have been adopted to participate in global governance. In this context, this paper articulates the significance of the transition from traditional to multidimensional PKMs and their merits and demerits. The paper further highlights how the peacekeepers faced challenges in these peace operations. In the end, this article suggested some of the necessary measures to reform this institution.

KEYWORDS: Multidimensional, Peace, Peacekeeping, Security Council, Traditional, United Nations

INTRODUCTION

Peacekeeping has proven itself as an effective institution under the United Nations (UN) that has paved the host states to navigate from conflict to peace as it has inimitable strengths that include legitimacy, capacity of peacekeepers deployment, burden sharing, and integrating them with civilian peacekeepers (United Nations, 2023). In the last almost eight decades, peace missions have witnessed several ups and downs, i.e., from reaching new heights of success in Tajikistan and Timor-Leste to some major failures in the Kosovo and Sierra Leone missions (Koops *et al.,* 2014). This mixed mandate resulted in a momentous shift in the working nature of peacekeepers as it transitioned from 'traditional' to 'multidimensional' means to resolve conflict and maintain peace. Earlier, traditional peacekeepers emphasized on monitoring ceasefires in conflicting areas and settling the conflicts, as evident in the Korean mission, the peace mission working between India & Pakistan, and the Congo mission. Generally, it accomplished the consent of the

belligerents while involving the lightly armed troops after the ceasefire agreement (Chawla, 2001). Traditional peacekeeping was visible even post-Cold War, but such approaches have substantially reduced.

Post-Cold War, peace operations underwent a 'qualitative change' and 'radical transformation' as it established a different circumstance where "pragmatism was left floundering and the accepted wisdom about peacekeeping was called into question" (Ryan, 2000). The peace operations started operating in the region without an authorized government. The nature of conflicts also changed significantly during this period as it transformed from inter-state to intra-state conflict, where civilians were seriously affected. Here, the notion of a 'multidimensional' peace operation emerged, as it involved the demobilization of peace troops, promotions of national reconciliation, the establishment of a stable government, and the creation of an organization for election monitoring. Earlier PKOs relied on intervention, peace enforcement, and peace negotiation among conflicting parties (Chawla, 2001), while in the newer tactics, peacekeepers have further illustrated the old traditions and included a new 'expanded' or 'comprehensive' peacekeeping (Johansen, 1998). Peacekeeping has evolved over a period of time and has become an important foreign policy tool for many countries like India and China to maintain peace and harmony in different regions. It has grown in size and scope as multidimensional peacekeepers have broad goals and objectives as peace operators (Meiske & Ruggeri, 2017).

2. United Nations Peacekeeping Missions: An Overview

The history of peacekeeping has developed as a cogent feature of the United Nations (Badmus & Jenkins, 2019). The word 'peacekeeping' is not explicitly included or defined in the UN Charter. It came into the limelight in the 1950s when the UN sent several peace missions as ad-hoc operations to settle disputes across regions. The peace mission objectives were to maintain peace and security along with peaceful settlement of disputes (Aslam *et al.,* 2021). In the words of the UN, "Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist host countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace" (United Nations, 2017). The establishment of PKMs has garnered lots of public attention not only in Western countries but across the globe because, at that time, the world was facing the era of the Cold War between two superpowers. An agreement was established establishing UNPKMs as a "non-coercive means of conflict control and tension reduction" (Chakravorty, 2022). The PKM establishment was to avoid conflict between belligerents and establish ceasefires instead of using military forces to fight. This was expected to result in peace negotiations and bring the conflicting parties to the table to establish regional peace and security.

The UN started its PKMs in 1948, immediately after its establishment in 1945. Since then, more than one million peacekeepers from more than 125 countries have actively contributed globally to 71 different peace operations. Even at present, more than 65,000 peacekeepers are actively taking part in the 11 ongoing peace missions. The PKOs operated by the UN

consist of multiple components, including military and police personnel, humanitarian aspects, rule of law, reconstruction, public awareness, etc. (UNPK website, 2023). The peacekeeping approach adopted by the UN has been broadly envisaged in Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter. The newly added elements in this traditional peace approach include negotiation, mediation, and conciliation. The objective of peacekeepers remained to stabilize the military explosion until better alternative options could be explored. This provides an opportunity for the conflicting parties to create a buffer zone, which helps in the negotiation and pacific settlement of the dispute (Bassey, 1993).

The nature of peace operations has evolved over a period of time, especially post-Cold War, as the first generations of peacekeeping (traditional method) changed into the next generations of peacekeeping (multidimensional or robust method) peace operations. In contemporary global politics, the PKMs have greater significance as many countries use them as a tool for foreign policies. India remained the most significant, active, and consistent contributor to peace operations led by the UN. The main objective of all these missions was to help reduce conflict and peaceful settlement. Initially, it received lots of appreciation from many. However, the continuous failures in the 1990s in missions such as Yugoslavia, Cambodia, Somalia, etc., received lots of criticism as an institution propagating and maintaining peace (Nambiar *et al.,* 2009).

Today, peacekeeping missions have become more ambitious as they are deployed to more complex, remote, and hostile environments than earlier missions (Hunt, 2017). Their ambitions are enormous. Peacekeeping missions were deployed from Haiti to Mali and from Kosovo to South Sudan, where the peacekeepers were directly involved in war-torn areas. They had the primary objective of maintaining peace and the complete transformation of the conflicting states. Peacekeepers remain involved in protecting civilians, safeguarding human rights, training local police, providing emergency relief in case of devastation, peaceful conducting of elections, providing emergency relief, etc. (Autesserre, 2019).

Peacekeeping as a means adopted by the UN is not an end in itself, as it is not limited to the conflict resolution continuum. It is also a means to adopt necessary measures at the political level, such as arbitration, peace negotiation, and good offices. Hence, peacekeeping should also be deployed to support some political processes (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010). The development of this approach in managing and resolving conflicts has been carried out in several places, such as African states, North American states, and Middle-East and South Asian countries.

3. Traditional And Multidimensional Peace Operations

With the passage of time and the changing nature of global conflicts, there have been tactical shifts in the working nature of peacekeepers. Traditional PKMs try to demobilize peace forces, disarm, and provide humanitarian assistance. It is generally sent after the peace agreement or ceasefire. It observes the actions of the conflicting parties and how both parties adhere to the ceasefire. In contrast, multidimensional PKOs have been adopted

to go beyond the old paradigm, which mandates the maintenance of the ceasefire. It also includes establishing a peaceful and stable environment to ensure the safety, security, and execution of fundamental laws and human rights. It also coherently promotes dialogue and legitimate governance.

Initially, PKMs were considered as a tool for observing and monitoring ceasefires between host countries involved in any armed conflict. These conflicts were generally 'intra-state' in nature. The purpose was to resolve the conflicting issues and bring all the parties to the negotiation table without using any force or say through non-violent means except in case of self-defense. These were the cardinal principles (Cherif, 2015). It is observed that, under traditional peace missions, around 13 missions were operated by the peacekeepers in which the consent of all parties was involved. These included using force in case of self-defense as per the basic principles underlined in the UN Charter (Goulding, 1993).

However, in the late 1980s, the nature of conflict changed significantly as the number of intra-state conflicts increased. This led to the advent of a multidimensional peacekeeping approach. The first incident occurred in 1988 when the UN sent its peacekeeping troops to Namibia (Goulding, 1993). This mission was very complex, but its success "led to exaggerated expectations that after the Cold War, the UN might be better capable to undertake larger and more complicated missions, and even to act on its own" (Schmidl, 1999). Here, the foundation of the transition from 'traditional' to a 'new generation' emerged for the first time.

The success of Namibia resulted in fundamental mistakes when many states overlooked that the UN should only provide a platform and that the states have to act while dealing with conflicting situations. The Namibia experiment resulted in new generations of peace operations, beginning with Yugoslavia and Somalia. The growing nature of intra-state conflicts based on ethnicity and religion made the situation worse for peacekeepers as the line between peacekeeping and peace enforcement started diluting as, on a few occasions, forces were also used (Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, 2008). In the late 1990s, the situation worsened when, even for peace operations, consent was no longer required from the conflicting parties, similar to earlier. This was the beginning of a new stage of peace enforcement in PKOs. Peace operations in Yugoslavia in 1995 were one example of evolving neo-traditional peace operations or peace enforcement (Solakova, 2014).

Traditionally, in any peace operations, the peacekeepers were sent to deal with some form of inter-state conflict and worked on the basic principles of peacekeeping (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010). However, post-Cold War and the easing of East-West tensions resulted in a massive explosion of peace operations. According to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations data, between 1948 and 1988, only 13 peace operations were held. However, post-1988, the number has increased by up to 71, and the nature of the complexities has increased much more than earlier (DPKO, 2014). The nature of peacekeeping has changed from traditional impartial peacekeeping to peace enforcement and peacebuilding and, more than that, the inclusion of more civilians

as a component. The use of force was commonly considered acceptable (Solakava, 2014). Many regional actors, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, and the African Union also started getting involved in peacekeeping to enhance peace and security (Faore, 2020). The nature of peace operations has also evolved with the changing perspective of global politics and the new era of globalization. It was necessary, but the transformation has also resulted in severe consequences in some states, resulting in severe humanitarian crises.

4. Evolution Of United Nations Peacekeeping and Its Peace Approaches

Generations of PKOs have been divided into different parts by different authors from time to time. Authors like Richmond (2002), Malan (1998), Thakur & Schnabel (2001), and Goulding (1993) have used different criteria and delineations (Kenkel, 2013). Bellamy et al. (2010) mentioned, "UN peace operations have not evolved straightforwardly or linearly with a 'clean' division between Cold War and post-Cold War operations." Even in the 1990s, the nature of peace operations was not so consistent (Tardy, 2004). However, a common consensus on the evolution of peacekeeping includes four generations, which include the first generation as 'traditional peacekeeping,' the second as 'expanded peacekeeping,' the third as 'expanded peacekeeping excluding peace enforcement,' and the fourth as 'expanded peacekeeping including robust peacekeeping.'

First Generation: Traditional Peacekeeping

The first-generation peacekeeping began with its establishment in 1948. The mission's primary objective was to maintain peace and security through peaceful conflict resolution measures and create a peaceful environment. The first generation is known as 'traditional' because it generally emphasizes the 'ceasefire' as a means to end the armed conflict. Here, the main task of peacekeeping was to place an interposition buffer force between the frontlines to lessen interaction between the troops and lower the possibilities of an unintentional breach or escalation of hostilities (Kenkel, 2013). Other actions, always geared towards resolving a dispute peacefully, included border surveillance, demilitarized zone verification, and other conflict resolution-related duties meant to clear the way politically for mediation or negotiation (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010).

First-generation peace missions worked as per the mandates underlined in Chapter VI of the UN Charter. The UN Charter emphasized peace maintenance through negotiation, arbitration, conciliation, inquiry, judicial settlement, etc., which were limited in nature while engaging with the conflicting parties. During the Cold War period, the understanding of state sovereignty formed a 'vertical relationship' between the rights of the state and fundamental human rights. While emphasizing the earlier, it placed strict restrictions or limitations on the nature of peace missions (Aksu, 2003). The mission was mandated under three basic principles, also termed the 'Holy Trinity' of peacekeeping (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010). This includes "Consent of the Parties," "Impartiality," and "Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate."

The deployed peace mission under the first generation included peace missions in the Middle East (UNTSO) in 1948 and between India & Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in 1949. Interestingly, both missions are still deployed today. Further, another mission was deployed in 1964 in Cyprus (UFIFCYP) after the island's partition. Before that, a significant mission in the form of UNEF I was dispatched to Suez in 1956, marking the first instance of revolutionary innovation (Kenkel, 2013). It is crucial to remember the practically revolutionary nature of this invention in 1956, especially in light of the significant changes that have since transpired in peace operations; UNEF was to set important precedents for all subsequent peace operations (Rikhye *et al.,* 1974). Realizing that small, unarmed units could not handle the bellicosity of the Suez crisis led to the deployment of a more significant force (Hillen, 1998). As the UNEF was primarily tasked with responding to the region's crisis, it could not stop violence from escalating in 1967.

Second Generation: Expanded Peacekeeping that includes Peace Enforcement, aka Multidimensional Peacekeeping
In the second generation, the peace operations underwent significant transformation due to the changes in the global political landscape post-Cold War. Paul Diehl considered this change in the context of "demand and supply" (Diehl *et al.,* 1998). After the end of the bipolar crisis, there was a greater need for peace operations as international assistance was needed for political transition processes in Africa due to the withdrawal of support for proxy wars. Marry Kaldor called this changing nature of the conflict as 'new wars' as its key characteristics, which include the predominance of internal rather than interstate disputes, the deterritorialization of conflict, and an emphasis on identity, produced an international environment that the sovereigntist architects of the Charter had not anticipated (Fetherston, 1994).
The termination of the Cold War resulted in a substantial upsurge in peace missions, as it ended the blockade made by the Security Council using its veto power (Hillen, 1998). As PKMs became more accessible, peacekeepers were deployed in intricate and dangerous missions (Hillen, 1998). The peace missions deployed were considered as 'wider' (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010) and 'multidimensional.' Here, the deployed missions consist of an element of peacebuilding, which includes peace enforcement in robust form, institution building, and sometimes the temporary exercise of sovereignty (Diehl *et al.,* 1998). As the success of this mission relied on the "goodwill of the conflict parties, and in large part of the weight of the UN's moral suasion," this generation received several successes, including the UNTAG mission in Namibia, the UNOMOZ in Mozambique and the ONUSAL in El Salvador. However, it also experienced severe failures in three big missions, including the Rwanda Mission in 1994, where mass genocide took place even in the presence of UN peacekeepers. In Somalia, the peacekeepers failed to bring about political accords, and there were several military losses. Further, the peacekeepers also failed to protect the human rights of civilians, resulting in a mass massacre famously known as the Srebrenica massacre (Kenkel, 2013).

Third Generation: Expanded Peacekeeping that Excludes Peace Enforcement
The three significant failures of peace missions in Somalia, Rwanda, and Bosnia led to the advent of a new form of peace operations. In the third generation, the permission to use force during a mission was strengthened while increasing the consent. This was a significant move compared to the earlier peace operations (Osman, 2005). The experience received during all these missions had a significant impact on the UN's guiding principles. Missions like UNSOM in Somalia showcase the necessity of humanitarian assistance and UN interventions in the failed states (Diehl *et al.,* 2008). Further, the manipulation of UNPROFOR's approval by Croatia and Bosnia to acquire time for the force to rearm during the UN arms embargo posed a severe challenge. Similarly, the mass genocide in Rwanda has raised a serious question on both the UN principles, i.e., 'impartiality' and 'non-use of force.' This was claimed by the military force commander of Rwanda's UNAMIR mission (Dallaire, 2004). During this mission, the peacekeepers were not allowed to use force as per UN guiding principles when there is an apparent moral imbalance between the sides, as, in the Rwandan instance, impartiality is morally compromised due to the concentration of criminals on one side of the war (Donald, 2002).

Fourth Generation: Expanded Peacekeeping that Includes Robust Peacebuilding
The fourth-generation PKMs include robust peacebuilding measures combined with extensive civilian measures and the use of armed troops (Bellamy *et al.,* 2010). Peacebuilding measures had greater significance in the post-Cold War as the world was more tilted toward 'free-market capitalism' and 'liberal democracy.' The general perception was that liberal democratic countries do not initiate or go to war against other states. Thus, the actual practice of peacebuilding increasingly assumed characteristics linking mercantilist capitalism to a specific and liberal kind of democracy (Paris, 2004). The extreme form of peacebuilding is known as 'transitional administration' in which all three powers, including executive, judiciary, and legislative, are temporarily transferred to the head of the UN, and the sovereignty over the area is essentially ceded to UN peace operation. So far, the UNMIK mission in Kosovo and the UNTAET mission in East Timor have set up this type of administration (Kenkel, 2013).

5. Challenges Faced by Peacekeepers During Peace Operations
Peacekeepers faced distinct challenges in traditional and multidimensional peace missions due to differences in scope and objective. One of the major distinctions was that traditional peacekeeping focuses on maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing conflict zones. At the same time, multidimensional encompasses broader mandates, including civilian protection, human rights enforcement, and political stabilization. Second, while traditional peace operations focus on maintaining peace through military presence and ceasefire monitoring, multidimensional

operations face the added challenge of addressing broader socio-political issues. This shift necessitates reforms and adaptations in peacekeeping strategies to effectively manage the complexities of modern conflicts. The tactic shift in the nature of operations added additional complexities and challenges for peacekeepers. In Traditional peace operations, peacekeeping often suffers from unclear mandates, which can lead to operational inefficiencies and difficulties in implementation (Syali, 2024). Insufficient funding and resources are common issues, hindering the ability to maintain peace and security effectively. Further, the need for consent from conflicting parties complicated operations as political dynamics shifted, affecting the peacekeepers' ability to operate effectively (Koziupa, 2023). Multidimensional operations require peacekeepers to engage in civilian protection, human rights enforcement, and support for political processes, which remained challenging due to the diverse skill sets required. Significant concerns regarding human rights violations and accountability deficits undermined the legitimacy and effectiveness of PKMs (Syali, 2024). The changing nature of conflicts, with incohesive and weakly structured belligerents, complicates mediation efforts and requires more nuanced approaches to peacekeeping (Gluck, 2023).

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that includes adequate resource allocation, clear mandates, and enhanced accountability mechanisms to ensure the success and integrity of peacekeeping efforts.

6. Reform of the United Nations Peacekeeping

The debate related to peacekeeping reform has been considered for a long. Last year, the ministerial-level meeting in Ghana (Africa) on 5th & 6th December 2023 reiterated the necessity to reform the institution. UN reform seems to be mandated, and several challenges, including reputational damage and mistrust, are being looked into, especially in peace operations in the African region. For example, peacekeeping seems to have not received its mandate in the Congo mission but is often held responsible for escalating regional tension. Talking about peacekeeper reform, Mahamadu Bawumia, in Ghana ministerial, stated, "In line with ongoing reforms efforts, particularly action for peacekeeping and the digital transformation strategy, our mission and objective is clear to generate high performing and specialized capabilities fostering partnerships and charting a path towards a more robust and more responsive peacekeeping apparatus" (Kaledzi, 2023).

Many proposals for UN reform have been advanced, and debates vary regarding the target and source of reform. Evaluating the reform proposal, Niemetz (2013) stated that any changes in the UN will not be 'revolutionary' but rather 'incremental.' Further, he argued that "the prospects for a formal reshaping of its [the UN's] membership and voting arrangements are very low," and as such, 'informal procedures' have been the primary pathway of adaptation (Niemetz, 2013). Further, to reform the UN and peacekeeping, Katharina Coleman (2020) identified three layers of hierarchies that influence PKMs, either formal or informal. It first includes membership in the Security Council as it yields the most significant influence, encouraging nations to enhance their international reputation and look for non-permanent membership. Second, financial contributions are another avenue for upward mobility to the UN. Third, police and troop personnel contributions provide a practical pathway to members who are neither part of the UNSC nor top financial contributors (Coleman, 2020).

In the past more than seven decades, the talks on UN peacekeeping reform have been significantly increased. The UN has taken several measures to reform, considering it an essential element in maintaining global peace and harmony. As the political solution is completely missing, the PKMs lack focus and clear priorities. This results in fatalities, injuries, and sometimes loss of lives of peacekeepers deployed in complex environments. Looking into this, some significant initiatives include forming the Brahimi Committee (2000) and Actions for Peacekeeping (A4P). In 2000, a panel was created on the UN Peace Operations headed by Lakdhar Brahimi, known for its 'Brahimi Report.' The panel was created to find ways to enhance the effectiveness of UN peace operations amidst several failures in peace operations in the 1990s. The committee recommended more than eighty suggestions for enhancements in four different broad areas:

1. **Rapid Flow of Information:** The committee emphasized the better decision-making process at the UN headquarters through the rapid flow of information between the Security Council members and the UN Secretariat.
2. **Ends & Means:** The committee recommended closing gaps between the end and the means so that no missions would be deployed without proper mandates. He suggested that the secretariat deliver frank advice to the Security Council, and there should be a clear-cut mandate among them, whether on the requisite resources or available financial package before the peacekeepers get deployed.
3. **Rapid and Active Deployment:** The committee suggested the rapid and active deployment of different peace operations while reforming the UN Standby Arrangements System (UNSAS) and assisting the secretariat with great planning, logistics deployment, and better communications competencies.
4. **Effectiveness on the Ground:** The main focus of the committee was on the need for and importance of the active deployment of peace forces on the ground. The panel reiterated the importance of three basic principles of UNPKMs, i.e., "consent of the parties," "impartiality," and "non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate."

The Brahimi Report stated that, in any circumstances, if the basic principles of peacekeeping do not apply, then "There are many tasks which United Nations peacekeeping forces should not be asked to undertake and many places they should not go." The committee added that peacekeepers in any peace operations must be robust enough so that they can easily defend themselves and the civilians in any circumstances and also "confront the lingering forces of war and violence" (Brahimi Report, 2000).

The Brahimi Report recommendations were very insightful on the nature of peace operations, including the rapid flow of communications among Security Council members and its

Secretariat. At present, most conflicts are intra-state in nature and are most complicated, so consensus and clear-cut mandates are required from conflicting parties to the Security Council members. Apart from that, the basic principles of the UNPKMs should be strictly followed as the principles will dilute more, and the effectiveness of this mission will become more futile. The purpose of PKOs should not be undermined as they involve protecting civilians, repatriating refugees, promoting dialogue, humanitarian assistance, and restoring state authority and security, including establishing a legitimate government.

In March 2018, the UN launched 'Action for Peacekeeping' (A4N) to strengthen PKOs. This primarily aimed to achieve long-lasting peace, support political measures, protect civilians and elusive political solutions, and safeguard peacekeeper fatalities. Its focus includes strengthening the peace missions, mobilizing support for political solutions, and providing peacekeepers with better equipment and training. A4P is a catalyst for change that permeates every facet of UNPKMs and serves as the central agenda for our efforts. The A4P aims at eight significant areas of improvement, including 'politics,' 'women, peace and security,' 'protection, safety and security,' 'performance and accountability,' 'peacebuilding and sustaining peace,' 'partnerships,' and the 'conduct of peacekeepers and peacekeeping operations' (UN Peacekeeping, 2018).

In 2019, Speaking at a Security Council debate on UNPKMs, India also called for reforms in peacekeeping, considering the peace missions as a "unique innovation of multilateralism" to maintain peace and security and thwart any threats. India's permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Syed Akbaruddin, called the current peacekeeping finds itself in a "no man's land" between maintaining peace in quite fragile circumstances and enforcing peace maintenance in places where there is none to keep. He stated that this reform should be based on "incentivization, innovation, and institutionalization." Ambassador Akbaruddin further stated that "responses to new security environments require a willingness to adapt abilities to meet emerging realities." While discussing the Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs), he stated that the role of TCCs in the decision-making process has been debated for long and no significant improvement has occurred. TCCs are associated in a 'consistent and predictable' manner. He added, "It is time to move from pursuit of activism of individual member states to collective action by this Council to institutionalize this effort" (The Hindu, 2019).

7. CONCLUSION

Peace operations have also evolved with the changing nature of geopolitics and a new era of globalization. It is necessitated, but the transformation has also resulted in severe consequences in some states. To lead future peace operations, there is a need to redefine the term 'exceptional' circumstances precisely in multidimensional operations. The UN Security Council should consider the ways to adapt to mandates. Apart from that, the role of the use of force should be considered, especially in a region with serious regional conflicts. In any circumstances where the atrocities against civilians are at large scale, and UN troops are reluctant to join, then the UN should provide support to the regional organizations who are willing to do so to overcome the situation. Lastly, the success of peace missions is directly linked with the UN and its Security Council, as they play a critical role in authorizing and shaping the mandates of peace operations and deployment. In this regard, the Security Council's reform is crucial as it will likely enhance the chances of receiving a more positive mandate in ongoing peace missions. There is also a need for active coordination between the Security Council and the Secretariat Level.

8. Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper. The author has written this paper significantly solely in an objective and unbiased manner.

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