

the scope for institutional cooperation (another one was later added to the list by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations). These are: 1) consultation; 2) diplomatic support; 3) technical support; 4) operational support; 5) co-deployment; 6) joint operations.¹⁸ These modes of cooperation, which have never been stated as clearly in the past, reflect already existing practice. This may very well constitute the real base of a future division of labour between the UN and regional bodies in the peace and security field.

Developing regional leadership

The regionalization of security politics occurring today is putting much greater responsibility on regional levels of decision, national or institutional. Yet any discussion about regionalism and security must acknowledge the often shallow nature of multilateralism in the developing world, both in the economic and the security area. There have been too many failed or weak regional institutions in Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia to embark again on the wholesale promotion of ineffectual structures, regional or global in scope. Conditions under which multilateralism can successfully deal with conflict must be better understood and a pragmatic outlook must be kept in mind when addressing the issues.

Since it is almost axiomatic that multilateral institutions are only as effective as their members allow them to be, the development of regional leadership on peace and security issues constitutes a cornerstone of any strategy designed to increase regional conflict management capabilities. However, in doing so, interested states and institutions should avoid imposing security agendas or models from the outside and work cooperatively with the right partners and institutions in order to strengthen regional conflict management capabilities.

Conclusion

On the whole, the recent record of regional bodies in conflict management is

¹⁸ In *Supplement to Agenda for Peace* terminology, co-deployment consists of deploying a UN field mission in conjunction with that of another organization or grouping (e.g. ECOMOG and UNOMIL in Liberia, UNOMIG and the CIS Force in Georgia), whereas joint operations consists of jointly staffing, directing and financing field missions (e.g. THE UN/OAS civilian mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) during UNMIH I in 1993). The category 'technical support' was not originally included in the 1995 *Supplement*. It was added later by the UN in a speech by the Asst Sec.-Gen. for Peacekeeping Operations given to SHAPE/NATO officers in April 1995. It refers to technical support as technical advice provided by the UN to regional organizations planning to undertake PKO's, or who wish to improve the PKO capabilities of their member states.