



ONG en statut consultatif (catégorie 1) auprès du Conseil Économique et Social des Nations Unies.
Résolution de la Commission d'Attribution du Conseil Économique et Social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies du 03 Juillet 1995.



PEACEKEEPERS NEWS UPDATE



Week 11

1. GLOBAL CONFLICT LANDSCAPE AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT (2026)

In March 2026, the global security environment has evolved into a state of high-intensity regional wars, rendering traditional peacekeeping models obsolete. We have clearly moved beyond low-intensity counterinsurgency operations and entered theaters characterized by confrontations between states and the use of sophisticated non-state groups equipped with advanced kinetic technologies.

This shift constitutes a terminal crisis for the neutrality of the "Blue Helmets." The economic gap of this new era makes the current peacekeeping model mathematically impossible:

"Modern conflicts in the Middle East now consume approximately 1 billion dollars per day. To put this into perspective: this regional war spends in just two weeks more capital than the 14 billion dollars required to cover the entire global humanitarian deficit for a full year. We are attempting to patch a systemic collapse with a budget outpaced by military expenditures at a ratio of 26 to 1."

This operational paralysis is due to three main threat vectors that have dismantled the traditional notion of "security through presence":

- Proliferation of drone warfare: unmanned aerial systems (UAS) have eliminated the concept of safe urban zones and residential sanctuaries.
- Kinetic escalation and heavy artillery: return of massive artillery, tank fire, and ground incursions by state actors in border areas.
- Host-state hostility (crisis of consent): breakdown of international cooperation, host governments no longer "invite" peacekeeping forces but actively organize their expulsion to remove witnesses to planned offensives.

2. DRONE PROLIFERATION AND TARGETED VULNERABILITY

The normalization of drone technologies in 2026 has profoundly compromised the safety of "soft targets" such as humanitarian workers and Blue Helmets. The traditional reliance on urban residential compounds for personnel security is now obsolete, replaced by an era of "vertical vulnerability."

Aerial means now bypass ground perimeters with ease, transforming urban centers into high-risk strike zones where distance from the "front line" no longer has meaning.

This loss of vertical security was strikingly illustrated in Goma (DRC) on March 11, 2026. A drone strike targeted a two-story building housing foreign workers and humanitarian teams, located just 50 meters from the residence of former president Joseph Kabila. The attack killed Karine Buisset, a French national and UNICEF specialist.

International President and Director of Publications: Laurent ATTAR BAYROU
Vice Président for Western Europe and Editor-in-Chief: Albert TIBOR



ONG en statut consultatif (catégorie 1) auprès du Conseil Économique et Social des Nations Unies.
Résolution de la Commission d'Attribution du Conseil Économique et Social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies du 03 Juillet 1995.



PEACEKEEPERS NEWS UPDATE



Week 11

The strategic implication is clear: in areas where the Congolese government and M23 rebels use precision drones, humanitarian immunity has been replaced by operational paralysis. Furthermore, the United Nations' liquidity crisis prevents the deployment of counter-drone (C-UAS) and jamming technologies, leaving mission personnel in a position of "easy targets" against sophisticated aerial strikes.

3. CONVENTIONAL ESCALATION: HEAVY ARTILLERY AND VOLATILITY OF THE "BLUE LINE"

Since the catastrophic escalation of March 2, 2026, the 2024 ceasefire has collapsed, leaving the UNIFIL mission in Lebanon in a state of extreme volatility. The mission must do more with less: while threats increase exponentially, the UN's financial crisis has reduced troop levels from 10,000 to 7,500 soldiers, a 25% decrease.

This reduction creates a security vacuum that is filled by state and non-state actors through the use of significant firepower.

Infrastructure security is nonexistent. Nepalese army spokesperson Raja Ram Basnet confirmed that a shelter belonging to the Nepalese battalion in Mays al-Jabal was destroyed by Israeli airstrikes. This follows a series of incidents, such as on November 16 when Israeli Merkava tank fire struck within five meters of UN patrols.

These are not "accidents": they reflect a strategic environment where international presence is no longer deterrent.

Key violations of Resolution 1701 (2026 data):

Massive frequency of violations: more than 15,000 ceasefire violations, mainly through airstrikes and heavy artillery.

Depth of territorial incursions: ground incursions up to 7 km inside Lebanese territory.

Targeting of infrastructure: repeated and direct strikes on clearly identified facilities of Ghanaian and Nepalese battalions.

4. HOST-STATE HOSTILITY AND CRISIS OF DEPLOYMENT MANDATES

The most concerning political trend in 2026 is the open hostility of host states. Missions no longer operate on the basis of a genuine "invitation," but within a context of diplomatic siege.

The incident at the Akobo base in South Sudan (UNMISS) is a textbook case of this "crisis of consent."

International President and Director of Publications: Laurent ATTAR BAYROU
Vice Président for Western Europe and Editor-in-Chief: Albert TIBOR



ONG en statut consultatif (catégorie 1) auprès du Conseil Économique et Social des Nations Unies.
Résolution de la Commission d'Attribution du Conseil Économique et Social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies du 03 Juillet 1995.



PEACEKEEPERS NEWS UPDATE



Week 11

The South Sudan People's Defense Forces (SSPDF) issued a 72-hour ultimatum to the UN mission and civilians to leave Akobo before an offensive. Minister Ateny Wek Ateny attempted to present this as simple "coordination," which amounts to clear diplomatic manipulation.

The objective was to bypass international reactions while removing civilian protection. Although UNMISS refused to leave, the evacuation of NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) created a security vacuum leading to the systematic looting of hospitals and offices.

Strategic consequences:

Exploitation of the security vacuum: host states use the rhetoric of "military coordination" to eliminate international witnesses.

Mass population displacement: more than 280,000 displaced persons, particularly in the Jonglei region.

Mandate paralysis: when states prioritize military objectives, peace missions become political hostages.

5. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEPLOYMENT AND PROTECTION

The deterioration of security in 2026 confirms that the "white SUV / open base" model is over. To survive, international missions must adopt a more robust and realistic posture, focused on survival rather than visibility.

Priority strategic axes

I. Technological and structural reinforcement

Missions must abandon conventional civilian infrastructure and adopt fortified and decentralized bases. Protection against drones and heavy artillery becomes essential.

II. The era of the "final mandate"

The international community must recognize that some host states no longer want prolonged missions. With the expiration of UNIFIL's mandate in December 2026, we are entering an era of mission withdrawal. Secure exit strategies ("Exit with Integrity") must be prepared.

III. Security of humanitarian corridors

The Strait of Hormuz remains a vital axis for humanitarian operations. In the event of disruption linked to conflict in the Middle East, the funding deficit will become secondary compared to the explosion of logistical costs. It is therefore crucial to secure land and maritime routes.

International President and Director of Publications: Laurent ATTAR BAYROU
Vice Président for Western Europe and Editor-in-Chief: Albert TIBOR