

Chapter 52

Key Issues for Training the Leaders, Managers, and Planners who Join the Peacekeeping Operations and Working in Chaos Environment

Haydar Ateş

TUA, Hacettepe University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The importance of peacekeeping operations has been increasing for the last 65-70 years, especially after World War II (WWII). The main point for peacekeepers is to be ready to prevent and/or solve the conflict in any part of the world. The UN, UN type peacekeeping organizations, and NGO's should be ready for these kinds of missions. The leaders, managers, and planners who join the peacemaking and peacekeeping operations must be educated and trained to be ready to work in chaos environment, ready for the mission and prepared to gain the confidence and support of the host nation. The first step is to analyze the region/country which has conflict. This chapter clarifies the important issues that must be taken care of in training peacekeeping leaders, managers, and planners. Peacekeeping leaders should have "peace-intelligence" to be effective while planning and conducting operation. This kind of leader may approach in proper way and can provide confidence of host nation and disputing parties to take the best result from the operation. One of the important parts of this issue is the lesson learned from other peacemaking and peacekeeping operations.

Peacekeeping is not a soldier's job, but only a soldier can do it – Anonymous UN Peacekeeping Soldier

INTRODUCTION

The peacekeepers come from different professions, organizations, and countries for the mission. Ev-

eryone has different background and experience on peacekeeping. Some of them join first time to this kind of mission. Besides, every mission has own characteristic, different environment, aspects, culture etc. It is not easy to find fix solution to use for each case. For these reasons, the most important point is to prepare the peacekeepers for the mission and especially to work in unknown and

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-6433-3.ch052

chaos environment. In this process, the feedback from previous peacemaking and peacekeeping missions are key steps for the beginning to prepare the troops. The main purpose of this article is to give some tips and recommendations to the leaders, managers, and planners of peacemaking and peacekeeping operations.

BACKGROUND

First of all, it should be better to give some basic information about peacekeeping organizations background and main type of operations to perform this mission. The League of Nations was founded in 1920 and it may be considered the basis of the peacekeeping and humanitarian effort missions throughout the world. The countries tried to recover the WWI effect and providing peace around the world. But, this effort couldn't prevent WWII. After the WWII, the United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945 to replace the League of Nations and targeting to stop wars/conflicts and to provide dialogue platform among nations. It is composed of multiple sub-organizations to carry out its mission. The UN is multinational and intergovernmental organization with the aim of facilitating and promoting security for sustaining world peace in regional and global level, human rights, improving democracy, basic education, development, social progress, political freedoms. Besides UN, there have been established some international and multinational peacekeeping and peacemaking organizations to solve local, regional, and worldwide conflicts. All of these organizations perform three kind of peace operations and other missions according to their mandates. The main kind of operations are "peace enforcement," "traditional peacekeeping," and "expanded peacekeeping."

Key Factors for Planning the Peacekeeping Operations

Some key factors should be taken care of before planning of peacemaking and peacekeeping operations. These are underlined below:

1. **History:** The history, especially political history of the country is important factor to understand the reason of the conflict. The political history of the country not only helps us to understand the reason of conflict but gives some ideas to specify peacekeeping strategy as well. The wars with other countries, past surroundings, internal confutions, and results of these should be taken care of before planning and giving direction of peacekeeping operation.
2. **Geography:** Geography is another vital and easy-to-reach factor for peacekeeping operations. Geography gives us some tips about manpower of the troops, contingent owned equipments, medical preparations, and especially transportation equipments. The relations with neighbours, naturel resources and their locations, land boundaries, coastline, maritime claims, climate, terrain, rivers, lakes, natural resources, land use, water resources, natural disasters should be analyzed carefully.
3. **People and Society:** Understanding and having support of the host nation is very important for achivement of peacekeeping operations. In this context, some factors should be taken care of before planning the operations. These are nationality, ethnic groups, culture, local and national languages, religions, population, age structure, population growth rate, birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, migration rate, urbanization and

17 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/key-issues-for-training-the-leaders-managers-and-planners-who-join-the-peacekeeping-operations-and-working-in-chaos-environment/117071

Related Content

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Reporting and Seeking Legitimacy of Mori Communities: A Case from Aotearoa New Zealand Energy Sector

Paul George Hollandand Ozan Nadir Alakavuklar (2017). *CSR 2.0 and the New Era of Corporate Citizenship* (pp. 123-146).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/corporate-social-responsibility-csr-reporting-and-seeking-legitimacy-of-mori-communities/174080

Deferring Citizens' "Right to Know" in an Information Age: The Information Deficit in Namibia

William Edward Heuva (2019). *Journalism and Ethics: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice* (pp. 264-286).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/deferring-citizens-right-to-know-in-an-information-age/226680

Cryptocurrency and Blockchain: The Future of a Global Banking System

Namrata Dhanda (2022). *Regulatory Aspects of Artificial Intelligence on Blockchain* (pp. 181-204).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/cryptocurrency-and-blockchain/287691

Impact of Leadership on Employee Resilience and Performance in Hospitality

Rim AitBouzianeand Rachid ElKachradi (2026). *Responsible Innovation in Crisis Response: Balancing Urgency With Ethics and Sustainability* (pp. 193-218).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/impact-of-leadership-on-employee-resilience-and-performance-in-hospitality/401800

Main Contents and Comment on the 1975 Registration Convention

(2021). *Global Issues Surrounding Outer Space Law and Policy* (pp. 31-34).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/main-contents-and-comment-on-the-1975-registration-convention/276476