



SKYMUN

AIM FOR THE SKY

*Agenda Item: Evaluating Special Political Missions and Peacekeeping
Missions in the Middle East*

Under Secretary General: Ekin Kılınç

Academic Assistant: Kayhan Gökdeniz

1-Table of Contents

- Table of Contents.....	1
- General Information About SPECPOL.....	2
- Welcoming Part.....	3
- Letter from the Secretary General.....	3.1
- Letter from Academic Assistant.....	3.2
- Letter from the Under Secretary General.....	3.3
- Rules and Procedures to be followed.....	3.4
- Information about Agenda Item.....	4
- Introduction to the Agenda Item	4.1
-Timeline.....	4.2
-Information about Special Political Missions	4.3
- Information about Peacekeeping Operations.....	4.4
-Working methods of SPECPOL.....	4.5
-Difference between SPM and peacekeeping missions.....	4.6
-Questions to ponder.....	5
-Bibliography.....	6

2- General Information About SPECPOL

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) addresses a variety of issues related to political settlements, peacekeeping missions, and decolonization. The control of activities in space will be the emphasis of this SPECPOL committee's main theme this year. The commercialization of space flight will be the committee's first topic. This year's delegates will be expected to participate in international discussions on the rules for space travel and work as a group to assess the morality of the privatization of space exploration considering the extensive missions of private companies, including the pursuits of space exploration. The control of space trash as decided to be the committee's next and second topic of discussion.

3- Welcoming Part

3.1-Letter from the Secretary General.

Dear participants, it is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to Sky Model United Nations conference on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August. It is my honor to have the opportunity to serve as the Secretary-General of a conference which aims for the absolute best. First, it is my responsibility to state that both academic and organization teams worked hard to provide you the best Model United Nations experience possible, as if they live by our motto "aim for the sky". The world we live in today is riddled with conflicts, wars, and clashes of interests. As hard as it might to hear, it has yet to become a lost cause. As educated and equipped youths, we aim to amend such problems and, together, build up a brighter future by uniting and supporting each other. Thus, through the format of Model United Nations, our goal is to further encourage the youth to take action to achieve such goals. I would like to invite you - our most distinguished applicants - to join us on this thrilling journey.

Best regards.

Bedirhan YILDIRIM

Secretary-General of SKYMUN'23 Conference

3.2-Letter from the Academic Assistant.

Dear delegates, as the decided Academic Assistant of our exquisite committee, SPECPOL, I would like to begin my words with few thoughts I have thought about the committee. Normally, I am not the optimistic person to foresee things more positively and joyfully. But in this case, I would like to think that taking part in this committee, within such a wonderful conference will be an unforgettable experience for both me and the committee. I would like to think that our valuable delegates, you, feel and think the same too. As the Academic Assistant of SPECPOL, I would be happy to answer any questions of yours, even if the study guide will inform you as much as you need to know. Feel free to contact and have a pleasant time reading the study guide.

mail: kayhangokdeniz@gmail.com

Contact Number: +90 545 473 14 03

3.3-Letter from the Under Secretary General.

Dear delegates, first, I would like to talk about the excitement I felt for being together at this valuable conference as Under Secretary General of SPECPOL and Executive Advisor. Skymun'23 has an unbelievably valuable academy and a very skillful organization team. I am sure that will be a pleasant experience for all of us. I specifically request you to come to the committee by reading the study guide of our committee. The study guide will give you all the information you need. I am one of those people who always want to aim for the better. I expect the same dedication from you. If you have any other questions, you can feel free to contact.

Email: aliekinkilinc@gmail.com

Phone Number: +90 541 918 78 49

4. Rules and Procedures to be followed

- **Quorum**

The quorum is the minimum number of Member States required for the Chair to declare a meeting open and for the GA to act. One-third of the Member States in the Plenary and one-fourth of the Member States in the Main Committees constitute the quorum required to begin a GA meeting. On the advice of the General Committee, this regulation is typically relaxed at the start of a session. A simple majority of Member States is required for the passage of resolutions/decisions and elections.

- **How to Raise a Point**

1- If it is a point of personal privilege or a point of order, you may, within reason, interrupt the flow of the argument by raising your placard and waiting to be called.

2 - Explain the issue you are going to bring up and what you want to say.

- **Point of order**

Member States may bring points of order at any time during the meeting. A delegate may raise a point of order if they feel that the chair is not upholding the rules of procedure or is not doing enough to ensure that others do.

- **Point of personal privilege**

Used to communicate a private issue.

For instance, the speaker is difficult to hear, the room is excessively heated, or your placard is broken.

- ***Point of Information***

Used to elicit clarification from a delegate about a speech.

Occasionally accepted, and only used during the speakers list.

- ***Point of Inquiry***

Used to ask a query on parliamentary procedure.

- ***Suspension of a meeting***

A Member State may request the temporary suspension of a meeting at any moment. A halted meeting is typically picked back up the next day.

- ***Adjournment of a meeting***

A Member State may request the adjournment of a meeting. A meeting ends when it is adjourned. Any topic that must be continued will be discussed at a different meeting, usually on a different day.

- ***Adjournment of debate***

A debate's adjournment stops some or all its discussion of the affected agenda item. This can entail bringing an item to a close for the remainder of the session, stopping action on a particular draft resolution or decision, or finishing the debate. Member States requesting a break in the debate make clear what portion of the discussion is to be abandoned. After no more than two delegations have spoken in favor and no more than two have spoken against, the proposal to adjourn the debate is put to a vote right away. It is approved by a simple majority. When a motion to adjourn, debate is made to stop action on a particular draft resolution or decision, it is referred to as a "no-action motion".

- **Motions**

Motions are intended to discuss rules of procedure and advance the conversation about your committee. Most motions must be put to a vote to be approved. There are 2 motion types that we are using in Model United Nations conferences which.

Moderated Caucus: *Delegates can temporarily limit the topic of discussion during a moderated caucus. Any delegate has the right to move to have a moderated caucus, but the motion must specify the caucus' duration, speaking time, and goal.*

Unmoderated Caucus: *The rules are suspended in an unmoderated caucus, allowing Delegates to speak freely. A motion must specify a time limit and caucus topic, same way done in a moderated caucus. A simple majority is necessary for the caucus to pass.*

- **How to give a motion**

When your chairboard says "The floor is open, are there any points or motions in the house?" You should raise your placard both to make a point, or a motion and you should specify your motion

Example: We would like to give a moderated caucus to talk about topic 1 for 15 minutes and individual speaker's time 1.30 seconds

The Flow of Debate

1. *Firstly, opening the debate*
 - a. *Roll call*
 - b. *Motion to open the debate*
 2. *Organizing Priorities*
 - a. *Speaker's list*
 - b. *Round Table*
- Debating the topic*
- c. *Moderated caucus*
 - d. *Unmoderated caucus*
3. *Solving the problem*
 - a. *Resolutions*
 - b. *Voting Procedure*

- ***Voting Procedure:***

Voting for Roll Call Vote.

Any delegate may move for a roll call vote, which the chair must automatically accept. During a Roll Call vote, delegates have six options for opening statements:

Yes, there was a significant vote in favor.

No, a significant no vote.

Yes, with Rights: *a definitive affirmative vote that enables the delegate to defend their decision. Only when voting against national policy or after changing your vote from your proclaimed position during committee may you declare your "rights."*

No, with Rights: *a substantive no vote that enables the delegate to defend their decision. Only when voting against national policy or after changing your vote from your proclaimed position during committee may you declare your "rights."*

Abstention: *A vote that is neither for nor against. Abstentions reduce the overall number of votes cast. A draft resolution, for instance, which has a vote of 10 in favor, 5 against, and 99 abstentions is approved. Abstentions do not count as no votes.*

Pass: *The chairperson will proceed with a roll call vote after a pass is declared, passing the delegate who has passed. The chair will again ask the delegate to cast a ballot after all states have done so; but, if you use a pass, you forfeit your ability to abstain and must vote "Yes" or "No."*

Voting for Motions.

Your chair will ask "Are there any seconds for this motion" If you agree and want to talk the motion which is given by delegates, you should raise your placard by saying second.

After that, your chair will ask "Are there any objections" If you do not agree and do not want to talk about the motion which is given by delegates, you should raise your placard by saying objection.

4-Information about Agenda Item

4.1-Introduction.

UN Special Political Missions (SPMs) do not include peacekeepers or "blue helmets" and are funded from the UN's normal budget. They typically have lesser budgetary and logistical footprints than peacekeeping missions as a result. The Security Council has been leaning increasingly toward creating Special Political Missions in recent years. The Security Council mandated 11 Special Political deployments during the past decade (2012-2022), although just two were peacekeeping deployments. There will be 25 UN Special Political Missions operating globally as of April 2022.

This topic concentrated on regional offices and missions that were country specific. To understand what makes an SPM effective, the author conducted interviews with 12 senior leadership and/or senior substantive mission employees (of grade P5 – ASG, with a quarter of those interviewed being women). 18 years on average were spent working for the UN among those surveyed.

The successful accomplishment of the mission's objectives in the perspective of the populace of the host country is how this study determines an SPM's effectiveness. The results of the interviews, as advised by Oxford University faculty, suggested that the six dimensions of mission environment, mission leadership, mission management, mission approach, mission communications, and mission measurement—which includes the previous five dimensions—make up the effectiveness of SPMs.

To assist with its political activity, the Security Council and SPECPOL has created a wide range of entities, some of which support peace processes or efforts at conflict avoidance. All the political missions and integrated and regional offices established by the Security Council are included below, along with a summary based on the Repertoire's content and links to the relevant sections. They are arranged geographically, then chronologically, starting with those that were most recently founded, under pertinent areas or subregions. This list covers political offices dedicated to promoting peacebuilding initiatives in post-conflict nations, or "peacebuilding offices." Additionally, the Repertoire contains details about the Peacebuilding Commission,

4.2 History of Special Political Missions:

United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA): *The United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) was established on 15 August 2002 as a follow-on mission for the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) to assist the parties to conclude the Lusaka Protocol and assist the Government of Angola in the areas of human rights, economic recovery, and development.*

United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA): *The United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) was established on 15 October 1999, to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace, assisting the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, the promotion of human rights, and coordinating other activities.*

United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB): *The United Nations Electoral Observation Mission in Burundi (MENUB) was established by the Security Council resolution 2137 (2014) of 13 February*

2014 to follow and report on the 2015 electoral process in Burundi. MENUB was deployed on 1 January 2015, and it concluded its mandate on 18 November 2015.

United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB): The United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) was established on 1 January 2011 to replace BINUB. It is mandated to support the Government in strengthening the independence, capacities, and legal frameworks of key national institutions, in particular the judiciary and parliament; promoting dialogue between national actors; fighting impunity and protecting human rights. The mission completed its mandate on 31 December 2014 and transferred its responsibilities to the UN Country Team.

United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB): The United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB) was established by the Security Council on 25 October 2006 through the adoption of resolution 1719 (2006), to support the Government of Burundi in its effort towards long-term peace and stability throughout the peace consolidation phase, including by ensuring coherence and coordination of the United Nations agencies in Burundi. It was preceded by a peacekeeping mission, the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB).

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA): The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was authorized on 10 December 1999 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and was established on 15 February 2000 to follow upon the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA). BONUCA was initially tasked with supporting the Government of the Central African Republic's efforts to

consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthening democratic institutions, and facilitating the mobilization of international political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL): *The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was established by the Security Council on 16 September 2011 through the adoption of resolution 2009 (2012), to support the Libyan political process through mediation and good offices. In addition, UNSMIL is mandated to conduct human rights monitoring and reporting, support key Libyan institutions and efforts to secure uncontrolled arms, support the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections, provide essential services and deliver humanitarian assistance, support ceasefire monitoring, and coordinate international assistance.*

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM): *The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) was established by resolution 2102 (2013) of 2 May 2013 to succeed the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS). UNSOM has been mandated to provide good offices functions supporting the peace and reconciliation process of the Federal Government of Somalia, including coordinating international donor support, on security sector assistance and maritime security, and to help build its capacity in the areas of protection of human rights and rule of law.*

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA): *The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) was established in 2010 and officially launched in 2011 in Libreville, Gabon with a mandate to help prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Central Africa. UNOCA*

makes available the UN's good offices and other assistance to support preventive diplomacy and mediation in situations of tension or potential conflict. It also works closely with UN entities on the ground, governments, regional and sub-regional organizations to address cross-border challenges such as arms trafficking, organized crime, and the presence of armed groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA): *The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established by the Security Council on 28 March 2002 through the adoption of resolution 1401 (2002), to provide political good offices in Afghanistan; to work with and to support the government; to support the process of peace and reconciliation; to monitor and to promote human rights and the protection of civilians in armed conflict; to promote good governance; and to encourage regional cooperation.*

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA): *The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was authorized by the Security Council on 15 May 2007 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, at the initiative of the governments of the five Central Asian countries. While initiating this proposal, the Governments took into consideration the multiple threats that face Central Asia, including international terrorism and extremism, drug trafficking, organized crime, and environmental degradation.*

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI): *The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) was established by the Security Council on 14 August 2003 through the adoption of resolution 1500 (2003), to coordinate among UN and international agencies engaged in*

humanitarian assistance and reconstruction activities in Iraq and to advance efforts to restore and establish national and local institutions.

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL):

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL) was authorized by the Security Council on 13 February 2007 through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, to represent the Secretary-General politically and to coordinate the work of the United Nations in the country following the July 2006 war. The Office of the Special Coordinator replaced the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Lebanon and predecessors that had been in Lebanon since 2000.

4.4 What are the criticisms of the UN peacekeeping?

On the continent, UN peacekeeping forces have come under fire for a variety of issues, including poor management, failing to act when people are in danger, rights violations by peacekeepers, and funding issues. But according to experts, excessive and overly ambitious directives are frequently at the root of missions' flaws.

Realistic mandates are a subject that keeps coming up, according to Gavin. How feasible is it to ask MONUSCO, for instance, to protect civilians in the DRC given the terrain and geology of that country? How long-lasting will attempts to protect civilians be in the absence of a positive working relationship with neighborhood authorities?

Peacekeepers have come under fire for failing to intervene at crucial moments.

According to a 2014 report by UN internal investigators, only one in five peacekeepers around the world responded when civilians were

threatened and did not resort to force in a deadly attack. The Economist reported that despite some reforms in recent years, the failure to protect civilians continued, due to restrictions by troop contributors on sending peacekeepers. Additionally, a 2021 internal assessment found that peacekeepers perceived low levels of ethics and integrity and low accountability for wrongdoing.

Peacekeepers have also been accused of human rights violations, including widespread allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation. The United Nations recently withdrew hundreds of Gabonese peacekeepers from the Central African Republic and launched an investigation into allegations of sexual abuse of girls. United Nations investigations into such allegations have increased in recent years, but few have resulted in prosecutions, and none have led to public condemnation. (United Nations peacekeepers are immune from prosecution in the countries where they are based, leaving it up to their home countries to take legal action.)

Other critics argue that peacekeeping, given its mixed success, is too costly and overly reliant on funding from a few major donor countries. The Donald Trump administration has reinstated caps on annual U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping operations and called for additional major cuts to major operations in Africa. Meanwhile, China has stepped up its support in recent years, including establishing a \$1 billion fund over ten years for peacekeeping operations. Moreover, some say the vetoes of permanent members of the Security Council could delay or weaken peacekeeping missions in, for example, Sudan's Darfur region.

Are peacekeeping missions considered effective?

When it comes to measuring success, here is what experts say:

Goals include improving the status quo, fulfilling missions, and ending conflicts. While peacekeeping operations in Africa are considered to have had mixed results, some peacekeeping operations, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, are considered more successful.

In Sierra Leone, a UN mission called UNAMSIL was sent in 1999 to help implement the Lomé Peace Accords to end a decade of civil war.

Observers believe that many factors contributed to the mission's success, most notably the involvement of the parties to the conflict in the peace process. Adequate missions with adequate resources to carry out, including the disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants. and international support for peace and accountability processes. "It was imperfect, but it was widely believed to have accomplished most of what it was designed for," says CFR's Michelle Gavin. But peacekeeping is likely to face greater difficulties if at least one party is reluctant to end hostilities, as is the case in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Likewise, good relations with the host country are essential to the implementation of a genuine peace process and a genuine political strategy. More broadly, many researchers have attempted to assess the usefulness of grounding peacekeepers. For example, Reese Howard of Georgetown University found that peacekeepers correlated with fewer civilian casualties, and that more peacekeepers, especially more diverse peacekeepers, found that it was associated with lower numbers of civilian and military deaths.

What are the prospects for reform?

Several reforms are underway at the United Nations. In 2018, UN Secretary-General António Guterres launched the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative. The initiative focuses on developing a more focused peacekeeping mission with a clear political strategy, improving security for peacekeepers and civilians in the mission area, and improving force training. At the same time, the Security Council unanimously passed a resolution to improve leadership and accountability in peacekeeping, following reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers. However, it remains to be seen whether A4P will lead to concrete changes. Meanwhile, experts say the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the urgency of implementing the reforms outlined in the A4P. Amid increasing ad hoc efforts, Gustavo de Carvalho of the Institute for Security Studies argues that the UN needs to work more closely with the AU and regional blocs to complement each other and avoid unnecessary duplication of mandates. As African personnel increasingly meet the needs of peacekeeping forces, Nadine Ansorg and Felix Haas of the German Institute for Global Studies stress the importance of countries with advanced militaries to help train and equip their armed forces.

Other analysts promote inclusiveness. Former CFR grantees Jamille Biggio and Rachel Vogelstein advocate increasing the number of women peacekeepers, and women's participation has been proven to improve mission effectiveness.

Moreover, many experts are calling on major powers to do more than fund missions. Victoria K. Holt of the Stimson Center and Jake Sherman of the Institute for International Peace argue that the Joe Biden administration should use the permanent membership of the US Security

Council to ensure that missions are tailored to their own circumstances. You are guided by a clear and comprehensive policy. And it considers challenges such as climate risk.

What are the problems with UN peacekeeping?

Discipline or code of conduct. Peacekeepers, police, and civilians serving non-profit organizations have been implicated in sexual harassment, misconduct and misunderstandings related to local customs, misuse of United Nations property, and discrimination based on age, race, and gender. For example, more than 100 Sri Lankan peacekeepers have been repatriated from Haiti's PSO for sexual exploitation and harassment. In another incident in Haiti, a Nepali military peacekeeper declared: They do not practice. they do not do anything "The Haitian people suffer a lot of disease and poverty because they don't care about their health." These remarks angered the people of the host country and created an unfortunate situation in which the local population turned against the peacekeepers. It is undeniable that such conduct could tarnish the UN's reputation, undermine the success of the operation, and even affect the safety of the Blue Helmets.

What five big challenges do UN peace efforts face today?

Threats from poverty, disease, and environmental breakdown (the threats to human security identified in the Millennium Development Goals).

Threats from conflict between states.

Threats from violence and massive human rights violations within states.

Threats from terrorism.

Principles of peacekeeping.

1. Consent of the parties

UN peacekeeping operations are deployed with the consent of the main parties to the conflict. This requires a commitment by the parties to a political process. Their acceptance of a peacekeeping operation provides the UN with the necessary freedom of action, both political and physical, to carry out its mandated tasks.

In the absence of such consent, a peacekeeping operation risks becoming a party to the conflict; and being drawn towards enforcement action, and away from its fundamental role of keeping the peace.

2. Impartiality

Impartiality is crucial to maintaining the consent and cooperation of the main parties but should not be confused with neutrality or inactivity. United Nations peacekeepers should be impartial in their dealings with the parties to the conflict, but not neutral in the execution of their mandate.

Just as a good referee is impartial, but will penalize infractions, so a peacekeeping operation should not condone actions by the parties that violate the undertakings of the peace process or the international norms and principles that a United Nations peacekeeping operation upholds.

3. Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate

UN peacekeeping operations are not an enforcement tool. However, they may use force at the tactical level, with the authorization of the Security Council, if acting in self-defence and defence of the mandate.

In certain volatile situations, the Security Council has given UN peacekeeping operations “robust” mandates authorizing them to “use all necessary means” to deter forceful attempts to disrupt the political process, protect civilians under imminent threat of physical attack, and/or assist the national authorities in maintaining law and order.

What makes UN Special Political Missions effective?

Mission environment

Respondents felt that SPM engaging with the host country's diplomatic community was simply not justified. It is bilateral, but more effective in a multilateral format. Corporate external environment design. A mission requires commitment, especially through strategic communication. This includes not only citizens of the host country, but also citizens of regional and donor countries.

Mission leadership

Individual personality in the role made a significant difference.

Respondents said:

The title "Special Envoy" was abolished, as was the broader term "Special Representative". Secretary General (SRSG) – means that UN country teams include all UN. The institutions, funds and programs involved in the mission were suitable for the leader. SPM. Respondents suggested that there should be a limit on the number of missions. Anyone can serve as a mission leader. Lack of proper engagement among mission leaders. And

staff located in the field/regional offices of the SPM need special attention in any case. This affects staff morale and mission efficiency.

What are the advantages of peacekeeping operations?

Protect civilians.

Prevent conflicts.

Build Rule of Law and security institutions.

Promote human rights.

Empower women.

Deliver field support.

Peacekeepers protect civilians, actively prevent conflict, reduce violence, strengthen security, and empower national authorities to assume these responsibilities. This requires a coherent security and peacebuilding strategy that supports the political strategy.

What are the disadvantages of peacekeeping operations?

Inconsistent and bad practices have arisen. There have been scandals where the UN missions appear to have not done enough on corruption. In other cases, UN military peacekeepers have not acted to protect civilians from violence.

Since the wealthy nations with the most capable armies are unwilling to provide a considerable number of troops, this most dangerous and difficult type of peacekeeping is left to poorly equipped and trained soldiers from developing countries who are not going to defeat violent extremism.

4.5 Working methods of SPECPOL

The Fourth Committee meets every year from late September to mid-November, but also convenes briefly in the spring to adopt any resolutions and decisions relating to peacekeeping passed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. All 193 member states of the UN can attend its meetings.

Unlike most other United Nations bodies, there is no general debate at the beginning of the committee's work. The committee also allows for petitioners, civil society representatives and other stakeholders, to address it on decolonization issues. Finally, the committee usually adopts about 30-35 draft resolutions and several draft decisions annually, usually by consensus.

4.6 Difference between special political mission and peacekeeping missions

*SPMs are different from PKOs in several other respects. SPMs are smaller than PKOs and are expected to fulfill their mandates in a limited period. However, some SPMs have operated for a long time depending on the environment, such as in Guatemala and Burundi. Political missions vary from small missions to multidimensional missions. In contrast, peacekeepers are longer-term development and have larger numbers of troops. Subsequently, peacekeeping operations are more military-oriented compared to political missions and they comprise civilians plus military forces. While political missions focus on peace and security, they do not primarily engage military forces. Special political missions are civilians or light military, but peacekeeping missions **are more military administrated and aim to physically mediate between armed groups.***

Questions to Ponder.

- 1. What should be done to make peacekeeping operations more effective?*
- 2. Are peacekeeping operations in Middle East effective?*
- 3. How do we ensure peacekeepers have enough support?*
- 4. What should be done to prevent misuse of peacekeeping operations?*
- 5. What precautions should be taken against various discriminations in peacekeepers?*
- 6. What sanctions should be applied to the personnel who misuses the peacekeeping operations?*
- 7. Should SPM's role in providing peace be expanded?*
- 8. If so, what are the ways of expanding the SPM's role in providing peace?*
- 9. Should SPM's actions be more supported by military forces?*
- 10. Are the measures taken for the peacekeepers sufficient?*
- 11. Should peacekeepers operations be cancelled?*
- 12. Is deployment of Peace Keeping Forces in conflict regions destabilizing the region?*
- 12. Should the deployment of peace-keeping forces be limited with deployment done in borders?*
- 13. What are the ways to reduce casualties of peace-keeping troops?*
- 14. Should countries located within the conflict zones oversee peace-keeping forces?*

15. *Should legislative bodies grant peace-keeping orces more rights?*
16. *Does the fact that the peace-keeping Forces are coordinated by the United Nations slow process?*
17. *What can be done in the ways of preventing civilian and peace-keeping troops arguments on regions?*
18. *What can be done to improve oversight on peace-keeping forces in the field?*
19. *What can be done to make peace-keeping missions more effective?*
20. *Are the deployed peace-keeping forces receiving adequate support from the regional states?*

6- Bibliography

southasiajournal.net

theconversation.com

news.un.org

<https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/UN-Special-Political-Missions.pdf>

www.wilsoncenter.org

https://dkiapcss.edu/nexus_articles/challenges-of-the-united-nations-peacekeeping-operations/#:~:text=Peacekeepers%2C%20police%20members%2C%20and%20civilian,age%2C%20race%2C%20and%20gender.

peacekeeping.un.org

https://www.walterdorn.net/pdf/UN-Pkg-MEast_Myers-Dorn_IntPkg_June2022.pdf

www.un.org

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/past/unsmis/>

<https://www.ccw.ox.ac.uk/blog/making-un-spms-effective-raja-gundu>