ESSAY HOMEWORK

"What are the Differences Between Peace Keeping, Peace Enforcement And Peace Building? Are Today's Peace Building Operations A Combination Of All Three?"

Lecture:

Current Issues Of International Relations

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Contents

Introduction

International peace and order has become an important issue after World War II. When it is understood that the League of Nations is insufficient to solve the interstate problems, the League Of Nations disbanded in 1946.[1] Because organization could not prevent the Second World War. Although League of Nations provided to peace and security with common mechanisms, strong states were not a part of the League of Nations. Because of that, the organization was inadequate in terms of opportunities. For this reason, when United Nations has been founded it adopted the philosophy of having powerful states inside the organization. It gives these states permanent membership and the right to veto. United Nations gave these priorities for the strong states to provide stay in the organization in all situations.[2]

The main task of the UN organization is provide international peace and security. This was stated in the UN charter signed on June 26, 1945 in San Francisco.[3] While the organization is being established, the concept of peace and security, not just include the prohibition of the use of force it also includes political, economic and human factors.[4] International peace accepted as a common interest by all states and a common system has been established for the safeguarding of security and has been called collective security system. The collective security system, which was conceived while the UN Charter was being written, has not survived. The most important reason for this is the fact that the armed forces could not be created. At the UN Security Council the military committee, tried to create armed forces in 1946-1947. However, this project has not been realized due to the disagreements about the scope and nature of the power. [5] When the collective security system could not be established, this gap filled the concept of 'peace keeping'. However, this concept is not included in the UN Charter. As an 'ad hoc[6]' solution to emergency problems UN created this mechanism. It was not considered as an alternative. It is only instrumental.[7]

Another important issue is how to identify the elements that threaten international peace and security. According to the UN conditions, it is not possible to intervene in matters which enter into the internal authority of a state (UN Charter 2/7). In order for the UN to intervene, first it must prove conflicts' international character. Following this determination, UN will take coercive measures or start peacekeeping operation to ensure international security, as the case may be. [8]

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[1] Wikipedia, "Milletler Cemiyeti", www.wikizero.com/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly90ci53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvTWlsbGV0bGVyX0NlbWl5ZXRp [20.04.2018].

[2] Mehmet Ciğer, "Birleşmiş Milletler Barışı Koruma Operasyonları" (Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, 2013), 1.

[3] Uğur Güngör, "Günümüzde Barış Operasyonları", http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/84540, 8 [22.03.2018].

[4] Ciğer, **age**, 1.

[5] Güngör, **age**, 8.

[6] Ad Hoc: created or done for a particular purpose as necessary.

[7] Güngör, **age**, 9.

[8] Ciğer, **age**, 37.

During the cold war, the system that UN wanted to establish came to the point of clogging. It is the peacekeeping operations that remove this blockage. Peacekeeping operations have prevented conflicts from spreading and repeating even if they can not fully resolve the conflicts. With the decision of the UN General Assembly no. 377, the decision of the "Union for Peace" was taken. Peacekeeping operations (UNEF) have three fundamental principles. These are consent, objectivity and prohibition of use of force.

In the post-Cold War era, the system has moved away from a collective understanding. A unilateral understanding has been adopted. (USA) This questioned the legitimacy of the interventions made. But also after the end of the Cold War, it was easier for parties to sit in negotiations without the support of their backs.

In this essay; firstly mentioned that International Peace and Order understanding with the UN. After that mentioned the differences in concepts of peacekeeping, peace enforcement and peacebuilding. It will also refer to the mechanism that the UN has created to prevent conflicts. Also it will be discussed what can be done in order to be more effective by focusing on the importance of peace building.

Peace Keeping

Peace keeping created from UN for some purposes. These purposes are to soften conflicts and crises, prevent their growth, to create peaceful resolution. According to the UN, peacekeeping has different strengths. These are legitimacy, burden sharing and commissioning and maintaining troops and police force from around the globe, advancing multidimensional missions by integrating them with civilian peacekeeping forces. UN Peacekeepers provide transition from conflict to peace, give political support for peace building.

> "UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles:
>
> o   Consent of the parties;
> o   Impartiality;
> o   Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate."[9]

International Peace Academy defined 'Peacekeeping': Between the parties disputes, the prevention of antagonisms, restrictions, the police, and the civilians to soften and end multinational force intervention in the framework of international administration to work for peace.

According to chapter 6 and 7 of the UN Charter, the main body providing international security is the Security Council. In the sixth Section of the UN Charter, firstly each parties try to solve the problems themselves. If they can not, Security Council can give recommendations for create solutions.

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[9] UN Peacekeeping, "What is Peacekeeping" https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/what-is-peacekeeping, [23.04.2018].

But the parties not have to accept recommendations. It's completely basis on voluntary purpose. However, there is a obligation to comply with the measures stated in Chapter 7. In this section, the Security Council has been given a wide range of powers. [10] But UN Peace Operations can not be explain just Chapter 6 or 7. When UN Peacekeepers showed up, their power had limits. The Peacekeeping Forces duties are military observer missions except self defence situations (in self defence they can use weapons), sometimes as a lightly armed UN troops / police officers and civil servants in border states or buffer zones. UN Peacekeepers have gained power in time. Their traditional role, have been changed. During the Cold War, UN organized only 13 Peace Operations. The majority of peace operations in this period done for balancing US and Soviet Union in Third World countries conflicts. With the end of the Cold War Significant increases in the numbers and functions of UN Peace Operations between 1988 and 2008, 50 peace operations were carried out. Along with the change in the nature of the war, peacekeeping operations has also changed in quality and has increased significantly in number. [11]

Peace keeping is designed for make sustainable peace conditions. This technic include a complexity. Military, police and civil components be found in this model. But it is a fragile model for assist to implementing arrangements and conflict prevention.

Peace Enforcement

Peace Enforcement actualise with Security Council instruction. It includes coercive measures and use of military forces. These kind of actions are authorized to rebuild international peace and security in situations where the Security Council has decided the existence of threat to the peace, disturbance of peace. The Security Council can be use regional organizations and agents for enforcement action under its control. [12]

According to the United States Institute of Peace; Security Council has a right to decide using power for provide security in some situations. These situations defined like;

- o   For end of the armed conflicts,
- o   To make a peace treaty
- o   Establishing cease-fire conditions

Sometimes it can be understood there is no difference between peace keeping and peace enforcement. Because their boundaries are too blurry. But there are important differences between two. Peacekeeping includes tactical power using. And for using power, there is a need to concent of the host authorities. Peace enforcement includes use the force at the strategic or international level which is normally prohibited to member states. (Article 2 (4) in UN Charter)

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[10] Uğur Güngör, "Günümüzde Barış Operasyonları", http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/84540, 9 [22.03.2018].
[11] Güngör, **age**, 10.
[12] United Nations, **United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines** (New York, 2008), 18.

But if the Security Council gives the authority, member states can use force to provide international peace. [13]

Peace Building – Making

Peace building is aimed at strengthening the national capacity. It includes measures to reduce the risk of conflict again. It is a complex and long-term process in which the conditions for sustainable peace are created. It does not have to be triggered by a conflict. The structural causes of violent conflicts are handled in a comprehensive way and the peace building is realized. The main issues affecting the functioning of the state and society are addressed. Efforts are being made to increase the capacity of the State to fulfill its basic functions effectively and legitimately.

Peace building is defined a concept with an Agenda For Peace in 1992. With this report, Peacebuilding can be seen as an action for strenghen peace and avoid conflicts. In Brahimi Report (2000) peacebuilding defined it as;

> "Activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace and provide the tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war."[14]

Important qualities of Peacebuilding are national ownership, national capacity and common strategy. *National ownership* means that national responsibility. Citizens must support their governments and legislative institutions. *National capacity* is necessary quality if the peace has fragiled and national capacity has displaced. To provide sustainable peace secondly national capacity must increased. Thirdly, *common strategy* is important for Peacebuilding. Peacebuilding involves various actors. And also it includes nationally inclusive planning process, based on country's situation and take care coherent peacebuilding strategies. [15]

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[13] United Nations, **age**, 19.

[14] Peacebuilding and United Nations, "What is Peace building?"
http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pbun.shtml [20.04.2018]

[15] Peacebuilding Support Office. **UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation**, (New York, 2010), 5-6.

For more effective peace building it is important that collaboration with governments and strenghening of civil society. When the United Nations' peace building mechanism is carefully examined, it appears that many elements are involved in this mechanism.
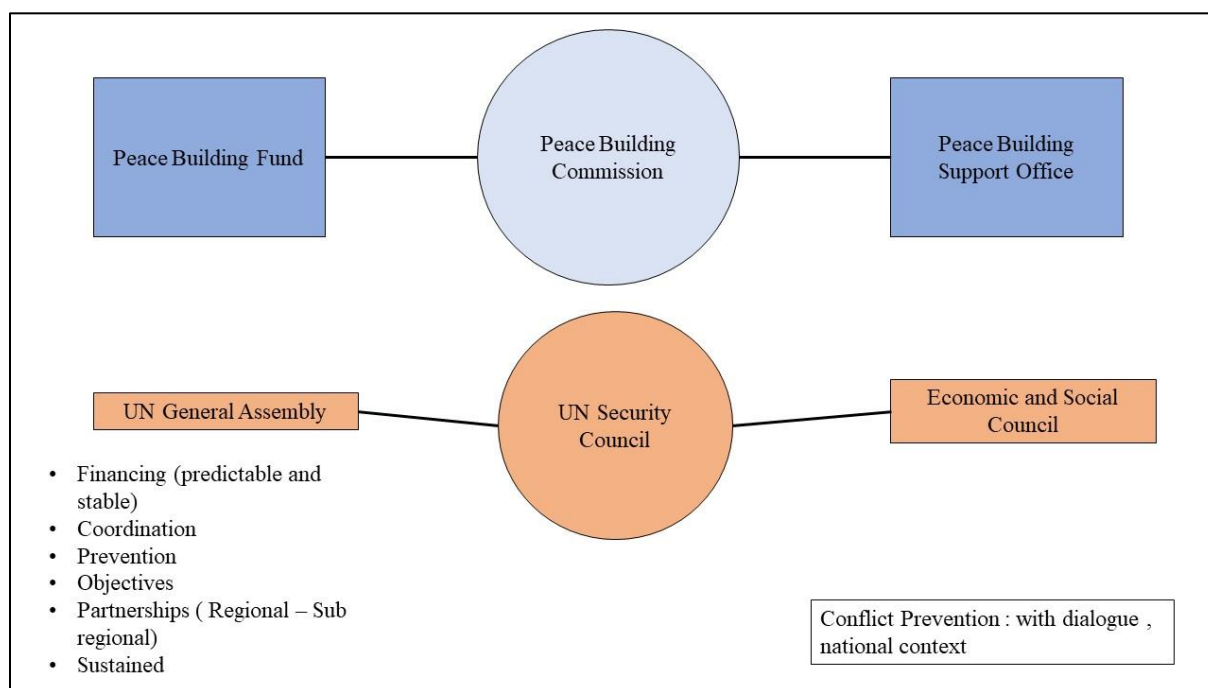

Figure 1 Mechanism of UN Peace Building (It visualised by Meltem Oktay)

The Peace Building Commission was established based on the report of the 2005 World Summit on Threats, Challenges and Change. According to this report; Countries that are out of conflict if do not get the necessary measures, they are in conflict again within 5 years. This data shows us the importance of a peace building commission.

Peace Making, Peace Enforcement and Peace Building Comparison

The boundaries between peacemaking, peace enforcement and peace keeping have become undetermined as seen in Figure 2. In peace operations, there are few examples existing about one type of activity. Main purpose of these activities are conflict prevention. In the conflict stage we mostly see peace building or peace enforcement activities. But in the cease- fire stage mostly peace keeping activities are occured.

All these activities rarely occur linearly or consecutively. According to experience, all these activities should be seen as reinforcements. When we think these activities separate from each other it can not provide a comprehensive approach. International community has not integrated these activities effectively. In some international peace-threatening crises, the reactions of the international community are inadequate.[16]
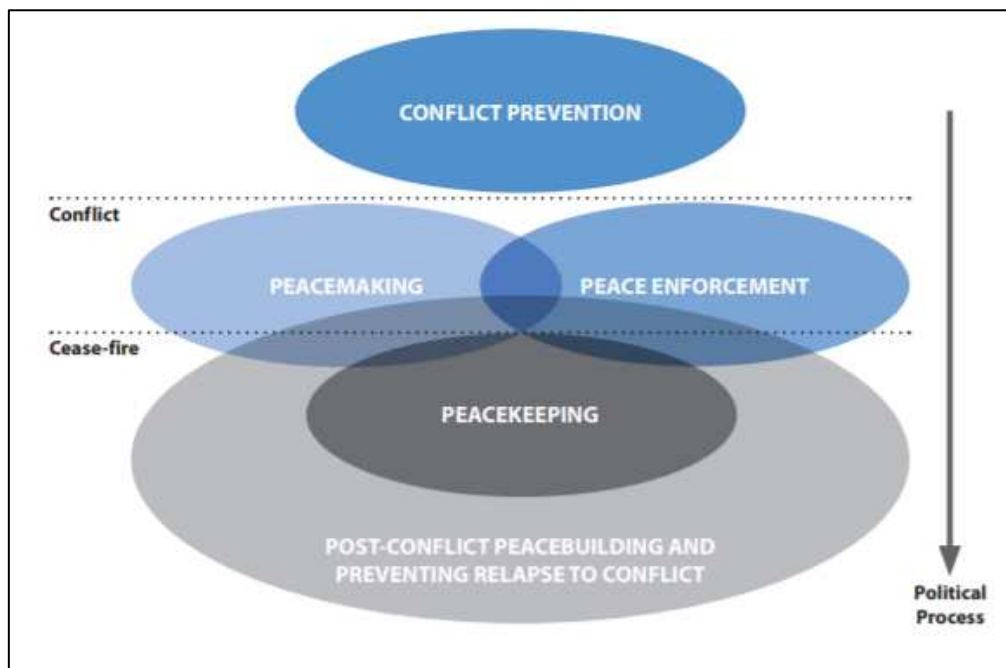
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[16] United Nations, **age**, 20.

Figure 2 Linkages and Grey Areas (Source: United Nations. Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines. New York, 2008)

Conclusion

In this essay, firstly the historical development of international peace and security is explained. The United Nations, which was established for the purpose of resolving the disintegrated state order after the Second World War, tried to establish a collective security system. The concept of peace keeping emerged when a collective security understanding was not created by the influence of the bipolar world order during the cold war period. UN has organized peace operations to control international peace-threatening elements. These peace operations have not found a permanent solution to the conflict. The work under the concept of peacekeeping is tactical and remains at the discretion of the parties. The goal of the UN in the Cold War era was to prevent another pole from supporting the conflict in the US and the USSR's domain. With the collapse of the USSR, a unipolar world order has been returned. Many nations that proclaimed their independence during this period have expressed the need to organize peacekeeping operations of the UN since the conflicts that they have experienced threaten international peace. While these operations were being organized, peace activists were formed with the support of various international actors and states. In order to recognize and maintain the independence of the newly established states, the UN has intervened in conflicts taking place in the regional geography and has used military force when necessary. For this reason, we can say that the concept of peace enforcement in UN intervention can be seen more effective in this period. The concept of Peace Building came into being with the understanding that the establishment of peace should be provided in Africa and the Middle East, where conflicts are intensely seen, under the influence of liberal economic understanding and capitalist order that

emerged in 2000s. With the understanding of Peace Building, we can say that a multi-actor understanding such as states, international organizations and civil society has developed.

As mentioned in the last section, the concepts of peacebuilding, peace enforcement and peace keeping are the means by which the UN has come up with international peace and security. Historically, the use and content of these tools have varied. When we look at today's peacekeeping operations, it is possible to say that these three activities are used together instead of a single activity. But the views on how to achieve sustainable peace while building peace are gaining more and more importance today.

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