

apparent implementation); creation of a roster of civilian specialists; and improvements to mission leadership.

Slower progress is clear in developing a capacity to deploy within 30/90 days; developing civilian policing (including pools, regional training and on-call lists for the security sector); shifting more logistical support to UNOPS for smaller operations; and obtaining financial support for the Election Assistance Division.

Stalled recommendations include: creating the analytical capacity of an ECPS Information and Strategic Analysis Secretariat (EISAS); a Peacebuilding Unit in DPA; a third Assistant Secretary General in DPKO; an interim criminal code; allowing review by member states of draft Security Council mandates; and, funding in the UN regular budget for more DPKO staff.

Overall, Holt highlighted the question of resources and funding. Additional progress depends on Member States providing resources, personnel and equipment, especially for UNSAS, on-call lists, security sector support and brigade-level training. Increased funding is also needed, such as in the UN regular budget for DPA measures, as well as fuller funding in voluntary account and the peacekeeping support account for DDR, election support and QIPs. Some developed nations face tensions between improving UN capacity and participating in UN peacekeeping and their own reduced militaries, defence/foreign affairs spending and a tougher economic climate. Nevertheless, the political will to press forward with these measures could make the difference for a real capacity for future UN peace operations.

Discussion

For several, the value of the Brahimi Report is that it provides an effective, no-nonsense list of recommendations that, if adopted, would improve UN peace operations. Specifically, this report was seen as a necessary extension of the report that followed the debacle in Srebrenica.

Although relatively comprehensive, it was pointed out that the Brahimi Report did not cover all necessary areas of UN reform. Among the examples of 'missed areas' cited were reform at the employee level, both at the level of removing ineffective employees and creating new positions for people to synthesize information from various offices with