

ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING

UN PEACEKEEPING - CHALLENGES



ARMED CONFLICTS ARE CHANGING rapidly in nature.

- ➔ Intra-state, rather than inter-state conflicts
- ➔ Engaging a changing profile of armed groups using terrorist tactics, including targeting of peacekeepers
- ➔ Interconnected with organized crime
- ➔ Host to the unregulated spread of a new generation of weapons



Our **PEACEKEEPERS HAVE BECOME TARGETS**. Peacekeepers often go where no one else is prepared to go, and they put their lives at risk every day. Not a single month passes without an attack on peacekeepers.



POLITICAL SOLUTIONS ARE INCREASINGLY ELUSIVE. We are seeing many longer-running conflicts that are difficult to end. With the closure of UNOCI and UNMIL, several missions are deployed in the face of weak political agreement, diminished consent and stalled peace processes with vague exit strategies.



MANDATES HAVE GROWN BROAD AND COMPLEX. Peacekeeping missions have been given staggering tasks and wide-ranging responsibility. At the same time, regional partnerships, though critical, are often unable to deliver the necessary political impact.



Peacekeeping continues to face **PERFORMANCE ISSUES** and continued need for:

- ➔ Well structured, equipped and trained forces
- ➔ Participation of women in peacekeeping
- ➔ Accountability for perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct



Restrictions on **FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT** affect peacekeeping effectiveness.

- ➔ Prevents swift responses on the ground
- ➔ Hinders efforts to protect civilians
- ➔ Prevents investigation of human rights violations
- ➔ Undermine safety and security by blocking needed supplies and equipment
- ➔ Damages and destroys UN property



There is a **NEED FOR STRONGER COMMITMENT** by all actors in support of peacekeeping efforts, from political to operational issues, to achieve peacekeeping excellence.

