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**In Search of Effective Scenarios for Peacekeeping Operations for UN and NATO**

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**Abstract**---Peacekeeping operations are considered to be one of the main tools for operating the conflicts, used by international community to renew and keep international peace and security. The practice of peacekeeping activities faced fundamental changes, influenced its aims and principles. That is why, the effectiveness of modern peacekeeping operations and operations for peace maintenance, as an answer to global challenges, need assessment and further explanations. The article aims to characterize peacekeeping activities, principles and assess methods of effectiveness; determine the main problems of peacekeeping mechanism functioning; identify optimal ways of the future peacekeeping operations of UN and NATO. This study proposes a complex systematization of present approaches, with the assessment of effectiveness both for peacekeeping operations and operations for maintenance of peace. The key moment is to develop optimal scenarios of peacekeeping missions. Practical importance of the research is based on its frameworks and conclusions that can be used as methodical recommendations in the work of international organizations that are regulating peacekeeping activities.

**Keywords**---peacekeeping effectiveness, peacekeeping operations, peacekeeping, UN and NATO peacekeeping operations’ scenarios.

**Introduction**

There are a lot of cases in the history of humankind when it was possible to stop or predict war by means of third-party intervention. Special Forces that are providing peace keeping functions appeared only after the end of the Second
World War. Nowadays the vast majority of peacekeepers are operating under the auspices of UN and other bodies, including NATO. Peacekeeping operations are considered to be impartial actions for keeping and creating peaceful environment, as a rule, without use of weapons. Such actions are conducted due to the legislative norms of international law and legislation of mandate-country, by agreement of two parties of the conflict or by its absence. The character of peacekeeping implementation has faced some changes, and together with this, there has appeared a need for its assessment according to the level of financial and resource expenses and fulfillment of the goals.

Peacekeeping operations were one of the main tools for operating the conflicts, used by international community to renew and keep international peace and security. The first peacekeeping operation was conducted in 1948, when after the cease-fire between Israel and its Arabic neighborhoods unarmed military group of observers, controlled by UN, started its work (Bellamy et al., 2010). From that moment, there were sent over 70 peacekeeping missions all over the world, 14 of which are still lasting (List of Peacekeeping Operations 1948-2018. United Nations Peacekeeping Official Website, 2019). The practice of peacekeeping activities faced fundamental changes, had influenced fundamental principles, aims and targets. The rising significance of peacekeeping effectiveness needed new methods and ways for its assessment.

Since the beginning of 1990s theoretical and empirical perception of peace problem, characteristic and determination of criteria for successful peacekeeping operations, drew the attention of international relations researchers. The deformation in the way of international relations conduction at the end of the Cold War led to profound changes in the nature and scope of peacekeeping operations. Diehl (1988), identifies two types of such changes: demand and supply of peacekeeping operations. Demand for peacekeeping operations increased after the collapse of the bipolar system, the cessation of mediation of superpowers in the wars on the African continent, the outbreak of devastating civil wars after the collapse of communist regimes. The help to end “New Wars” (Kaldor, 1999), which are characterized by internal (rather than interstate) nature and decentralization, was a new requirement for the international community. At the same time, after the end of the Cold War, the UN was given the opportunity to deploy peacekeeping operations in previously inaccessible territories (due to the USSR veto).

Thus, peacekeeping operations have been given a more complex context, resulting in the establishment of more ambitious mandates and active involvement not only in the process of “freezing” conflicts, but also in the transition to a peaceful state. They are conventionally called "multidimensional" or "second-generation peacekeeping operations." (Bellamy et al., 2010). In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution A / 47/277 "An Agenda for Peace". The document establishes a typology of peacekeeping operations, which is still valid today. Chapter VII mentions the possibility of conducting coercive peace operations that are different from peacekeeping operations (An Agenda for Peace UN Documents Gathering a body of global agreements, 1992). The list of tasks is also reflected in the Supplement to an Agenda for Peace (1995). “Second-generation” peacekeeping operations included the activities provided in Section VI. This means that the
success of their implementation depends on the goodwill of the parties to the conflict, as well as on the levers of influence of the UN (An Agenda for Peace UN Documents Gathering a body of global agreements, 1992) Transitional relief missions in Namibia (UNTAG) can be considered successful; as well as in Mozambique (UNOMOS) and observations in El Salvador (UNUAS).

However, the organization’s inability to prevent or limit genocide in Rwanda in 1994, inefficiency in reaching political agreement combined with the relatively large military losses in Somalia, and its inability to protect Bosnian civilians in 1995 led to a profound rethinking of the UN peacekeeping system (Weaver, 2014), Peacekeeping operations are carried out when a conflict poses a real threat to global or regional security. (Principles of Peacekeeping. United Nations Peacekeeping Official Website, 2018). As a result of strict adherence to the principles of inviolability of borders and sovereignty, strict restrictions on the use of force, the UN faced the problem of "horror of inaction", when the interests of the state prevailed over human rights. It was after the "three failures" that the protection of human rights during peacekeeping operations received special attention. In August 2000, Lakhdar Brahimi delivered a report providing 69 recommendations for improving UN peacekeeping operations in planning and developing a strategy, deploying and supporting peacekeeping operations, and information policy. (“Brahimi Report”. United Nations Official Website, 2000).

For the first time, the issues of humanitarian intervention, the relationship between human rights and non-interference in the internal affairs of the state were brought up for wide discussion in the late 1990s. It was then that a new form of peacekeeping operations emerged, giving priority to the protection of human rights, called "humanitarian intervention". According to Chapter VIII of UN Charter, coalitions with regional organizations are envisaged for coercive peace operations and humanitarian interventions (An Agenda for Peace UN Documents Gathering a body of global agreements, 1992). The first third-generation peacekeeping operation is considered to be the actions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against Yugoslavia in connection with the conflict in Kosovo in 1999, as well as the presence of the Australian government-led international troops in East Timor in 1999. Such missions are characterized by the establishment of a temporary mandate to create a peaceful environment in which the UN can perform its civilian tasks (Durch et al., 2017). Thus, UN-NATO cooperation was not established during the Cold War. However, with the development of third-generation UN peacekeeping operations, the range of tasks defined by the mandate of the operation was expanded, and the structure of the peacekeeping mission became more complex. NATO has undergone a significant metamorphosis: from the traditional use of member countries’ military capabilities to police functions in peacekeeping missions, technical assistance in the postwar period and overcoming man-made and other disasters (peacekeeping missions in the Balkans, anti-piracy, modern operations in Iraq).

The fourth generation of peacekeeping operations is peace building operations which force is used to solve a wide range of civilian tasks. Boutros Boutros-Ghali in the "Agenda for Peace" (1992) described peace building as follows: support for structures that seek to strengthen peace and restore conflict; comprehensive efforts to identify and support institutions that promote peace, make agreements
and organize interaction between former enemies, and strengthen a sense of confidence and well-being among the people. (An Agenda for Peace UN Documents Gathering a body of global agreements, 1992) The meaning embedded in the concept has changed many times. Initially, peace building meant a set of measures for demobilization, reintegration of the subjects of confrontation and the implementation of democratic transit, after which conflicts could be resolved not militarily but politically (Zharovska et al., 2021; Igben & Ilaya, 2021). By the end of the 1990s, the peace building program had been significantly expanded.

The main goals of post-conflict peace building are:

- Preventing the resumption of open violence and maintaining a "negative peace" in which violence has been stopped but the root and structural causes of the conflict remain unresolved;
- Creating conditions for the establishment of a "positive" or "sustainable" peace by promoting reconciliation between the parties to the conflict and eliminating its root causes.

The toughest measure of peace building operations is establishment of a temporary administration, in which the guarantee of sovereignty over a certain territory, executive, legislative and judicial powers are temporarily transferred to the UN mission. To date, only two such administrations have been established: the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the United Nations Interim Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) in 1999. The United Nations Conflict Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), although being not a fourth-generation operation, it has all the basic features (Koops et al., 2015). The complexity of the structure and functional tasks has led to an expansion of the range of participants involved in the peace building process. They include regional organizations such as NATO and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); specialized UN agencies, international NGOs and international financial institutions. As a result, there is a problem of coordinating the goals and efforts of participants in the peacekeeping process. Resolving this issue is still on the agenda of the UN (Principles of Peacekeeping. United Nations Peacekeeping Official Website, 2018). The fourth generation of peacekeeping operations has come under considerable criticism. Oliver Richmond, David Chandler, and Michael Ruff argue that peace building as a paradigm is based on liberal values and aims to create a "liberal world" based on democracy, market economy, and other elements of "modern statehood." This concept of peace building is in the interests of the countries of Northern and Western Europe, for which peace building is a tool for the spread of neocolonialism (Richmond, 2006).

Modern experience and analysis of UN peacekeeping have the right to suggest the emergence of the fifth generation of peacekeeping so-called hybrid missions, which are characterized by the deployment of troops under the decentralized command of the UN and regional organizations. The emergence of such missions is a consequence of the redistribution of responsibilities for the implementation of tasks between the subjects of the global peacekeeping system and a change in the approach of Western states to respect for sovereignty and determine the limits of non-interference in internal affairs. NATO member states and other Nordic and
Western countries that internalize the concept of the use of force to protect civilians and human rights are conducting peaceful interventions, regardless of UN decisions (invasion of Iraq, promotion of security in Afghanistan). The UN's response to this trend has been a call in The New Horizon Initiative's report to establish a coordinated global peacekeeping system that involves a wide range of peacekeepers (states, international and regional organizations). (UN, 2009; Roy & Malcorra, 2017). A clear example of the transition to the fifth type of UN peacekeeping operations was the peacekeeping operation in Haiti (MINUSTAH), where the military contingents were, for the most part, the armed forces of South America (Bellamy et al., 2010).

On the present day there are formed a couple of main alternative ways for peacekeeping effectiveness assessment, which are based on the priority of its measurements assessment, and are as following: ability to prevent the occurrence or escalation of the conflict (Doyle & Sambanis, 2000; Fortna, 2004; Collier et al., 2008); cessation of hostiles or decreasing of violence rate in the active conflict (Hultman et al., 2014; Salvatore, 2017; Ruggeri et al., 2017); geographical containment (Beardsley & Gleditsch, 2015); presence of military contingents (Heldt & Wallensteen, 2004), budget level (Hegre et al., 2019). Though in recent decades, many researchers point to the shortcomings and negative consequences of UN PKOs (Pouligny, 2006; Jett, 2000; Autesserre & Autesserre, 2010; Autesserre & Autesserre, 2014; Autesserre, 2021), There is still no common approach to determine the effective scenario of development for peacekeeping operations and operations for peace maintenance. Besides, the criteria for determination are vague. The conditions of economic, political and social development are key factors for the conception of so-called positive peace. That is why, the effectiveness of modern peacekeeping operations and operations for peace maintenance, as an answer to global challenges, needs assessment and further grounding. The aim of the research is to characterize the principles and methods of assessing the effectiveness of peacekeeping activities, as well as to identify the main problems of the peacekeeping mechanism, which will lead to the optimization of scenarios for future UN and NATO peacekeeping operations.

To achieve this aim, the following tasks are defined:

- systematize the alternative approaches to the assessment of NATO and UN peacekeeping activities presented in Western political science;
- build and describe models for evaluating the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations;
- highlight the basics of operational and strategic assessment of NATO missions;
- conduct a statistical analysis of the peacekeeping activities of certain organizations and the general conflict situation in the world;
- identify patterns that affect the effectiveness of UN and NATO operations, as well as the problems of modern peacekeeping;
- identify optimal scenarios for effective peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations (Operations and missions: past and present, 2021).
Criteria in peacekeeping

In the early 1990s, theoretical and empirical understanding of the problem of peace, characterization and definition of criteria for the effectiveness of peacekeeping, attracted particular attention of researchers in the sphere of international relations. In 1988, P. Deal published the first work on assessing the effectiveness of peacekeeping, which went beyond the descriptive approach (“Territorial changes and militarized conflict”). According to his research, the main criteria for success in maintaining peace is the ability, within the mission, to limit armed conflicts and prevent their resumption. Other criteria are related to the ability of peacekeepers to facilitate a peaceful settlement of situation. Accordingly, P. Diehl considers counterfactual scenarios, as those that contradict the actual trends (for example, the possible consequences of resolving the conflict without sending a peacekeeping mission), outlines the range of tasks identified by peacekeepers for successful operation, and then compares promising scenarios with basic expectations and real results. Finally, the researcher emphasizes the inexpediency of establishing a single standard of success, because “legislative body, making decisions based on the standard, cannot predict all possible consequences, taking into account special circumstances and conditions” (Diehl, 1988).

For many years, the improvement of the concept of peacekeeping operations effectiveness was aimed at updating the improvement of only one aspect – ensuring long-term peace. However, there are obviously other aspects that determine success. The continuation of the peacekeeping operation depends on many factors, taking into account progress. Therefore, an assessment designed to measure the level of progress can be an important element of any peacekeeping operation. In general, scientists have identified three universal dimensions for assessing the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. The first is characterized by the ability to prevent the emergence or escalation of conflict. Maintaining peace in post-conflict conditions remains one of the main tasks of peacekeeping and is the most researched aspect of the effectiveness of peacekeeping. Doyle and Sambanis were the first to conduct the quantitative analysis about the impact of peacekeeping operations on the duration of post-conflict peace. The authors believe that the significant positive impact of peacekeepers on peacekeeping can be determined only two, five or ten years after the end of the conflict (Hegre et al., 2019).

Virginia Paige Fortna, a professor of political science at Columbia University and one of the world's leading researchers in peacekeeping, believes that the risk of escalating conflict is reduced by 75-85% or more in the presence of peacekeepers. It points to a noticeable difference in the importance of peacekeeping operations after the Second World War, when peacekeeping did not affect the duration of peace in a post-conflict situation, and after the Cold War, when the impact is significant and significant (Fortna, 2004). This opinion is shared by Michael Doyle and Nicholas Sambanis, who, based on the analysis of short-term and long-term consequences of peacekeeping and UN peacekeeping operations, conclude that the positive impact on the duration of peace in post-conflict conditions (Doyle & Sambanis, 2000). N. Sambanis believes that the positive impact of peacekeeping is most noticeable in the first years after the conflict, but in the long run, only the
recovery of the local economy and institution building can ensure lasting peace (Sambanis, 2007).

The same conclusion was reached by Paul Collier, Anke Heufler and Mans Soderbom. They argue that, despite economic recovery, the best way to achieve stable peace is for the peacekeeping mission to play a key role in ensuring a stable post-conflict situation. In a broader sense, considering the issue of third-party monitoring of peace agreements, the authors concluded that five years after the signing of the peace agreement, the share of victims is 68%, while in the absence of control over peace conditions the figure reaches only 32% (Collier et al., 2008).

The second universal measure of the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations is the cessation of hostilities or the reduction of violence in the current conflict. Lisa Hultman, Jacob Katmai and Megan Shannon concluded that the desire of peacekeepers to resolve the dispute affects the reduction of hostilities between opposing parties, if the military potential of peacekeepers is greater than the parties alone (Hultman et al., 2014). According to a study by Kyle Baisley and Christian Gredig, peacekeepers are reducing violence by geographically deterring conflict. Andrea Ruggeri, Han Dorussen and Theodora-Izmene Gizelis note that the presence of peacekeeping contingents reduces the duration of the conflict at the local level (Ruggeri et al., 2017).

Accordingly, Doyle and Sambanis also believe that UN missions, under a strong mandate, are effective in resolving conflict and ending violence against civilians (Beardsley & Gleditsch, 2015). Geographical deterrence is another universal criterion for determining the effectiveness of peacekeeping. K. Baisley argues that the presence of peacekeepers reduces the risk of conflict in neighboring countries. In another scientific study, Baisley and Gleditsch argue that peacekeeping activities curb the spread of violence during civil wars. Through the analysis of changes in conflict zones in different countries, they concluded that peacekeepers manage to contain and reduce conflict zones (Beardsley & Gleditsch, 2015). Methodological problem for studying the consequences of peacekeeping is the bias in the choice of mission: the probability of successful implementation of the operation is higher when peacekeepers are sent to areas of small conflicts. However, the risk of this problem in determining the effectiveness of peacekeeping activities, today, is quite low (Hegre et al., 2019).

Fortna, Michael Gilligan and Stephen Stedman point out that, as a rule, peacekeeping forces are used to resolve complex conflicts (Fortna, 2004; Gilligan & Stedman, 2003). Assessing the effect of peacekeeping operations, Doyle and Sambanis, as well as Gilligan and Stedman emphasize that adequate criteria are used to select the conflict circumstances of the mission (Gilligan & Stedman, 2003; Sambanis, 2007). To confirm the fact of impartiality, scientists have developed a model of comparing conflicts with the establishment of a peaceful mandate and similar conflicts without the use of peacekeeping operations. Both studies showed that the duration of the state of peace would be much longer if the conflict was resolved with the participation of peacekeepers (Sambanis, 2007).
The findings of these studies indicate a positive effect of peacekeeping on the establishment of lasting peace in post-conflict circumstances. However, not all operations are effective. Two key characteristics of peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations are the mandate (provided in accordance with Sections VI or VII of the UN Charter) and its scope (in terms of budget and military composition) (Charter of the United Nations: Chapter VII, 2018). Doyle and Sambanis believe that traditional peacekeeping operations, which are characterized by unarmed or low-armed forces with very limited mandates, do not affect the duration of peace. On the other hand, there is a significant link between the successful implementation of the peacebuilding process and the previous multifaceted peacekeeping operation with a "broad mandate". Distinguishing between hard and soft peace-building measures, researchers believe that multifaceted peacekeeping is "effective in both cases", but UN missions in general have the most positive impact on preventing minor violence, democratization and institution building after the civil war, but they are ineffective in resolving or preventing the resumption of interstate conflicts and wars (Abilova & Novosseloff, 2016).

Many studies consider the size of military contingents to be decisive in resolving the conflict. In particular, Hultman, Kathman and Shannon concluded that the more armed personnel involved in UN missions, the faster the process of reducing violence between the parties to the conflict (Hultman et al., 2014). Some studies have shown that missions that use decisive peace-building measures promote cooperation between the parties to the conflict (Ruggeri et al., 2017), and increase the likelihood of achieving a long lasting peace (Kreps, 2010). Moreover, the level of protection of the civilian population both during and after the conflict is much higher in the deployment of a "decisive mission" (Hultman et al., 2014). Global trend also shows a high correlation between the increase in the number of UN military contingents involved in peacekeeping operations during the 1990s and the decrease in the number of internal armed conflicts (Heldt & Wallensteen, 2004). In addition, assessing the determinants of post-conflict risk, Paul Collier, Anke Heufler and Mans Soderbom found that "increasing the cost of peacekeeping operations halves the risk of failing to meet certain mandate targets from 40% to 31%". While some missions receive an annual budget of more than a billion US dollars, the budgets of other missions are usually a maximum of 50 million (Collier et al., 2008).

**The influence of peacemaking on conflict and its effectiveness**

As the budget sets clear limits on the use of military contingents, its size affects the prospect of peace. However, Doyle and Sambanis argue that the number of peacekeepers is not an indicator of the success of peacekeeping, and the number of troops should be clearly defined, in accordance with the mandate. Researchers insist that the reason for this is "the deployment of a large number of troops with a weak mandate", which "indicates a lack of due determination on the part of the Security Council. This indicates a mismatch between the nature of the problem and the UN-defined course of action" (Doyle & Sambanis, 2000), and emphasizes the importance of including both the mandate and the size of the mission in the statistical model of performance evaluation (Sambanis, 2007).
Thus, according to the results shown in Table 1, peacekeeping, regardless of the method and criteria for assessing its effectiveness, contributes to lasting peace, the implementation of measures to protect civilians and promotes respect for human rights, restrains the spread of violence beyond the conflict. Some missions contribute to the intensification of the peace process, but the nature of the impact on the development of this process depends on the type of mandate. There is reason to believe that peacekeeping operations potentially reduce the duration of local conflict, but do not affect the duration of local peace (Simic, 2009; Robinson et al., 2018). Finally, it is not possible to accurately assess the extent to which the presence of peacekeepers increases the chances of a peaceful settlement, as the expected positive outcome (compromise, negotiation, mediation, satisfaction of the parties) depends on the circumstances of the conflict and mandate conditions (UNOG Registry, Records and Archives Unit, 2019).

All in all, it can be said that assessing the long-term impact of peacekeeping and finding optimal scenarios for peacekeeping operations is a new area of research.
that is only at the stage of development. The effectiveness of a peacekeeping operation is related to the prevention of violence and the creation of peaceful societies (positive peace). Universal criteria for assessing the effectiveness of a peacekeeping operation are the cessation of hostilities or the reduction of violence, the geographical deterrence, the number of troops, the type of mandate and the size of the budget. There is no single approach to determining an effective scenario for peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations. In addition, the criteria for determining success are unclear (Litz et al., 2016; Robinson et al., 2019). The conditions for economic, political and social development are a necessary part of the concept of positive peace. That is why the effectiveness of modern peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations, in response to global challenges, needs to be evaluated and further substantiated. As UN has entered a new level of providing peacekeeping activities after the end of “cold war”, world community is really worried about the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. Based on the previous experience, UN has pointed out the main factors which are crucial for providing successful peacekeeping operation.

The main indicators to provide an effective peacekeeping operation are the following:

- following principles of harmony, impartiality and non-use of force, with the exception of self-dependence and protection of mandate cases;
- legitimacy and credibility of structure, particularly, in the eyes of locals;

According to the UN criteria, effective peacekeeping operations can be considered to be the peacekeeping operations of Third, Fourth and Fifth generation (the end of 1990th till now). However, we think that information from official sources is not quite objective. Some operations are only partly successful, because not all the main goals were reached by UN peacekeeping operations. For the further determination of successful UN peacekeeping operations scenarios, it is necessary to examine the system of effective assessment of UN peacekeeping operations conducting itself. The organization has got a couple of ways and mechanisms of peacekeeping operations assessment which is within the competence of management offices (Solomon, 2007; Lambert, 2002; Suwija et al., 2019). The subjects of peacekeeping effectiveness assessment are United Nations Security Council, Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth committee), The Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (Fifth Committee), the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the Advisory Committee on administrative and Budgetary Questions, Office of Internal Oversight Services, Board of Auditors, Committee on program and coordination and Committee on program and Joint Inspection Unit (List of Peacekeeping Operations 1948-2018. United Nations Peacekeeping Official Website, 2019).

Thus, the scheme presented shows how important it is to form the new conception of a single collection and assessment of data, as well as, to form the complex assessment activity. The main weak point of modern system of effectiveness is that it doesn’t have single criteria and guidance of values.
Different tools are used for different purposes without a strict division of their accountability, information according to the order of their usage and organized basis for training works. There is a gap between the budgeting system, which is aimed at result, from one side, and the reporting on mandates usage and their context analysis, from another side (Schok et al., 2008; Partovi & Epperly, 1999).

The beginning for NATO peacekeeping activities is considered to be the ratification of Dayton Agreement on peace in December 14, 1995, UN peacekeeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Force). Implementation Force (IFOR) formally came into power on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) with the adoption of the resolution of Security Council 1031(Security Council- Veto List..., 2018), which confirmed the delegation of authority to NATO in order to conduct the UN peacekeeping operation. During the first stage of operation, the factors for assessment were the criteria of situation stability. After that the indicators of effectiveness, the total number of which was 25, were divided between three groups according to the spheres of usage: security, quality of life and democratization level. Analytic group consisted of the leading experts in exploitation studies, analysts and experienced military staff (Williams et al., 2015).

The necessary component for operation planning and actions conducting with their further assessment was the understanding of operation environment. System analysis is a formalized method which helps to shape this understanding. Determination of format for assessment and backing up of the planning process includes: formation of methodology for operation assessment; results determination; effectiveness indexes monitoring; monitoring of strategic and operation risks and activeness monitoring; categorization and determination of the types for the effectiveness characteristics; measures of effectiveness development (MOE); measure of performance development (MOP); determination for the implement of the data and relevant objectives(Allied Joint Doctrine for Operational-level Planning: Allied Joint Publication-5 C-M (Aksit, 2002), 60, 2014). Also, in order to build up effective operations scenarios, NATO has created Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP) and NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS). Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP) is the only established and checked analytic process. It is adapting analytic approach of NATO for task solving, the tool, which helps the commander and personnel to develop the plan and the order of completed actions assessment. Although the main task of MDMP is approval of the mission itself, its analytic basis is used in the process of operational evaluation (Bercovitch & Jackson, 2011).

According to the structure of decision-making process the first element (so called, stage) is getting or waiting for a new missing. It can come out of the current operation or can be foreseen in the order made by the leadership of headquarter. The next stage is analysis of the mission, which is crucial for MDMP. The result of mission analysis is determination of tactical problem and beginning of the real decision-making process (NATO Strategic Planning for Contracting Operations..., 2021). Thus, the interrelated element of the system of activities which helps to form the effective scenarios for the future missions is NATO Crisis Response System which conducts the necessary level of preparation and support for prevention of crisis and conflicts, settles down crisis situations during the
mission. NCRS is a multi-phase mechanism to coordinate the efforts of NATO member-states, the aim of which is in the complex set of variants and activities for preparation to crisis situations, their management and reaction on them (NATO / OTAN: NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied..., 2018; An Introduction to Operations Planning..., 2016)

The additional element to form the effective scenario of NATO operations are consultation and analytical reporting of RAND corporation, which have become a crucial point for adoption and changes of strategy and aim of NATO after the dissolution of USSR in 1991. Most of researches of RAND Corporation are based on the use of system analysis which is a vital part of planning, strategic and operative assessment of any NATO mission (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/RAND Corporation Official Website, 2021). NATO has got a comprehensive system for creating effective mission scenarios, its planning, assessment and reaction at the risks from the external environment, which includes the following mechanisms:

- NATO Crisis Response System Manual (NCRSM);
- Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP);
- NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS);
- Consultations and analytical reporting of the third side (RAND Corporation).

Though, NATO assessment and planning are not comprehensive. For example, there is no assessment of activities results of peacekeepers themselves. Moreover, the geographical borders of influence and NATO political support level are obviously less, in comparison with UN. We consider the cooperation with UN to be more useful for fulfillment of political and strategic interests of NATO. Enhancing the borders of cooperation in terms of social conducting of missions can increase the effectiveness level of conflict situations solving and reaching the peace.

Open databases of the World Bank, UN department of peacekeeping, data and examples of state situations

According to the conducted research, we believe that peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations that succeed in reducing the intensity of conflict can be effective in reducing conflict, increasing the duration of post-conflict peace and preventing the escalation of the crisis (Patterson, 1996; Perkins & Neumayer, 2008). To confirm these conclusions and identify effective scenarios for UN and NATO peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations, we conducted a statistical analysis of the peacekeeping activities of certain organizations and the overall conflict situation in the world from 1990 to 2017. To provide a comprehensive description, the following indicators were identified: borders, timeframes, duration of past and current UN and NATO peacekeeping missions, number of peacekeeping contingents by type (experts, observers, individual and formed police units, staff officers, military contingents and servicemen), gender, country providing and mission, to which they were sent, the number of deaths as a result of armed conflict in the country by years, the number of incidents during peacekeeping missions by their type (accident, illness, act of malice, suicide) and the type of contingent affected by the incident, years and countries, change in GDP (%) by years and countries.
In our research the sources of information are open databases of the World Bank, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping, and the official website of the NATO (NATO and Afghanistan, 2018). Statistical analysis was performed using comprehensive software for analytical modeling and data visualization Microsoft Power BI. According to the results of the study, the number of deaths as a result of armed clashes since 2011 began to increase from 22,931 to 104,679 in 2016 and 68,969 in 2017. This is due to the large number of volatile conflict situations in sub-Saharan Africa (18), East Asia and the Pacific (7), the Middle East and South Africa (6). Accordingly, these regions recorded the highest number of victims from 2011 to 2017:

- Middle East and South Africa - 354,552 people;
- South Asia - 107,551;
- Sub-Saharan Africa - 51,472.

However, the largest number of peacekeepers was sent to the region of sub-Saharan Africa (406,639), which is almost 10 times less than recorded in the Middle East and North Africa (368,72), Latin America and the Caribbean (477,42). Thus, in order to reduce casualties and reduce violence, conflicts in South Asia, the Middle East and South Africa there is a need of attention of the world community and peacekeeping organizations. The largest number of UN peacekeeping operations, in particular those currently active, is concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa. The highest number of casualties in armed conflict was recorded in Ethiopia (120,494), Eritrea (42,269), Sudan (41,301), Somalia (31,775), Angola (27,716), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (24,634), Nigeria (15,8224), and the Congo (14,19), Sierra Leone (11,470). If we pay attention to the results, the largest number of victims in sub-Saharan Africa was recorded during the development of conflict situations and the deployment of UN peacekeeping missions.

Most peacekeepers between 1990 and 2017 were sent to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (174,587), South Sudan (67,540), Ivory Coast (66,456), Liberia (58,143), Mali (53,570), and the Central African Republic (48,709), Sudan (37,370). In 2015-2017, the largest number of victims was recorded in Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Among the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, peacekeeping contingents are provided by Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, Chad, and Togo. Relatively significant share of sent peacekeepers are women (7%, 3,000 people). Of the 24 completed UN peacekeeping missions, the largest share of the budget for 1 year of the operation was received.

Among the sending countries of UN missions in sub-Saharan Africa are India (0.86 million) and Bangladesh (0.86 million), Pakistan (0.68 million). Conflicts are taking place on in the territories of these states and UN peacekeeping missions are underway. Among the deployed peacekeepers (8 million people) a small proportion are women (3.77%, 3,000 people). 7 million (83.99%) of sent missions are military contingents, 1 million (7.03%) - formed police units, 410 thousand (5.02%) – individual police units, 17 thousand (2.2 %) - experts. GDP is unstable and declining from 2011-2014 in Sudan, Namibia, Liberia, and the Republic of the Congo, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire,
Chad, South Sudan and Eritrea. Among the countries to which UN peacekeeping missions have been sent, only Ethiopia, Uganda, Mozambique, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have a stable GDP, but they belong to the group of underdeveloped countries.

It should be noted that, according to our findings, not all completed UN operations in the region can be considered successful. UNTAG and UNOMOZ are the examples of successful UN "multidimensional" operations, but experience has shown that the organization’s inability to prevent or limit genocide in Rwanda in 1994 is ineffective in reaching a political agreement combined with relatively large military losses in Somalia, second-generation UN operations also cannot provide a decisive response to current conflict threats. The largest number of victims as a result of armed conflict from 2011 to 2017 is in the geographical region of the Middle East and South Africa (354552 people).

The largest number of victims as a result of armed clashes in the region was recorded in the period 2012-2017, including 71669 people in 2013 and 73756 people in 2014. This is due to the large number of unstable conflict situations in Syria (281,612 victims), Iraq (86,216 people), Yemen (18,989 people). The largest number of peacekeepers was sent to Lebanon (31,553 people in 2015-2017), Syria (3,537 people in 2014-2017). In 2017, peacekeepers were withdrawn from Iraq. Thus, in order to reduce the number of victims and reduce the level of violence in the region, the conflicts in Yemen, Iraq and Syria need the attention of the world community, peacekeeping organizations. NATO was involved in resolving the conflict in the Middle East, in particular from 2004 to 2011, there was NATO Training Mission conducted in Iraq, the main purpose of which was to conduct military trainings. And, therefore, it cannot be considered a peaceful mission that responds to modern threats to world peace and security (Setiawan et al., 2018; Pinatih et al., 2018).

Among the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, the most numerous peacekeeping contingents are Egypt (3031), Morocco (2143), and Jordan (863). A small proportion of sent peacekeepers are women (1.43%, 92 people). The countries that send the largest number of peacekeeping contingents to the region are mostly European and with a stable peace situation: Indonesia (139000), Italy (139000), India (115 000), Nepal (109 000), France (104 thousand), Ghana (93000), Malaysia (87000), Spain (8100). Among the sent peacekeepers (1230000 people) a small share are women (3.93%, 5000 people). 1253 thousand (97.5%) of the sent personnel of missions are military contingents, 17 thousand (1.3%) are experts. The GDP indicator is unstable and tends to decrease from 2016-2017 in Kuwait, Yemen, Iran. Among the countries to which UN peacekeeping missions have been sent, only Lebanon and Iraq have a stable GDP ratio. However, Iraq is an agro-industrial country with a developed oil sector, thanks to which it has a stable GDP ratio.

Of the seven completed UN peacekeeping missions, only the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (1990) is "multidimensional" but unsuccessful. The United Nations Observer Mission in Syria (2012) also failed. Other UN operations were conducted before the collapse of the Soviet Union, and their purpose and mandate do not meet modern challenges and threats. Thus, the Middle East and...
North Africa region have areas with long-standing active conflicts. To ensure sustainable development and peace in the region, the UN should pay attention to the conflicts in Yemen, Syria and Iraq. The second region in terms of the number of victims of the military confrontation in 2011-2017 is South Asia (107,551 people). The highest number of victims was in 2009, which is due to the development of conflict instability in Sri Lanka (10,165 victims), Pakistan (6864), Afghanistan (6341), India (1115). While no casualties have been reported in Sri Lanka since 2010, the number has been declining in India and Pakistan, and the death toll has risen in Afghanistan from 2009 to 2017. It should be noted that the UN sent a peacekeeping mission to Afghanistan in 1988-1990.

The purpose of the United Nations Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNMAP) was to assist in the implementation of the Afghanistan settlement agreements and to investigate and report possible violations of any statements of the agreements. The effectiveness of UNMAP’s mandate has been hampered by a number of difficulties: climate conditions of the territory, the untimely reporting of incidents that have hampered the prompt response to them, and security conditions. A UN Political Mission in Afghanistan (NATO and Afghanistan, 2018) has been operating since 2002 to assist in building the foundations for sustainable peace and development, supporting the Government of Afghanistan, regional cooperation, coordination and cooperation with NATO, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid (Yost, 2014). The current mission is political and the number of peacekeepers in the region is insignificant: 15-20 people in 2009-2016. In 2017, no peacekeepers were sent to the country.

Another active mission in the region is the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNDOF), which has been operating since January 1949 to monitor the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir. The annual budget is $ 21,134,800. The mission staff consists of 41 observers: from Crete (9), the Republic of Korea (7), Sweden (5), the Philippines (4), Thailand (4), Switzerland (3), Uruguay (3), Chile (2), Italy (2), Romania (2). According to the results of empirical research, the presence of observers and experts in the conflict region has almost no effect on the duration of the established peace, does not contribute to resolving conflicts and reducing the number of casualties in military confrontations. There are 15 NATO operations carried out in South Asia, the vast majority of which (14) were conducted in Afghanistan. NATO Training Mission in the Republic of Afghanistan has been under way since 2009 to support the establishment of a capable and self-sufficient Afghan National Security Force, the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP). Since 2015, Operation Strong Support has been under way, providing training, advice and assistance to Afghan forces and agencies. Among the troop-contributing states are the United States, Western Europe, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine. At the 2018 summit in Brussels, allies and partners agreed to extend their commitment to financial support for the Afghan security forces until 2024. Since 2017, the size of the US military has increased from 13,000 to 16,000.

Thus, there are two unstable conflicts in South Asia with a high number of victims in armed conflicts. Political and conflict monitoring missions do not promote a stable peace. Conducting military trainings and consultations without
establishing a political dialogue is not effective enough in resolving the conflict. More decisive and coordinated action by the world community is needed to resolve the situation in the region. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, a number of armed conflicts took place in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Balkan Wars, Abkhaz War, and Civil War in Tajikistan. The world community has responded to the threat to peace and security in the 1990s, the UN sent 10 missions to the conflict zone. Most of them were carried out jointly with NATO. It was during the period of regional conflicts that the largest number of casualties as a result of armed confrontations was counted: 12718 in 1992, 11944 in 1993, 8785 in 1995, 8794 in 1996 and 8454 in 1999.

During the implementation of UN peacekeeping missions in the Balkans, a number of difficulties and problems affected the effectiveness of their implementation. In order to assess the UN peacekeeping activities and identify effective scenarios for peacekeeping operations, attention should be paid to aspects of UN-NATO cooperation in the field of peace and security. It will be recalled that the UN has authorized NATO and led operations in the Balkans (IFOR, SFOR and KFOR), Afghanistan (ISAF) and Libya (Operation Defender). In addition, NATO is conducting a training mission in Iraq (NTM-I), assisting in the consequences of the earthquake in 2005 in Pakistan, escorting ships in the Gulf of Aden, and supporting the African Union in Darfur.

Also, to establish peace and security in Europe and Central Asia, the United Nations has sent peacekeeping missions to the conflict zone in Tajikistan (United Nations Observer Mission in Tajikistan (UNMOT), 1994-2000) and Georgia. United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (MINUSTAH), (1993-2009). The latter can be considered a failure because the goals of the mandate were not achieved, on June 15 2009 Russia vetoed the continuation of the mission. Though we should not forget about the current global geopolitical and strategic rivalry between the United States, China and Russia and its consequences in Ukraine (Crimea), Latvia, Georgia, the South China Sea and Syria. The differences between these three countries are limiting the work of the UN Security Council in resolving these and other conflicts. These are the points to the problem of abuse of the right of veto and the need for structural reform of the UN Security Council.

Among the countries providing peacekeeping contingents to the current mission in Kosovo are the Russian Federation (3 police officers), the Czech Republic (2 experts), Ukraine (2 experts), Hungary (2 police officers). The total number of staff in 2018 was 18 people. Peacekeeping contingents remain in Crete to monitor ceasefire lines, support the buffer zone, conduct humanitarian operations and support the Secretary-General’s mission of good offices. The mission staff in 2018 included 50 experts and 752 servicemen from the United Kingdom (271 people), Slovakia (245 people), Argentina (244 people) and others. GDP in countries where UN and NATO peacekeeping missions have been conducted is stable. A sharp decline in 2009 and a gradual increase since 2010 have been observed in all countries in the region, due to the economic crisis.

From 2001 to 2013, the number of casualties during the armed conflict was insignificant. The death toll rose sharply from 340 in 2013 to 4,567 in 2014 due to the development of the conflict in Ukraine and the volatile situation in Turkey.
Thus, although the situation in Europe and Central Asia has stabilized since the crisis in the 1990s, there are conflicts and volatile situations that need the attention of the world community, particularly in Ukraine, Abkhazia and Ossetia. Latin America and the Caribbean are regions with a low mortality rate as a result of armed conflict and crisis. There is a tendency to reduce the number of deaths from 1990 (2609 people) to 2017 (0 people). The most unstable conflict zone in the region was Colombia, where a civil war lasted from 1964 to 2016. During this period, there were more than 260,000 deaths, 82% of whom were civilians, 80,000 missing, 7.7 migrants and 16,000 victims of sexual violence. According to HumanRightsWatch, gender-based violence is common in Colombia and, in most cases, does not qualify as a crime (Relations with Ukraine, 2020).

Despite the fact that Colombia is the country with the most unstable crisis situation in the region, the UN mission was sent only after the end of the conflict. Thus, the reason for this is that Colombia is a traditional sphere of US influence. The United States has been involved in the conflict since the 1960s, and since 2012 a strategic political and economic partnership has been established between the states. In January 2016, at the request of the government, the UN Security Council set up a political mission under a tripartite mechanism of the UN, the Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) - to monitor and verify the final bilateral ceasefire (Yost, 2014). In July 2017, the Security Council established a second mission to verify the reintegration of FARC guerrillas and to support the peace process.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the UN successfully completed 1 traditional mission in the Dominican Republic and 2 peacekeeping missions in Central America and El Salvador. However, it will be recalled that the mandate of traditional missions does not meet modern crisis challenges and threats, and observation missions have little impact on the development of conflict and the duration of post-conflict peace. The United Nations Office for the Support of the Law Enforcement Sector in Haiti (UNMISA) has also been ongoing in the region since October 2017. Since 1993, the UN has carried out 5 missions in Haiti, but their implementation has been accompanied by a number of problems and shortcomings, so the missions cannot be considered effective. Asia and Africa have provided the largest number of peacekeepers to the current UN mission in Haiti since its inception: India (3,887 people), Senegal (2087), Jordan (2078), Bangladesh (2074), Rwanda (1998), and Nepal (1956), as well as Tunisia, Benin, Niger, Ivory Coast. Thus, 79.43% are formed police units, 20.57% – individual police units, 6, 88% of the staff are women. Haiti belongs to the group of countries with the lowest GDP per capita - $ 1800 (213th place in the world) (League of Nations. Britannica Encyclopedia, 2021).

Despite the organization’s active participation in the unstable military-political situation in Haiti, the country remains a sphere of US influence. This is evidenced, in particular, by Haiti's dependence on regular financial assistance from the United States Agency for International Development, military support (Operation Democracy Support, 1995), and crisis support of situations (humanitarian aid of $ 100 million), etc. Thus, the United States is an active crisis protector in Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to effectively resolve the current conflicts and improve the peaceful situation in the region, the UN should
take a stronger stance, coordinate and establish a partnership dialogue with the United States within the Security Council (Lipson, 2010).

Since the late 1960s, 7 peacekeeping missions have been carried out in East Asia and the United Nations in the Pacific, Cambodia, and East Timor. Although problems and difficulties arose during the operations, lasting peace were established in Cambodia and East Timor. Since 2002, there have been no victims in East Timor and Cambodia. However, a significant number of deaths have been reported in the Philippines, Myanmar and Thailand. This is due to the development of internal armed conflicts between the central government of the Philippines and armed separatist groups since 1969, the interfaith conflict with signs of genocide in Myanmar, the armed conflict involving a number of radical Islamic organizations advocating independence from the provinces in 2004. Thus, the UN peacekeeping operations in Cambodia and East Timor can be considered successful, as stable peace, improved economic development, and the development of democratic institutions have been achieved. However, in the region of South Asia and the Pacific there are countries with unstable conflicts and a large number of victims of military confrontation: The Philippines, Myanmar, and Thailand. In order to establish stable peace in the UN region, it is necessary to join in resolving the current conflicts (Daalder, 1999).

According to the statistical analysis, traditional and multidimensional NATO peacekeeping missions are more successful (UNTAG, UNOMOZ, UNMOT). Operations with an annual budget of more (Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, East Timor), more staff, including women and men, (from countries with a stable peace situation and conflict resolution experience) (Lebanon, the Balkans, sub-Saharan Africa), promoting political, military and human rights reforms (Mozambique, Haiti) contribute to lasting peace, stabilizing GDP, reducing casualties as a result of armed conflict, and the number of crises in the region. At the present stage, the UN is focusing on building democratic institutions and achieving lasting peace, directing political missions (Namibia, Israel, Cambodia, Afghanistan) and missions to stabilize the post-conflict situation and adhere to peace agreements (Kosovo, Cyprus, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo). However, in most parts of the world, there are unresolved conflicts, areas of unstable crises that need the attention of peacekeeping institutions (Iraq, Yemen, Syria, Colombia, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Myanmar, Georgia).

**Regularities that influenced the effectiveness of peacekeeping and post-conflict stabilization**

After conducting a statistical analysis of conflicts and crises, and identifying the role of peacekeeping in stabilizing the post-conflict situation in the regions of the world, there were identified the main patterns that affect the effectiveness of UN and NATO operations, as well as the problems of modern peacekeeping:

- The increase in number of victims as a result of crises and armed conflicts in the Middle East and South Africa which indicates an increasing need for future multi-component transformation missions to conflict zones.
• While some African countries are likely to be able to make progress in economic and democratic development and establish a stable peace situation by reducing their dependence on peacekeepers (Burundi, Mozambique, Namibia), the overall situation in the region is not improving, as evidenced by unstable situations, death rate as result of armed conflict and unstable GDP, in particular in countries such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia, Angola, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

• Large-scale operations in Africa require a significant number of contingents (10-15 thousand per year), as they must be conducted on a large geographical area with underdeveloped infrastructure.

• Among the countries that provide the largest number of peacekeepers to UN missions are mainly underdeveloped countries and countries in conflict (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Tanzania). To improve the effectiveness of missions, the largest share should be personnel from countries with modernized armies. The need to send qualified military personnel to the UN mission determines the urgency of finding ways to cooperate and cooperate with NATO.

• Given the negative experience of human rights violations, in particular the practice of various forms of sexual violence in conflict zones and during peacekeeping operations (in Haiti, Cambodia), strengthening the gender perspective will contribute to the effective implementation of measures to protect civilians.

• The effectiveness of peace operations requires a flexible approach to their implementation, which, in turn, involves cooperation and interaction with regional organizations (EU, NATO, African Union, etc.) or countries interested in resolving the conflict. Coordination, in particular with NATO, requires mediation in non-stable zones of Afghanistan, Iraq, Haiti, and Colombia.

• The UN cannot function as an effective international mechanism for resolving the conflict as long as the issue of Security Council reform remains unresolved. Involvement in the resolution of current conflicts and the beginning of the UN crisis stabilization process was impossible due to the use of Russia’s veto on resolutions on the situation in Syria (13 times in 2011-2018), Yemen (2018), Ukraine (2015), Georgia (2009), Myanmar (2007); China (along with Russia on the civil war in Syria); USA regarding Palestine (3 times in 2011-2018).

• NATO’s failure to comply with Article 54 of the UN Charter complicates the process of coordinating and monitoring the organization’s actions in crisis situations, especially when NATO is carrying out a mandate that provides for the use of force (Operation Defender in Libya in 2011). A comprehensive solution is to develop more specific guidelines for monitoring the implementation of delegated operations (Charter of the United Nations: Chapter VIII, 2018).

• The crisis of legitimacy of UN operations (reaching political consensus of the parties, establishing legal and moral authority) negatively affects the effectiveness of their implementation (missions in Uganda and Rwanda, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Central African Republic and Chad, Somalia). The behavior of personnel determines the moral authority of a peaceful operation. If the operation is perceived as a lack of moral authority,
it may affect the decisions of countries on the deployment of personnel (missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, and Darfur).

- An increase in the mission budget ($100-800 million) will have a positive effect on reducing the number of armed conflicts and improving the efficiency of missions. The more the UN spends on maintaining peace, the stronger the mission’s mandate. For example, an increase in contributions will allow the UN to send more qualified personnel to carry out the mission.
- The UN needs to modernize its mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of operational and long-term performance, as well as working with NATO to combine peacekeeping experience and systematic assessment practices, with a view to achieving greater success in establishing control over the conflict zone (Monthly Forecast, 2021).

Thus, according to given numbers and analyzed statistics, our effective scenarios for the future UN peacekeeping operations are as follows:

Scenario 1. Multicomponent transformational missions

- Aim: solving and containment of geographic conflicts with the high level of intensity (the number of victims over 400 people) and prevention of their renewing (prevention of interstate conflicts and war renewing).
- Size of conflict: big regional wars and conflicts, civil wars and revolution, terrorists’ acts and international crisis with high level of intensity (the number of victims over 400 people).
- Main principles: impartiality (equal attitude without discrimination) toward the conflict fractions.
- Mandate: with wide range of authorities and tasks conferred by Sections VII and VIII UN Statute (section 1.2.)
- Mission staff: 10-15 hundred, where 60% – military contingents, 30% – police units, 10% – experts and observers.
- Interaction with actors: involvement of regional organizations and institutions for common resistance of violence and conflicts, according to Section VIII UN Statute.
- Budget: 600-800 mil. USD annually.
- Post conflict peace building: maintenance of stable peace, economic growth, reformation of political institutes and democracy development, support in holding of democratic elections, providing of human rights, social development and humanitarian aid.
- Expected duration: conflict resolution – 2 years. Peacebuilding process – 5 years.

Scenario 2. Restricted peacebuilding and monitoring missions

- Aim: borders monitoring, demilitarized zones check, creation of political space for negotiations, mediation and prevention of conflict escalation.
- Size of conflict: local conflicts which are not violating baseline consensus in society can be solved by means of compromise; conflict of low level of intensity (up to 300 of people).
• Mandate: with restricted range of authorities and tasks conferred by Sections VI UN Statute (section 1.2.)
• Mission staff: 5-10 hundred, where 60%—military contingents, 30%—police units, 10%—experts and observers.
• Interaction with actors: the search of compromise and coordination of actions in solving the contradictions between the sides of conflicts.
• Budget: 100-600 mil. USD.
• Expected duration: peace settlement between the sides – up to 2 years; monitoring of commitments fulfillment - 5 years.
• Action in case of situation escalation, the increase of conflict intensity and victim number: implementation of Scenario 1.
• Post conflict resolution: stable peace maintaining (control over disarmament, prevention of genocide, presence of military and police subdivisions during 5 years long, prosecution of military criminals, assistance in solving of the main international conflicts).

Building scenarios for effective UN peacekeeping operations requires the formation of a system for assessing the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping missions. The analysis of the existing system showed that the main weakness of the modern UN performance assessment system is that it does not have standard criteria and values. Different tools serve different purposes without a clear distinction of their accountability, information on how to use them and the organized basis of educational work. There is a gap between a results-based budgeting system, on the one hand, and reporting on the implementation of mandates and analyzing their context, on the other.

Conclusion

NATO, in comparison with the UN, has a comprehensive system of scenarios for effective missions, their planning, assessment and response to environmental risks, which includes the following mechanisms: a system of operational and strategic planning and assessment of NATO; military decision-making process (MDMP); NATO Crisis Response System (NCRS); third party consulting and analytical reporting (RAND Corporation). Nevertheless, NATO’s assessment and planning is not comprehensive. For example, the performance of peacekeepers themselves is not assessed. In addition, NATO’s geographical boundaries and level of political support are much lower than those of the UN. Thus, cooperation with UN can be useful in meeting NATO’s political and strategic interests. Expanding the boundaries of cooperation in the joint implementation of missions can increase the level of effectiveness in resolving conflict situations and achieving peace. This very conclusion can confirm the hypothesis that the effectiveness of UN and NATO peacekeeping operations depends on their cooperation and cooperation in the field of peacekeeping.

Currently, research on the possibilities of such cooperation is almost non-existent one, which can probably be explained by the different status and strategic goals of the UN and NATO. The findings of researchers who separately study the effectiveness of UN and NATO peacekeeping are fully in line with our vision. The two optimal scenarios for peacekeeping and peacekeeping operations, provided in the current research, have shown that the main actor in peacekeeping is the UN,
as it is the only global organization that aims to maintain world peace and security, and NATO is a regional organization and character of its interests is to some extend limited. However, given the alliance's military capabilities, strategic and analytical resources, UN-NATO cooperation is desirable component in multi-component transformation missions. Success in the implementation of certain scenarios can be achieved, considering the established patterns of peaceful operations and the problems that arise in the way of their effective implementation, and recommendations for their solution. The creation of such recommendations is the aim of this research. Thus, in view of the above, it can be argued that, for the first time, given article raises the issue of UN-NATO cooperation in order to succeed in peacekeeping operations and to develop a beneficial strategy for such cooperation.

In this article we pointed out that the effective scenarios for future UN peacekeeping operations are a multi-component transformation mission, limited peacebuilding, or a monitoring mission. The main actor in peacekeeping is UN, as it is the only global organization whose aim is to maintain world peace and security. Given the alliance’s military capabilities, strategic and analytical resources, UN-NATO cooperation is desirable in multi-component transformation missions. We hope that the present study will work as a starting point for such peacekeeping investigations and lead to fundamental contribution to the current peacekeeping missions’ analysis and effective peacekeeping models research.

References


