

Lesson 2.1



Mandated Tasks

Lesson at a Glance

Aim

To introduce Security Council mandated tasks for UN Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKOs) and detail roles for mission components.

Relevance

- Implementing the mandate is a shared task. All peacekeeping personnel contribute. They also share accountability.
- To do their job well and contribute to the mission mandate each peacekeeping personnel needs to be familiar with all tasks. Mission structures and plans support an integrated approach.

Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- Identify the four categories of mandated tasks
- List examples of mandated tasks which are the core business of UNPKOs
- Describe two critical areas where UNPKOs play a limited “support” role

Lesson Map

Duration: 45 minutes total

20 minutes: presentation

25 minutes: interactive exchange or activity

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The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Aim
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview

Tailor coverage of the content in the lesson to the learning audience.

Consider providing participants with handouts on mandated tasks and homework reading assignments. Use answers to gauge the time necessary to cover basic information.

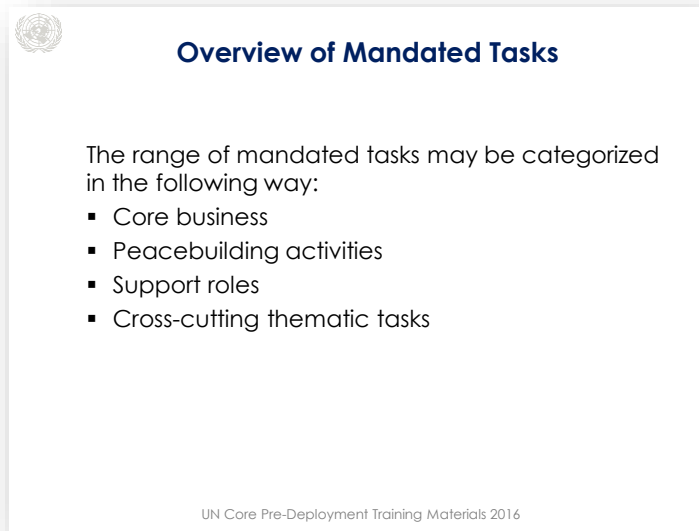
Coverage of each mandated task follows the same pattern: a brief introductory statement followed by:

- Definitions
- Contributions
- Roles

Use that standard structure when presenting and asking questions.

The Big Picture

Slide 1



Key Message: The range of tasks assigned to UNPKOs has expanded significantly in response to shifting patterns of conflict and to best address emerging threats to international peace and security.

Each UNPKO is different; the tasks mandated by the Security Council are consistent.

- **Core business**
- **Peacebuilding activities**
- **Supporting roles**
- **Cross-cutting thematic tasks**

Slide 2



Key Message: The Security Council sets a peacekeeping mandate with core functions: that's core business.

Three roles are foundation:

1. Cease-fire or peace agreement – supervise, monitor
2. Stable and secure environment – protect
3. Political process – facilitate

Slide 3

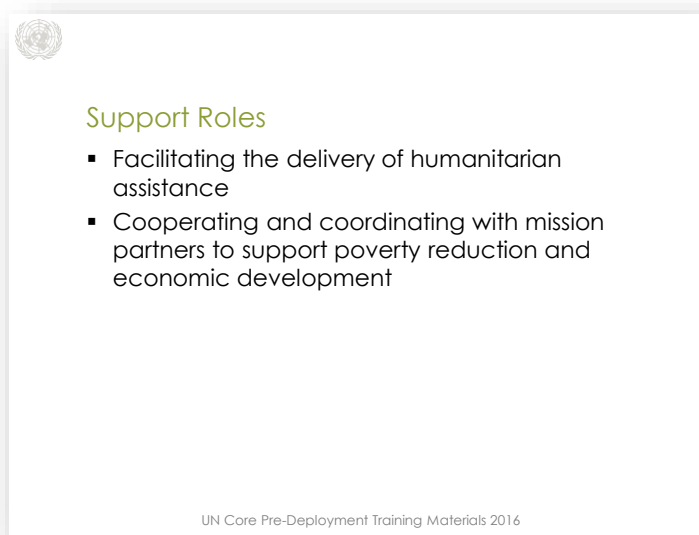


Key Message: Different partners help a host country after conflict. The Security Council often directs UN peacekeeping operations to be *catalytic* in critical peacebuilding activities.

A catalyst speeds up a chemical reaction. The UN draws together and coordinates support to the host state in key areas. Mandated technical peacekeeping activities are priorities that prevent more conflict and support lasting peace:

- Mine action – demining
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR)
- Security Sector Reform (SSR)
- Rule of Law and related activities (ROL, including judicial and corrections work)
- Human rights - protection and promotion
- Electoral assistance
- Support to restoration and extension of state authority

Slide 4



Key Message: PKOs help partners in and out of the UN system. Limits apply, based on mandate and capacity. Peacekeepers support on:

- Humanitarian aid
- Socio-economic recovery and development

Peacekeeping personnel help deliver humanitarian aid by providing safe passage and a secure environment.

On development, PKOs coordinate and support UN Country Team (UNCT) partners on projects that address poverty and sustainable development. QIPs, Quick Impact Projects, can kick-start recovery on which UNDP and other partners lead.

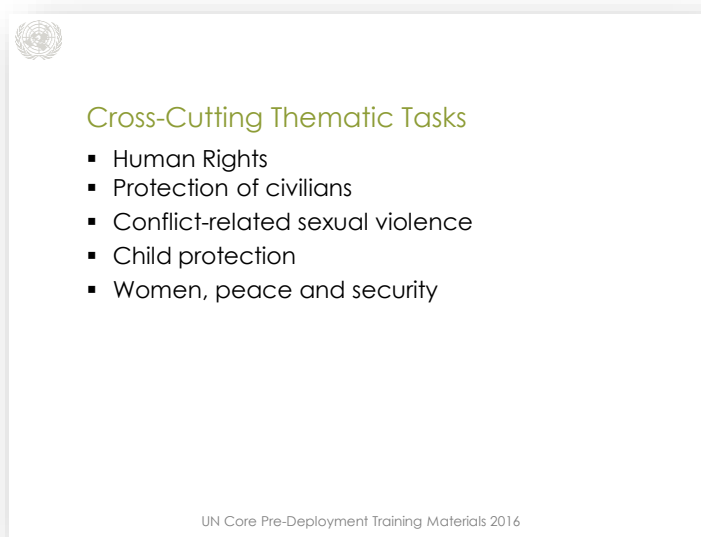


Ask participants why UN peacekeeping supports but doesn't lead in these two areas. They are already "on the ground" and have related knowledge. Some reasons:

- **Other UN entities lead:** respect for organizational boundaries, being a good partner with the UNCT. OCHA leads on humanitarian coordination. UNDP with UNICEF and UNFPA lead on development
- **Capacity and resources:** Member States don't give money to peacekeeping for this work and missions don't have expertise or funds
- **Humanitarians need to protect humanitarian space:** they stay neutral so they are not at risk or denied access to people in need.

The purpose is for people to think about reasons for peacekeeping arrangements, not just absorb the facts. Peacekeeping is complex. Events unfold at different levels. The more peacekeeping personnel understand how things work at different levels the more effective they can be on the job.

Slide 5



Key Message: Mandated tasks above are separate technical areas of work.

The Security Council also mandates some tasks that cut across all work. Cross-cutting thematic tasks are:

- Human Rights
- Protection of Civilians
- Conflict Related Sexual Violence
- Child Protection
- Women, Peace and Security



This ends the overview introduction to mandated tasks in peacekeeping. The four areas are important for peacekeeping personnel to know because they organize all mission work. Take time to make sure they learn the overview. Depending on available time, consider these options:

- *Use the slide with five types of mandated tasks or write them on a flip chart. Get table groups to brainstorm as many points as they can in 5-10 minutes. Take a point from each table in rounds. Clarify any questions and add any missing information.*
- *Divide the class into four groups. Place them at different "stations" around the room, one on each wall. Assign each group one of the four types of mandated tasks. Give them flip chart sheets, tape or pins and pens. Keep time short – five to eight minutes. Task groups to note everything people*

remember about this area of work. New groups read points made and add if they can. Repeat until groups have been to all four stations. Quickly recap main points.

- *Alternative use of these options is before the lesson, as part of the learning needs assessment.*


Core Business: Supervision of Cease-Fire Agreement

Slide 6



Supervision or Monitoring of the Ceasefire Agreement

- **Ceasefire agreement:** refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed-upon timeframe or within a limited area
- **Monitoring peace agreements:** involves actions to gather information on compliance with an agreement
- By monitoring, PKOs reassure parties will not exploit ceasefire to advantage



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Key Message: “Supervision and monitoring” is one of three core functions of UNPKOs.

Cease-fire agreements are peace agreements. A cease-fire agreement refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed time or within a limited area.

Each party agrees to suspend aggressive actions without making concessions. These are military agreements, designed to stop warring parties from continuing military actions while political negotiations find a more lasting solution.

Cease-fire agreements are short-lived and fragile. Further agreements must quickly follow if the ceasefire is to hold.

Monitoring peace agreements involves actions by a third party to gather information on compliance with an agreement. Monitoring has two steps:

- **Observation:** passive watching and inspection of the actions of the monitored parties.
- **Verification:** judging compliance to peace agreement terms. Verification goes beyond observing to judging compliance and reporting violations.

Contributions

Monitoring agreements is crucial in peacekeeping. Parties to a conflict can only make formal agreements through cooperation: communication and trust are scarce. Low

levels of communication and trust can also sabotage a peace agreement. Monitoring agreements helps build trust and communication, strengthening conditions for lasting peace. UNPKOs:

- Monitor and report on parties' adherence to commitments for a ceasefire or demilitarized zone
- Investigate complaints of violations

They reassure parties to a conflict that others will not exploit a cease-fire for military advantage.

Roles

The military component supervises or monitors a cease-fire agreement.

Military: a military component's main peacekeeping task may be to monitor and supervise, observe and report on a military arrangement, e.g. a) a truce or ceasefire agreement, b) a demilitarized or buffer zone.

The military tasks involve:

- **Observation, monitoring and reporting:** using static observation posts, regular patrols, overflights, inspections and investigations of suspected violations; also with agreement of parties
- **Supervision of cease-fire and support to verification**
- **Interposition as a buffer and confidence-building measure**

Interposition places a UN military presence between warring parties to prevent hostilities. It may lead to the creation of buffer or separation zones, in which only UN personnel are allowed. Buffer and separation zones force parties to pull back. In some situations, parties may agree to weapons-free areas on either side of the buffer zone, further contributing to reduced tension and increased confidence.

The traditional model of UNPKOs has two main tracks:

- Maintaining cease-fires and stabilizing situations on the ground
- So efforts at the political level can peacefully resolve a conflict

It remains the primary purpose of some longstanding or traditional missions.

The same monitoring and verification tasks may be required of multidimensional PKOs.

Civilian: civilian components may collaborate with the military in these core tasks, e.g. political affairs officers, gender advisers.

UNPOL: the police sometimes assist with observer functions, e.g. monitoring the buffer zone in Cyprus.

Provision of a Secure and Stable Environment

Slide 7



Provision of a Secure and Stable Environment

- A secure environment is generally a pre-condition for moving ahead on several elements of peace agreements
- By helping to fill security/public order vacuum, PKOs play a critical role in securing the peace process and creating a safe environment for humanitarian and development actors
- Primary role of the military component



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Key Message: "Provision of a secure and stable environment" is a second core function of UNPKOs.

Definitions

Public security refers to the physical safety of people from the threat of violence. Public security protects people, property and state institutions against threats of physical aggression. The result is a secure and stable environment. Police, law enforcement and intelligence services lead. The military also has a significant role.

Security is generally a precondition for other key elements of peace agreements:

- Safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons
- Disarmament and demobilization
- The free flow of people and goods
- Delivery of humanitarian assistance

Contributions

The aftermath of an internal conflict is a very challenging environment. State capacity to provide security to people and keep public order is often weak. Violence may be continuing in parts of the country. Ethnic, religious and regional lines may divide the society. Grave human rights abuses may have been committed during the conflict. These developments complicate national reconciliation.

UN multidimensional peacekeeping operations help fill the security and public order vacuum that often exists in post-conflict settings. They:

- **Are critical in securing peace processes**
- **Allow a mission to carry out other parts of its mandate**
- **Ensure partners can work in a safe environment: UN, national, humanitarian and development partners**

The Security Council frequently mandates such operations to:

- Support national law enforcement agencies
- Provide security at key government installations, ports and other vital infrastructure
- Establish security conditions necessary for free flow of people, goods and humanitarian aid
- Provide humanitarian mine action assistance

Roles

The military component provides a secure and stable environment.

Military: this task is the primary role of the military component in a mission: ensure a safe and secure environment for UN and partners to do their work. The task has two goals:

- Safety and security of the mission and its personnel
- Protection of civilians including IDPs and humanitarians

Military and UNPOL: Formed Police Units (FPUs) may work with the military on securing a safe environment. Tasks may include:

- Provide a visible deterrent presence
- Control movement and access through checkpoints
- Provide armed escort for safety and to facilitate access
- Conduct cordon and search operations
- Control crowds
- Confiscate weapons

Providing security and maintaining public order is a state role. Sometimes a multi-dimensional PKO has to take it on for a short time and only until state authority is restored.

Civilian component: Strengthening state ability to provide security with full respect for rule of law and human rights is a cornerstone of mandated mission tasks. Contributing to the central role of military and police are:

- Security sector reform (SSR)
- Rule of law (ROL)
- Human rights

These mission units work together to strengthen state and national capacity. Full respect for rule of law and human rights is part of UN identity. As legitimate and capable government structures emerge, national capacity increasingly leads in security and public order.

Facilitating the Political Process

Slide 8



Facilitating the Political Process

- PKO facilitates the political process by promoting dialogue and reconciliation and supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance
- Important for achieving a lasting settlement or longer-term political solutions to violent conflict



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Key Message: Facilitating the political process is a third core mandated function for UN peacekeeping operations.

Definitions

A **political settlement** is an agreement on how to end conflict or maintain peace. A political settlement can also be a shared understanding of how political power will be organized into state structures. In this latter case, political settlement links to state-building.

The **political process** is the series of steps to achieve a political settlement. It involves peace negotiations and peace agreements.

Facilitate means to make easier. A PKO **facilitates the political process** by:

- Promoting dialogue and reconciliation
- Supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance

Contributions

The UN goal for peacekeeping is not just to keep the peace, but to ensure a sustainable peace.

It is important to support the political process for lasting settlements and longer-term political solutions to violent conflict.

Roles

The civilian component mainly leads on facilitating the political process.

Efforts by a PKO can include:

- Providing good offices to the parties to a peace agreement
- Facilitating a political process through mediation
- Liaising with the host government, the parties to the peace process, their respective command chains and the international community
- Promoting national political dialogue
- Supporting inclusive political processes
- Facilitating consultation with local people and civil society to increase their contributions to national processes and discussions
- Supporting reconciliation
- Supporting establishment of legitimate institutions of governance

Senior mission leadership's responsibilities include political engagement and advocacy with the parties in support of the political process.

Political Affairs: The unit leads in political dimensions of peacekeeping by:

- Understanding the dynamics of armed conflict that created need for a PKO
- Following the evolution of those dynamics
- Developing strategies to help parties in conflict resolve disputes through peaceful means

The Political Affairs unit sets up and maintains a mission's primary contacts with the parties to a conflict. It gathers information, resolves disputes and responds to queries.

Political Affairs develops relationships with parties to the conflict and other key partners, e.g. the wider UN, diplomats, international and regional organizations, civil society groups and leaders.

Civil Affairs: Civil affairs units liaise with local communities and authorities. They represent the mission in this role and are active in support of social and civic conditions for peace. They promote engagement and confidence of local people in a peace process. Civil Affairs officers convene meetings between interest groups, reach out to different parts of society and work with civil society groups.

Military: Military expertise is essential to the successful conduct of peace-making and peace negotiations in situations of armed conflict. A few military officers can provide technical support to political mediators in traditional and multidimensional PKOs. Their advice is broad:

- Practical arrangements for monitoring cease-fire agreements
- Establishing the feasibility of proposals for use of military capability
- Determining suitability of military arrangements for
 - Weapons-free and demilitarized zones
 - Zones of separation
 - Requirements for effective disarmament and demobilization

Military and UNPOL: By providing a secure environment, military and police make the peace process possible.

Traditional PKOs DO NOT normally play a direct role in political efforts to resolve the conflict. Multidimensional PKOs DO usually play that role.


Support Roles

UN peacekeeping operations support others in two key areas:

- **Humanitarian assistance**
- **Poverty reduction and economic development**


Facilitating Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

Slide 9



Facilitating the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

- **Humanitarian assistance:** aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters
- Includes basic supplies of drinking water, food, shelter, medical care, protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs



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Key Message: UN multi-dimensional PKOs **support** humanitarian assistance. They facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid. The role is limited.

Humanitarian assistance is aid and action that:

- **Saves lives**
- **Alleviates suffering**
- **Maintains and protects human dignity during and after crises and conflict**

Humanitarian work also tries to prevent disasters and strengthen preparedness.

Humanitarian assistance includes:

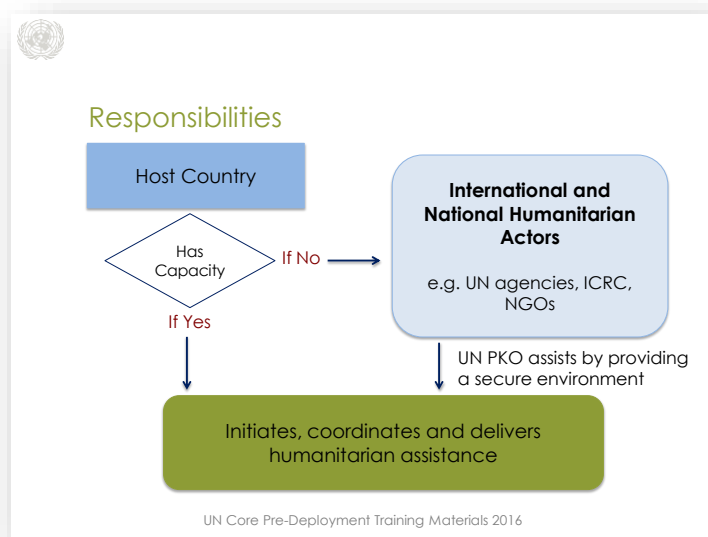
- **Basic supplies - drinking water and food**
- **Basic shelter**
- **Medical care**
- **Protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons**

A humanitarian disaster means lost lives, displaced populations, communities unable to care for themselves and great suffering.

Humanitarian disasters can occur anywhere, anytime. The cause can be a flood, drought, earthquake or conflict.

After conflicts and natural disasters, the international community helps with aid, for recovery and rehabilitation.

Slide 10



Key Message: UNPKOs have no mandate to provide direct humanitarian assistance. They have a mandate to facilitate it.

Roles

Missions provide a secure and stable environment for humanitarian aid. This task is mainly a military responsibility.

Host country: The host government has primary responsibility for humanitarian assistance in its territory. It may set up a ministry or working group at central level to coordinate humanitarian work. Alternatively, it may authorize government officials at regional levels to coordinate activities and be part of coordination meetings with humanitarians.

International or national NGOs: When a country faces an emergency, needs may be too enormous for one single agency. Humanitarian assistance may be more than government can coordinate. If a host country does not have capacity, international and national humanitarian actors will take on these roles.

ICRC: International humanitarian actors also include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). ICRC is a neutral, independent, impartial humanitarian actor, introduced in Module 1.

OCHA: The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA, leads UN humanitarian assistance. OCHA's goal is to help save lives, reduce suffering and restore livelihoods by reducing acute vulnerability through well-coordinated humanitarian action. OCHA has five core functions:

- Coordination
- Advocacy
- Information management
- Policy development
- Humanitarian financing

UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes: responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance is mainly held by:

- Civilians in UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes
- Independent, international and local NGOs.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is the coordinating body that deals with emergency and humanitarian issues. These include preparedness and response. The UN Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) brings together into one planning document the comparative advantages of UNCT members.

The HCT includes:

- The UNCT
- International and local NGOs
- The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement
- International financial institutions (IFIs)

The UN supports government coordination of humanitarian work through three mechanisms. The goal is to ensure UN humanitarian agencies and humanitarian actors work effectively together and with the host government.

- **UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC):** The HC is responsible in the UN for managing country-wide humanitarian aid, through the HCT.
- **OCHA field office:** supports the HC's work.
- **“Clusters” or Working Groups:** these include people from all humanitarian agencies working in a sector - UN, government and NGO agencies. Clusters cover: education, health, logistics, protection, shelter, telecommunications, water and sanitation.

UNPKOs: UN peacekeeping personnel facilitate humanitarian assistance, providing a secure and stable environment for humanitarians to do their work. The task is mainly military. The DSRSG/RC/HC as the **Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)** manages in-country UN humanitarian operations. Peacekeeping personnel may take part in cluster meetings to make sure their work is coordinated properly with that of humanitarians.

The Security Council may mandate **multidimensional peacekeeping missions** to:

- Help establish the security necessary for delivery of humanitarian assistance
- Consider special needs of refugees, IDPs, women, children, elderly and disabled people
- Create conditions necessary for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs

UNPOL: UN Police Officers will help develop community policing in camps for refugees or internally displaced persons.

Military: The military leads on the mandated task to provide:

- A secure environment for humanitarians to deliver aid successfully
- Security and protection for humanitarian relief operations

Support may involve:

- Ensuring freedom of movement
- Providing armed escorts for humanitarian convoys
- Protecting humanitarian personnel and storage sites

The military component is not structured, trained or funded to deliver humanitarian assistance. That civilian task is for humanitarian actors and independent NGOs, international and local.

DSRSG/RC/HC: In integrated missions, the DSRSG may be triple-hatted. This means the DSRSG also is the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC).



Module 1 introduced humanitarian work and principles. Ask participants to recall them. Note points on a flip chart. Prompt question: What are the four humanitarian principles? Why must humanitarian work be visibly separate from peacekeeping?

Slide 11



Key Message: Humanitarian actors must keep a high level of visible independence from political-military structures, such as UNPKOs. Humanitarian actors must maintain a clear distinction between themselves and political-military structures to ensure the safety of personnel and feasibility of actions.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN General Assembly adopted four humanitarian principles (resolutions 46/182 and 58/114):

- **Humanity:** Address human suffering wherever found. The most vulnerable get special attention: children, women and the elderly. Respecting and protecting the dignity and rights of all victims is a shared responsibility.
- **Neutrality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without: a) engaging in hostilities or b) taking sides in any controversies.
- **Impartiality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Ethnic origin, sex, nationality, political opinions, race, religion, colour – none of these matter. Needs must guide relief of suffering and priority given to the most urgent cases of distress.

Independence: Humanitarian action must be independent. It is not part of any other objectives - political, economic or military.

A clear distinction exists between:

- **Politically motivated actions** to end conflict and move toward national development
- **Apolitical humanitarian assistance**, which is:
 - Based only on impartial response to assessed need
 - Aimed at saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining or restoring the dignity of people affected by conflict

Maintaining this distinction helps assure humanitarian agencies have safe and secure access throughout a conflict zone.

"Humanitarian space" is also "Humanitarian Operating Environment". This environment is where receipt of humanitarian aid is independent of military and political action.

UN peacekeeping personnel must know the concept of "humanitarian space." Humanitarian space is created through joint respect for the four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) to Support UN Humanitarian Activities and Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

Use of military assets for humanitarian tasks should be coordinated by an appropriate civilian authority as part of a coordinated plan of emergency relief. Coordination and consultation with humanitarian actors on QIPs is also essential. These address any concerns about dangers of conflating political-military activities with humanitarian operations.

The military component often has assets and capabilities useful in humanitarian efforts, e.g. transport, engineering and logistical support. Sometimes the security environment prevents humanitarian access to certain areas. The military may be asked to directly provide life-saving support. This would only apply until safe humanitarian access is restored.

In an armed conflict or high-risk environment, using military assets to support humanitarian action becomes complicated. Complications increase if military actors are party to a conflict. Guidelines explain that in a non-benign environment, MCDA should be considered more to support humanitarian operations. (See *The Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies* (MCDA Guidelines)). The military and the mission seek to preserve the impartiality, neutrality and operational independence of humanitarians and their work.

QIPs

UN multi-dimensional PKOs often implement small projects. These QIPs benefit local people. They take different forms, e.g. rebuilding infrastructure and short-term employment.

QIPs strengthen confidence in a mission, mandate and wider peace process. PKOs use them to support mission objectives by building confidence in the mission's mandate and the peace process. They are not a substitute for humanitarian or development assistance.

Humanitarian actors may have concerns that projects not be presented as humanitarian, when they mainly serve political, security or reconstruction priorities. This concern can apply to QIPs or Civil Military Coordination (CIMIC) projects. Other examples of concern are "hearts and minds" activities, security or recovery projects.

Civil-Military Coordination

Effective and consistent civil-military coordination is crucial to safeguarding: a) humanitarian principles and b) humanitarian operating space.

Two parallel forums exist for **UN civil-military coordination. UN-CIMIC and UN-CMCoord are complementary functions.**

- UN-CMCoord (OCHA)
- UN-CIMIC (Staff function in military component of a UN peacekeeping operation)


UN-CMCoord connects the **military component of the mission and humanitarian actors**, promoting humanitarian principles. The OCHA field office may include UN Civil Military Coordination (UN CMCoord) Officers to strengthen relationships between the humanitarian community, the military component of a PKO and any other military forces in the country.

UN-CIMIC connects **the military and civilian components within the mission**. It directly supports mission objectives. The goal of civil-military coordination is to improve overall mission effectiveness across civilian, police and military. The military component of a PKO may also have a civil-military coordination (UN-CIMIC) officer among staff officers at the mission HQ. UN-CIMIC Officers are the first point of entry to the military for civilian and police. They ensure mutual understanding between components and implement interactions based on an agreed appropriate framework/process.

UN-CIMIC Officers need to go through the UN-CMCoord to reach out to humanitarian and development actors.

Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development

Slide 12



Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development

- **Poverty reduction:** 'pro-poor' policies and policies to stimulate economic growth, raise incomes and indirectly reduce poverty
- Poverty eradication is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development
- PKO cooperates and coordinates with national partners, UNCT and external partners




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Key Message: UN multi-dimensional PKOs have a **limited supporting role** in socio-economic recovery and development. Their work is limited to cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development.

Definitions

Poverty: No international consensus exists on guidelines for measuring poverty. In pure economic terms, **income poverty** is when a family's income fails to meet a national threshold, which differs across countries. The international standard of **extreme poverty** is possession of less than \$1 a day.

Poverty has other faces than economic. Poverty is also social, political and cultural. It undermines human rights:

- **Economic rights:** to work and have enough income
- **Social rights:** access to health care and education
- **Political rights:** freedom of thought, expression and association
- **Cultural rights:** to maintain one's cultural identity and be part of a community's cultural life

Policies for **poverty reduction** are two main types:

- **DIRECT: a direct poverty focus.** Main '**pro-poor**' policy issues include:
 - The need to build capacities or human capital.

- The importance of pro-poor linkages for growth and the possible role for social protection. Social protection prevents, manages and overcomes situations that adversely affect people's well-being.
- **INDIRECT: reduce poverty indirectly.** Growth-focused policies **seek to stimulate economic growth and raise incomes.** Main growth-focused policies:
 - Promote trade, investment, industrial development and infrastructure
 - Provide an 'enabling environment' for economic growth, e.g. through regulation and access to finance

Both are essential for poverty reduction. No substantial, lasting poverty reduction is possible without economic growth. Growth without pro-poor linkages will not reduce poverty.

Economic development: No single definition exists for economic development. Typically, it is:

- Creation of jobs and wealth and improvements in quality of life
- Growth and restructuring of an economy to enhance a community's economic well-being

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

The MDGs were an integral part of the UN Development Agenda, guiding it from 2000 to 2015. The MDGs are global development targets the world leaders set at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. They focused on inter-connected development goals, with poverty reduction as a priority. The MDGs were replaced in 2015 by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs are new agenda that builds on MDG foundations and progress. They address unfinished business and new challenges and represent the commitment of the world's countries to certain shared goals.

Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge. Sustainable development requires it.

Challenges that post-conflict countries face are more serious than those faced by poor but peaceful developing countries. Peace may be vulnerable if socio-economic recovery and development don't get traction quickly:

- Security sector and other reforms are unlikely to succeed if not supported by a) transparent and effective economic management and b) civilian oversight
- DDR efforts are likely to fail unless demobilized combatants find sustainable, alternative livelihoods
- The return of refugees and other displaced people is more likely to be smooth and sustainable if socio-economic recovery programmes address their specific needs

Roles

Development partners lead on promoting socio-economic recovery and development. UNPKOs cooperate and coordinate with national partners, the UNCT and external partners to support poverty reduction and economic development.

Host country: The host country takes full responsibility for its own development. The host country is responsible for plans to promote economic growth and reduce poverty through implementation of specific economic and social policies. The host government sets national anti-poverty targets, guided by the global SDGs and considering national circumstances.

Bilateral and multilateral donors and International financial institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and IMF: Post-conflict countries depend on IFIs such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for support in development and economic recovery. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) guide economic and financial support. A host country prepares PRSPs, through a participatory process that involves domestic stakeholders and international development partners.

UNDP: UNDP promotes inclusive and sustainable human development and works to reduce poverty in all dimensions.

Other UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes: UNCT members and key non-UN partners have resources and expertise for long-term initiatives to build institutions and strengthen capacity:

- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNICEF
- WFP
- UNHR
- WHO
- UNESCO
- FAO
- DESA
- UNOPS
- UNAIDS
- UNCTAD
- HABITAT
- UNIFEM
- UNCDP
- IFAD
- Regional Commissions

The UN coordinates with the World Bank and IMF, through parallel poverty reduction initiatives.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) brings together UNCT comparative advantages within one planning document.

Mission Roles

The Security Council may mandate multidimensional peacekeeping missions to:

- Cooperate and coordinate with UN agencies, funds and programs and all key partners, as part of
- Support to the host government and institutions on poverty reduction policies, plans and strategies.

In integrated missions, the SRSG/HOM is responsible for coordinating UN activities in the field. The DSRSG/RC/HC assists, connecting the mission to the UNCT.

An RC:

- Coordinates UN development operations
- Maintains relationships with governments and others: donors, the broader humanitarian and development communities

All UNCT members are accountable for producing results under the UNDAF. That accountability has two parts. Direct-line accountability is within their own organizations, collegial accountability is to: a) the RC and b) the rest of the UNCT. A well-functioning UNCT allows each organization to be more effective than acting alone.

Multi-dimensional PKOs are rarely mandated to directly promote socio-economic recovery and development. They do not have ready access to requisite expertise and funding.

UNPKOs assist the work of development partners by:

- Using their influence with national authorities to encourage key reforms
- Using good offices of SRSG and DSRSG/RC/HC to help mobilize donor funds and attention to key development priorities

Civilians and the UNCT lead on this mandated task.

Military and police components provide security and ensure all development partners can work in a safe environment.

Summary

Four categories of mandated tasks

- Core business
- Peacebuilding activities
- Supporting roles
- Cross-cutting thematic tasks

Examples of mandated tasks which are the core business of UNPKOs

- Supervision or monitoring of the cease-fire agreement
- Provision of a secure and stable environment
- Facilitating the political process

Two critical areas where UNPKOs play a limited “support” role

- UNPKOs are often mandated by the Security Council to play a supporting role in the following ways:
 - Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance
 - Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development

Learning Activities

Detailed instructions for each learning activity may be found below. Here is an overview of learning activities for the instructor to choose from:

Number	Name	Methods	Time
2.1.1	Overview of Mandated Tasks	Phased brainstorm – consolidating learning from Module 1, bridging to Module 2	45 minutes
2.1.5	Mandated Tasks 1	Mix and match exercise	25 minutes

2.1.1 Overview of Mandated Tasks

Note on use: This learning active is an overview of mandated tasks. It recaps material introduced in Module 1 and reinforces it. It also bridges into Module 2. Instructors can use it to evaluate learner grasp of Module 1 content.

Method

Brainstorming in 4 rounds, report, group discussion

Time

45 minutes

Introduction	3-5 minutes
Round 1 brainstorming, in plenary	6-8 minutes
Round 2 brainstorming, table groups	6-8 minutes
Reports, consolidated summary	6-8 minutes
Round 3 brainstorming, in plenary	6-8 minutes
Round 4 brainstorming, in plenary	6-8 minutes
Summarize, close	3-6 minutes

Preparation

- Scan lesson support including slides and text to refresh on core content
- Prepare one slide with names of lessons in Module 2, for an introduction
- Prepare 3 flip-chart sheets or slides with these headings: CORE BUSINESS, LEAD, SUPPORT
- Prepare or copy 4 slides, with key words on each part of UN peacekeeping: core business; lead (catalytic) role; support role; cross-cutting thematic tasks
- Make sure each table group has a flip-chart sheet and pens (stand if available)
- Consider composition of table groups – prepare a seating plan for the day that has a good mix of people in table groups

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity by noting place in the programme. Module 1 introduced UN peacekeeping; now Module 2 covers mandated tasks in more depth; Module 3 will focus on the individual peacekeeper. The next 45 minutes recaps content from Module 1, and bridges into more detail on human rights protection; protection of civilians; conflict-related sexual violence; women, peace and security; child protection. Use the prepared slide to introduce lesson names.
2. Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about UN peacekeeping so far, and answer the question, "What is the core business of UN peacekeeping?" Give people a minute to reflect – no conversation. Invite responses, and note them on the flip-chart sheet. Three tasks are core business – note these three in a black coloured pen:
 - supervision or monitoring of a cease-fire agreement;

- provision of a secure and stable environment;
- facilitating the political process.

Use a different colour to note any points that belong in lead or support roles, but don't write them on those flip-chart sheets yet. When three core functions are listed, close this round. Note that core functions apply in all types of peacekeeping operations.

3. Introduce the second part of the exercise. Peacekeeping operations do more than the three core tasks. The Security Council mandates them to play a *lead* role in key areas. In this “catalytic role” the UN brings together other partners and speeds up progress on peace. In what key areas does UN peacekeeping *lead*? Tell people to take 6-8 minutes to brainstorm in table groups, noting points on the flip-chart sheet. This is a timed task – do it fast. While groups are brainstorming, transfer any points raised in the first part to the correct flip-chart sheet. Give people 1-2 minute notice to finish flip-chart lists.
4. Ask one table to provide one point. Don't get one table to do a full report, which limits contributions of other groups. Note the point on the flip-chart sheet. Move to a next table for one point. If a table reports a task you already noted on the flip-chart, put a check-mark beside it to confirm. Do this part quickly. Consider having another facilitator or participant write points while you things along. If groups note *support* roles, write them on the correct flip-chart sheet, without comment.
 - Mine action
 - Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of combatants
 - Security Sector Reform (SSR)
 - Rule of Law (ROL) related activities
 - Protection and promotion of human rights
 - Electoral assistance
 - Support restoration and extension of State authority.
5. Introduce the third part. As well as core business and lead tasks, UN peacekeeping *support* in two key areas. What are they? Ask this question in plenary, note points on the correct flip-chart sheet, and use them to expand on who leads in each area.
 - Humanitarian assistance: facilitate delivery (security, safety, logistics). Cooperate and coordinate with humanitarian leads.
 - Poverty reduction and economic development: cooperate and coordinate with mission partners who lead in this area, mainly the UN Country Team
6. Introduce the fourth part. The Security Council also regularly assigns “cross-cutting, thematic tasks” to UN peacekeeping operations. What are cross-cutting thematic tasks? Manage a rapid brainstorm, noting points.
 - Protection of civilians
 - Conflict-related sexual violence
 - Child protection
 - Women, peace and security

7. Move quickly through key messages on slides. Reinforce points about the role of peacekeeping operations in humanitarian assistance and coordination. Close the lesson.

Role of peacekeepers in supporting humanitarian

- The primary role of United Nations peacekeeping operations on humanitarian assistance is providing a provide a secure and stable environment for humanitarian workers. The Security Council does not mandate peacekeeping operations to provide humanitarian aid.
- Humanitarian actors must stay independent from political-military structures. That independence must be visible. This independence ensures safe access for work and people. United Nations peacekeepers have to protect “humanitarian space”. Humanitarian space is the result of four humanitarian principles being respected by all: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.
 - Sometimes humanitarian and peacekeepers have different names for similar functions. An example is acronyms for civil-military coordination.
 - + UN-CIMIC: in peacekeeping, a staff function in the military component of a UN peacekeeping operation
 - + UN-CMCoord: an acronym OCHA uses for civil-military coordination.

2.1.2 Mandated Tasks 1

Note on use: Learning activities 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 cover the same content, in different ways. Scan both of them. You may prefer one, or consider using both at different times in a lesson.

Method

Mix-and-match

Time

25 minutes

Introduction 3 minutes

Table groups 10 minutes

Reports 10 minutes

Summary 2 minutes

Purpose

To clarify what components do which mandated tasks in a peacekeeping mission, and some detail on those tasks

Preparation

- Decide on the tasks and definitions or examples you want to use. Include all components. . Select different examples and definitions for each component, so different table groups will work on different points. Print the papers. Use large type for one point each.
- Set table groups so each has people with different levels of experience and ability.
- Divide mix-and-match papers into sets for each group. Have them ready in a folder for rapid distribution.

Instructions

1. Introduce the learning activity and time use.
2. Give the mix-and-match sets to each table group.
3. Watch the time – let groups know when they have several minutes left and remind them to have to report.
4. Invite reports in a logical order. Those covering the same component report after each other. Invite additions after each report or set. Save your comments for the close.
5. Summarize the main components and their tasks and close the exercise.

Variations

- Make this a physically active exercise. Write the points on large post-it notes. Prepare “stations”, different flip chart stands in corners of the room. Put each linked set of points in random order on a flip-chart. Direct groups to each station. Shorten the time – make it more of a time-limited contest. Move the full group from station to station to hear and see the results.

Support for Learning Activity 2.1.2

The mandated tasks listed below are the ones covered in Lesson 2.1. Overview of Mandated Lessons. This list is from the support for learning activities, at the end of this set. See it for details. Roles and specific tasks of different components are provided in the tables in that document. Learning activity 2.1.7 uses the list of mandated tasks as the basis of an introductory brainstorming: *Which mission components are active in each of the mandated task areas?*

- Supervision or monitoring of the cease-fire agreement
- Provision of a secure and stable environment
- Facilitating the political process
- Mine action
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)
- Security sector reform (SSR)
- Rule of law related activities
- Electoral assistance
- Support to restoration and extension of State authority
- Facilitating delivery of humanitarian assistance
- Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development

Evaluation

Notes on Use: Types of learning evaluation questions are:

- 1) Narrative
- 2) Fill in the blank/sentence completion
- 3) True-False

Combine in different ways for pre-assessment and post-assessment. Each evaluation type covers different content. No sub-set covers all learning outcomes. Make sure you include learning evaluation questions for each learning outcome when you combine them.

Three main uses of evaluation questions are: a) informally ask the whole group, b) semi-formally assign to small groups or c) formally give to individuals for written responses.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.1	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Explain why peacekeepers need to be familiar with all tasks mandated for their mission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementing the mandate is a shared task • a peacekeeper cannot support others if tasks are unfamiliar • mission structures and plans support an integrated approach (i.e. mainly in multi-dimensional integrated missions) • more peacekeepers know, better they perform
2. Name four general categories of UN peacekeeping mandated tasks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Business • Peacebuilding Activities • Supporting Roles • Cross-cutting Thematic Tasks
3. Seven peacebuilding activities appear in most mandates for multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions. Name them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action • DDR • SSR • ROL • Human rights • Electoral assistance • Support to restoration and extension of State Authority
4. How is the UN catalytic in critical peacebuilding activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN draws together and coordinates different partners

	<p>who support a host state after conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It speeds up work on highest priorities.
5. What four cross-cutting thematic tasks are in most multidimensional peacekeeping mission mandates?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of civilians • Conflict-related sexual violence • Child protection • Women, peace and security
6. Explain what “cross-cutting thematic tasks” means.	They cut across all work – everyone is responsible for integrating them into delivery of other specific tasks, all components. SC mandates usually include four – see response to question 5.
7. What is a cease-fire agreement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • temporary stoppage of war or armed conflict for agreed time-frame or within limited area
8. Why does the Security Council mandate peacekeeping missions to monitor peace agreements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reassure parties will not exploit cease-fire to gain military advantage • increase trust, faith in the political process • strengthen communication • strengthen conditions for lasting peace
9. What are the two main tracks and primary purpose of the traditional model of UN peacekeeping?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintaining cease fires and stabilizing situations on the ground • so efforts at the political level can peacefully resolve a conflict
10. Security is often a pre-condition for other key parts of peace agreements. Name four.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safe return of refugees and IDPs • disarmament and demobilization • free flow of goods and people • delivery of humanitarian aid
11. What is public security?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical safety of people from threat of violence • protects people, property and state from threats of physical aggression • secure and stable environment • police, law enforcement, intelligence services lead – military also has significant role
12. Name at least three conditions that undermine public security in the aftermath of violent conflict and complicate national reconciliation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state capacity to provide security and keep public order is often weak

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violence may continue in parts of the country • ethnic, religious and regional lines may divide the society • grave human rights violations may have been committed during conflict
13. A security and public order vacuum often exists in post-conflict settings. UN multidimensional peacekeeping operations may help fill that vacuum. What three positive contributions does this make to peace?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • critical in carrying out peace processes • allows a mission to carry out other parts of mandate, safely • ensures partners can work in a safe environment – UN, national, humanitarian and development partners
14. What four specific public safety tasks does the SC frequently include in mandates of multidimensional operations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support national law enforcement agencies • provide security at key government installations – ports, vital infrastructure • establish security conditions necessary for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - free flow of people, goods - humanitarian aid • provide humanitarian mine action assistance
15. How do Formed Police Units (FPUs) support the military on securing a safe environment? Name at least four ways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a visible deterrent presence • control movement and access through checkpoints • provide armed escort for safety, to facilitate access • conduct cordon and search operations • control crowds • confiscate weapons
16. Explain what “facilitating the political process” means in peacekeeping. Why is it so important.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting dialogue and reconciliation • supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance • important for achieving lasting settlement or longer-term political solutions to violent conflict
17. Compare a political settlement and a political process.	Political settlement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> political settlement is an agreement on how to end conflict or maintain peace can also be shared understanding of how state structures will organise power <p>Political process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> series of steps to achieve a political settlement involves peace negotiations and peace agreements
18. Facilitating the political process can include different tasks – name at least five.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing good offices to the parties to a peace agreement facilitating political process, mediation liaising with host government, parties to the peace process, command chains and international community promoting national political dialogue supporting inclusive political processes facilitating consultation with local people and civil society: increase their contributions to national discussions supporting reconciliation supporting legitimate institutions of governance
19. The civilian component leads on facilitating political process. Describe the roles of Political Affairs and Civil Affairs in this core mandated task.	<p>Political Affairs: The unit leads in political peacekeeping work, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> understanding dynamics of armed conflict that created need for a peacekeeping operation, following evolution of those dynamics, developing strategies to help parties in conflict resolve disputes through peaceful means. <p>The PA unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets up and maintains a mission's primary contacts with parties to a conflict

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gathers information • resolves disputes • responds to queries • develops relationships with parties to a conflict and other key partners: wider UN, diplomats, international and regional organizations, civil society groups and leaders <p>Civil Affairs: CA units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liaise with local communities and authorities, representing the mission • are active in support of social and civic conditions for peace • promote engagement and confidence of local people in a peace process • convene meetings between interest groups • reach out to different parts of society, and work with civil society groups.
20. A few military officers can provide technical support to political mediators, giving broad advice on what three areas? This applies in traditional and multidimensional peacekeeping operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • practical arrangements for monitoring ceasefires • establishing feasibility of proposals for use of military capability • determining suitability of military arrangements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) weapons-free and demilitarized zones b) zones of separation c) requirements for effective disarmament and demobilization
21. Name four examples of typical humanitarian assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic supplies – food, drinking water • Basic shelter • Medical care • Protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs <p>Humanitarians also try to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent disasters • strengthen preparedness

<p>22. What two ways might a host government take on primary responsibility for humanitarian assistance in its territory?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set up a Ministry or working group at central level to coordinate the work • authorize Government officials at regional level to coordinate the work and be part of coordination meetings with humanitarians
<p>23. Compare the work of ICRC and OCHA in humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>ICRC is a neutral, independent, impartial, humanitarian actor – external to the UN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helps deliver humanitarian aid • International Committee of the Red Cross (Red Crescent) movements • special status recognized in humanitarian law <p>OCHA is the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leads UN humanitarian assistance • coordinates: goal is to save lives, reduce suffering and restore livelihoods by reducing acute vulnerability through well-coordinated humanitarian action
<p>24. Name eight clusters or working groups that a country and the UN may set up to support HC and HCT in effective humanitarian assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • health • logistics • protection • shelter • telecommunications • water • sanitation
<p>25. The Security Council restricts mission mandates on humanitarian assistance. Name three typical tasks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help establish security necessary for delivery of humanitarian aid • consider special needs of refugees, IDPs, women, children, elderly and disabled people • create conditions necessary for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees, IDPs

26. Explain humanitarian space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environment where receipt of humanitarian assistance is independent of military and political action – neutral • Protecting humanitarian space ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety of humanitarian personnel - feasibility of humanitarian work • Also called “Humanitarian Operating Environment”.
27. What are four humanitarian principles? Name each and give a brief explanation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • humanity – address human suffering, wherever found, with special attention to most vulnerable, respecting and protecting dignity and rights of all victims • neutrality – provide humanitarian assistance without engaging in hostilities or taking sides • impartiality – provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Need guides relief of suffering, priority to the most urgent cases • independence – not part of political, economic or military objectives <p>Humanitarian principles contribute to humanitarian space. That neutral environment is where humanitarians deliver aid, independent of military and political action or influence.</p>
28. What two parallel forums exist for UN civil-military coordination?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-CMNCoord (OCHA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connects military component of mission and humanitarian actors - OCHA field office may include UN CMCoord Officers – strengthen relationships between

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. humanitarian community, ii. military component of peacekeeping operation and iii. any other military forces in country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN-CIMIC – staff function in military component of a peacekeeping operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connects military and civilian components within a mission - directly supports mission objectives - goal - improve overall mission effectiveness across civilian, police and military
29. What is poverty reduction?	<p>Two main approaches or types:</p> <p>DIRECT – direct poverty focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pro-poor policies • need to build capacities, human capital • importance of pro-poor linkages for growth and possible role for social protection <p>INDIRECT – indirect approach to reducing poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies that stimulate economic growth, raise incomes, and indirectly reduce poverty • most growth-focused policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote trade, investment, industrial development, infrastructure - provide an enabling environment for economic growth (regulation, access to finance)
Fill in the Blanks	

1. Peacekeeping core business is ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising and monitoring a ceasefire • Providing a secure and stable environment • Facilitating the political process
2. ____ and ____ are supporting roles the SC mandates for UN peacekeeping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian aid – facilitate delivery with safe passage and secure environment • Economic development and poverty reduction – cooperate with mission partners leading in this area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development organizations - international financial institutions
3. Peace agreements are _____ agreements.	<p>Military agreements – between two warring parties</p> <p>People may also say short-lived, or fragile – also true.</p>
4. Three main roles of a peacekeeping mission in monitoring peace agreements are ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation, monitoring and reporting – watching, inspection • Supervision and verification - judging compliance to terms of the peace agreement, reporting violations • Interposition as a buffer • Confidence-building measures
5. Police sometimes assist the military with ____: e.g. monitoring the buffer zone in Cyprus.	Observer functions
6. The military provides a secure and stable environment. Two goals are ____, ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security of mission and personnel • Protection of civilians including IDPs and humanitarians
7. _____ may work with the military on securing a safe environment.	Formed Police Units (FPUs)
8. Providing security and maintaining public order is a _____ role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State role <p>Multi-dimensional peacekeeping operation may do it, but only briefly, until restoration of state authority.</p>
9. A _____ involves peace negotiations and peace agreements.	Political process → leads to political settlement

10. A peacekeeping operation facilitates the political process by ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting dialogue and reconciliation Supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance
11. UN goal for peacekeeping is not just keep the peace, but ensure a _____ peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lasting, or sustainable peace <p>The third core mandated task addresses this, "facilitating the political process".</p>
12. A mission's ____ component leads on facilitating political process.	Civilian
13. By providing a secure environment, ____ and ____ make peace processes possible.	Military Police
14. UN peacekeeping operations _____ humanitarian assistance.	Support Facilitate
15. Humanitarian assistance is aid and action designed to ____, ____ and _____. Humanitarian aid is given during and after crises and natural disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> save lives alleviate suffering maintain and protect human dignity <p>Examples: basic supplies – drinking water, food, shelter, medical care – and protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs.</p>
16. Humanitarian disasters occur anywhere, anytime. They may result from: ____, ____, ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Drought Earthquake Conflict
17. UN peacekeeping operations have ____ mandate for direct humanitarian assistance.	No mandate. They support or facilitate delivery only. Mostly the military provides a secure, stable environment for humanitarian aid.
18. The _____ is the coordinating body that deals with emergency and humanitarian issues.	Humanitarian Country Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCT international and local NGOs Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement International financial institutions (IFIs)
19. The UN supports government coordination of humanitarian work through three mechanisms: ____, ____, ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Humanitarian Coordinator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HC manages country-wide humanitarian aid through the HCT OCHA field office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports HC's work Clusters, working groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people from all humanitarian agencies who work in a sector: UN, government, NGOs
20. Humanitarians must keep _____ from political-military structures. This includes from UN peacekeeping operations.	<p>High level of visible independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure safety of personnel and feasibility of actions
21. Humanitarian space results from joint respect for _____.	<p>Four humanitarian principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • humanity • neutrality • impartiality • independence
22. Use of military assets for humanitarian tasks should be _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinated by an appropriate civilian authority • as part of a coordinated plan of emergency relief
23. MCDA are _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military and Civil Defence Assets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - may be called on to support UN humanitarian work - examples: transport, engineering, logistics, security - use of MCDA in humanitarian work can be complicated, need to follow humanitarian principles
24. The mission and military seek to preserve the ____, ____ and ____ of humanitarians and their work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impartiality • neutrality • operational independence <p>This applies even when a mission calls on military and civil defence assets to support humanitarian aid.</p>
25. _____ is when a family's income fails to meet a national threshold, which differs across countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income poverty • distinguished from extreme poverty which is possession of less than \$1/day
26. Although no single definition exists for economic development, typically it is _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation of jobs and wealth, improvements in quality of life • growth and organisation of an economy with the goal of increasing people's economic well-being

27. Peace may be vulnerable if _____ and _____ don't get traction quickly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socio-economic recovery • development <p>Without jobs, and hope for a better future, violent conflict can recur.</p>
28. Security sector and other reforms need support from parallel work on _____ and _____ to succeed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transparent and effective economic management – i.e. foundation for development • civilian oversight
29. _____ partners lead on promoting socio-economic recovery and development. UN peacekeeping operations _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development partners lead • UN peacekeeping operations do not lead. They cooperate and coordinate on poverty reduction and economic development, with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - national partners - UNCT - external partners
30. An RC has two main responsibilities: _____ and _____.	<p>RC means Resident Coordinator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinates UN development work – through the UNCT • maintains relationships with governments and others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - donors - humanitarians - development community
True – False	
1. Cease-fire agreements and peace agreements are the same.	<p>True</p> <p>Cease-fire agreement refers to temporary stoppage of war or armed conflict for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) agreed time b) within limited area <p>Both parties agree to suspend aggressive actions, without making concessions – while political negotiations find a more lasting solution.</p>
2. The civilian component of a peacekeeping mission is most active in monitoring peace agreements.	<p>False</p> <p>Peace agreements are military. The military has a primary role in supervising and monitoring them.</p> <p>Civilian units may collaborate with the military in the core tasks, e.g. political affairs officers, gender advisers.</p>

3. The Security Council only mandates supervision and monitoring of peace agreements for traditional missions.	False The same monitoring and verification tasks may be required of multidimensional and traditional missions. For traditional operations, these tasks are a primary purpose.
4. The civilian component contributes to the central role of military and police in public security and safety.	True Three units with important roles in this work are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • security sector reform • rule of law • human rights Strengthening state ability to provide security to international standards includes full respect for rule of law and human rights.
5. The military component leads on political engagement and advocacy with parties, supporting the political process.	False This responsibility lies with senior mission leadership.
6. Traditional peacekeeping operations do not normally play a direct role in political efforts to resolve a conflict.	True Multidimensional peacekeeping operations do usually play this role.
7. UN peacekeeping operations provide basic supplies – drinking water, food, shelter, medical care – to refugees and IDPs.	False These are part of humanitarian aid, on which humanitarian partners lead. UN peacekeeping operations support and facilitate humanitarian aid, but do not deliver it directly.
8. When a country faces an emergency, needs may be enormous. A government may not have capacity to coordinate humanitarian aid. OCHA may take on that role.	False International or national NGOs may take on that role – not OCHA, which coordinates within the UN and partners.
9. UNPOL helps develop community policing in camps for refugees and IDPs.	True
10. According to guidelines, use of MCDA to support humanitarian work should be considered more in non-benign environments.	True MCDA is Military and Civil Defence Assets Reference is the MCDA Guidelines: <i>The Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets to Support United</i>

	<i>Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies.</i>
11. Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) can substitute for development assistance, at least until development actors are able to operate safely.	<p>False</p> <p>QIPs are <u>not</u> a substitute for development assistance. A peacekeeping mission uses QIPs for different purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support mission objectives • build confidence in mission mandate and peace process • win “hearts and minds” • security or recovery projects <p>Peacekeeping operations do coordinate with development actors on QIPs.</p>
12. UN-CIMIC connect military component of a peacekeeping mission with humanitarian actors.	<p>False</p> <p>UN-CMCoord has that role.</p> <p>UN-CIMIC connect military and civilian components within a mission.</p> <p>They are both coordinating bodies, they both connect the military to others, and they work together - but they have different purposes.</p>
13. UN-CIMIC Officers need to go through the UN-CMCoord to reach out to humanitarian and development actors.	<p>True</p> <p>UN-CMCoord is the primary point of coordination contact between the mission and humanitarian actors, as well as any other military forces in country.</p>
14. International standard of extreme poverty is possession of less than \$2 a day.	<p>False</p> <p>Extreme poverty is less than \$1 a day.</p>
15. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Both represent the world's commitment to development goals, with poverty reduction a priority.	<p>True</p> <p>MDGs guided the UN Development Agenda (and that of the international community) from 2000 to 2015. In September 2015 the UN Millennium Summit set global development targets from 2015 – 2030, in the SDGs.</p>
16. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) brings together in one plan all UNCT contributions to national sustainable development.	<p>True</p> <p>UN coordinates with World Bank and IMF, through parallel poverty reduction strategies.</p>
17. All UNCT members are accountable for producing results under the	False

<p>UNDAF – accountability is solely within each organization.</p>	<p>UNCT members have two lines of accountability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct accountability, in their own organizations • collegial accountability, to the RC and UNCT
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Reference Materials

Below are materials which are a) referenced in this lesson, and b) required reading for instructor preparations:

- Charter of the United Nations
- United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines (also known as the Capstone Doctrine)
- Review peacekeeping mission mandates
- DPKO/DFS Mission Start Up Field Guide for Mission Managers of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, 2010
- DPKO Handbook on Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, 2003
- Security Council resolution 2086 (2013) on the Importance of a 'Multidimensional' Approach to Peacekeeping Aimed at Facilitating Peacebuilding, Preventing Relapse into Conflict (S/RES/2086)

Additional Resources

UN Information

The website for UN peacekeeping: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

Original Security Council Resolutions on peacekeeping mission mandates:

<http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/>

(You must know the start year, country and resolution reference details for the mission you wish to search for. For this information, identify the name of the mission using the following links: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml>;

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/past.shtml>)

UN Documents

UN documents can be found on: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.html>
(Search by document symbol, e.g. A/63/100)

DPKO and DFS Guidance

The repository for all official DPKO and DFS guidance is the Policy and Practice Database: ppdb.un.org (only accessible from the UN network). Official peacekeeping guidance documents are also accessible through the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>

Instructors are encouraged to check for the latest guidance.

UN Films

UN films can be found on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/unitednations>

Additional Information

The PIP provides information on the mission and the local context:

<http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org>