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Critically analyze the successes and failures of UN. Give recommendations

INTRODUCTION:

The UN ^(United Nations) was created in 1945, following the devastation of the WWII, with one central mission: the maintenance of international peace and security. The UN accomplishes this by working to prevent conflict, helping parties in conflict make peace, deploy peacekeepers, and creating the conditions to allow peace to hold and flourish. Despite its successes, UN has many failures. In order to elaborate its successes and failures, the reasons behind these are important to highlight. Some UN became successful in following aspects.

- It has decreased the number of conflicts post 1945. Since 1948, the UN has helped end conflicts and foster reconciliation by conducting successful peacekeeping operations in dozens of countries such as Cambodia, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia and Tajikistan.

- Efforts for resolving global issues like Global warming. The United Nations is the only forum in which an agreement about reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions beyond 2012 can realistically be organized. The United Nations through the UN Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) has aimed of assisting in the development of creative new carbon markets.

- ^{curbing the} Proliferation of WEAPON of mass destruction:

The United Nations works on the mandate for prevention of proliferation of WMDs, and to deal with

global threats and challenges that can have disastrous consequences for the mankind. The UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution on WMD - 1540 establishes obligations for all the members states to take appropriate measures to prevent proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery, especially to non-state actors.

- Efforts to end famine and poverty:

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the global poverty by as much as half a billion people or 8% of the total human population. In April 2020, the UN issued a frame-work for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 and created the Secretary-General's UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund. Before the pandemic, significant progress had been made in alleviating poverty in many countries with Eastern and Southeastern Asia, but up to 42% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa continued to live below the poverty line.

- Withdrawal of Gulf was in 1990's:

On Aug 2, the very day of the Iraq's invasion in Kuwait, the UN Security Council declared that the Iraqi action of ignoring the basic order of the International community was a violation of International law and adopted Resolution 660, which required the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces.

Despite the above mentioned successes of United Nation, there are some failures of UN as well.

- Rwanda Genocide 1994 conducted by Hutus against Tutsis (ethnic tribes in Africa)

The UN's approach to the genocide was ineffective in Rwanda massacre 1994 because of its aversion to military confrontation and an overall lack of organizational will to fully intervene. This lack of will stemmed from the reluctance of UN member states to contribute to peacekeeping operations.

- Negligence of UN in the outbreak of Cholera in Haiti.
As a result of failing to appropriately screen peacekeepers of transmittable diseases, the U.N. failed to prevent the disaster that was to come. The U.N. compound also did not meet international regulations as the peacekeeping mission was given inadequate sanitation facilities.

- Kashmir Issue and Palestine issue still languishing.
The United Nations has failed to implement its charter in order to solve the Kashmir and Palestine issues.

- Ineffectiveness of UNSC (UNSC is big missed)
UNSC cannot address some of the biggest issues of war and peace in the world. It cannot act to address, mitigate or stop human suffering in conflict when one of its members is a party to the conflict.

CONCLUSION: In short

In a nutshell, it is observed that while UN has successfully led a number of peacekeeping missions and promoting peace and security is an integral to its mission, it failed to intervene in a timely

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manner and prevent genocide in Rwanda and Bosnia. Institutional shortcomings contributed to grave UN peacekeeping failures. Generally, peacekeeping is limited in that intervention requires the consent of the host government and other parties to the conflict which makes swift action more difficult.