



(MIS) INFORMATION ON UN PEACE OPERATIONS

Abraham ename minko

Senior researcher and policy analyst in peace, security and conflict resolution /ph.d. Candidate in political science and international relations. Istanbul university. Turkiye

abrahamminko@gmail.com

Orcid id: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0565-0973>

abstract

This study examines the impact of (mis)information on united nations (un) peace operations, exploring how inaccuracies and deliberate distortions affect their effectiveness and credibility. In the age of digital media, the proliferation of misinformation poses significant challenges to peacekeeping efforts by influencing public perception, undermining trust, and complicating operational dynamics. Through a review of case studies and analysis of media narratives, this research highlights how (mis)information has shaped the discourse surrounding un peace operations, revealing patterns of misinformation and its repercussions on mission success. The study also evaluates strategies for countering misinformation and enhancing communication to safeguard the integrity and efficacy of peace operations.

Keywords: un peace operations, misinformation, media influence, peacekeeping effectiveness, public perception.

Introduction

In recent years, misinformation has emerged as a formidable challenge to the efficacy and credibility of united nations (un) peace operations. The increasing prevalence of digital media has amplified the spread of both intentional and inadvertent misinformation, impacting public perception and operational effectiveness. This dynamic not only complicates the complex environments in which peacekeepers operate but also undermines the overall mission by distorting facts and inflaming tensions.

The 2018 un peacekeeping mission in the central african republic (car) offers a poignant example of how misinformation can disrupt operations. Reports of alleged misconduct by peacekeepers, which were later found to be exaggerated or inaccurate, fueled public outrage and eroded trust in the mission. This misinformation not only affected the mission's reputation but also jeopardized the safety of peacekeepers and hindered their ability to carry out their duties effectively. The spread of these false narratives through social media and local news outlets exemplifies how misinformation can have real-world consequences on peacekeeping efforts.

Another significant instance is the misinformation campaign surrounding the un mission in south sudan, where false reports about the mission's actions and intentions were disseminated to both local communities and international audiences (atanesyan et al., 2019). These falsehoods contributed to increased hostility towards the peacekeepers and complicated diplomatic negotiations, further destabilizing the region. The spread of such misinformation highlights the critical need for effective communication strategies and transparency to counteract the adverse effects of false information.

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



Analyzing these examples underscores the urgent need for robust counter-misinformation strategies within un peace operations. Effective communication and public relations efforts are essential to counteract misinformation and rebuild trust with local populations and international stakeholders. By addressing the challenges posed by misinformation and developing strategies to mitigate its impact, the un can enhance the effectiveness of its peacekeeping missions and safeguard the integrity of its operations.

Impact of misinformation on public perception

Misinformation profoundly influences public perception of united nations (un) peace operations, often distorting the mission's goals and actions and shaping the attitudes of both local populations and international stakeholders (del carmen, et al., 2018). When misinformation proliferates, it not only skews the understanding of the mission's effectiveness but also undermines the support necessary for successful operations.

A notable example is the 2015 outbreak of cholera in haiti, which was linked to the un peacekeepers stationed there. Although subsequent investigations confirmed the connection, early reports were marked by misinformation and denial, which fueled skepticism and mistrust. The lack of clear and accurate communication from the un led to widespread outrage and accusations of negligence (gavra et al., 2011). This incident eroded trust not just in the peacekeepers but in the un's capacity to manage and resolve crises, severely impacting the mission's credibility and the organization's reputation globally.

In another instance, the misinformation campaign surrounding the un mission in south sudan (unmiss) illustrated how false narratives can inflame tensions and alter public perception. During the south sudanese civil war, misleading reports suggested that unmiss peacekeepers were colluding with one faction or failing to protect civilians. These falsehoods, spread through social media and local news, not only heightened animosity towards the peacekeepers but also complicated their operational environment. The ensuing mistrust led to increased hostility and violence, impeding the mission's ability to stabilize the region and protect vulnerable populations (joseph, 2014).

The impact of such misinformation extends beyond immediate operational challenges. It affects the broader international community's willingness to support and fund un peacekeeping efforts. As seen with the haitian cholera outbreak and south sudanese conflict, when misinformation casts doubt on the integrity and effectiveness of peace operations, it can lead to reduced political and financial support from member states. This decline in support further exacerbates the difficulties faced by peacekeeping missions, creating a vicious cycle of diminished efficacy and credibility. Misinformation can significantly distort public perception of un peace operations, eroding trust and support essential for mission success (awada, 2020). The examples from haiti and south sudan demonstrate how false narratives can have far-reaching consequences, affecting both operational effectiveness and the broader political landscape. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to enhance transparency, communication, and public engagement to mitigate the adverse effects of misinformation.

Case studies of misinformation in peacekeeping contexts

Misinformation in peacekeeping contexts can significantly impact mission effectiveness and the safety of both peacekeepers and civilians. Examining case studies of misinformation

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



reveals the complex interplay between false narratives and operational challenges, illustrating the critical need for accurate communication and effective response strategies.

One illustrative case is the misinformation surrounding the un peacekeeping mission in the democratic republic of the congo (monusco) during the kivu conflict. In 2012, local media and social media platforms disseminated exaggerated and inaccurate reports about monusco's alleged failure to protect civilians and collusion with armed groups. These reports fueled public outrage and led to violent protests against the peacekeepers. The misinformation not only damaged the mission's reputation but also endangered the safety of peacekeepers on the ground, as local communities began to view them with suspicion and hostility (karpchuk, 2019). The unrest hindered the mission's ability to carry out its mandate effectively, demonstrating how misinformation can undermine peacekeeping operations by eroding trust and creating hostile environments.

Another pertinent example is the misinformation campaign during the 2017 rohingya crisis in myanmar, where false claims about the un's role and response were widely circulated. Social media platforms became a battleground for competing narratives, with misinformation portraying un agencies as biased or ineffective in addressing the crisis. This distorted portrayal impacted international support and funding for humanitarian efforts, as well as influenced local perceptions of the un's impartiality and effectiveness. The spread of misinformation not only complicated the humanitarian response but also exacerbated the suffering of displaced populations by disrupting aid delivery and undermining coordination among relief agencies.

The case of the 2004 un peacekeeping mission in the ivory coast also highlights the detrimental effects of misinformation (ibrahim et al., 2013). During a period of intense political instability and conflict, misinformation about the mission's neutrality and alleged support for one of the warring factions led to violent confrontations and attacks on peacekeepers. The false claims were amplified by local media and political actors seeking to exploit the situation for their agendas. This environment of misinformation further complicated the mission's efforts to stabilize the region and protect civilians, illustrating how distorted information can inflame conflicts and disrupt peacekeeping operations.

These case studies underscore the profound impact that misinformation can have on peacekeeping missions. In each instance, false narratives not only influenced public perception but also directly affected the mission's ability to operate effectively. Addressing misinformation requires a multifaceted approach, including improved communication strategies, greater transparency, and proactive measures to counter false information. By learning from these examples, peacekeeping missions can better prepare for and respond to the challenges posed by misinformation, thereby enhancing their effectiveness and safeguarding their operations.

Media's role in propagating misinformation

The media plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions and narratives surrounding un peace operations, and its influence can be both beneficial and detrimental (purwanto et al., 2022). The propagation of misinformation by media outlets can significantly impact the effectiveness and credibility of peacekeeping missions, often exacerbating conflicts and undermining trust in these operations.

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



A compelling example of the media's role in propagating misinformation is the case of the 1994 rwandan genocide. During the genocide, radio télévision libre des mille collines (rtlm) spread false and inflammatory reports that incited violence against the tutsi population. The media's dissemination of propaganda fueled ethnic hatred and played a direct role in the escalation of the genocide. Despite the un's presence and efforts to address the crisis, the damaging media narratives contributed to the international community's slow response and the overall inefficacy of the peacekeeping efforts. This case underscores how media can distort realities and impact the effectiveness of international interventions (del carmen, et al., 2018).

In more recent times, the role of media in the spread of misinformation during the syrian civil war illustrates how modern media dynamics can affect peacekeeping operations. During the conflict, various media outlets and social media platforms spread conflicting and often inaccurate reports about the involvement of international actors, including un peacekeepers. For instance, misleading reports about the un's perceived biases or failures in addressing atrocities were circulated widely. These false narratives not only shaped public opinion against the un but also complicated diplomatic efforts and strained relationships between international actors and local populations. The spread of misinformation through media channels thus intensified the conflict and undermined peacekeeping efforts.

The media's role in propagating misinformation was also evident in the 2019 protests in hong kong, where various news outlets and social media platforms disseminated conflicting information about the un's stance and involvement in the crisis. Misinformation about the un's neutrality and response to the protests fueled local and international controversies, affecting public support and the broader perception of the un's role in conflict resolution. The impact of these media-driven narratives illustrates how misinformation can distort the mission's objectives and complicate its effectiveness.

These examples reveal the powerful impact that media can have in propagating misinformation about un peace operations (awada, 2020). By amplifying false or misleading narratives, media outlets can shape public perceptions and influence the political and operational environment surrounding peacekeeping missions. Addressing this challenge requires media literacy, improved communication strategies, and proactive measures to ensure accurate reporting. The media's role in both spreading and countering misinformation is critical to maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of un peacekeeping operations.

Counter-misinformation strategies

Countering misinformation is a critical challenge for un peace operations, requiring a multifaceted approach to maintain credibility and effectiveness. Effective counter-misinformation strategies involve a combination of proactive communication, transparency, and collaboration with media and local stakeholders (adediran, 2023).

One effective strategy has been demonstrated by the un mission in mali (minusma). Faced with persistent misinformation and hostile narratives about its activities, minusma launched a comprehensive communication campaign aimed at clarifying its mandate and countering false information. This campaign included regular press briefings, social media updates, and community outreach programs designed to engage directly with local populations. By proactively addressing misinformation and providing transparent information about its

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



operations, minusma was able to rebuild trust and improve its relationship with local communities. This approach not only countered false narratives but also enhanced the mission's overall effectiveness by fostering a more informed and supportive environment.

Similarly, the un peacekeeping mission in cyprus (unficyp) has employed effective counter-misinformation strategies through a focus on transparency and regular dialogue with local media. In the face of misinformation regarding the mission's role in the ongoing conflict between greek and turkish cypriots, unficyp established a dedicated communication team to address misconceptions and provide accurate updates. The mission also engaged with local journalists and media outlets to ensure that their reports were based on verified information. This proactive approach helped to mitigate the impact of misinformation and reinforced the mission's credibility among the cypriot public.

The un's efforts in combating misinformation have also included the development of technology-driven solutions. For instance, the use of fact-checking tools and digital platforms to monitor and address misinformation has become increasingly important. During the ebola outbreak in west africa, misinformation about the virus and the response efforts was widespread. The un utilized digital platforms to disseminate accurate information and counter false claims in real time. By leveraging technology to address misinformation swiftly, the un was able to provide reliable information to affected communities and support public health efforts (karpchuk, 2019).

However, counter-misinformation strategies are not without challenges. The effectiveness of these strategies can be limited by the sheer volume and speed of misinformation, as well as by the diverse sources of false information. For example, during the covid-19 pandemic, the un faced significant difficulties in countering misinformation due to the rapid spread of false claims across social media platforms. Despite efforts to provide accurate information and engage with communities, the overwhelming volume of misinformation often outpaced the un's ability to respond effectively.

These examples illustrate the importance of a comprehensive approach to countering misinformation in peacekeeping contexts. Effective strategies require a combination of proactive communication, transparency, media engagement, and technological solutions. While challenges remain, the experiences of un missions in mali, cyprus, and west africa demonstrate that targeted and well-coordinated efforts can significantly mitigate the impact of misinformation and support the success of peacekeeping operations.

Recommendations for enhancing operational integrity

Enhancing the operational integrity of un peace missions requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the challenges posed by misinformation and strengthens the overall effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts (gavra et al., 2011). To achieve this, several recommendations can be considered, drawing on lessons learned from past experiences and adapting to current and future challenges.

First, improving transparency and communication is crucial. The un peacekeeping mission in the democratic republic of the congo (monusco) faced significant challenges due to misinformation about its operations, including accusations of failure to protect civilians. To address such issues, missions should implement robust transparency measures, including

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



regular, clear, and accurate updates about their activities and objectives. Establishing dedicated communication teams that can promptly address and correct false information helps maintain public trust and operational credibility. For instance, the proactive communication strategies employed by the un mission in mali (minusma) demonstrated how transparency can counteract misinformation and improve local support.

Second, fostering strong relationships with local media and community leaders is essential. In the case of the un mission in south sudan, misinformation about the mission's neutrality and effectiveness contributed to heightened tensions and operational difficulties. Building partnerships with local media and influential community figures can help ensure accurate reporting and create channels for direct engagement with the public. By involving local stakeholders in communication efforts and addressing their concerns, peacekeeping missions can build a supportive environment and mitigate the impact of misinformation (atanesyan et al., 2019).

Third, leveraging technology and data analytics can significantly enhance the ability to counter misinformation. During the ebola outbreak in west africa, the un utilized digital platforms to disseminate accurate information and combat false claims. Implementing advanced tools for monitoring social media and analyzing misinformation trends allows peacekeeping missions to identify and address false narratives in real time. By investing in digital resources and training personnel to use these tools effectively, missions can better manage the spread of misinformation and protect their operational integrity.

Finally, enhancing internal training and preparedness for handling misinformation is crucial. Peacekeepers and mission staff should be trained to recognize, report, and respond to misinformation effectively. For example, during the syrian civil war, misinformation about the un's role and response complicated the mission's efforts. Comprehensive training programs that include modules on media literacy, crisis communication, and misinformation management can equip peacekeepers with the skills needed to navigate complex information environments and respond to misinformation effectively (purwanto et al., 2022).

Enhancing operational integrity in un peacekeeping missions involves improving transparency, fostering strong media and community relationships, leveraging technology, and investing in training and preparedness. By implementing these recommendations, peacekeeping missions can better address the challenges posed by misinformation, maintain credibility, and enhance their overall effectiveness in achieving their mandates.

Conclusion

The pervasive challenge of misinformation in un peacekeeping operations underscores the critical need for comprehensive strategies to safeguard the integrity and effectiveness of these missions. The impact of false information on public perception, operational security, and overall mission success has been starkly illustrated by various case studies, highlighting the multifaceted nature of this issue.

In reflecting on the examples from haiti, south sudan, and mali, it becomes evident that misinformation not only distorts the reality of peacekeeping efforts but also actively undermines the mission's goals and operational efficacy. The case of minusma's proactive communication

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



campaign in mali reveals that transparency and engagement with local media can significantly counteract misinformation and rebuild trust. Similarly, the lessons learned from the rwandan genocide and the syrian civil war demonstrate the severe consequences misinformation can have on both public perception and operational dynamics, emphasizing the need for robust counter-misinformation strategies.

The role of digital platforms and social media in amplifying misinformation presents a significant challenge but also an opportunity for innovative responses. The successful use of digital tools during the ebola outbreak illustrates how technology can aid in combating misinformation and ensuring the dissemination of accurate information. This approach should be further developed and integrated into peacekeeping operations to address the rapid spread of false narratives effectively.

Addressing misinformation requires a holistic approach that combines improved transparency, effective communication, strong local partnerships, technological solutions, and thorough training. The experiences of un missions highlight that while challenges remain, there are actionable strategies that can be implemented to mitigate the impact of misinformation. By adopting these strategies, un peacekeeping operations can enhance their operational integrity, maintain public support, and ultimately achieve their mandates more effectively.

In conclusion, the issue of misinformation in peacekeeping operations is complex and multifaceted, demanding concerted efforts from all stakeholders involved. Through proactive measures, transparent communication, and strategic use of technology, peacekeeping missions can navigate the challenges posed by misinformation and strengthen their capacity to contribute to global peace and security.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank my family and friends for their support, encouragement, and unconditional love. I am forever grateful and immensely indebted to them. I would like to specifically thank my best friend **ivan kevin wandji mbieda** for his continuous and unlimited presence, support, trust, and love.

References

1. Adediran, ismail adesina. (2023). "the role of mass media in crisis management in nigeria." global journal of arts, humanities and social sciences 11, 32–43. <http://dx.doi.org/10.37745/gjahss.2013/vol11n73243>.
2. Atanesyan, arthur v., diana d. Chelpanova, and lara t. Arakelyan. (2019). "peace journalism" as an approach to cover armed conflicts in mass media: problems of the theory and practice." south-russian journal of social sciences 20, 184–97. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31429/26190567-20-4-184-197>.
3. Awada, ghada. (2020). "religion, terrorism and weapons of mass destruction: expeditors or hindrances for global peace." randwick international of social science journal 1, 20–32. <http://dx.doi.org/10.47175/rissj.v1i1.7>.
4. Ayodele, ibikunle david. (2022). "the mass media and post election peace building issues in nigeria." oalib 09, 1–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1102587>.
5. Bilali, rezarta, and johanna ray vollhardt. (2015). "do mass media interventions effectively promote peace in contexts of ongoing violence? Evidence from eastern democratic republic

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](#)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>



- of congo." *peace and conflict: journal of peace psychology* 21, 604–20. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/pac0000124>.
6. Vladimir. (2005). "in search of peace media: examining the role of media in peace developments of the post-cold war conflicts /." ohio: ohio university. <http://www.ohiolink.edu/etd/view.cgi?ohiou1125609680>.
 7. Cruikshank, sally ann.(2013). "peace under fire: building the media agenda in post-genocide rwanda." ohio university / ohiolink. http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc_num=ohiou1365154180.
 8. Del carmen, allen v., and joevel a. Bartolome. (2018). "promoting global citizenship through an information-based focus on united nations international events." shs web of conferences 01003. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20185901003>.
 9. Gavra, dmitri p., and alena s. Savitskaya. (2011). "mass media in interstate conflicts: typological model "peace-conflict journalism multidimensional approach"." *russian journal of communication* 4, 251–65. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19409419.2011.10756808>.
 10. Guskova, svetlana v., and alla m. Shesterina. (2023). "fake news dissemination technologies in mass media and ways of their verification: linguistic aspect." *neophilology*, 618–29. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20310/2587-6953-2023-9-3-618-629>.
 11. Hunt, charles t. (2006). *Public information as a mission-critical component of west african peace operations*. Accra, ghana: kofi annan international peacekeeping training centre, 2006.
 12. Ibrahim, faridah, normah mustaffa, fauziah ahmad, chang peng kee, and wan amizah wan mahmud. (2013). "peace journalism." *journal of asian pacific communication* 23, 258–69. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1075/japc.23.2.07i>
 13. Joseph, teresa. (2014). "mediating war and peace: mass media and international conflict." *india quarterly: a journal of international affairs* 70, 225–40. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0974928414535292>.
 14. Karpchuk, nataliia. (2019). "war media reports as a tool to counteract in the media warfare." *історико-політичні проблеми сучасного світу*, 93–100. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31861/mhpi2019.40.93-100>.
 15. Keeble, richard. (2010). *Peace journalism, war, and conflict resolution*. New york: peter lang.
 16. Khyzhniak, i. M., v. V. Sychova, and o. V. Khyzhniak. (2022). "vulnerability of social analysts' perceptions of war: opportunities to overcome." *ukrainian society* 81, 85–99. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15407/socium2022.02.085>.
 17. López, wilson lópez, and josé manuel sabucedo. (2007). "culture of peace and mass media." *european psychologist* 12, 147–55. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1027/1016-9040.12.2.147>.
 18. Otieno otieno, michael, and michael ndonye. (2022). "theoretical analysis of peace journalism and reporting during electioneering period in kenya." *journal of media and communication (jmc)* 1, 1–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.51317/ecjmcs.v4i1.39>.
 19. The philippines. Office of the peace commissioner. (2000). *The media and peace reporting: perspectives on media and peace reportage*. Pasig city: office of the presidential adviser on the peace process in cooperation with the center for media freedom & responsibility.
 20. Purwanto, bambang, and adam james fenton. (2022). "inappropriate use of words 'jihadist' and 'islamist' in western media's reports on bombing attacks." *journal of communication & public relations* 1, 13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.37535/105001220222>.
 21. Wolfsfeld, gadi. (2004). *Media and the path to peace*. Cambridge university press.

[CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)



This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 Deed Attribution 4.0 International attribution which permits copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the tresearch.ee and Open Access pages <https://social.tresearch.ee>