

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING

NFHS POTENTIAL DEBATE TOPIC 2022-2023

July 1, 2021

Submitted by:

Ryan Nierman
Wylie E. Groves High School
Beverly Hills, Michigan

Ruth Kay
Detroit Country Day School
Beverly Hills, Michigan

Background

The United Nations (UN) was founded as an international organization in 1945. It is made up of 193 Member States. Over a 72-year period, more than 1 million individuals from 125 countries have served in 71 peacekeeping missions. As of 2021 there are approximately 90,000 peacekeepers in 12 operations around the world (UN 2021).

The number one goal of UN Peacekeeping is to protect civilians. In addition to their main goal, the UN identifies a total of six objectives of their Peacekeeping operations: Protecting civilians, Preventing conflicts, Building Rule of Law and security institutions, Promoting human rights, Empowering women, and Delivery of field support. Of late, the UN has made a commitment to include more women in peacekeeping roles. Ultimately, the deployment of women as peacekeepers is up to the member states. But the UN has established a global effort to increase the role of women. According to the UN, "The 2028 target for women serving in military contingents is 15%, and 25% for military observers and staff officers. The 2028 target for women serving in formed police units is 20%, and 30% for individual police officers."

Main Organs

The main organs of the United Nations (UN) are the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations. All 193 Member States are represented in the General Assembly, which meets each September in New York for their General Assembly session. At these annual meetings multiple topics are discussed, including focus on peace and security, admitting new members, and addressing budgetary issues. These issues require two-thirds majority, while other issues that may arise only require a simple majority. Additionally, each year, the General Assembly elects a President to serve a one-year term.

The second Main Organ is the Security Council, which is responsible for maintaining international peace and security and determining the existence of peace or aggression in various geopolitical situations. The Council has 15 members, five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members, which each receives one vote. The Security Council has the ability to impose sanctions and/or impose the use of force. All Member States must comply with the decisions that come out of the Council. The Security Council also has a President, but that President changes every month.

The third Main Organ of the United Nations is the Economic and Social Security Council. This Organ is focused on the coordination, policy review, dialogue, and recommendations in regard to economic, social, and environmental issues. This group is focused on implementing internationally agreed upon development goals while addressing issues of sustainability. There are 54 Members in this Organ elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms.

Next is the Trusteeship Council, which was established in 1945 by UN Charter – Chapter XIII with the goal of providing international supervision for 11 Trust Territories placed under the administration of seven Member States. The Organ was vital in ensuring the necessary steps were taken by the Territories to achieve self-governance and independence. By 1994, all of the Trust Territories had attained self-governance or independence. The Trusteeship Council suspended its operation on November 1, 1994 after amending its rules on May 25, deciding that annual meetings were no longer needed. Now meetings are held only when determined necessary by the President or upon request of the majority of the members of the General Assembly or Security Council.

The International Court of Justice makes up the United Nations' principal judicial branch. Its seat is at the Peace Palace in Hague (Netherlands) making it the only one of the six principal organs that is not located in New York. The Court is focused on issues of international law and legal dispute submitted by the Member States.

Comprised of the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members, the final Main Organ of the United Nations is the Secretariat. The Secretariat carries out the day-to-day functions of the UN. The Secretary-General is the chief administration officer of the organization, which is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Secretary-General serves a five-year, renewable term (United Nations).

Principles of Peacekeeping

There are three principles of peacekeeping as articulated by the United Nations. The first is the consent of parties. UN peacekeeping operations require a commitment by the parties to the political process – this gives the UN freedom of action, both political and physical. Without consent, a peacekeeping operation may become a party to the conflict. It is important to note that party consent does not always mean that there is local level consent or support.

The second principle of peacekeeping is impartiality. This is distinct from neutrality or inactivity. Think of a referee; impartial but has the ability to inflict penalties for infractions.

The final principle of peacekeeping is the non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate. UN peacekeeping operations are not to be used for enforcement, but force may be used with authorization of the Security Council. These include tactical level self-defense or defense of the mandate(s). Additionally, peace enforcement does not require the consent of the main parties – it can involve the use of military force at times. This is normally prohibited for Member States under Article 2(4) of the Charter – it requires authorization of Security Council. Robust peacekeeping which the use of force at the tactical level needs authorization of the Security Council (United Nations Peacekeeping).

Peacekeeping vs Counterinsurgency

Peacekeeping is not the same as counterinsurgency. It differs from other forms of intervention due to its three doctrinal rules: 1) consent of warring parties, 2) impartial treatment of belligerents and limited use of force, and 3) peacekeepers don't take sides. Counterinsurgencies defy all three of those doctrines. They do not deploy troops with consent of the insurgents, they side with the government, and they use military force as their main avenue to achieve change. Counterinsurgency success rates have been declining over the past 100 years; peacekeeping success rates are far higher (Howard 2019).

Current Operations & History Info

Since the first UN troops were deployed in the Middle East in 1948. Since then, there have been more than 70 peacekeeping missions/operations authorized by the Security Council. These missions have included the deployment for more than 1 million peacekeepers from 110 nations to help countries achieve peace. Today there are about 95,000 peacekeepers serving in 13 operations worldwide.

The UN faces a cash crisis right now – member states own more than \$1 billion in unpaid dues (about two-third of which is owed by the US). Since 2017, the US has accumulated over \$900 million in arrears, including \$776 million to peacekeeping budget (Long and Thomas-Jensen 2021).

There are 12 current peacekeeping operations: MINURSO, Western Sahara; MINUSCA, Central African Republic; MINUSMA, Mali; MONUSCO, D.R. of the Congo; UNDOF, Golan; UNFICYP, Cyprus; UNIFIL, Lebanon; UNISFA, Abyei; UNMIK, Kosovo; UNMISS, South Sudan; UNMOGIP, India and Pakistan; UNTSO, Middle East (United Nations Peacekeeping). Four of the five most complex missions are in Africa. They are Mali, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan (Twardowski, 2021).

The first of the 12 peacekeeping missions is the United Nations Mission for the Referendum (MINURSO) in Western Sahara. This mission was established by Security Council Resolution 690 on April 29, 1991. Established in accordance with the settlement proposals of August 30, 1988, the mission provided for a transitional period. Western Sahara to choose independence or integration with Morocco. On April 29, 2016, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2285, which called parties to show political will and deepen negotiations. This mission involved 462 personnel (230 civilians, 191 experts on mission, 1 police officer, 7 staff officers, 20 troops, and 13 UN volunteers) and 245 uniformed personnel. Countries which contribute the top number of troops are Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, China, Pakistan, Honduras, Russian Federation, Malaysia, Brazil, and Austria. The mission received \$61,740,000 in financing via the General Assembly.

The second current mission is the Multidimensional United Nations Peacekeeping Operation (MINUSCA) in Central African Republic. Established on April 10, 2014, the mission sought to assist with security, humanitarian, human rights, and political crisis in Central African Republic. There were 14,943 personnel involved in the mission (1,162 civilians, 140 experts on mission, 2,065 police, 299 staff officers, 11,018 troops, and 259 UN volunteers) and 12,870 total uniformed personnel (11,650 military personnel and 2,080 police personnel). The top troop contributors are Rwanda, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Zambia, Morocco, Burundi, Cameroon, Nepal, and Mauritania.

The third mission is United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA) in Mali. Established with Resolution 2100 on April 25, 2013, the mission's goal is to support the political processes occurring in Mali. With Resolution 2164 (June 25, 2014), the Council decided the mission should focus on duties, ensuring security, stabilization, and protection of civilians, supporting national political dialogue and reconciliation, and assisting in the reestablishment of State authority, rebuilding the security sector, and promoting and protecting human rights. There are 15,916 personnel involved in the mission (1,421 civilians, 9 experts on mission, 1,692 police, 465 staff officers, 12,149 troops, 180 UN volunteers, 15,209 Total uniformed personnel, 13,289 military personnel, and 1,920 police). The major troop contributors are from: Chad, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Egypt, Togo, Niger, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Germany. There are also notable police contributing members, including Senegal, Togo, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Benin, Nigeria, Niger, France, and Cote d'Ivoire. The mission has received \$1,270,104,400 in financing.

The fourth current mission is the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which took over an earlier UN peacekeeping operation (United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo - MONUC; July 1, 2010). This mission is carried out under the guidance of Resolution 1925 (May 28, 2010). The goals of the mission are to focus on protecting civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders un imminent physical violence and support of the Government of the DRC in stabilization and peace consolidation efforts. There are 17,467 total personnel involved (2,970 civilians, 172 experts on mission, 1,403 police, 283 staff officers, 12,303 troops, and 336 UN Volunteers). There are also 18,316 total uniformed personnel (16,215 military personnel, 60 military observers, 391 police, 1,050 personnel of formed police units). Top troop commitments have come from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, South Africa, Morocco, Uruguay, Nepal, United Republic of Tanzania, and Malawi. The top police contributions are from Senegal, Egypt, Bangladesh, India, Niger, Djibouti, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Jordan, and Benin. The peacekeeping mission has received \$1,154,140,500 in financing.

Another current mission is the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) mission in Golan. The situation in Israel-Syria was becoming increasing unstable (March 1974). The UN Disengagement Observer Force was established May 31, 1974 by Resolution 350. Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between Israeli and Syrian forces. During Syrian conflict – violations of the ceasefire with escalation of military activity occurred. On June 29, 2017, Resolution 2361 renewed the UNDOF's commitment until December 2017. The resolution condemned use of heavy weapons by Syrian armed forces and armed groups in the area of separation. The mission involves 1,224 total personnel (125 civilians, 53 staff officers, and 1,046 troops). Top Contributors are Nepal, Uruguay, India, Ireland, Fiji, Czech Republic, Bhutan, and Ghana. The mission received \$67,574,300 in financing.

The sixth peacekeeping operation is the United Nations Peacekeeping Force (UNFICYP) in Cyprus, which was set up in 1964 to prevent fighting between the Bree Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. UNFICYP has remained on the island to supervise ceasefire line, maintain a buffer zone, and undertake humanitarian activities and support good offices mission of Secretary-General. The mission involves 1,028 total personnel (151 civilians, 67 police, 52 staff officers, 757 troops, and 1 UN volunteer). The top troop contributors are the United Kingdom, Argentina, Slovakia, Ireland, Paraguay, Hungary, Russian Federation, Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, and Pakistan, while the major police contributors are Ireland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, China, India, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Italy, and Jordan. The mission received financing in the amount of \$55,206,800.

The next ongoing mission is the United Nations Interim Force (UNIFIL) in Lebanon. It was created in March 1978 to confirm Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, restore peace and security to the area, and assist the Lebanese Government in restoring its authority. The mandate has been adjusted twice, first in 1982 and again in 2000. Following the July/August

2006 crisis, the Council enhanced the force – they needed to monitor the cessation of hostilities, accompany and support the Lebanese armed forces, extend assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations. 10,830 total personnel (830 civilians, 305 staff officers, and 9,795 troops) and 15,000 total uniformed personnel are involved in the mission. Top troop contributors are Indonesia, Italy, Ghana, Nepal, Malaysia, India, France, Spain, China, and Ireland. Financing of \$480,649,100 has been established.

Another current mission is the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). Under Resolution 1990 (June 27, 2011), the Security Council responded to the situation in Sudan's Abyei region with concerns with violence, tensions, and population displacement. The operation focused on the border between north and south using humanitarian aid and authorized force. This came after the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement reached an agreement in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and to demilitarize Abyei and let Ethiopian troops to monitor the area. There are 4,841 total uniformed personnel involved in the mission (217 civilians, 124 experts on mission, 24 police, 113 staff officers, 3,167 troops, and 34 UN volunteers) and 4,841 total uniformed personnel (4,791 military personnel and 50 police personnel) involved. The top troop contributors are Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Namibia, Nepal, Rwanda, Peru, Burundi, and India. The top police contributors are Ethiopia, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Egypt, Jordan, and Fiji. The mission's financing came in at \$283,114,300.

The next peacekeeping mission is the United Nations Interim Administration Mission (UNMIK) in Kosovo, which was established by Resolution 1244 on June 10, 1999. It authorized the Secretary-General to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo to help those in Kosovo enjoy autonomy. The Declaration of Independence of Kosovo and a new constitution occurred on June 15, 2008. The mission focused on security, stability, and human rights in Kosovo. The mission includes 350 Total personnel (312 Civilians, 8 Experts on mission, 10 Police, and 20 UN Volunteers) and 4,756 Total Uniformed Personnel (4,718 police personnel and 38 military liaison officers). The top troop contributing countries are the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Turkey, while the largest police contributing countries are the Russian Federation, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, and Ukraine. The missions financing totaled \$42,487,700.

One of the most notable peacekeeping operations is the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan known as UNMISS. On July 9, 2011, South Sudan became newest country in the world. This occurred as a result of a six-year peace process, which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. In 2011, Resolution 1996 was adopted, because the situation constituted a threat to international peace and security in the region. A crisis broke out in South Sudan in December 2013, which resulting in the Security Council invoking Resolution 2155 (2014) to protect civilians, monitor human rights, and support delivery of humanitarian assistance. 19,195 Total Personnel were involved (2,275 civilians, 224 experts on mission, 1,653 police, 417 staff officers, 14,228 troops, and 398 UN volunteers) and 7,900 Total Uniformed Personnel (7,000 military personnel and 900 civilian police personnel). The top troop contributors are Rwanda, India, Ethiopia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Ghana, China, Mongolia, Thailand, and Republic of Korea. The top police contributors to the mission are Rwanda, Nepal, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Fiji, and Gambia. The missions funding is \$1,264,877,800 (United Nations Peacekeeping).

The 11th mission is the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) mission. The first group of UN military observers arrived in the mission area in January 1949, more than 70 years ago (United Nations Peacekeeping; Jett 2019). Their goal was to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Following the hostilities of 1971, the group has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the ceasefire of December 17, 1971. There are 117 Total Personnel involved (72 civilians and 45 experts on missions). The top contributing countries are Croatia, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Chile, Romania. Financing totals \$10,519,800 (United Nations Peacekeeping).

The final ongoing peacekeeping operation is the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) mission in the Middle East. Set up in May 1948, UNTSO was the first peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations and has been ongoing for more than 70 years (United Nations Peacekeeping; Jett 2019). Military observers have remained in the Middle East to monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and

assist with other UN peacekeeping operations in the region. 365 total Personnel are involved in the mission (222 civilians and 143 experts on mission). The top contributors are Finland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, and Austria. The mission's financing, \$36,501,000 (United Nations Peacekeeping).

Troop Commitments

The United States has never been a strong contributor of peacekeeping troops, evidenced by the 12 current missions. During the Clinton administration, an executive order known as the Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 25 was adopted, which placed a cap on US troops for peacekeeping. This cap has never been seriously challenged (Institute for Policy Studies 2019).

While the United States only provides a few dozen troops out of a more than 85,000, their seat on the Security Council is vital in maintaining a decisive role in determining where peacekeepers should be deployed, how long those deployments should last, and what the goals of the peacekeeping operations are. Their seat on the Council has helped the US push for sanctions, including freezing assets, imposing travel bans, imposing arms embargoes, invoking trade restrictions, and carrying out other measures, especially against terrorists and rogue states (Skullerud 2020).

UN Peacekeeping Operations - Effectiveness

The United Nations has had an effective track record over the years, despite criticism from Bolton and other right-wing American foreign policy professionals over the years. Despite criticism, UN peacekeeping missions have had significant success over the years, especially compared to American interventions. In a meta-analysis of 13 quantitative studies, which sought to investigate the effectiveness of peacekeepers and their ability to protect civilians, all of the studies showed peacekeeping forces were associated with decreased levels of violence. Adequately-staffed missions were associated with lower combatant deaths. A deployment of 10,000 peacekeeping soldiers was associated with a 73% reduction in combat deaths in instate conflicts within Africa between the years of 1992 and 2011. Peacekeeping has the ability to restrict the geographic size of conflict zones and is able to limit instability. Even deployments as small as 1,000 troops is linked to decreased conflict zone size. The United States holds a permanent member seat on the UN Security Council, and therefore wields incredible influence over peacebuilding operations. This is particularly important, since the success of UN peacekeepers is vital to American national security. Violence, even violence far away from the US borders, still threatens Americans (Olbert, 2021).

Additionally, UN peacekeeping operations are distinct from those of NATO or US led military options. They are more cost-effective; according to a 2018 GAO review, it is eight times cheaper to support a UN mission than to deploy US forces. But, regardless of this evidence, the US government allocates only 0.03 percent of its federal budget to UN peacekeeping. This provides a great area for the United States to step up its commitment to the international community and invest additional funds into current and future missions (Long and Thomas-Jensen 2021).

Costs of Peacekeeping

The approved budget for UN Peacekeeping operations for the fiscal year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 is \$6.58 billion. For some perspective, the UN annual budget for peacekeeping is less than 0.5% of global military spending. The budget initially comes from member nations. The UN utilizes a complex formula drawn up by the member nations that each nation will contribute according to their size (UN 2021)

The Security Council manages all aspects of Peacekeeping except funding, which is the responsibility of member states. The General Assembly apportions peacekeeping expenses based on a formula that Member States themselves have established. The formula calculates for the relative economic wealth of Member States. Permanent members of the Security Council required to pay a larger share. According to the United Nations, the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations Peacekeeping operations for 2020-2021 are:

1. United States (27.89%)
2. China (15.21%)
3. Japan (8.56%)

4. Germany (6.09%)
5. United Kingdom (5.79%)
6. France (5.61%)
7. Italy (3.30%)
8. Russian Federation (3.04%)
9. Canada (2.73%)
10. Republic of Korea (2.26%)

Since the United Nations has no military troops of their own, member states provide troops, on a voluntary basis for each peacekeeping operation. Peacekeeping soldiers are paid by their own Governments. Countries volunteering peacekeepers are reimbursed by the UN. The UN has a standard reimbursement rate, but in many cases, the member state's reimbursement does not cover what it pays its own soldiers. Member states are also reimbursed for providing equipment, personnel, and support services (UN 2021)

One perpetual problem facing UN Peacekeeping missions is that member states don't always pay their bills, which severely compromises UN operations. The UN Dispatch identifies the issue:

These arrears are having a deleterious impact on the ability of the UN Peacekeepers to carry out their missions in several hotspots around the world. The UN Secretary General has warned of a deepening liquidity crisis in some UN Peacekeeping missions, meaning UN peacekeeping missions are cash strapped...

...Persistent cash-flow problems stemming from the non-payment or late payment of dues from key UN member states (chief among them, the United States) has been a defining challenge for the United Nations during the past few years.

The cost of peacekeeping operations for the US have historically been governed by a Congressional cap on spending. But this cap has been inconsistently applied. La Rainne Pasion from the International Relations program at the New School explains:

The UN-US calculations and gaps have seesawed ever since. In the early years of the George W. Bush administration, the US cap was raised several times by Congress as arrears were being reduced. When Barack Obama assumed the presidency in 2009, the US budget cap on payments, at 27.1 percent, was higher than the UN assessment of 25.9 percent. At the end of the Obama years, the US payment ceiling was set at 28.57 percent, according to figures from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The UN assessment stood a little lower, at 28.3 percent.

The Associated Press reported in 2018 that the US declared it would not pay more than 25% of the cost of UN Peacekeeping. Previously it had been assessed approximately 28% of the costs of peacekeeping operations. Historically, the U.S. had been more flexible. Under the 1999 Helms-Biden Act the Congress worked with the State Dept to negotiate and often lift the cap to match the requirements from the UN. But Republican era politics took a strict posture and enforced the cap. The difference between the cap and what the UN required made the US fall into arrears with the UN. As of November, 2020, the US is \$900 million in arrears to UN Peacekeeping. The lack of flexibility in the cap has severely compromised peacekeeping operations as pointed out by the UN Dispatch:

Since the Trump administration came to office in 2017, Congress has declined to lift this 25% cap so the amount of US arrears have increased year-over year. As of November 2, 2020, the United States is about \$900 million in arrears to UN Peacekeeping, which is fielding about 80,000 blue helmets across 13 missions around the world. These arrears are having a deleterious impact on the ability of the UN Peacekeepers to carry out their missions in several hotspots around the world. The UN Secretary General has warned of a deepening liquidity crisis in some UN Peacekeeping missions, meaning UN peacekeeping missions are cash strapped.

Historic Perspectives

Failed Missions

Established in 1945, the United Nations was created to act as an international umbrella organization focused on a select group of objectives, including the prevention of war and maintaining peace in disputed areas. Unfortunately, the United Nations has failed several times. There are several reasons why the United Nations has been ineffective in achieving some of its core objectives, including a lack of reachable agreement by both sides, lack of troop support from wealthier countries, the right to veto at the disposal of five countries (Jett 2019; TRT World, 2018).

As peacekeeping missions have become increasingly intricate and hazardous, support from wealthier countries has waned. Wealthier nations who were willing to provide soldiers early on (during first stage operations) did so because they wanted to prevent superpower confrontation during the Cold War. Once the Cold War risk subsided, the support from wealthier nations diminished. Take the United States, it provides only 0.04 percent of the total number of troops and police in the United Nations. Additionally, wealthier countries tend to be democracies, and democracies tend to be held more accountable to public opinion. Therefore, democratic governments are less likely to make choices that result in the need to explain to voters why they choose to put their valiant soldiers at risk in regions of the world that few voters could locate on a map. Therefore, larger stage operations tend to be staffed by troops provided by poorer countries. Unfortunately, these countries often lack the ability to offer significant training or afford the necessary equipment to carry out effective missions (Jett, 2019).

There are many examples of missions that have been carried out by the United Nations that failed to achieve their desired outcomes due to a lack of support and/or other mission variables despite spending close to \$8 billion every year on peacekeeping operations around the world with the majority of those funds going towards missions in Africa (Oladipo, 2017).

Since the creation of the Jewish state in 1948, Palestinians have been fighting against Israel's ethnic cleansing. Today, Israel controls 85% of historic Palestine and has also imposed a blockade on the Gaza along with several illegal settlements that violate multiple United Nations' resolutions. The United Nations Security Council has sought to condemn Israel's use of force, but the United States has used its veto power multiple times to counter the UN's efforts. Therefore, the UN has been unsuccessful in its efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian ethnic conflict (TRT World, 2018).

Secondly, the confrontation over the Kashmir region has become one of the most notable human rights crises in recorded history (TRT World, 2018). Kashmir is located along the border of India and Pakistan. The region has been disputed by the two countries for years, since the two countries achieved independence in 1947 (Better World Campaign, 2012). The Kashmir region has become dominated by killing, raping, incarceration of leaders and activists, torture, and more due to several unimplemented UN resolutions (TRT World, 2018). Kashmir acceded to India, sparking a violent outburst, ended by a ceasefire and deployment of a UN peacekeeping force during the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) mission. It has overseen the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1949. There was a 'Line of Control' agreed upon in 1972, but India and Pakistan still do not agree on the mandates outlined by the UNMOGIP mission, which can only be ended but the UN Security Council (Better World Campaign, 2012).

After the end of the US-Vietnam War and the Cambodian Civil War in 1975, the Khmer Rouge regime took control of Cambodia and converted the country into a socialist state. The Khmer Rouge regime proceeded to carry out a four-year genocide killing two million people. The United Nations failed in Cambodia; it recognized the Khmer Rouge regime, while ignoring human rights violations (TRT World, 2018).

Since the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre was ousted in the Somali Rebellion in 1991, there has been a long-term civil war. The peacekeeping mission, UNOSOM, was established in December 1992 to offer humanitarian aid to those effected by civil war and famine. The mission failed due to the lack of government, preventing effective communication

with UN officers, along with repeated attacks against the UN officers. The failure of the mission has resulted in the deaths of 500,000 civilians (TRT World, 2018).

The Rwandan Civil War is one of the worse ethnic genocides since World War II. The civil war between the Rwandan Armed Forces and the Rwandan Patriotic Front took place between 1990 and 1994. In 1994, the Hutu regime killed 10 UN peacekeeping officers in an effort to prevent international intervention. Over the next three months, the Hutus proceeded to kill 800,000 Tutsis and rape nearly 250,000 women. During this time, the UN troops failed to protect the victims and stop the violence occurring (TRT World, 2018).

Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence in 1992. Following the declaration of independence, Bosnian Serbs mobilized troops into the country with assistance of the Serbian government. These actions fueled the fire for war. Approximately 8,000 Muslims were killed by Bosnian Serb troops in July 1995. Many Muslims fled to the UN safe zone in Srebrenica, but they were outnumbered, and the Dutch troops in the safe zone were unable to defend them (TRT World, 2018).

The next UN failure lies with the Darfur conflict in Sudan. Rebels in Sudan rose up against the government in 2003. Since then, 200,000 people have been killed, 4.4 million people need aid, and 2.5 million people have been displaced. It took four years into the conflict, before the UN sent 26,000 troops into Darfur (TRT World, 2018). The operations of the UN's mission in South Sudan came into focus after its troops failed to protect civilians following clashes between government forces and former rebels in 2016. After an internal investigation, it was revealed that its peacekeeping mission in Juba had failed to achieve one of its core mandates, 'to protect civilians under threat of physical violence [...] with specific protection for women and children' (Oladipo, 2017).

The US-led invasion of Iraq occurred in 2003. Since then, over one million Iraqis have died as a result of the civil and economic instability and terrorism. UN Resolution 1483 attempts to legitimize the invasion, an invasion that was carried out under falsely asserting that Saddam has Weapons of Mass Destruction (TRT World 2018).

The Syrian regime sought to squash peaceful protestors who took to the streets in March 2011. The regime released imprisoned Al Qaeda members. Several countries were involved in the conflict across Syria. Over the next year, the UN tried to pass resolutions to address the conflict, but Russia used its veto power at least 12 times to protect its ally. Syria's conflict pushed over 6.3 million people out of the country, accounting for one-third of the global refugee population. Another 6.2 million are displaced within the country.

South Sudan gained its independence in July 2011 when it separated from Sudan. Since then, the country has been experiencing a civil war, which has resulted in the killings of over 382,000. More than 14,500 UN peacekeeping officers have been deployed, but have failed to prevent the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. The conflict forced 2.5 million people to leave the country and left another 1.8 million displaced within South Sudan. Five million people are facing severe food insecurity.

The Yemen War began in 2014. The Saudi-led coalition began its intervention in 2015, which escalated the war and left the poor country in a disastrous state. The UN failed to send humanitarian aid, food, drugs, and more to civilians.

In August 2017, Myanmar launched its military crackdown on the Muslim minority, killing 24,000 civilians and forcing 750,000 others to flee to Bangladesh. China stood behind Myanmar and blocked efforts to help in the UN Security Council. The UN documented occurrences of gang rapes, killings, beatings, and more (TRT World, 2018).

In the Central African Republic, the UN mission has been accused of inaction when more than 75 people including civilians were killed during September 2016 (Oladipo, 2017). In the Central African Republic, a joint delegation recently wrapped up its visit. The delegation was made up of the United Nations, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and the European Union. The visit focused on dialogue over the peace process (United Nations, 2021).

Obama Era Peacekeeping

During the Obama presidency there were approximately 125,000 U.N. troops engaged in 16 peace missions. President Obama hosted a historic Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping with the goal of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to undertake peace operations. The Whitehouse outlined the goals of the summit.

...on September 28, 2015-- President Obama hosted a historic Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping with the goal of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to undertake peace operations. At that landmark meeting of nearly fifty world leaders, President Obama described U.N. peace operations as "one of the world's most important tools to address armed conflict." He also reaffirmed at this Summit the great value the United States places on peacekeeping and announced the release of a new Presidential Policy Memorandum on U.S. Support to U.N. Peace Operations, the first of its kind in over 20 years, to deepen the U.S. commitment to the success of these missions.

According to Time Magazine, President Obama convinced 50 different countries to provide 40,000 additional peacekeeping forces for global missions. The Obama Administration did not contribute significantly with troops. The U.S. was a leader in funding peace operations. The U.S. used its military budget and troops to train peacekeepers from other countries. We provided logistical support such as air transportation and aerial refueling. Will Brown, the Africa correspondent for the Telegraph, pointed out:

While the Obama Administration never contributed significant numbers of troops to UN operations, it did play a key role in peacekeeping in three major ways. First, it remained the leading funder of UN peace operations, contributing several billion dollars to UN missions over the course of the Administration. In addition, it used its extensive military experience and military budget to increase the professional capability of UN troop contributing countries such as Ghana, Ethiopia, and Rwanda, as well as training for UN forces in the field. Finally, it provided substantial logistical support in the form of air transportation and aerial refueling, especially for UN missions in the Sahel region. In the Security Council, the Obama Administration was a relatively strong supporter of UN peacekeeping, advocating for frequent deployments of UN peacekeepers and strongly supporting ongoing missions.

Trump Era Peacekeeping

Trump was openly hostile to the U.N.'s mission. La Rainne Pasion from the International Relations program at the New School explained some of the consequences of Trump's hostility:

The Trump administration's unilateral decision to stop paying its full United Nations peacekeeping bills is hanging peacekeeping missions out to dry while creating financial woes for the countries that provide the blue-helmeted troops and police officers, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres is warning... Indeed, by refusing to pay America's bill fully, Trump has ended up harming some extremely poor nations that are eager to do their part at the UN while undermining UN efficiency and the collective financing agreements to which every nation had previously agreed.

Another sign of the negativity toward the UN under the Trump administration was the appointment of Nikki Haley as the ambassador to the United Nations. According to Politico, Haley had no foreign policy experience. She replaced Samantha Power who had won the Pulitzer Prize for her writing on humanitarian crises and authored the U.S.'s policy on genocide prevention. The Trump administration also made decisions that financially strangled the UN. The administration chose to stop payments to UN peacekeeping. Peacekeeping missions were already underfunded and in financial peril. The U.S. fell into arrears for hundreds of millions of dollars undermining UN efficiency and the collective financing agreements to which every nation had previously agreed.

Biden Projections

Joe Biden has a long history with the United Nations. The UN Dispatch explains that then, Vice President Biden led a summit to enhance their commitments to more effective UN Peacekeeping. The "Helms-Biden" Law was adopted. The

Law guided America's relationship with the United Nations for over two decades. The "Helms-Biden Law" was the result of a crisis imposed by Republicans in Congress who refused to pay American dues payments to the United Nations. US Ambassador Richard Holbrooke secured an agreement with other UN member states to slightly reduce America's dues payments. Joe Biden leaned on Jesse Helms to release the billion dollars of back dues. The "Helms-Biden" law was passed unanimously in the US Senate and America's arrears were paid. The expectation was that the United States would not become a deadbeat at the UN once again.

President Biden did not identify UN Peacekeeping as a campaign issue, so his policies are somewhat speculative. Under the new Biden administration experts expect President Biden's focus to be an extension of Obama era policies. Will Brown, the Africa correspondent for the Telegraph, indicated that, "While Biden has a long and strong history with peacekeeping, his administration will represent a continuity, rather than a change, from the Obama Administration." The lack of American support over the last four years will most likely be restored.

Non-Traditional Operations

Traditionally the United Nations is involved with conflicts around the globe. They use troops to prevent conflict, monitor conflict and observe, monitor, and report in pre and post conflict environments. But the role of UN Peacekeeping goes beyond the traditional roles into some multi-dimensional areas. Robinson et. al., report that "The UN defines two type of peacekeeping operation that it can undertake: Traditional and Multi-Dimensional...Multi-Dimensional: More complex operations which include peacekeeping but also extend into peace building, reforming a state's security sector and clearing mines.

There are many facets to Multi-Dimensional peacekeeping which give the affirmative several non-traditional peacekeeping operations to explore.

Cyber Peacekeeping

Cyber attacks throughout the world are increasing. Many nations and corporations have been targets. UN Peacekeeping operations are no exception. Cyber warfare can be waged against logistic operations of peacekeepers to thwart missions. The UN could expand peacekeeping operations in the area of cyber peacekeeping. Cyber attacks can occur independent of a peacekeeping operation and/or could occur as a disruption to a current peacekeeping operation. The UN will need to be concerned with keeping their operations safe along with the dangerous destabilization of international peace via cyber attacks. Michael Robinson associate professor at American University et. al., outlines how a cyber attack could threaten peace:

Cyber warfare which causes blackouts, cuts off supplies to safe drinking water, makes travelling dangerous or destabilises a national economy is clearly a threat to the stability of a nation and is therefore a threat to international peace and security, providing justification for the establishment of a peacekeeping operation.

Robinson goes on to indicate that research has determined that cyber peacekeeping would be legal within the UN Charter:

Research by Kleffner and Dinniss [27] concurs ...the UN Security Council would be legally entitled to determine that cyber warfare could amount to a threat to international peace and security under Article 39 of the UN Charter. They conclude that cyber peacekeeping will largely be legally permissible, with international human rights law and the specifics of the mandate for a particular operation being the primary legal framework to guide it.

UN cyber peacekeepers could execute a host of operations to secure peace including: data analysis and discovery, network cleansing, blocking IP ranges for networks, patching and removing unnecessary services, adding capacity to reduce impact of attacks, and provide training for local staff to eventuate the withdrawal of UN cyber peacekeepers.

There are many nations that don't have the resources to defend against cyber attacks. The UN could play a critical role in keeping those nations, and most likely their infrastructure safe. Other UN peacekeeping operations could also be the subject of cyber attacks that would endanger their effectiveness to ensure peace. There is certainly a need to develop a cyber peacekeeping force.

Space

The United Nations also works to ensure peace in outer space, so that every nation may have access to the benefits offered from various space activities (developments, explorations, etc). The United Nations plays a vital role in developing international space law and cooperation over space science and space technology. The importance of ensuring peace in outer space began in 1957 with the launch of Sputnik. The United Nations Office for Outer Space, based in Vienna, serves as the secretariat for the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and its subcommittees. It also assists developing countries in using space technology for development (United Nations). The United Nations for Outer Space Affairs is led by its Director, Simonetta Di Pippo (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs).

In 2019, representatives from 25 countries met in Geneva to discuss how to stop the space race from turning into an arms race. During the 10-day event, the United Nations attempted to create a new treaty on space militarization. The discussions were deemed necessary after both Russia and China had launched military space programs aimed at challenging U.S. hegemony. The countries were working to develop lasers that could attack satellites in orbit. Trump responded to Russia and China's actions with the creation of the United States' 'Space Force.' Although America took part in discussions in Geneva, the United States voted against several recent resolutions on UN celestial peacekeeping (The Economist, 2019).

Humanitarian

Most UN Peacekeeping operations arise out of interstate conflict. But increasingly important is peacekeeping are humanitarian concerns. Robinson et. al. identify some humanitarian concerns as they report, "...the UN has widened the scope to include events such as state collapse, HIV/AIDS, nuclear proliferation, humanitarian suffering and massive human rights abuses. In effect, the UN Security Council has a large degree of discretion on what constitutes a threat to international peace and security."

These events include the recent pandemic. The UN Security Council reports:

Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, noted the impact of COVID-19 on health, societies, economies and development gains around the globe, welcoming the 15-member Council's recent adoption of a resolution calling for a global ceasefire amid the pandemic (see Press Release SC/14238 of 1 July). She also underlined the importance of human rights components in 12 of the organ's peace operations, stressing that such work brings missions closer to the people they serve and helps Governments advance inclusive development, the rule of law and peace.

Human Rights Violations

The United Nations Peacekeeping forces have been accused of many human rights violations. From Haiti to Somalia the troops supplied by member states commit atrocities against indigenous populations. According to a recent investigation by the Associated Press, between 2004 and 2016, the United Nations received almost 2,000 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against its peacekeepers. Human Rights Watch reported:

Haiti is just one of many countries where peacekeepers have raped women and girls, or sexually exploited them in exchange for food or support. My colleagues have also reported on rape by African Union forces in Somalia, French and UN peacekeepers in Central African Republic and UN troops in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Dr. Jasmine Westendorf reported that while member states have the ultimate responsibility for the actions of their troops, the UN needs to do its own due diligence. Reliance on member states to vet their troops has proven problematic, such is the case with Sri Lanka

In 2016, initially, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva took the lead in the vetting of peacekeepers from Sri Lanka, which was done together with the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka (HRCSL), on the basis that the HRCSL would take this process over. However almost as soon as the vetting program actually began in 2018, it was beset by problems affecting the first deployment and that revealed bad faith on the part of the government of Sri Lanka from the very outset — the Sri Lankan Army dispatched troops to Lebanon without waiting for the vetting process to be finished.

Human Rights Watch has indicated that the UN has stepped up its efforts to tackle the violations by member troops. The UN outlined its three pronged “strategy to address all form of misconduct including sexual exploitation and abuse: prevention of misconduct, enforcement of UN standards of conduct and remedial action.” But Aljazeera reported “The UN says it has a zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, but survivors, activists, lawyers and human rights organisations say such crimes have been allowed to continue with impunity.”

War on Drugs

Drugs, drug cartels, and the war on drugs figure prominently in UN Peacekeeping operations. The UN office on Drugs and Crime outlines that, “The fight against drugs and organized crime is also critical to the success of peacekeeping operations because criminals exploit regions weakened by war.”

The UN has increasingly taken on the war on drugs as part of its operations in conflict zones. This role can take the UN into areas not traditionally identified as peacekeeping including, according to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, peacekeeping missions are aimed at “...strengthening national and regional capacities in the areas of law enforcement, forensics, intelligence, border management and money-laundering and at strengthening criminal justice systems.

Terrorism

Terrorism is generally thought to be a non-nation state conflict, and traditionally not an area for UN Peacekeeping. The UN is not currently prepared to fight terrorism. This could change as UN officials have been examining the feasibility of using peacekeepers in areas such as Libya and Syria. The Richard Gowan, UN Director, reports:

An expert panel convened by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon reported earlier this month that blue helmet missions “lack the specific equipment, intelligence, logistics, capabilities and specialized military preparation required” to handle violent extremists.

This is one of those pieces of policy advice that is right but liable to be ignored in a crisis. U.N officials have talked about sending blue helmets to Libya and have plans for a post-conflict mission of over 10,000 soldiers in Syria, should it ever be needed.

Immunity

UN Peacekeepers operate around the world with a variety of supervision levels. Reports of peacekeeper misdeeds have become increasingly concerning. Accusations include anything from automobile claims to sexual abuse and exploitation. Traditionally, peacekeepers have enjoyed immunity in the courts of member states. According to Bruce Rashkow ABA Representative to the United Nations:

Initially, there is the issue of the generally absolute immunity of the UN from any kind of jurisdiction in the courts of UN Member States... In addition, the UN has established internal administrative processes within each peacekeeping

mission...These responses of the UN have generally been effective over the years to address claims by third parties in peacekeeping missions.

Third party claims have become prevalent in recent years and the details are shocking. Skye Wheeler Senior Researcher, Women's Rights Division outlines:

Sexual exploitation and abuse” is a broad term that includes crimes like rape but also violations of the UN’s ban on any sexual relationships that include “abuse of position of vulnerability,” which essentially covers the local population everywhere UN peacekeepers deploy. Poverty, conflict and chaos all make women and girls profoundly vulnerable to abuse by UN soldiers. Stigma, along with steep barriers to obtaining contraception and safe abortions (in Haiti abortion is completely prohibited), make even consensual relationships more dangerous.

Currently the UN is not effective in dealing with serious issues. Wheeler goes on:

UN efforts have led to some improvements by troop and police contributing countries such as more training and troop vetting ahead of deployment. Some countries have tried new approaches. South Africa holds courts-martial in the same locale as the victim, to improve access to witnesses and evidence, and ensure that justice is seen to be done. But countries need to do more.

Elections

UN Political and Peacekeeping Affairs identifies that: “Elections are a vital part of democratic processes, including political transitions, implementation of peace agreements and consolidation of democracy. The United Nations plays a major role in providing international assistance to these important processes of change.”

While not a traditional part of peacekeeping missions, ensuring free and fair elections is critical to the post-conflict success of UN peacekeeping efforts. The UN has provided support for the supervision of elections, technical assistance, supporting a conducive environment, organization and conduct, certification/verification, election observation, along with expert consultation. The UN reports that since 1991 more than 100 countries have requested and received electoral assistance. Elections are an integral part of post-conflict peacekeeping operations.

Mine Clearing

Certainly, mine clearing is an important part of ensuring peace within a conflict. But mine clearing has an expanded benefit for peacekeeping. The United Nations identifies that:

Mine action makes it possible for peacekeepers to carry out patrols, for humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance and for ordinary citizens to live without the fear that a single misstep could cost them their lives.

Mine action entails more than removing landmines from the ground. It includes high impact efforts aimed at protecting people from danger, helping victims become self-sufficient and active members of their communities and providing opportunities for stability and sustainable development.

Clearing mines so a village can survive post-conflict and provide resources to prevent conflict can be an important aspect to UN Peacekeeping.

Impact of Pandemic

The Covid 19 pandemic has implications throughout the world and on every part of our lives. Peacekeeping is no exception. The UN scaled back its Peacekeeping missions in 2020. There was pressure from member countries to limit deployments of troops. Global economic decline because of the pandemic has resulted in decreased capacity of member states to contribute to Peacekeeping operations. Some member states are also under financial pressure to cut their funding to the United Nations. In spite of safety precautions and tighter funding the UN Peacekeeping operations continue. Bruce Rashkow of Columbia University summarizes the UN efforts:

In addition to the initiative of the UN Secretary General to pause hostilities around the world --- and the dangers that such hostilities inherently raise for U.N. peacekeeping operations --- COVID-19 is having a significant impact

on how those operations are being conducted. The pandemic has presented new challenges for U.N. peacekeeping forces to keep themselves safe from the coronavirus, while also seeking to facilitate peace in troubled areas. Working with the WHO and others, the United Nations has developed extensive guidelines for dealing with the pandemic not only in its headquarters in New York, Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi, but throughout the world, including its 13 current peacekeeping missions. These missions currently involve 95,000 military and police personnel from some 34 countries wearing Blue Helmets, mostly in Africa.

Renewable Energy

The United Nations has stated that it is striving to reduce its carbon footprint in areas where it is carrying out global operations, including peacekeeping operations (Hall 2021). The activities of the U.N. Secretariat constitute approximately 60% of the U.N.'s greenhouse gas emissions. The largest portion of which is due to peace operations, operations established and carried out around the globe to prevent conflict, protect civilians, establish peace processes, and support peacebuilding (Holt, Hopkins, Mozersky 2021). The United Nations often carries out these peacekeeping operations in areas of the globe which suffer from limited access to electricity and high vulnerability to the effects of climate change (Energy Peace Partners 2019).

Despite the growing global renewable energy market, very little of the investment is targeted towards fragile states. Approximately 27 countries located in Africa, the Middle East, and Southern Asia, home to some 850 million people, are affected by conflict, climate change, and limited access to electricity. Many of these nations are home to U.N. peacekeeping and humanitarian operations (Energy Peace Partners 2019).

Some efforts have already been made. For example, Energy Peace Partners and The Stimson Center's *Powering Peace* initiative is focused on supporting the U.N. and its ability to transition to renewable energy dependency in the field and bring renewable energy to the communities where missions are being carried out (Energy Peace Partners 2019). The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations to utilize renewable energy in its peacekeeping operations. IRENA announced that it would collaborate with its partners to install clean energy when possible and work to attract financial support from private investors to support their efforts (Hall 2021; IRENA 2021).

These, and future, efforts will be of vital importance to many U.N. peacekeeping operations throughout the globe (OCHA Services 2021). Despite what has already been done, successful renewable-energy transitions in peace operations continue to represent the exception, rather than the rule. Several missions must overcome internal obstacles in order to effectively deploy renewables (Holt, Hopkins, Mozersky 2021).

Nonetheless, the time is now. For example, energy plays an important role in the climate, security, conflict in Mali, one of least electrified countries in the world. There is notable dichotomy that exists between the electrification levels in the urban areas of the South and central regions of the country where 80% of the population lives, and the conflict-afflicted North, where electrification is less than 2%. This discrepancy reveals the significant inequitable distribution of wealth and development, fueled by marginalization and successive conflicts. A transition to renewable energy would benefit the MINUSMA mission in multiple ways. It would reduce security exposure from fuel convoys, increase economic cost savings over time, and reduce diesel fuel consumption. Delivering local energy services would also contribute to peacebuilding and support for peace processes in the North through investment and engagement strategies. Transitioning missions to renewable energies will help to contribute to the larger climate goals established by the United Nations (OCHA Services 2021).

Another conflict to analyze is that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is home to one of the longest and most complex crises in the world. Eighty percent of the population lives in extreme poverty, and only a few have access to electricity. The country suffers from a lack of interconnected electrical grid, and therefore has one of the lowest rates of electrification and energy consumption in the world. Having said that, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has great potential for hydroelectric, solar, and wind power. The MONUSCO peacekeeping operation deployed by the U.N. relies on diesel generators for two-thirds of its electricity. Only one-third

of their energy comes from local grids, driven by hydroelectric energy. Now offers an excellent opportunity to transition the mission and others to renewable energy. The result would offer both short-term and long-term benefits to the mission and the communities. The benefits include: cost savings, reduced environmental impact, a jumpstart of the renewable energy sector in the DRC, local economic growth, national DRC electrification goals, and sustainability objectives. While there will be complications and challenges to face, the transition away from diesel consumption to renewables is one that must occur. Challenges include limited information about the local grid connectivity, and limited institutional knowledge. Both of which can be overcome through incentives, support packages, education, and an overall prioritization of electricity generation from renewable energy (Holt, Hopkins, Mozersky 2019).

Furthermore, in order to meet its own carbon-reduction and renewable-energy transition goals, the United Nations will need to alter the way it sources and generates power. This means that it will need to shift away from diesel generators in field missions. The United Nations must also implement mandates for achieving more diversified energy sources, which help to promote efficiency, monetary savings, reduced pollution, enhanced security, the ability to jumpstart local access to energy and/or investment, and reduced corruption. At the current pace, the U.N. will be unable to achieve its goals, especially in fragile states, where it could take decades to reach the goals laid out by the United Nations. Therefore, it is time to reduce consumption, modernize field operations, support carbon neutrality, and minimize the environmental footprint imposed in these countries, thereby, reducing emissions and addressing climate change (Holt, Hopkins, Mozersky 2021).

Medical Support

Increasingly, UN missions are being carried out in remote locations with uncertain geography. UN missions have also become more dangerous when dealing with insurgency, terrorism and the like. The higher risk of serious injury or death for the peacekeepers is a real probability. Ralph Johnson III, from University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, explains, "..., UN PKOs have become more "robust," that is, engaged in preemptive, assertive operations. A statistically positive and significant relationship exists between missions' size, complexity, remoteness, and aggressive tenor and a higher probability of trauma or death, especially as a result of hostile actions or disease." Much like the Korean War where M*A*S*H units were developed, the concept of having a medical support unit that is mobile and capable of delivering level 2 or 3 trauma responses is an absolute necessity. Medical support is a critical part of the planning of UN peacekeeping operations. Ralph Johnson goes on to indicate:

"Therefore, medical support plans must be purpose built for each operation. Plans (and planners) must be capable of speedy initial reaction and sufficiently flexible to manage rapidly changing demands (cf. [2]). Thus, given the experience of past UN PKOs, in addition to fundamental structural modifications, future UN PKOs will need to adopt a medical support planning mind-set that is informed by continuously updated research and aims to achieve best practices (cf. [12, 13])."

Moving Forward & Future Missions

Peacekeeping Missions – On Decline and Risks Posed

Peacekeeping missions have been on a steady decline over the past four years with two of the largest missions beginning to draw down. Many believe that the downsizing provides evidence that missions are poised to shrink even further. Some of the factors contributing to the decline in peacekeeping missions and deployments include budgetary pressures, which have been further escalated due to the financial and practical challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, some believe that COVID-19 has created the need for additional missions, as COVID-19 may continue to fuel instability in conflict-prone countries, leading to new internal conflicts.

UN peacekeeping operations reached its peak in 2015 when nearly 100,000 troops were deployed, and operations had a budget of over \$8 billion. Among the deployments were the "big five:" Mali, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur, and South Sudan.

Since then, troops have been drawn down. The peacekeeping mission in Darfur decreased from 20,000 to 4,000 and will be replaced by a more politically focused presence. After 20 years in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the UN's biggest and most expensive mission has begun scaling back its 16,000 troops and 1,000 police. Furthermore, no major new missions have been authorized since 2014 – this provides further evidence that the era of peacekeeping is in decline.

What happens if the declines continue, and missions come to an end? There are certainly real-world costs of ending large peacekeeping operations. There have been some successful peace processes, such as Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire; Darfur and the Congo face high risks of large-scale violence and relapse. In Darfur, three million people remain displaced, and in the Congo, there is a very fragile government, which faces armed group activity and is grappling with three million internally displaced people.

Peacekeepers are the canary in the coal mine of the international community. They report human rights violations, constrain belligerents, provide information that fuels the world's response, etc. With declining missions, there will be fewer canaries, risking greater violence.

Could COVID-19 create instability internationally? Yes, take Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and northern Nigeria. Widespread violence was already present prior to COVID-19, but the economic shock of the pandemic could trigger more serious instability and regional conflagrations (The Conversation 2020).

Finally, the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres suggests that there are five "horsemen" that now threaten our common future – geostrategic tensions, the climate crisis, growing global mistrust, the dark side of the digital world, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Five missions have closed or downsized significantly since 2015, which poses the question of whether large, multidimensional missions have passed and whether the political conditions which allowed them to occur also passed (Miyashita 2020).

Future Missions/Operations Procedural Steps

There are several steps that must occur in order to determine whether a new operation (peacekeeping mission) should be carried out with the Security Council determining the deployment.

The first step is the Initial Consultation step. As conflict develops, worsens, or approaches resolution, the UN becomes involved in numerous consultations. These consultations include all relevant UN actors, the potential host government and parties on the ground, Member States, including those that might contribute troops and/or police, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, and external partners. The UN Secretary-General may request an assessment to identify all possible options for UN engagement.

The second step is the Technical Field Assessment. The Secretariat deploys a technical assessment mission to the country/territory where deployment of UN peace operations is desired. The assessment analyzes the political, security, military, humanitarian, and human rights situation. Based on the recommendations of the assessment mission, the UN Secretary-General issues a report to the Security Council. The report includes the size and resources necessary for the peace operation to be utilized and includes the financial implications and preliminary estimated costs.

The next step is the Security Council Resolution. If the UN Security Council agrees that deployment should be the next course of action, it provides authorization via adopting a resolution. The resolution sets the size of the mission and details the tasks to be accomplished and carried out. The budget and resources are subject to the General Assembly. Then, there is the Appointment of Senior Officials. The Secretary-General appoints a Head of Mission (usually a Special Representative) to direct the operation. The Head of Missions reports to the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations. The Secretary-General appoints a Force Commander and Police Commissioner, as well as senior civilian staff. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support are responsible for staffing the civilian components of the operation.

Then, the Planning stage takes place. The Head of Mission, Department of Peace Operations, and Department of Operational Support lead the planning for support. These include the political, military, operational, and other support, such as logistics and administrative support.

At the conclusion of the planning stage, Deployment occurs. This step proceeds quickly based on the security and political conditions in place. A mission headquarters is established followed by a gradual build-up of troops. The Member States contribute military and police personnel, since the United Nations does not have a standing army or police force. The peacekeepers wear their countries' uniform but are identifiable as UN peacekeepers by their UN blue helmet or beret and badge. The civilian staff of peace operations are international civil servants, who are recruited and deployed by the UN Secretariat.

The final step is Reporting to the Security Council. The Secretary-General provides regular reports to the Security Council covering the implementation of the mission. Any adjustments to the mission mandate are made until the mission(s) is completed (United Nations Peacekeeping).

Will Future Missions Be the Same?

Future missions may not take the same form as previous ones. For example, future missions may not involve large military personnel. Smaller missions can also be effective through partnerships with the private sector. Non-military missions can, and do, exist. Take the example of Guinea-Bissau. The political mission in Haiti, the regional prevention work in West Africa and the Sahel, and other UN missions prove (The Conversation 2020).

Future Missions Needed - Afghanistan

The U.S. military is now scheduled to leave Afghanistan. Many believe that the U.S. has achieved all that it can through military involvement in the country and that staying may actually cause more harm than good. Those in favor of withdrawing the remaining troops, also argue that the U.S. has larger security issues to address elsewhere in the world.

Many argue that what is needed now is not a prolonged U.S. military presence or military intervention from other countries. Rather, a robust international peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and peace-enforcement mission carried out by the United Nations is needed. The U.S. should contribute to the mission, but the U.S. should no longer be in control; Afghanistan is an issue that requires international community involvement. Therefore, peacekeeping in Afghanistan would involve a multilateral force with consent from both parties. This would help to ensure peace and protection for the civilians and allow the nation to truly rebuild itself. An important note to realize is that peacekeeping efforts only use force in self-defense or in defense of civilians. This is distinct from a counterinsurgency mission, which aligns itself with the host government. Peacekeeping missions must remain politically neutral.

Additionally, US nation-building and counterinsurgency efforts have not always worked, but UN peacekeeping missions have a high level of success. Virginia Page Fortna, professor at Columbia University, studied 47 peace missions in the context of 115 periods of peace following conflict and found that peace lasts longer when UN peace missions are involved. Other professors and experts have also studied the effects of peacekeeping and compared those results to other nation-building efforts and counterinsurgency efforts and have reached similar results.

So, why have peacekeeping missions not already been established in Afghanistan? Some might argue that the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, UNAMA, is a peacekeeping mission, but it is not. It lacks peacekeepers. UNAMA is a political office that does some human rights work, but it is not a police or military force. It is also poorly staffed and does not have sufficient resources. Additionally, many fear that the U.S. leaving will create a power vacuum that has the potential to reignite a civil war, ethnic apartheid, and state failure leading to state failure, insurgencies, instability, and transnational crime.

Those that support invoking a peacekeeping mission in Afghanistan suggest sending at least 5,000 troops with a base in Kabul and regiments in three other major cities. Others argue that 25,000 troops would have a much higher rate of success. It would also be more robust (Carpenter, 2021).

Future Missions Needed - Sudan

After President Omar al-Bashir was deposed following months of protests across the country, the Sudan finds itself in a difficult and prolonged political and socioeconomic situation. Counterrevolutionary forces have sought to undo much of the progress that had been achieved in the previous year. The civilian government, which is in charge of leading the political transition, is exposed to attacks and internal divisions. Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok sent two letters to the United Nations requesting the formation of a special political mission to Sudan under Chapter VI of the UN Charter. There is another mission in the country, the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), which was created under Chapter VBII provisions on peacekeeping. The request for the new mission is to cover the entire territory of Sudan. It would be tasked with the promotion of peace settlements in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Niles states, while mobilizing international economic assistance, humanitarian aid, and constitution-making. This would create a shift from peacekeeping to peacebuilding. Now is a key time for the United Nation's involvement as many Islamic groups in Sudan have taken the opportunity to attack the government and accuse it of undermining the country's sovereignty and independence (Adam 2020).

What the U.S. Can Do? - Africa

For 70 years, peacekeeping missions have saved civilians' lives, reduced violence and conflict, and created the frameworks necessary for sustainable peace. The United Nations peacekeeping operations have offered a cost-effect and conflict-management based tool that prevents food insecurity, population displacement, conflict escalation, and human rights abuses.

The items listed above are exactly what Africa needs as it faces numerous challenges. There are currently several peacekeeping operations going on in Africa, varying in size, structure, and location, but critical nonetheless. The Peacekeeping missions have had mixed results. Missions in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the Ivory Coast have been deemed successful, while those in Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the CAR, South Sudan, and Darfur have not. Some of the failed due to impartiality, non-use of force, or principles of consent.

The peacekeeping operations being carried out by the United Nations led themselves well to the U.S. and its foreign policy and security goals. The United States has long been focused on promoting good governance, peace, human rights protection, and economic development. Now represents a vital opportunity for President Biden and the United States to reengage with the United Nations and the global community with a renewed sense of leadership and support for the United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The United States should offer financial contributions, equipment, training, and other resources, along with increasing the number of women involved across the entire spectrum of operations and duties. Continued and recurring financial support to the United Nations is vital to supporting administrative duties and promotion of policy experts, which are necessary to achieve peace and contribute to economic growth and development, education, and health. Finally, the United States should work to help customize missions. Creating more specialized and focused missions will help to resolve issues associated with nonstate actors, climate change, pandemics, transnational population flow, emerging technologies, and more (Center for Strategic International Studies, 2021).

China

Despite China's involvement and investment in United Nations peacekeeping, its contributions to blue helmet missions has been limited. Beijing has acted with extreme reserve when discussing its possible expansion. In 2015, President Xi Jinping shocked the U.N. General Assembly when he offered 8,000 troops to help support the U.N. peacekeeping operations. As of June 30, 2020, there was 2,534 Chinese soldiers and police serving the United Nations. This number fails short of Xi's pledge, but still places China among the top ten U.N. personnel contributing countries. Additionally, this number places it firmly ahead of other permanent members of the Security Council. In fact, the figure is more than twice

the combined total of personnel from all other permanent members. The United States has just 29 soldiers and police serving.

In addition to troops, China has also supported the U.N. financially. China is the second largest financial contributor, paying nearly \$6 billion each year. This represents 15% of the total cost, but still falls short of the 28% of the budget that the United States is responsible each year.

There are some fears and accusations that China is seeking to alter U.N. peacekeeping missions and strategy, reducing its focus on human rights abuses and spreading/upholding democracy. Western diplomats argue that China may be attempting to utilize peacekeeping missions to prop up Beijing leaders in Africa (Gowan, 2020). This is of significance, because many of the United Nation's most complex missions are currently taking place in Africa (Twardowski 2021). Evidence for this is inconclusive. What is known is that China remains skeptical of deploying a significant number of troops into high-risk locations (Gowan 2020).

China deployed a full infantry with the United Nations in 2015 in South Sudan. Since then, it has not sent any other large battalion on any other mission to date. However, since 2015, U.N. officials have worked with the Chinese to prepare rapid reaction capabilities. Additionally, China opened a logistics base in Djibouti to support peacekeepers in Africa.

The reasons for China's involvement in United Nations peacekeeping operations is motivated by a litany of reasons, but good publicity seems to rank near the top of the list. Chinese media and officials utilize their deployments as proof of the country's support for multilateralism. This is particularly important in terms of the international cooperation possible with the United States, a country that has had shaky relations with China over the years.

In addition to publicity, China's support of U.N. peacekeeping operations serves as a vital investment and growing influence in Africa. This is of unique importance, since four out of every five peacekeepers are currently deployed in Africa. Of the 2,534 Chinese personnel deployed in U.N. peacekeeping missions, 1,000 are in South Sudan (vital to Beijing's energy interests) and another 1,000 are spread out amongst operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, and Sudan.

Despite transparent and hidden motives for support, Chinese has prioritized minimizing the risk posed to peacekeeping during the U.N.'s meetings in New York. China has worked with the U.N. secretariat on safety issues and intelligence issues, etc.

Finally, it is important to realize that the role that China plays will be due in part to future missions, budgetary issues following COVID-19, and the role allowed/supported by the United States and other veto powers on the Security Council. Regardless, China stands much to gain through its continued support of and for United Nations peacekeeping operations (Gowan 2020).

India

The role that technology plays in ensuring the safety of U.N. peacekeepers is paramount. Therefore, India's announcement that it plans to launch a mobile tech platform in August to provide terrain-relation information to U.N. troops in the field is of vital importance.

Implementing the effective use of technology, through field-focused, reliable, and cost-effective technologies will help ensure that the peacekeepers have the information they need when they need it.

India, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Operational Support, have been working on the mobile platform known as 'UNITE AWARE.' The goal is to increase situational awareness and terrain-based information to the troops.

This technology comes at a perfect time for India, since they will be the President of the 15-nation UN Security Council in August this year. India is already supported U.N. peacekeeping missions in many ways over the years. It is one of the

largest troop-contributing countries, contributing more than 250,000 troops to 49 missions. During COVID-19, India sent 200,000 doses of the vaccine to U.N. peacekeepers deployed on missions. Additionally, India has recognized the dangers that U.N. peacekeepers face from terrorist and non-state actor attacks, security concerns, and limited resources. Naidu has pushed for an upgrade to the security infrastructure utilized by U.N. peacekeepers and has supported the need for medical evacuation and casualty evacuation reliability, dependent on the use of helicopters with night flight capability (The Economic Times 2021).

Future US Action & the Biden-Harris Administration on UN Peacekeeping

The Biden-Harris Administration has called for a renewed role for America in addressing the world's rising challenges. This includes preventing conflicts, leading peace agreements, and supporting American leadership and UN peace operations. Active engagement by the United States will help to deliver results to peace operations. By focusing on their ability to influence the Security Council, the U.S. can signal support for maintaining peace and security.

The Trump Administration neglected U.S. foreign policy and relationships during his four-year tenure, especially the United Nations. Now, many countries are in limbo waiting to figure out the U.S.'s priorities and goals, and the UN is less prepared than usual to respond to crises globally.

The United States has a unique ability and obligation to step up its commitment to multilateralism. The Biden Administration should increase its support for effective peacekeeping and lead other member states to do the same. The United States is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and the largest funder of the Department of Peace Operations; therefore, the United States plays an important leadership role in authorizing and shaping UN missions.

Russia and China are currently working to erode US leadership; therefore, the Biden Administration should be involved in resolving many of the issues facing the UN. These include whether the UN should support regionally led peace operations, what is the role of the UN in counterterrorism, and how to mainstream resource peacebuilding as a core function of UN peacekeeping (Long and Thomas-Jensen 2021).

It is important to note that there are essential duties that are not only military-based. These activities separate UN peacekeeping from other international military operations. These include the ability to support political processes, create condition for protection, support negotiations for local peace agreements, promote human rights, and support national, regional, and local governments. Most of these operations are now done remotely – they have to be planned, financed, managed, coordinates, and supported (Norwegian Institute of International Affairs 2020).

There are several steps the United States can take. First, Pay Up. The U.S. should pay its due – this will go far to repairing U.S. credibility on multilateral issues. This would also help restore the US's leverage on the Security Council and push back against criticism from other countries such as China. Second, Build Support for Regional Organizations: The US should build support for regional organization like the AU to access UN funding for peace operations – regional organizations, such as the AU have shown leadership and willingness to help combat extremism and terrorism (e.g., Somalia and the Sahel). They have also deployed troops to help stop atrocities, such as their involvement in the Central African Republic in 2014. Third, Equip UN Peacekeepers to Fulfill Their Mandates in Counterterrorism or Counterinsurgency Context: UN forces are unable to protect themselves, which means that they are also unable to protect the civilians and/or support peacebuilding efforts in active conflict zones. Therefore, the US could work with the DPO to anticipate when a surge is needed to manage a possible destabilizing moment. Fourthly, Better Align and Resource Political and Peacekeeping Functions: The US could use its Security Council Presidency in March 2021 or July 2022 to lead a discussion over how to ensure missions are adequately and sustainably funded. Historically, US leadership was vital to peacekeeping summits in 2014 and 2015, but support has since waned (Long and Thomas-Jensen 2021).

The U.S.'s failure to support the UN has forced the UN to cut back on peacekeeping operations. Therefore, the U.S. needs to increase its financial support of the UN. The U.S. is assessed the largest share of the UN peacekeeping budget at 28%, but is has failed to make payments and owes nearly \$1 billion. This debt grew substantially over the Trump Administration's tenure (Holt and Sherman 2021).

The Biden Administration has released its fiscal year 2022 budget request confirming a 12% increase for foreign assistance programs with a substantial increase in support of the United Nations and its peacekeeping operations. The budget proposed by Biden proposes \$1.93 billion for peacekeeping, a notable increase from the \$750 million in fiscal year 2021 (Saldinger 2021). The United States can, and should, do more to fund peacekeeping. This starts with paying its arrears to the organization without further delay.

Despite the increased allocations, more funding and support are needed. Missions are often underfunded and lack critical equipment, such as helicopters and troops. Biden is uniquely positioned to jumpstart renewed support for UN peacekeeping operations – offering monetary support, helicopters, and military personnel (Olbert 2021).

The United Nations Secretary General warned that a financial crisis threatens peacekeeping activities. The UN member states have not paid 25% of the \$6.7 billion peacekeeping budget. The dues are key to protecting millions of civilians in a dozen war zones and hot spots. The United Nations has nearly 90,000 uniformed personnel deployed. This is more than any other type of uniformed troops in current conflicts around the globe (Howard 2019).

The U.S. is the largest single contributor of the UN peacekeeping budget. It provides 25% of the entire budget. Even so, its funding falls short of its assessed contributions, 27.89% for 2021. All members of the UN are required to make payment to fund the organization. These are called assessed contributions and are tied to gross domestic product and population statistics. The United States has veto power on the Security Council; therefore, it is assessed higher than it would otherwise have been. In 1994, Congress placed a cap on the proportion of the peacekeeping budget that can come from the U.S. Congress at the time felt like the US was paying too much.

Despite the support of its members, the peacekeeping budget makes up just 0.3% of the global military expenditures, and often fails short of its needed equipment, personnel, and logistical needs.

Renewing the United States' support for the United Nations and its peacekeeping operations are vital to restoring the United States' reputation. In addition to funding, the U.S. should offer material support to UN missions. One of the most significant shortages is helicopters, especially utility helicopters. Modern UN peacekeeping missions take an average of 10 months to reach peak deployment levels. This allows a window of opportunity for continued violence to occur. The U.S. Air Force can offer significant assistance by moving large numbers of people in and out of areas of operations and speed up deployment schedules, therefore, speeding up the time it takes troops to do their jobs.

Finally, the US can supply more personnel. The U.S. provided only a mere 34 people to peacekeeping missions in 2019. This reflects the Western fear of putting more boots on the ground. Even if the U.S. chooses not to significantly increase its deployments, it can provide more specialty advisors. To facilitate more advisors the United States Military Observer Group – Washington (USMOG-W) should be expanded significantly by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The United States provides peacekeepers through the United States Military Observer Group – Washington (USMOG-W). This is a small section of the military-housed in Section G-3/5/7 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which coordinates the deployment of 30 or so Americans to peacekeeping operations (Olbert 2021).

Are Any Missions Scheduled to End?

As we move forward, there are some talks about ending some of the current missions. One such mission is the one in Cyprus. A meeting was recently held, organized by the Secretary-General, following consultations conducted over the past few months, to determine whether common ground exists for the parties to negotiate a lasting solution to the Cyprus issue within the foreseeable future. These meetings come four years after the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders met in Switzerland to discuss the future of the Mediterranean island. The meeting stalled after a week of talks due to a wide array of issues, including security guarantees, territorial boundaries, and power-sharing (UN News, 2021).

Application of the NFHS Criteria and Resolutions

Possible Resolutions

2004-2005 Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing its support of United Nations peacekeeping operations

1. Resolved: The United States should substantially increase its collaboration with the United Nations on peacekeeping
2. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its support of United Nations peacekeeping operations.
3. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its assistance to United Nations peacekeeping operations.
4. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its assistance to United Nations peacekeeping operations in one or more of the following: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kashmir, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Yemen, State of Palestine.
5. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its support of United Nations peacekeeping operations in one or more of the following: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kashmir, Republic of South Sudan, Republic of Yemen, State of Palestine.
6. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its support of United Nations peacekeeping operations in one or more of the following: cyber peacekeeping, elections, human rights violations, terrorism, war on drugs.
7. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its assistance of United Nations peacekeeping operations in one or more of the following: cyber peacekeeping, elections, human rights violations, terrorism, war on drugs.

NFHS Criteria

Timeliness—As the U.S. recenters itself in the international arena, the timeliness of UN Peacekeeping can be underestimated. Conflict in other nations is increasing because of financial stress and the stress of the pandemic. There will always be conflict across the globe that might need UN assistance. The full paper identifies more information regarding the Biden administration and the UN. Other areas of peacekeeping are also coming to the forefront. Areas such as cyber peacekeeping and space are becoming increasingly important as hackers from around the world disrupt operations within the U.S. and other countries in addition to the potential weaponization of space. The full paper goes into more details regarding the timeliness of some non-traditional peacekeeping operations.

Scope—As an international topic it will impact all areas of the country and all groups of people.

Range—The topics lend themselves to a wide range of skill levels. Depending on the resolution, novice students could simply deal with a specific country and the advantages of supporting/assisting with conflict resolution in that regions or the issues involved with the UN-US relationship. There will also be opportunities for advanced debaters to discuss the philosophical theories involved in international relations and the U.S. role. See the full paper for a discussion of potential affirmative and negative areas.

Quality—High quality debate will most certainly take place. The UN is a fascinating organization. It is also an area that hasn't been the focus of debate in over 15 years. The United Nations is an organization that students should study. The issues involved in debates may be familiar to debates, in which case, more advanced education can take place. There

will also be new issues that involve the U.S./U.N. relationship. See the paper for a full background and core areas for debate.

Material—A wide range of basic internet material, academic books, along with scholarly journal articles are available for research. UN peacekeeping has been around long enough to have been studied on multiple levels. A depth of research is available on a multitude of topics within this area. Advocates both for and against U.S. involvement with the UN have written vociferously on these issues. In addition, simple searches of the UN and peacekeeping issues will provide a wealth of material available to less experienced debaters. See the paper bibliography for the wide range of available materials.

Interest—Peacekeeping was a well-received topic when it was last debated in 2004-2005. The wide array of topics available for both affirmative and negative arguments will provide something that should peak the interest of debate students at all level and all geographic areas. See the paper for a more detailed discussion of the potential of this topic.

Balance—Scholars have argued for many decades about the value or lack of value of the U.S. role in the UN. Both sides of the debate have been effectively advocated in the media and scholarly publications. For as many experts who say we should be more involved there are a similar number who advocate that we are overcommitted to the UN or international conflicts. The full paper has a more complete discussion of the argument potential on both sides of the debate.

Core Affirmatives

Affirmative Ideas & Advantages

- US Increasing Support of UN Peacekeeping
 - Climate
 - Diplomacy
 - Environment
 - Soft Power
 - Funding
 - Human Rights
 - Humanitarian Aid
 - Civil Wars
 - Fragile States
 - Refugees
 - Multilateralism
 - Leadership
 - Hegemony
 - Democratization
 - Terrorism
 - Regional Wars
 - Gender
 - Sexism
 - Disease
 - Energy
- Depending on the resolution wordings, the affirmative might increase military and/or police support, financial support, etc.

Plan mechanisms

1. **Money:** US is the largest contributor to the UN and Peacekeeping operations
2. **Troops:** The US can choose to or not to contribute troops to peacekeeping missions
3. **Military aid and support:** The US provides a variety of military aid to peacekeeping missions including weapons supplies and operational bases
4. **Training:** The US is a major player in the training of UN forces or local forces
5. **Police forces:** The US contributes to the selection of police forces both local and UN
6. **Security Council:** The Security Council makes key decisions for peacekeeping operations
7. **UN Personnel:** Placing US personnel in key UN roles always US influence in a variety of areas
8. **Alternative Peacekeeping:** The US, through the Security Council and other areas can influence the development of alternative peacekeeping operations such as regional or multinational forces.
9. **Observers:** US can influence the use of observers for pre or post-conflict operations including missions for maintaining a ceasefire or armistice; the withdrawal of military forces; or the maintenance of a neutral buffer zone.
10. **Ancillary actions:** The US can provide support through other actions that support peacekeeping such as clearing mines.

Core Negative Positions

Counterplans

- USAID
- NGOs
- Consult UN
- NATO
- UN Security Council
- International Actor CPs (e.g., China should increase its involvement in, support of, funding for, etc. of UN peacekeeping operations)
- PICs out of the UN portion of the Aff (e.g., the US should just increase military presence in a particular area of concern or conflict)
- AmeriCorps, Peace Corps, etc. CPs

Kritiks

- Security
- Human rights
- Nietzsche
- Heidegger
- Cap
- Agamben
- Orientalism
- Imperialism
- Realism
- International Relations
- Feminism
- Heg
- Schmitt
- Borders
- Cuomo
- Positive Peace
- Levinas

Bibliography

- Adam, Ahmed H, "Sudan needs a UN peacekeeping mission," Aljazeera, May 16, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2020/5/16/sudan-needs-a-un-peacekeeping-mission>
- Better World Campaign, "KASHMIR (UNMOGIP)", 2012, <https://betterworldcampaign.org/u-n-peacekeeping/kashmir-unmogip/>
- Brown, Will, "UN Peacekeeping and the Biden Administration," The World Mind Issue 6.2 December 18, 2020. <https://www.theworldmind.org/home/2020/12/18/un-peacekeeping-and-the-biden-administration>
- Carpenter, Charli, "A U.N. Peacekeeping Mission Is Afghanistan's Best Hope," World Politics Review, May 7, 2021, <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/29632/after-us-war-afghanistan-peacekeeping-mission-deserves-a-chance>
- Center for Strategic International Studies, "Renewing U.S. Commitment to U.N. Peacekeeping in Africa Renewing U.S. Commitment to U.N. Peacekeeping in Africa," 4/15/2021, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/renewing-us-commitment-un-peacekeeping-africarenewing-us-commitment-un-peacekeeping-africa>
- Di Giovanni, Janine, "The U.N.'s Most Important Peacekeeping Mission: Trump," Politico Magazine, January 21, 2018. <https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2018/01/21/antonio-s>
- The Economic Times, "India to launch mobile tech platform for UN peacekeepers in August," 5/25/2021, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/india-to-launch-mobile-tech-platform-for-un-peacekeepers-in-august/articleshow/82931983.cms>
- The Economist, "Stopping star wars: peacekeeping in space," 3/18/2019, <https://espresso.economist.com/b36fd154dd0df788b77b7cfe39200ba3#:~:text=Over%20ten%20days%20of%20talks,new%20treaty%20on%20space%20militarisation.&text=Both%20China%20and%20Russia%20have,of%20attacking%20satellites%20in%20orbit>
- Energy Peace Partners, "Powering Peace," 2019, <https://www.energypeacepartners.com/powering-peace>
- Essa, Azad, "Why do some peacekeepers rape?" Aljazeera August 10, 2017 <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/8/10/why-do-some-peacekeepers-rape-the-full-report>
- Gowan, Richard, U.N. Director, New York International Crisis Group, "Can U.N. peacekeepers fight terrorists?" Brookings June 30, 2015. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2015/06/30/can-u-n-peacekeepers-fight-terrorists/>
- Gowan, Richard, "China's pragmatic approach to UN peacekeeping," Brookings, 9/14/2020, <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/chinas-pragmatic-approach-to-un-peacekeeping/>
- Goldberg, Mark Leon, "Joe Biden and the United Nations," UN Dispatch, November 9, 2020. <https://www.undispatch.com/joe-biden-and-the-united-nations/>
- Hall, Max, "UN wants to reduce carbon footprint of peacekeeping," PV Magazine, 6/16/2021, <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2021/06/16/un-wants-to-reduce-carbon-footprint-of-peacekeeping/>
- Holt, Victoria K., Hopkins, Alex, and Mozersky, David, "Shifting Power: Transitioning to Renewable Energy in United Nations Peace Operations," Stimson, 1/25/2021, <https://www.stimson.org/2021/shifting-power-transitioning-to-renewable-energy-in-united-nations-peace-operations/>
- Holt, Victoria K., Hopkins, Alex, and Mozersky, David, "Renewable Energy & UN Peacekeeping: Untapped Potential in the DRC," 9/30/2019, <https://www.stimson.org/2019/renewable-energy-un-peacekeeping-untapped-potential-drc/>

Holt, Victoria K., and Sherman, Jake, "Restoring American Engagement: Priorities for the Biden Administration to Improve United Nations Peace Operations," *Stimson*, 3/4/2021, <https://www.stimson.org/2021/restoring-american-engagement-un-peace-operations/>

Howard, Lise, "Five myths about peacekeeping," *Washington Post*, 7/12/2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/five-myths/five-myths-about-peacekeeping/2019/07/12/fc1409f2-a355-11e9-bd56-eac6bb02d01d_story.html

Hyde, Andrew, "Money Matters: Using U.S. Diplomacy to Solidify Funding for UN Peacekeeping," *Stimson*, December 9, 2020, <https://www.stimson.org/2020/money-matters-using-u-s-diplomacy-to-solidify-funding-for-un-peacekeeping/>

Institute for Policy Studies, "Peacekeeping and the United Nations," 2019, https://ips-dc.org/peacekeeping_and_the_united_nations/

IRENA, "IRENA and the UN Agree to Advance Renewables in Peacekeeping Operations," 6/15/2021, <https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2021/Jun/IRENA-and-the-UN-Agree-to-Advance-Renewables-in-Peacekeeping-Operations>

Jenkins, Nash, "Obama Secures 40,000 More U.N. Troops for Peacekeeping Efforts," *Time*, September 29, 2015. <https://time.com/4053412/united-nations-peacekeeping-forces/>

Jett, Dennis, "Does peacekeeping have a future? Here's a discussion of the fundamental challenge it faces today," *Why Peacekeeping Fails*, American Foreign Service Association, May 2019, <https://afsa.org/why-peacekeeping-fails>

Jett, Dennis, "Why UN Peacekeeping Missions Fail," *The Globe Post*, 8/1/2019, <https://theglobepost.com/2019/08/01/un-peacekeeping/>

Johnson, Ralph Jay III, "Post-cold war United Nations peacekeeping operations: a review of the case for a hybrid level 2+ medical treatment facility," *Disaster and Military Medicine*, July 10, 2015 <https://disastermilitarymedicine.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s40696-015-0006-z.pdf>

Long, Amanda and Thomas-Jensen, Colin, United States Institute of Peace, "How the Biden Administration Can Revive U.N. Peacekeeping," February 18, 2021, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/02/how-biden-administration-can-revive-un-peacekeeping>

Miyashita, Naomi, IPI Global Observatory, "Reflections on the Future of Peacekeeping Operations," October 16, 2020, <https://theglobalobservatory.org/2020/10/reflections-on-the-future-of-peacekeeping-operations/>

Nakasone, Sarah and Schake, Kori, "What the U.N. Is Good For...or Could be," *Foreign Policy*, September 21, 2020 <https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/09/21/what-the-u-n-is-good-for-or-could-be/>

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, "COVID-19 will change the way the UN conducts peacekeeping operations in the future," May 19, 2020., https://www.nupi.no/nupi_eng/News/COVID-19-will-change-the-way-the-UN-conducts-peacekeeping-operations-in-the-future

OCHA Services, "From Renewable Energy to Peacebuilding in Mali: MINUSMA's Opportunity to Bridge the Gap," *reliefweb*, 6/25/2021, <https://reliefweb.int/report/mali/renewable-energy-peacebuilding-mali-minusma-s-opportunity-bridge-gap>

Oladipo, Tomi, "The UN's peacekeeping nightmare in Africa," *BBC News*, 1/5/2017, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-38372614>

Olbert, Cameron, "A Framework for Expanded American Support for UN Peacekeeping," *Dublin Law & Politics Review*, 5/31/2021, <https://dublinlpr.ie/2021/05/31/a-framework-for-expanded-american-support-for-un-peacekeeping/>

Peltz, Jennifer, "US: Won't pay over 25 percent of UN peacekeeping anymore", *AP News*, March 28, 2018

<https://apnews.com/article/ab175f451c924efdbc438724260980ae>

Pomper, Stephen, "The Promise of Peacekeeping," The White House, October 17, 2016.
<https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2016/10/17/promise-peacekeeping>

Rasion, La Rainne, "Trump's Strong-Arm Cuts Put UN Peacekeepers Out in the Cold," PassBlue, April 29, 2019.
<https://www.passblue.com/2019/04/29/trumps-strong-arm-cuts-put-un-peacekeepers-out-in-the-cold/>

Rashkow, Bruce, U.N. Peacekeeping in a Time of Pandemic (July 31, 2020). Journal of National Security Law and Policy 2020, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3690618>
(https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3690618)

Rashkow, Bruce, ABA Representative to the United Nations, a member of the Council of the Section of International Law, and a lecturer at Columbia Law School in New York United Nations "Peacekeeping: Strengthening Accountability for Injuries to Third Parties" International Law News, June 05, 2018.
https://www.americanbar.org/groups/international_law/publications/international_law_news/2018/winter/united-nations-peacekeeping/

Renner, Michael, "Peacekeeping and the United Nations," Institute for Policy Studies, December 1, 1996. https://ips-dc.org/peacekeeping_and_the_united_nations/

Robinson, Michael, Kevin Jones, Helge Janicke and Leandros Maglaras, Senior Members, IEEE, An Introduction to Cyber Peacekeeping April 2018

Saldinger, Adva, "Biden administration releases full budget request for fiscal year 2022," devex, 5/31/2021,
<https://www.devex.com/news/biden-administration-releases-full-budget-request-for-fiscal-year-2022-100024>

Skullerud, Rein, "Partners in Progress: The U.S. and the U.N. in 2020," Congressional Briefing Book, 2020,
<https://unausa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Briefing-Book-2020.pdf>

Sooka, Yasmine, staff writer Just Security "UN Should Suspend Sri Lanka from Peacekeeping Over Human Rights Abuses" Just Security. March 5, 2021. <https://www.justsecurity.org/75138/un-should-suspend-sri-lanka-from-peacekeeping-over-human-rights-abuses/>

The Conversation, "Why COVID-19 offers a chance to transform UN peacekeeping," May28, 2020,
<https://theconversation.com/why-covid-19-offers-a-chance-to-transform-un-peacekeeping-139416>

TRT World, "Twelve times the UN has failed the world," 11/28/2018, <https://www.trtworld.com/americas/twelve-times-the-un-has-failed-the-world-21666>

Twardowski, Adam, "The future of peacekeeping in Africa," Brookings, February 19, 2021,
<https://www.brookings.edu/events/the-future-of-peacekeeping-in-africa/>

UN News, "UN chief 'realistic' at start of fresh bid to resolve Cyprus stalemate," April 27, 2021,
<https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/04/1090722>

United Nations, "Main Organs," United Nations, 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/sections/about-un/main-organs/index.html>

United Nations, "Ban, President Obama discuss boosting US-UN cooperation," UN News, March 10, 2009.
<https://news.un.org/en/story/2009/03/293612-ban-president-obama-discuss-boosting-us-un-cooperation>

United Nations "Elections" UN Political and Peacekeeping Affairs <https://dppa.un.org/en/elections>

United Nations, "Forming a New Operation," United Nations Peacekeeping, 2021.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/forming-new-operation>

United Nations, " HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NOON BRIEFING BY STÉPHANE DUJARRIC, SPOKESMAN FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, "Office of the Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General, 6/4/2021,

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/highlight/2021-06-04.html>

United Nations, "How we are funded," UN Peacekeeping, 2020. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/how-we-are-funded>

United Nations, "Mine Action", UN Peacekeeping, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mine-action>

United Nations, "What Peacekeeping Does," United Nations Peacekeeping, 2021. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, "About Us," 2021, <https://www.unoosa.org/>

United Nations, "Peace and Security," 2021, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/peace-and-security>

United Nations, "Principles of Peacekeeping," United Nations Peacekeeping, 2021.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/principles-of-peacekeeping>

United Nations, "Standards of Conduct" United Nations Peacekeeping, 2021.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/standards-of-conduct>

United Nations, "Where We Operate," United Nations Peacekeeping, 2021. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/where-we-operate>

UN Office on Drugs and Crime "Peacekeepers adapt to new challenges" May 29, 2013

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2013/May/peacekeepers-adapt-to-new-challenges.html>

UN Security Council Press Release "Integrating Human Rights into Peace Operations Brings Missions Closer to People, Advances Inclusive Development, High Commissioner Tells Security Council"

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2020/sc14242.doc.htm>

Westendorf, Jasmine, PhD, professor LaTrobe University, "Sexual abuse by UN peacekeepers is shocking and shameful. Why does it persist?" ABC News, June 14, 2020 <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2020-06-15/united-nations-un-peacekeeping-sexual-exploitation-abuse/12286664>

Wheeler, Skye, Senior Researcher, Women's Rights Division "UN Peacekeeping has a Sexual Abuse Problem" Human Rights Watch January 11, 2020. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/01/11/un-peacekeeping-has-sexual-abuse-problem>

DEFINITIONS

Assistance

assistance

Oxford Languages

<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=assistance+define>

noun: **assistance**

the action of helping someone with a job or task.

"the work was completed **with the assistance of** carpenters"

- the provision of money, resources, or information to help someone.

"plans offering financial **assistance to** employers"

Assistance

Merriam Webster <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assistance>

: the act of helping or [assisting](#) someone or the help supplied : [aid](#) financial and technical assistance

Assistance

COBUILD Advanced English Dictionary. Copyright © HarperCollins Publishers

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/assistance>

1. uncountable noun [oft with poss]

If you [give](#) someone assistance, you help them do a [job](#) or [task](#) by doing part of the work for them.

Since 1976 he has been operating the shop with the assistance of volunteers.

She can still come downstairs with assistance but she's very weak.

Synonyms: [help](#), [backing](#), [service](#), [support](#) [More Synonyms of assistance](#)

2. uncountable noun

If you give someone assistance, you give them [information](#) or [advice](#).

Any assistance you could give the police will be greatly appreciated.

Employees are being offered assistance in finding new jobs.

3. uncountable noun

If someone gives a person or [country](#) assistance, they help them by giving them [money](#).

...a viable programme of economic assistance.

We shall offer you assistance with legal expenses up to \$5,000.

4. uncountable noun

If something is [done](#) with the assistance of a [particular](#) thing, that thing is [helpful](#) or [necessary](#) for doing it. The translations were carried out with the assistance of a medical dictionary.

5. See [be of assistance](#)

6. See [come to sb's assistance](#)

Assistance vs Aid

DiffSense <https://diffsense.com/diff/aid/assist>

The difference between Aid and Assist

When used as **nouns**, **aid** means help, whereas **assist** means a helpful action or an act of giving.

When used as **verbs**, **aid** means to (give) support (to), whereas **assist** means to stand (at a place) or to (an opinion).

Aid as a **noun** (*uncountable*):

Help; assistance; succor, relief.

Examples:

"He came to my aid when I was foundering."

Aid as a **noun** (*countable*):

A helper; an assistant.

Aid as a **noun** (*countable*):

Something which helps; a material source of help.

Examples:

"Slimming aids include dietary supplements and appetite suppressants."

Aid as a **noun** (*countable, British*):

An historical subsidy granted to the crown by Parliament for an extraordinary purpose, such as a war effort.

Aid as a **noun** (*countable, British*):

An exchequer loan.

Aid as a **noun** (*countable, legal*):

A pecuniary tribute paid by a vassal to his feudal lord on special occasions.

Aid as a **noun** (*countable*):

An aide-de-camp, so called by abbreviation.

Examples:

"The incompetent general's brilliant aid often made priceless suggestions."

Aid as a **verb** (*transitive*):

To (give) support (to); to further the progress of; to help; to assist.

Assist as a **verb** (*archaic*):

To stand (at a place) or to (an opinion).

Examples:

"A great part of the nobility assisted to his opinion."

Assist as a **verb** (*archaic*):

To attend }}

Assist as a **verb**:

To help.

Assist as a **verb** (*sports*):

To make a pass that leads directly towards scoring.

Assist as a **verb** (*medicine*):

To help compensate for what is missing with the help of a medical technique or therapy.

Assist as a **noun**:

A helpful action or an act of giving.

Examples:

"The foundation gave a much needed assist to the shelter."

Assist as a **noun** (*sports*):

The act of helping another player score points or goals A decisive pass made to the goal scorer A defensive play, allowing a teammate to record a putout.

Examples:

"He had two assists in the game."

Assistance vs Support

Assistance vs Support

<https://wikidiff.com/assist/support>

As nouns the difference between assist and support

is that **assist** is a helpful action or an act of giving while **support** is something which supports often used attributively, as a complement or supplement to.

As verbs the difference between assist and support

is that **assist** is (archaic) to stand (at a place) or to (an opinion), to attend a theatrical performance while **support** is (*senseid*) to keep from falling.

Assist vs Support

CompareWords "What's the difference between assist and support?"

<https://comparewords.com/assist/support>

Support Definition:

- (v. t.) To bear by being under; to keep from falling; to uphold; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense; to prop up; to bear the weight of; as, a pillar supports a structure; an abutment supports an arch; the trunk of a tree supports the branches.
- (v. t.) To endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character; to sustain; as, to support pain, distress, or misfortunes.
- (v. t.) To keep from failing or sinking; to solace under afflictive circumstances; to assist; to encourage; to defend; as, to support the courage or spirits.
- (v. t.) To assume and carry successfully, as the part of an actor; to represent or act; to sustain; as, to support the character of King Lear.
- (v. t.) To furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood; to maintain; to provide for; as, to support a family; to support the ministers of the gospel.
- (v. t.) To carry on; to enable to continue; to maintain; as, to support a war or a contest; to support an argument or a debate.
- (v. t.) To verify; to make good; to substantiate; to establish; to sustain; as, the testimony is not sufficient to support the charges; the evidence will not support the statements or allegations.
- (v. t.) To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to support one's own cause.
- (v. t.) To uphold by aid or countenance; to aid; to help; to back up; as, to support a friend or a party; to support the present administration.
- (v. t.) A attend as an honorary assistant; as, a chairman supported by a vice chairman; O'Connell left the prison, supported by his two sons.
- (n.) The act, state, or operation of supporting, upholding, or sustaining.
- (n.) That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, or a foundation of any kind.
- (n.) That which maintains or preserves from being overcome, falling, yielding, sinking, giving way, or the like; subsistence; maintenance; assistance; reinforcement; as, he gave his family a good support, the support of national credit; the assaulting column had the support of a battery.

Assist Definition:

- (v. t.) To give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress; to help; to aid; to succor.
- (v. i.) To lend aid; to help.
- (v. i.) To be present as a spectator; as, to assist at a public meeting.

Assistance (Foreign)

Foreign Assistance

Congressional Research Service SUMMARY "Foreign Assistance: An Introduction to U.S. Programs and Policy" April 30, 2020
<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R40213>

Foreign assistance is the largest component of the international affairs budget and is viewed by many Members of Congress as an essential instrument of U.S. foreign policy. On the basis of national security, commercial, and humanitarian rationales, U.S. assistance flows through many federal agencies and supports myriad objectives. These objectives include promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, improving governance, expanding access to health care and education, promoting stability in conflict regions, countering terrorism, promoting human rights, strengthening allies, and curbing illicit drug production and trafficking. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, foreign aid has increasingly been associated with national security policy. At the same time, many Americans and some Members of Congress view foreign aid as an expense that the United States cannot afford given current budget deficits.

Foreign Assistance

"What is U.S. Government Foreign Assistance?" June 18, 2021 <https://www.foreignassistance.gov/>

Foreign assistance is aid given by the United States to other countries to support global peace, security, and development efforts, and provide humanitarian relief during times of crisis. It is a strategic, economic, and moral imperative for the United States and vital to U.S. national security... Today, the U.S. manages foreign assistance programs in more than 100 countries around the world through the efforts of over 20 different U.S. government agencies. These investments further America's foreign policy interests on issues ranging from expanding free markets, combating extremism, ensuring stable democracies, and addressing the root causes of poverty, while simultaneously fostering global good will.

Foreign Assistance

Every CRS Report "Foreign Assistance: An Introduction to U.S. Programs and Policy" February 10, 2009 – April 30, 2020
<https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R40213.html>

In FY2018, U.S. foreign assistance, defined broadly, totaled an estimated \$46.89 billion, or 1% of total federal budget authority. About 43% of this assistance was for bilateral economic development programs, including political/strategic economic assistance; 35% for military aid and nonmilitary security assistance; 18% for humanitarian activities; and 4% to support the work of multilateral institutions. Assistance can take the form of cash transfers, equipment and commodities, infrastructure, education and training, or technical assistance, and, in recent decades, is provided almost exclusively on a grant rather than loan basis. Most U.S. aid is implemented by nongovernmental organizations rather than foreign governments. The United States is the largest foreign aid donor in the world, accounting for about 20% of total official development assistance from major donor governments in 2018 (the latest year for which these data are available).

Collaboration

Collaboration

Merriam Webster

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collaborate>

[intransitive verb](#)

- 1 : to work jointly with others or together especially in an intellectual endeavor An international team of scientists collaborated on the study.
- 2 : to cooperate with or willingly assist an enemy of one's country and especially an occupying force suspected of collaborating with the enemy
- 3 : to cooperate with an agency or [instrumentality](#) with which one is not immediately connected The two schools collaborate on library services.

Collaboration

Merriam Webster

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collaboration>

[intransitive verb](#)

- 1 : to work jointly with others or together especially in an intellectual endeavor An international team of scientists collaborated on the study.
- 2 : to cooperate with or willingly assist an enemy of one's country and especially an occupying force suspected of collaborating with the enemy
- 3 : to cooperate with an agency or [instrumentality](#) with which one is not immediately connected The two schools collaborate on library services.

Collaboration

Cambridge Dictionary

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/collaboration>

noun

collaboration noun (WORKING WITH)

the situation of two or more people working together to create or achieve the same thing:

col·lab·o·rate

American Heritage Dictionary

<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/collaborating>

intr.v. **col-lab-o-rat-ed**, **col-lab-o-rat-ing**, **col-lab-o-rates**

1. To work together, especially in a joint intellectual effort.
2. To cooperate treasonably, as with an enemy occupation force in one's country.

Cooperation

co·op·er·a·tion

noun

noun: **cooperation**; noun: **co-operation**

1. the process of working together to the same end.
"they worked **in** close **cooperation with** the AAA"
2. assistance, especially by ready compliance with requests.
"we would like to ask for your cooperation in the survey"
 - ministrations
 - Economics---the formation and operation of cooperatives.

Collaboration vs. Cooperation

English Language Help Desk

<https://site.uit.no/english/words/collaborate-or-cooperate/>

However, there is a subtle meaning **difference between** the two. **collaborate**= 1. to work together with somebody in order to achieve a single shared goal. ... **cooperate**=1. to work with other people by achieving one's own goals as part of a common goal. Facebook users **cooperate** to create the world's largest social network.

Commitment

Commitment

Merriam Webster

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/commitment>

1a : an agreement or pledge to do something in the future a commitment to improve conditions at the prison especially : an engagement to assume a financial obligation at a future date

b : something pledged the commitment of troops to the war

c : the state or an instance of being obligated or emotionally [impelled](#) a commitment to a cause

2a : an act of [committing](#) to a charge or trust: such as

(1) : a [consignment](#) to a penal or mental institution filed a petition for commitment

(2) : an act of referring a matter to a legislative [committee](#)

Commitment

Dictionary.com

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/commitment>

noun

the act of committing.

the state of being committed.

the act of committing, pledging, or engaging oneself.

a pledge or promise; obligation: We have made a commitment to pay our bills on time.

dedication; allegiance: They have a sincere commitment to religion.

perpetration or commission, as of a crime.

consignment, as to prison.

confinement to a mental institution or hospital: The psychiatrist recommended commitment.

an order, as by a court or judge, confining a person to a mental institution or hospital.

Law. a written order of a court directing that someone be confined in prison; mittimus.

Parliamentary Procedure. the act of referring or entrusting to a committee for consideration.

Engagement

Engagement

Oxford Languages

noun: **engagement**; plural noun: **engagements**

1. a formal agreement to get married.
 - the duration of an agreement to get married.
"a good long engagement to give you time to be sure"
2. an arrangement to do something or go somewhere at a fixed time.
"a dinner engagement"

Engagement

Cambridge Dictionary <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/engagement>

the [fact](#) of being [involved](#) with something:

He was [known](#) for his engagement with the [problems](#) of the most [difficult students](#).

[their lack](#) of engagement in [politics](#)

Establish

establish

vt.

- 1 to make stable; make firm; settle !to *establish* a habit"
- 2 to order, ordain, or enact (a law, statute, etc.) permanently
- 3 to set up (a government, nation, business, etc.); found; institute
- 4 to cause to be or happen; bring about !efforts to *establish* a friendship"
- 5 to settle in an office or position, or set up as in business or a profession
- 6 to make a state institution of (a church)
- 7 to set up (a precedent, theory, reputation, etc.) permanently; cause to be accepted or recognized
- 8 to prove; demonstrate !to *establish* one's cause at law"

Card Games to win control of (a suit) so that one is sure of taking all the remaining tricks in it

(Websters New World Dictionary, Accent Software International, MacMillan Publishers, Version 1.0 1997)

establish

verb 1 set up. 2 settle. 3 (esp. as established *adjective*) achieve permanent acceptance for. 4 place beyond dispute. Established Church recognized by state.

·1base, begin, constitute, construct, create, decree, form, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, introduce, organize, originate, set up, start. 2ensconce, entrench, install, lodge, secure, settle, station. 3(established) deep-rooted, deep-seated, indelible, ineradicable, ingrained, long-lasting, long-standing, permanent, proven, reliable, respected, rooted, secure, traditional, well known, well tried. 4accept, agree, authenticate, certify, confirm, corroborate, decide, demonstrate, fix, prove, ratify, recognize, show to be true, substantiate, verify. (Oxford Paperback Dictionary and Thesaurus Askoxford.com)

establish

verb: set up or found

verb: use as a basis for; found on

verb: set up or lay the groundwork for (Example: "Establish a new department")

verb: bring about (Example: "The trompe l'oeil-illusion establishes depth")

verb: institute, enact, or establish

verb: build or establish something abstract

verb: establish the validity of something

verb: place

(One Look Dictionaries, OneLook.com)

Federal government

federal government: "Generally the federal government refers to the government in Washington DC. This would include actions by Congress, the President (or any member of the executive branch) or the Supreme Court" "Potential Wording of Debate Topics," ([Private Paper Presented to the National Federation of High School Activity Associations, January 1998](#))

federal government: "The system of government administered in a nation formed by the union or confederation of several independent states" ([Black Law's Dictionary](#))

federal government

n : a government with strong central powers (*WordNet* ® 1.6, © 1997 Princeton University)

federal government

federation, government of a union of states in which sovereignty is divided between a central authority and component state authorities. A federation differs from a confederation in that the central power acts directly upon individuals as well as upon states, thus creating the problem of dual allegiance. Substantial power over matters affecting the people as a whole, such as external affairs, commerce, coinage, and the maintenance of military forces, are usually granted to the central government. Nevertheless, retention of jurisdiction over local affairs by states is compatible with the federal system and makes allowance for local feelings. The chief political problem of a federal system of government is likely to be the allocation of sovereignty, because the need for unity among the federating states may conflict with their desire for autonomy. The Greek city-states failed to solve this problem, although religious and political federations were often attempted and the Aetolian and Achaean leagues had many of the institutions of federal government. The primacy of the central over the state governments was not resolved in the United States until after the Civil War. The distribution of powers between the federal and state governments is usually accomplished by means of a written constitution, for a federation does not exist if authority can be allocated by ordinary legislation. A fairly uniform legal system, as well as cultural and geographic affinities, is usually necessary for the success of a federation. Varieties of federation include the Swiss, where the federative principle is carried into the executive branch of government; the Australian, which closely reflects American states' rights and judicial doctrines; and the Canadian, which reverses common federative practice and allots residuary rights to the dominion government. Other examples of federal governments are the German Empire of 1871 and the present state of Germany, modern Russia, Mexico, South Africa, and India.

(Bibliography: See J. Bryce, *The American Commonwealth* (rev. ed. 1959); K. Wheare, *Federal Government* (4th ed. 1964); D. J. Elazar, *American Federalism* (2d ed. 1972); W. H. Stewart, *Concepts of Federalism* (1984); H. Bakvis and W. M. Chandler, ed., *Federalism and the Role of the State* (1987); K. L. Hall, *Federalism* (1987).)

foreign

foreign

adj.

- 1 situated outside one's own country, province, locality, etc. *!foreign lands*"
- 2 of, from, or characteristic of another country or countries *!foreign languages*"
- 3 having to do with the relations of one country to another country or countries *!foreign affairs, foreign trade*": often opposed to DOMESTIC
- 4 not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of the specified country
- 5 *a)* not natural to the person or thing specified; not belonging; not characteristic *!a trait foreign to one's nature*" *b)* not pertinent; irrelevant
not organically belonging; introduced from outside: said of substances found in parts of the body or in organisms where they do not naturally occur
(Websters New World Dictionary, Accent Software International, MacMillan Publishers, Version 1.0 1997)

Foreign policy

foreign policy

Function: *noun*

Date: 1859

: the policy of a sovereign state in its interaction with other sovereign states

(Merriam-Websters Dictionary of the English Language <http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary>)

foreign policy

noun: a policy governing international relations

(One Look Dictionaries, OneLook.com)

foreign policy The diplomatic policy of a nation in its interactions with other nations

(The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000.)

Funding

Funding

noun [U]

us

/ˈfʌn.dɪŋ/ uk

/ˈfʌn.dɪŋ/

C1

money given by a government or organization for an event or activity:

Alisha is trying to get funding for her research.

They received state funding for the project.

Cambridge Dictionary <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/funding>

Funding

Funding is the act of providing resources, usually in form of money, or other values such as effort or time, for a project, a person, a business, or any other private or public institutions. The process of soliciting and gathering fund is known as fundraising. Sources of funding include credit, venture capital, donations, grants, savings, subsidies, and taxes. Fundings such as donations, subsidies, and grants that have no direct requirement for return of investment are described as "soft funding" or "crowdfunding". Funding that facilitates the exchange of equity ownership in a company for capital investment via an online funding portal as per the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act is known as equity crowdfunding. Funds can be allocated for either short-term or long-term purposes.

Freebase <https://www.definitions.net/definition/funding>

Funding

Money set aside to pay for or finance something.

noun

The arranging for or providing of such money.

noun

A term that is used by a company that is funding its operations by issuing debt.

Refinancing debt before maturity, typically referred to as refunding.

Initial investments in a start-up, provided by a venture capitalist or private equity investor.

Your Dictionary <https://www.yourdictionary.com/funding>

Funding

Arranged financing meeting needs over a set period of time.

The Law Dictionary <https://thelawdictionary.org/term-funding/>

Increase

Increase

verb: increase; 3rd person present: increases; past tense: increased; past participle: increased; gerund or present participle: increasing--become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree. "car use is increasing at an alarming rate"

noun: increase; plural noun: increases--an instance of growing or making greater. "some increase in inflation"

Oxford Languages <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=increase+define>

Increase

intransitive verb

1 : to become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity)

2 : to multiply by the production of young

transitive verb

1 : to make greater : augment

2 obsolete : enrich

1 : the act or process of increasing: such as

a : addition or enlargement in size, extent, or quantity

b obsolete : propagation

2 : something that is added to an original stock or amount by augmentation or growth (such as offspring, produce, profit)

on the increase

: becoming greater (as in size, number, or amount) : increasing crime is on the increase

Merriam Webster <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/increase>

Increase

verb (used with object), in·creased, in·creas·ing.

to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to: to increase taxes.

verb (used without object), in·creased, in·creas·ing.

to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: Sales of automobiles increased last year.

to multiply by propagation.

noun

growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc.: the increase of crime.

the act or process of increasing.

that by which something is increased.

Dictionary.com <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/increase>

Increase

TheLaw.com Law Dictionary & Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed.

To make greater. To multiply. To produce more. (1) The produce of land; (2) the offspring of animals. Increase, affidavit of. Affidavit of payment of increased costs, produced on taxation. Increase, costs of. In English law. It was formerly a practice with the jury to award to the successful party in an action the nominal sum of 40s. only for his costs; and the court assessed by their own officer the actual amount of the successful party's costs; and the amount so assessed, over and above the nominal sum awarded by the jury, was thence called "costs of increase." Lush, Com. Law Pr. 775. The practice has now wholly ceased. Rapal. & Law.

<https://dictionary.thelaw.com/increase/>

Involvement

Involvement

Vocabulary.com

<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/involvement>

Involvement is the act of participating in something. Even if you do nothing but drive the getaway car, you will be held to account for your **involvement** in a crime. **Involvement** is useful because it is not specific.

Involvement

Oxford Languages

noun

noun: **involvement**; plural noun: **involvements**

1. the fact or condition of being involved with or participating in something.

Involvement

Involvement

Collins COBUILD

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/involvement>

1. uncountable noun

Your involvement in something is the fact that you are taking part in it.

You have no proof of my involvement in anything.

She disliked his involvement with the group and disliked his friends. [\[+ with\]](#)

Synonyms: [collaboration](#), [implication](#), participation, [hand](#) [More Synonyms of involvement](#)

2. uncountable noun

Involvement is the [enthusiasm](#) that you [feel](#) when you [care](#) deeply about something.

Ben has always felt a deep involvement with animals. [\[+ with\]](#)

Synonyms: [connection](#), [interest](#), [relationship](#), [concern](#) [More Synonyms of involvement](#)

3. variable noun

An involvement is a close relationship between two people, [especially](#) if they are not [married](#) to each other.

They were very good friends but there was no romantic involvement.

Synonyms: [intimacy](#), [attachment](#), closeness, [familiarity](#) [More Synonyms of involvement](#)

Participation

Participation

Oxford Languages

noun

noun: **participation**; plural noun: **participations**

1. the action of taking part in something

Participation

Merriam Webster <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/participation>

the act of joining with others in doing something Class **participation** counts toward your grade.

Participation

Cambridge Dictionary <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/participation>

the fact that you take part or become involved in something

Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping: “The term includes all actions designed to enhance international peace, security, and stability which are authorized by competent national and international organizations and which are undertaken cooperatively and individually by military, humanitarian, good governance, civilian police and other interested agencies and groups.” [Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, as quoted in John Arch MacInnis. “Preparing Peacekeeping in the 21st Century” [Strengthening the United Nations & Enhancing War Prevention](#) eds. John Norton Moore & Alex Morrison (Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press; 2000)]

Peacekeeping: “... is the military technique most often associated with UN military operations. As noted, most UN studies treat observation missions, traditional peacekeeping and second-generation peacekeeping in the same elastic category of “peacekeeping.” ... In addition to those distinctions, it is helpful to note that, much like UN observation missions, traditional peacekeeping missions themselves vary to some degree in their military characteristics.” [John Hillen. [Blue Helmets: The Strategy of UN Military Operations](#) (Washington: Brassey; 1998): p. 79]

Peacekeeping: “At its core, peacekeeping is a military technique for controlling armed conflict and promoting conflict resolution. As such, the definitions for traditional peacekeeping abound, and there are differences in the actual wording of the definitions among various UN documents, the Peacekeeper’s Handbook, and the doctrinal manuals of different nations and multinational military organizations. The British Army field manual Wider Peacekeeping lists thirteen separate definitions of peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations” [John Hillen. [Blue Helmets: The Strategy of UN Military Operations](#) (Washington: Brassey; 1998): p. 79]

Peacekeeping: “Traditional peacekeeping operations and second-generation peacekeeping operations span somewhat elastic categories that overlap and can be considered seamless. However, although the spectrum of UN military operations is progressive, there are some distinctive characteristics that clearly separate the

categories of peacekeeping in two respects. The first is the environment in which peacekeeping missions have operated. The second is the nature of the UN forces' military objectives and modus operandi.

The environments of second-generation peacekeeping missions were, in the main, considerably more bellicose and complex than those of traditional peacekeeping, where most missions were deployed in clearly delineated linear buffer zones between consenting nation-states. In contrast, the environment of second-generation peacekeeping was characterized largely by unstable intrastate conflicts. These often were hostile environments where a virtual state of war existed or was in temporary remission. ...

The second aspect that helps to define second-generation peacekeeping concerns their complex character. These were multifunctional missions in which the military component was only one part of a comprehensive political, diplomatic, humanitarian, and economic effort. The objectives of these missions included supporting civilian components and nongovernmental organizations in the provision of humanitarian aid, the organization and protection of elections, the supervision of government functions, the disarmament and demobilization of large numbers of belligerents, the repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees, the protection of safe areas, restoration of national government and institutions, and other missions. [John Hillen. Blue Helmets: The Strategy of UN Military Operations (Washington: Brassey's; 1998): p. 140-141]

Peacekeeping: Military operations undertaken with the consent of all major parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of an agreement (ceasefire, truce, or other such agreement) and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. [DoD Dictionary of Military Terms]

Peacekeeping: The process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlements that arranges an end to a dispute, and resolves issues that led to it. [DoD Dictionary of Military Terms]

Peacekeeping: The maintenance of peace, especially the use of armed forces not involved in a disagreement to prevent fighting in an area; a peacekeeping force/mission/ [Cambridge International Dictionary of English]

Peacekeeping: Efforts made by the United Nations to neutralize civil and regional conflicts. [Lawrence Ziring, Jack C. Plano, Roy Oltan. *International Relations: A Political Dictionary* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO; 1995)]

Peacekeeping: As a general expression peacekeeping is a third party role played by an actor in a violent conflict situation. The putative peacekeeper, by using a repertoire of behavior, attempts to stabilize the conflict at least to the extent of eliminating violence from the relationship. Thus typically a peacekeeper will assist in the establishment of a truce or a cease-fire. Peacekeeping then, is an activity engaged in by military and/or civilian actors operating in a neutral and impartial war, with the consent of the parties and through such measures as supervising the withdrawal of forces, the repatriation of prisoners and perhaps the imposition of its own contingents into a 'cordon sanitaire.' In this way peacekeeping can be viewed as a function of diplomacy. [Penguin Dictionary of International Relations, 1998]

Peacekeeping: Neutral military or para-military operations that are undertaken with the consent of all major belligerents, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of existing truces and support diplomatic efforts to reach a long-term political settlement. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

Peacemaking/Peacebuilding

Peacemaking/Peacebuilding: The focus on the removal of the structural causes of conflict (social, economic, humanitarian, ethnic, sectarian, and environmental conditions that contribute to the outbreak of violence). [Lawrence Ziring, Jack C. Plano, Roy Oltan. *International Relations: A Political Dictionary* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO; 1995)]

Peacekeeping operations

Peacekeeping Operations: "PK [peacekeeping] operations are also conducted with the consent of one or all sides of the conflict and fall into one of two categories. The first includes operations that are a practical continuation of peacemaking operations. After an armistice has been signed, negotiations begin to resolve the conflict peacefully.

The second category includes operations conducted to implement a previously signed accord. One example is the NATO operation in Bosnia subsequent to the signing of the accord in Dayton, Ohio. In this case, the operation's goal, including its military aspect, is to assure that the agreement's terms are implemented by all parties involved in the conflict." [Andrei Demurenko & Alexander Nikitin "Concepts in International Peacekeeping" *Military Review* (May/June 1997): <http://www-cgsc.army.mil/milrev/english/mayjun97/nikitin.htm>]

Peace building

Peace building:

Predominantly diplomatic actions that strengthen and rebuild civil infrastructure and institutions in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. (UNDHA 1995: <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/mcda/refman/glossary.html>)

The employment of measures to consolidate peaceful relations and create an environment which deters the emergence or escalation of tensions which may lead to conflict. (International Alert 1995; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping forces

Peacekeeping forces: Civilian and military personnel designated by the national governments of the countries participating in the peace operation. These personnel are placed at the disposal of the international organization under whose mandate the given operation is being conducted. Generally, peacekeeping forces are made up of national contingents under international command. Each national contingent is assigned either a zone of responsibility or specific functional duties. (Demurenko & Nikitin; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

Peacekeeping operations: A common term for various types of activities, such as to resolve conflict; prevent conflict escalation; halt or prevent military actions; to uphold law and order in a conflict zone; to conduct humanitarian actions; to restore social and political institutions whose functioning has been disrupted by the conflict; and to restore basic conditions for daily living. The distinctive feature of peacekeeping operations is that they are conducted under a mandate from the United Nations or regional organizations whose functions include peace support and international security. (British Army 1997; cited by Schmid 1998: <http://www.fewer.org/pubs/thes.htm>)

UN Peacekeeping

UN Peacekeeping under Chapter VI: The legal basis for peacekeeping activities under a United Nations mandate. Art. 33-38 deal with the Security Council's role in the Pacific Settlement of Disputes and the process that the parties to any dispute should follow, i.e. first seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. Art. 36 entitles the Security Council to recommend, at any stage of dispute, appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. (UN Charter 1948)

UN Peacekeeping under Chapter VII: The legal basis for preventive deployments and peace enforcement actions by, or on the behalf of, the United Nations. Art. 39-51 of the United Nations Charter deals with coercive action with respect to threats of peace, breaches of peace, and acts of aggression. These articles form the legal basis for measures involving the use of armed forces (Art.41) to make effective the Security Council's decisions, and preventive or enforcement measures. (UN Charter 1948)

Strengthen

Strengthen: To make or become strong or stronger. [Webster's II New College Dictionary]

Strengthen: To make or become stronger. (*New Oxford American Dictionary*. Elizabeth J. Jewell & Frank Abate, editors. NY: Oxford U., 2001, p. 1685)

Strengthen: To make strong or increase the strength of. (*The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th Ed.*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2000, p. 1714)

Substantial

SUBSTANTIAL

adj.

- 1 of or having substance
- 2 real; actual; true; not imaginary
- 3 strong; solid; firm; stout
- 4 considerable; ample; large
- 5 of considerable worth or value; important
- 6 having property or possessions; wealthy
- 7 with regard to essential elements; in substance
- 8 *Philos.* of, or having the nature of, substance

n.

a substantial thing: *usually used in pl.*

adv.

(Webster's New World Dictionary. Accent Software International. Macmillan Publishers. Version 1.0 1997)

substantial: considerable in amount, extent, importance, etc

(allwords.com Concise Dictionary is © (1998,1999) AND Classification Data Ltd., Oxford, UK and database rights are © (1998,1999) AND Classification Data Ltd. All rights reserved.)

Substantial

1. Belonging to substance; actually existing; real; as, substantial life.
2. Not seeming or imaginary; not illusive; real; solid; true; veritable.
3. Corporeal; material; firm.
4. Having good substance; strong; stout; solid; firm; as, substantial cloth; a substantial fence or wall.
5. Possessed of goods or an estate; moderately wealthy; responsible; as, a substantial freeholder.

Substantially (*adv.*) 1. In a substantial manner; in substance; essentially

(The Webster's Dictionary)

sub-stan-tial

adj.

Of, relating to, or having substance; material.

True or real; not imaginary.

Solidly built; strong.

Ample; sustaining: *a substantial breakfast.*

Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent: *won by a substantial margin.*

Possessing wealth or property; well-to-do.

n.

An essential. Often used in the plural.

A solid thing. Often used in the plural.

(*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company*)

Support

Support

noun: a military operation (often involving new supplies of men and materiel) to strengthen a military force or aid in the performance of its mission (Example: "*They called for artillery support*")

noun: the act of bearing the weight of or strengthening (Example: "*He leaned against the wall for support*")

noun: aiding the cause or policy or interests of (Example: "*The president no longer had the support of his own party*")

noun: the activity of providing for or maintaining by supplying with money or necessities (Example: "*His support kept the family together*")

noun: any device that bears the weight of another thing (Example: "*There was no place to attach supports for a shelf*")

noun: supporting structure that holds up or provides a foundation (Example: "*The statue stood on a marble support*")

noun: something providing immaterial support or assistance to a person or cause or interest (Example: "*The policy found little public support*")

noun: the financial means whereby one lives (Example: "*He applied to the state for support*")

noun: financial resources provided to make some project possible (Example: "*The foundation provided support for the experiment*")

noun: documentary validation (Example: "*The strongest support for this view is the work of Jones*")

noun: a subordinate musical part; provides background for more important parts

verb: support financially in an enterprise

verb: give moral or psychological support, aid, or courage to (Example: "*She supported him during the illness*")

verb: play a subordinate role to (another performer) (Example: "*Olivier supported Gielgud beautifully in the second act*")

verb: support; of morale, theories, etc.

verb: adopt as a belief

verb: argue or speak in defense of (Example: "*She supported the motion to strike*")

verb: be the physical support of; carry the weight of (Example: "*He supported me with one hand while I balanced on the beam*")

verb: support with evidence or authority : make more certain or confirm

verb: be a regular customer or client of

verb: be behind; approve of

verb: establish or strengthen as with new evidence or facts (Example: "*The evidence supports the defendant*")

verb: put up with something or somebody unpleasant

(One Look Dictionaries, OneLook.com)

support

verb 1 carry all or part of weight of. 2 keep from falling, sinking, or failing. 3 provide for. 4 strengthen; encourage; give help to. 5 corroborate; bear out. 6 speak in favour of. 7 take secondary part to (actor etc.). 8 perform secondary act to (main act) at pop concert. *noun* 1 supporting, being supported. 2 person or thing that supports. in support of so as to support. supportable *adjective*. supportive *adjective*. supportively *adverb*. supportiveness *noun*.

·*verb* 1,2bear, bolster, buttress, carry, hold up, keep up, prop up, reinforce, shore up, strengthen, sustain, underpin. 3bring up, feed, finance, fund, keep, look after, maintain, nourish, provide for, sustain. 4aid, allow, approve, assist, back, be faithful to, be interested in, bolster, buoy up, comfort, contribute to, encourage, espouse (*a cause*), fight for, follow, give to, help, patronize, pay money to, promote, rally round, reassure, side with, sponsor, stand by, stand up for, stay with, stick up for, stick with, subsidize, sustain, work for. 5bear out, confirm, corroborate, defend, endorse, explain, justify, ratify, substantiate, uphold, validate, verify. 6advocate, agree with, argue for, back, champion, defend, favour, speak up for. *noun* 1aid, approval, assistance, backing, backup, bolstering, contribution, cooperation, encouragement, fortifying, friendship, help, interest, loyalty, patronage, protection, reassurance, reinforcement, *archaic or formal succour*. 2brace, bracket, buttress, crutch, foundation, frame, pillar, post, prop, sling, stanchion, stay, strut, substructure, trestle, truss, underpinning; (*financial support*) aid, backing, donation, expenses, funding, keep, maintenance, sponsorship, subsidy, subsistence, upkeep. supportive caring, concerned, encouraging, favourable, heartening, helpful, interested, kind, loyal, positive, reassuring, sustaining, sympathetic, understanding. (Oxford Paperback Dictionary and Thesaurus Askoxford.com)

support

vt.

- 1 *a)* to carry or bear the weight of; keep from falling, slipping or sinking; hold up *b)* to carry or bear (a specified weight, strain, pressure, etc.)
- 2 to give courage, faith, or confidence to; help or comfort
- 3 to give approval to or be in favor of; subscribe to; uphold
- 4 to maintain or provide for (a person, institution, etc.) with money, or subsistence
- 5 to show or tend to show to be true; help prove, vindicate, or corroborate (evidence to *support* a claim"
- 6 to bear; endure; submit to; tolerate
- 7 to keep up; maintain; sustain; specif., to maintain (the price of a specified commodity) as by government purchase of surpluses

- 8 *Theater* to act a subordinate role in the same play with (a specified star)
- n.*
- 1 a supporting or being supported
- 2 a person or thing that supports; specif., *a*) a prop, base, brace, etc. *b*) a means of subsistence *c*) an elastic, girdlelike device to support or bind a part of the body
- SYN.*—support, the broadest of these terms, suggests a favoring of someone or something, either by giving active aid or merely by approving or sanctioning [*to support* a candidate for office]; uphold suggests that what is being supported is under attack [*to uphold* civil rights for all]; sustain implies full active support so as to strengthen or keep from failing [*sustained* by his hope for the future]; maintain suggests a supporting so as to keep intact or unimpaired [*to maintain* the law, a family, etc.]; advocate implies support in speech or writing and sometimes connotes persuasion or argument [*to advocate* a change in policy]; back (often back up) suggests support, as financial aid, moral encouragement, etc., given to prevent failure [*I'll back you up* in your demands]
- (Websters New World Dictionary, Accent Software International, MacMillan Publishers, Version 1.0 1997)

United Nations

United Nations

Abbr. UN

An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world. It was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.*)

united nations

n : an organization of independent states to promote international peace and security [*syn*: United Nations, UN]
(*WordNet* ® 1.6, © 1997 Princeton University)

United Nations

Abbr. UN

An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world. It was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development. (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company*)

United Nations (UN): Intergovernmental organization established in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations. It is concerned with the maintenance of international peace and security. The UN's principal organs are the General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Its headquarters is in New York City.
(International Law Dictionary and Directory <http://august1.com/pubs/dict/u.htm#UN>)

United Nations: An organization started by the Allied powers in World War II for the stated purpose of preventing war, providing justice and promoting welfare and human rights of peoples. [Black's Law]

United Nations: An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world, formed in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development. [Webster's II New College Dictionary]