

repercussions for peacekeeping activities prompting Boutros Boutros-Ghali to claim, in 1992, that the UN has become "the world's most active peacekeeper".²³ There were more UN peacekeeping operations launched between 1989 and 1992 than during the entire preceding forty-three years.²⁴ Further, the role of peacekeepers is no longer one of *detente*. Instead, they are expected to perform a wider range of tasks in increasingly complex and often dangerous situations.²⁵ Perhaps the most far-reaching change has been that peacekeeping operations may continue, or sometimes only be established, after peace negotiations are completed in order to assist in the implementation of negotiated settlements²⁶ or to assume a longer term role over a number of years to ensure that the underlying socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian causes of conflict are addressed.²⁷ To this end, the focus of much peacekeeping activity is now on peace-building: on establishing legal institutions, building democratic polities and governmental structures in states which have "collapsed".

But whose security concerns are motivating these endeavours? Is the UN finally addressing the underlying causes of global insecurity by identifying such factors as poverty, environmental degradation, population growth and non-sustainable development as issues of security? Why are there still silences about gender subordination in this new scheme? Has the goal of international security changed

²³ Boutros Boutros-Ghali, "Remark: Beyond Peacekeeping" (1992) 25 *New York University Journal of International Law and Politics* 113, 113.

²⁴ *Ibid* 114.

²⁵ *Agenda For Peace*, above n 8, para 20. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, in his efforts to bring some order to the burgeoning of peacekeeping operations, notes that by 1995 UN peacekeepers were involved in four types of activity: first, in preventative diplomacy and peacemaking by, for example, providing on the ground support for diplomatic missions; second, in expanding the possibilities for the prevention of conflict and the making of peace as before; third, in the implementation and verification of negotiated settlements; and finally, in assisting post-conflict micro-disarmament.

²⁶ This has happened in Namibia, Angola, El Salvador, Cambodia and Mozambique.

²⁷ *Supplement to An Agenda For Peace*, A/50/60-S/1995/1, para 22. "Only sustained efforts to resolve underlying socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian problems can place an achieved peace on a durable foundation."