Peace Operations: Tackling The Military, Legal And Policy Challenges

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many levels, by policy aspirations versus operational capacities.
The Effectiveness of Peace Operations: Theories and Research Designs. Peace Effectiveness and Theoretical Mechanisms. Data and Research Designs. Importantly, before appropriate answers are found, lingering challenges must be addressed. First, what is meant by effectiveness? Successful peace operations are expected to reduce the length of conflict and facilitate peaceful settlement (or at least ceasefires). For example, Beardsley (2012) looks at stalemates and victories after crises and investigates whether peacekeeping (and other types of military involvements) lengthens the time parties take to compromise or emerge victorious compared to diplomatic actions. DeRouen, Jr. Part III Military Operations within the Context of the Right of Self-Defence and Other Possible Legal Bases for the Use of Force. This chapter discusses the legal characterization and basis for enforcement operations and peace enforcement operations under the UN Charter; the status of forces in such operations; the legal parameters for use of force in the context of the UN collective security system; force application in enforcement and peace enforcement operations; and applicability and application of international humanitarian law to these operations. UN peace operations increasingly find themselves deployed in countries where there is no peace to keep, where insurgencies are ongoing, and where peacekeepers face asymmetric threats. In these environments, UN peace operations are asked to perform increasingly challenging tasks to assist governments and to stabilise countries. This requires adequate UN mandates, as well as appropriate military [Show full abstract] and civilian means. There is also a continuing urgent need to address the issues of sexual exploitation and abuse by UN peacekeepers. Almost 15 years after the Brahimi Report, in
The Convention tackles this knotty problem in Article 70 (second paragraph): Nationals of the Occupying Power who, before the outbreak of hostilities, have sought refuge in the territory of the occupied State, shall not be arrested, prosecuted, convicted or deported from the occupied territory, except for offences committed after the outbreak of hostilities, or for offences under common law committed before the outbreak of hostilities which, according to the law of the occupied State, would have justified extradition in time of peace. Kelly, M.J., Peace Operations: Tackling the Military Legal and Policy Challenges 5–17 (1997). Tucker, R.W., The Law of War and Neutrality at Sea 97 n. 12 (50 ILS, 1955). Librarians. Authors.