

Lesson 2.2



Peacebuilding Activities

Lesson at a Glance

Aim

To provide details on peacebuilding activities which are mandated to UN peacekeeping operations by the Security Council.

Relevance

UN peacekeeping missions are meant to be temporary measures. The UN commits peacekeeping personnel to specific tasks right after conflict. Peacekeeping personnel are early peacebuilders. They contribute to the long-term goal of lasting peace.

Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- List examples of mandated tasks which are peacebuilding activities
- Describe peacebuilding activities
- Identify different roles of mission components in peacebuilding activities

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.

An Overview of Peacebuilding Activities

Slide 1



Key Message: Mandated peacekeeping tasks prevent more conflict and support lasting peace. The Security Council often directs UN peacekeeping operations to be *catalytic* in critical peacebuilding activities. A catalyst speeds up a chemical reaction.


Peacebuilding activities mandated to UN peacekeeping operations by the Security Council include:

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

Specific mission units and components lead on certain mandated tasks. All mission components – military, civilians and police – contribute towards all mandated tasks.


Mine Action

Slide 2



Mine Action

- To reduce the threat and impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war
- Five pillars:
 1. Clearance
 2. Risk education
 3. Victim assistance
 4. Stockpile destruction
 5. Advocacy



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Key Message: The Security Council often mandates UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations to play a role in “mine action”. It is a critical peacebuilding activity and an early confidence building measure. Mine action is necessary to recreate a safe environment conducive to normal life and development.

Landmines and explosive remnants of war have wide, negative impact. They:

- Kill or injure civilians
- Close roads
- Prevent civilians from returning home and back to normal life – such as children going to school, farmers working the land
- Hamper economic and social development
- Rob people of their livelihoods
- Hinders reconstruction after war
- Blocks safe deployment of peacekeeping personnel
- Interferes with safe delivery of humanitarian assistance

The goal of mine action is to reduce and eliminate the impact of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.

ERW are unexploded ordnance from past or current conflicts. ERW includes cluster munitions, mortars, hand grenades, shells and bullets. Other explosive hazards include improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Mine action also deals with abandoned and poorly secured state-owned weapons and ammunition stockpiles and facilities. They are threats

because of the risk of accidental explosions and looting which can divert weapons or explosive material.

The five “pillars” of mine action are:

- Clearance
- Stockpile destruction
- Risk education
- Victim assistance
- Advocacy

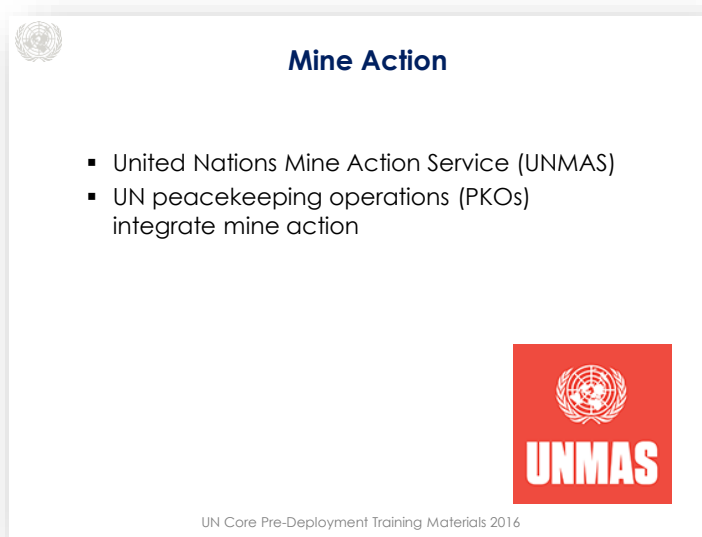
In peacekeeping contexts, landmine and ERW clearance are key activities. They enable:

- Freedom of movement, including deployment of mission personnel
- Implementation of mission mandated tasks and priorities, including protection of civilians and support to political processes.

Clearance work includes:

- Surveys
- Mapping and marking or fencing off areas contaminated with mines and ERW
- Removal of mines and ERW from the ground
- ERW destruction

Slide 3



Key Message: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is the UN focal point for mine action. It ensures effective, proactive and coordinated UN response. DPKO integrates mine action into UN peacekeeping operations. UNMAS provides direct support and assistance.

The **UNMAS** is a service of DPKO, responsible for UN mine action in peacekeeping operations and special political missions. UNMAS leads, coordinates and carries out efforts to mitigate threats from many different explosive hazards. UNMAS may be mandated by the Security Council, requested by the Secretary-General or requested by an affected country.

Host country: UN mine action support is in cooperation with national authorities. When asked, the UN also provides national authorities with technical advice, training and other capacity development support.

UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes: Fourteen (14) UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds support mine action. Examples are UNHCR, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA) holds monthly meetings at Headquarters. UNMAS is the focal point role and coordinator.

International and regional organizations: Such organizations are becoming more active in mine action efforts. Examples include the African Union, which adopted the AU Mine Action and ERW Strategic Framework 2014-2017. UNMAS works closely with them, on strategies, training and capacity development.

Member states and individuals contribute funds to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action. This is managed by UNMAS for lifesaving mine action programming around the world.

UN Peacekeeping Operations: The Security Council mandates UN peacekeeping missions with mine action tasks to:

- Remove and destroy landmines and ERW which are a threat to civilians and the safe movement of people, including IDPs and refugees
- Give technical advice to national authorities and train on mine action, IED mitigation, weapons and ammunition management
- Provide for rapid response in mine action
- Support stabilization and protection of civilians efforts

UNMAS is an integrated part of peacekeeping missions. It supports mandate implementation by:

- Providing risk reduction education to local populations and mission staff
- Conducting surveys and clearing routes for mission movements and increased freedom of movement
- Advising national authorities as part of capacity development
- Training relevant peacekeeping personnel in technical response

On request, UNMAS deploys experts and specialized equipment, through its Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity (RRTSC), to

- Mitigate the threat posed by explosive hazards to civilians and mission personnel
- Coordinate emergency humanitarian responses

Military: “Operational demining”, “military demining” or “breaching” are terms for mine and explosives **clearance for operational needs**. Mine clearance for operational needs allows the mission to:

- Move and deploy troops and other personnel
- Maintain supply lines to deployment sites
- Increase access to all parts of a mission area

This is different from “humanitarian mine clearance”. **Humanitarian mine clearance clears land so civilians can return to their homes and routines.**

Sometimes specialized military contingents work in humanitarian mine action operations, supported by UNMAS. Specialized military contingents conduct mine action operations following International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

UNPOL: UN Police help implement projects on weapons and ammunition management. They cooperate with UNMAS and comply with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs).

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

Slide 4



Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

UN PKO contributes to UN system efforts:

- Enable development of national DDR programmes
- Provide technical advice
- Secure disarmament and cantonment sites
- Collect and destroy weapons



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Key Message: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of combatants" is a critical peacebuilding activity in most multi-dimensional UN peacekeeping operations.

During the vital transition period from conflict to peace and development, post-conflict security problems can result when ex-combatants have no livelihoods and only their former comrades as support networks. **DDR of combatants is critical for a secure and stable environment** in which recovery can begin.

Disarmament is:

- Collection
- Documentation
- Control
- Disposal

of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants.

Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups.

Reinsertion is short-term, transitional help to ex-combatants. This is during demobilization, but before reintegration. It covers basic needs of ex-combatants and their families and

can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools.

Reintegration is when ex-combatants gain civilian status. They also gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is a social and economic development process - long-term and continuous.

Other related processes include repatriation, resettlement and rehabilitation of combatants.

Repatriation refers to the return of foreign ex-combatants and dependents to their country of birth or origin.

Resettlement refers to the settling of ex-combatants and their families into areas of return or new places. It involves effective reception and integration of ex-combatants and families by receiving communities and the country as a whole. Resettlement provides people with land and employment and support integrating into the local community.

Rehabilitation of ex-combatants includes psychological counseling and trauma healing support. Many ex-combatants suffer from mental health issues. These can make reintegration to civilian life difficult and complicate reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Actors in DDR

Host country: Primary responsibility for DDR programme success rests with national and local actors. They are responsible for planning, coordinating and running national institutions that manage different parts of a peace agreement (including those related to DDR).



Different UN entities are active in DDR. After defining DDR, ask participants who they think has a role. Prompt with questions: What about...? Use the brief exercise to check learners' growing familiarity with UN entities, acronyms and functions.

UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes: Different UN entities contribute technical DDR skills. They work closely with the peacekeeping mission and support reintegration as the critical process that provides demobilized former combatants with sustainable livelihoods. UN entities that may be active in DDR include:

- UNDP
- DPA
- DPI
- ILO
- IOM
- ODA

- OHCHR
- PBSO
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNIDIR
- UN Women
- WFP
- WHO
- World Bank

DPKO and UNDP co-chair the *United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on DDR*. With 23 members, the IAWG strengthens UN capacity to coordinate and deliver DDR support to national partners.

National agencies and partners: National capacity is developed through national implementing agencies and partners. National implementing agencies carry out programmes and deliver services. Civil society is a key national partner in DDR programmes. Local communities and authorities help ensure successful reintegration.

Key international and regional actors, Member States and bilateral partners provide political and financial support. International implementing agencies also support national authorities.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN multidimensional peacekeeping operations mandates usually include help to national DDR programmes. Tasks are:

- **Enabling national governments to develop DDR programmes** – these must be inclusive, considering different needs of all in an affected population
- **Providing technical advice**
- **Securing disarmament and cantonment sites** – these are temporary camps where troops assemble for demobilization
- **Collecting and destroying weapons, ammunition and other material** surrendered by former combatants.

DDR Unit: DDR Officers are civilian mission personnel. They work closely with the host country's DDR Commission, or similar entity, to carry out disarmament and demobilization. Reintegration is a civilian role, normally carried out by national authorities with help from the international community, including the peacekeeping operation.

Military and UNPOL: DDR involves groups who are security risks in an already fragile security environment. Operational security is necessary and provided by:

- UN military
- UN Police
- National police and security forces

This is for the security and safety of:

- UN and partners involved in DDR operations
- DDR participants, with many different needs
- Members of local communities

Military: If a UN peacekeeping mandate includes supervision of a DDR programme, the military may be:

- Directly involved only in disarmament
- Partially involved in demobilization

The UN may manage military camps or barracks. UN military may also serve as observers. Examples are Cambodia, Rwanda and Kosovo.

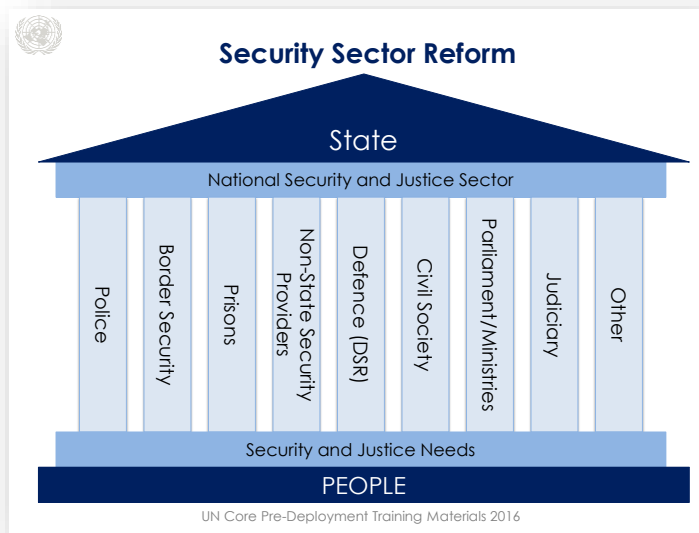
UNPOL: UN Police may help other mission components on DDR. Help includes coordination, advising and monitoring. When combatants have been disarmed and demobilized, the police provide security where combatants once did.

Public Information: The Public Information Office (PIO) plays a crucial role. Affected communities and participants in DDR programmes need accurate information on procedures and benefits. The PIO handles public information, awareness-raising and community sensitization. These help build broad public support and national ownership. The PIO:

- Manages expectations
- Encourages behaviour change
- Contributes to demilitarization of hearts and minds
- Helps with reconciliation between ex-combatants and war-affected communities

Security Sector Reform

Slide 5



Key Message: Security sector reform" (SSR) is a critical peacebuilding activity, often mandated for UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations.

Once a conflict ends, people need to feel safe and secure and have confidence in their state. Security, law and justice need to be professional, effective, accountable and impartial to serve as foundations for peace and sustainable development.

National security is the ability of a state to provide protection and defence for citizens.

The **security sector** is a broad term for structures, institutions and personnel that manage, provide and oversee a country's security. It includes:

- **Defence**
- **Law enforcement**
- **Corrections or prisons**
- **Intelligence services**
- **Institutions responsible for border management, customs and civil emergencies**

The **security sector** may also include parts of the **judicial sector**, such as those responsible for a) adjudication of cases of alleged criminal conduct and b) misuse of force.

The security sector also includes ministries, legislative bodies and civil society groups. Their role is to manage and oversee the design and implementation of national security.

Non-State actors may be treated as part of the security sector: **a) customary or informal authorities** and **b) private security services**.

The goal of SSR is a more effective and accountable security sector for the state and its people. This is without discrimination and with full respect of human rights and the rule of law. People are safer through enhanced effectiveness and accountability of the security sector under civilian control (A/67/970 - S/2013/480).

National state authorities lead SSR. Steps include:

- Review and evaluate the security sector
- Implement reforms
- Monitoring of reforms

This strengthens oversight, governance and management of the security sector (2008 report of the Secretary-General on *Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform* (A/62/659)).

SSR also includes restructuring of the judiciary, police and military. DDR connects to broader SSR.

Slide 6



Security Sector Reform

UN PKO:

- Facilitate national SSR dialogues
- Develop national security policies, strategies, plans
- Strengthen oversight, management, coordination
- Prepare legislation
- Mobilize resources, harmonize support
- Education, training, institution building
- Monitor and evaluate
- Defence sector reform

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Key Message: The SSR units in UN peacekeeping missions mainly support initiatives at the broadest, or sector-wide level of SSR. This goes beyond critical exercises such as “right-sizing” the security sector or “training and equipping” military and police. Sector-wide initiatives strengthen the whole architecture as they enhance oversight, governance and management of all security institutions.

Host country: It is the primary responsibility of the host country to determine the national approach and priorities of SSR.

NGOs and civil society: Local NGOs are essential in SSR. They have a key role in building a legitimate, accountable and sustainable security sector that is responsive to people's needs. SSR needs to be inclusive of all segments of society, including civil society. Civil society plays a role in national dialogue and reconciliation efforts, and serves as an oversight body of the security sector.

UN system, including departments, agencies, funds and programmes: The Peacebuilding Commission and the Peacebuilding Fund play important roles in supporting SSR. Other UN entities contribute to SSR efforts:

- Department of Political Affairs
- Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Peacebuilding Support Office
- United Nations Development Programme
- UN Women
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
- United Nations Children's Fund

- United Nations Population Fund

DPKO and UNDP chair the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force. This Task Force coordinates effective UN support to national governments on SSR.

National authorities set priorities for SSR. **Member States** volunteer support to SSR as bilateral donors. Support is based on the priorities set by national authorities.

International and regional organizations: Regional and sub-regional arrangements and organizations also support SSR. Examples are the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU).

UN Peacekeeping Operations

Military and UNPOL: Military and police components first stabilize the security situation.

In providing basic security, military and police components partner with national authorities. They transfer skills and expertise to host country officials and experts as quickly as possible. Police and military **train** national police and armed forces. They may give technical advice.


SSR Unit: The SSR Unit is part of the mission's civilian component. It is the focal point and technical resource capacity on SSR. This role serves the UN, national and international partners. SSR Units help national and regional SSR efforts, mainly at the sector-wide level.

The SSR Unit supports national authorities to:

- Facilitate national SSR dialogues
- Develop national security policies, strategies and plans
- Strengthen oversight, management and coordination capacities
- Prepare legislation on the security sector
- Mobilize resources for SSR projects
- Harmonize international support to SSR
- Provide education, training and institution building
- Monitor and evaluate programmes and results
- Undertake defence sector reform




Rule of Law

Slide 7



Rule of Law (ROL)-Related Activities

- **ROL:** Legal and political framework under which all persons and institutions, including state, are accountable
- Laws are:
 - Publicly promulgated
 - Equally enforced
 - Independently adjudicated
 - Consistent with IHRL

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Key Message: The Security Council mandates “rule of law-related activities” as a critical task for many UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations.

Rule of Law is the legal and political framework that holds all people and institutions accountable, including a State. Establishing respect for the rule of law is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict.

The three rule of law institutions are the police, judiciary and corrections.

A national rule of law framework includes:

- A constitution or equivalent – the highest law of the land
- A clear, consistent legal framework and its implementation
- Strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights – “strong” means well structured, financed, trained and equipped
- Transitional justice processes and mechanisms
- A public and civil society that contributes to rule of law – they hold officials and institutions accountable

*“For the United Nations, **the rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.**”*

It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency."

(Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies ([S/2004/616](#))).


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Rule of Law (ROL)-Related Activities

UN PKO:

- Comprehensive plans include building police stations, court houses, prisons
- Develop local capacity, human resources
- Oversee rehabilitation of training centres, universities



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Key Message: UN peacekeeping operations work to strengthen:

- Police, justice and corrections institutions
- Institutions that can hold them accountable

UN police, judicial and corrections officers play an important role.

Host country: The host country is responsible for a national rule of law framework.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): NGOs play an essential role in national rule of law reform. NGOs are active locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. Their contributions include:

- Research and analysis in rule of law
- Produce reports with policy recommendations
- Advocacy
- Early warning
- Monitoring and implementation of international agreements
- Exchange of knowledge and good practices
- Support rule of law assistance

- Direct assistance, e.g. advice on law-making, technical assistance, funding and management of rule of law projects

UN system, including departments, agencies, funds and programmes: Many UN entities and specialized agencies undertake rule of law activities of some kind at the national and/or international level. Examples:

- **Judicial mechanisms**, such as the International Court of Justice and ad hoc criminal tribunals
- **Non-judicial mechanisms**, such as cross-border commissions and commissions of inquiry

DPKO and UNDP join together as the Global Focal Point (GFP) on Police, Justice and Corrections in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations. The GFP connects all relevant UN entities to coordinate support.

Member States give development assistance directly to countries as bilateral donors. Areas include: a) legal and judicial development, b) security system management and reform, c) human rights and d) post-conflict peacebuilding.

International and regional organizations: The UN cooperates on rule of law issues with a wide range of intergovernmental organizations consisting of Member States and other intergovernmental organizations. These have diverse rule of law functions, such as: a) development of norms and standards and b) good practices and knowledge. Many contribute to strengthening rule of law, nationally and regionally, as multilateral assistance providers.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

As part of the overall rebuilding of the criminal justice system, UN peacekeeping operations work with national and external partners to:

- **Develop comprehensive plans that include building or rebuilding new police stations, court houses and prisons**
- **Develop local capacity and human resources needed to ensure these institutions can function**
- **Oversee rehabilitation of training centres and universities and ensure they are able to train required personnel**

DPKO supports the rule of law institutions simultaneously when it deploys its own **police, judicial and corrections officers to peacekeeping operations.**

UNPOL: UNPOL has a continuing central role in strengthening ROL. UNPOL:

- **Reforms, restructures and trains national police services:** This is to help ensure they become respected, sustainable, well-structured law enforcement institutions.

- **Builds police capacity:** This is built comprehensively with a community-oriented approach. This further supports strong governance, oversight and accountability within functional systems of justice and corrections.

Judicial Affairs: These UN international advisers perform critical functions in the justice system. They may work as judges and prosecutors. In sensitive and controversial cases, they may expedite and help with judicial proceedings. Advisers ensure these proceedings are independent, impartial and meet international standards.

Corrections: Administration of correctional services has important implications for protection of human rights and state security. UN Corrections Officers active in rule of law provide a range of assistance:


- Operational upgrading and short-term management of prison administration
- Monitoring
- Providing expert advice
- Training in correctional services
- Addressing prison challenges that add to insecurity, for example overcrowding

Human Rights: The mission's Human Rights unit is a key partner in building effective rule of law structures and procedures. For example, the Human Rights unit can provide information on human rights conditions in the country and historical information on the record of state institutions. They can also provide valuable content on human rights principles and standards for police training curricula.

Military: The military may have a limited support role in rule of law-related activities.


Electoral Assistance

Slide 9



Electoral Assistance

- Legal, technical, logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions
 - Technical assistance
 - Election observation, other assessments
 - Organization or supervision of elections



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Key Message: Electoral assistance" is a critical peacebuilding activity. Many UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations are mandated to play a role.

Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of people. Democracy, or democratic governance in particular, means people live with dignity, their human rights and fundamental freedoms respected, promoted and fulfilled. **Elections** are the means through which people have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

In democratic governance, people can hold decision-makers to account, based on inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices that govern social relationships.

Elections are a transformative tool for democratic governance.

Through elections people voice their preferences and choose their representatives in government.


Electoral processes include:

- **National elections:** These are most identified with democratic practices. Periodic national elections that are free, fair and transparent are at the heart of democracy.
- **Sub-national elections:** These refer to state, province, city or rural council elections. These electoral processes are the important for interactions between citizens and government. This is because the local government in many countries manages the delivery of most services to people.


Electoral assistance is legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions. The UN gives three types of electoral assistance:

- **Technical assistance:** short- and long-term expertise provided to national authorities who administer elections. Areas of technical assistance include:
 - Electoral administration and planning
 - Review of electoral laws and regulations
 - Electoral dispute resolution
 - Boundary delimitation
 - Voter registration
 - Election budgeting
 - Logistics
 - Procurement of election materials
 - Use of technologies
 - Training of election officials
 - Voter and civic education
 - Voting and counting operations
 - Election security
 - Coordination of international donor assistance
- **Election observation and other assessments:** The purpose is to assess or validate the integrity of an election. Observation and assessment can increase people's confidence in an election. A confidence crisis can derail an election. The UN may send an "expert monitoring" team to a country to monitor an election and report to the Secretary-General.
- **Organization or supervision of elections:** Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of the host country. Equally rarely, UN experts can form part of national electoral administration. Responsibility is shared between the host country and UN. These cases remain exceptions taken in certain transitional settings. As a rule, the UN takes a supporting role to assist the national electoral administration.

Slide 10

 **Electoral Assistance**

- Department of Political Affairs' (DPA) Electoral Assistance Division
- Collaborates with UN PKO and UNCT



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Key Message: The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) collaborates with UN peacekeeping operations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to support or hold elections in post-conflict countries.

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA): DPA has an Electoral Assistance Division (EAD). EAD/DPA supports peacekeeping operations with:

- Initial needs assessments
- Policy guidance
- Deployment of specialized personnel

The Secretary-General has designated the Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs as the UN Focal Point for electoral assistance. DPA is the UN lead in electoral assistance and ensures UN system coordination.

Host country: The host country works to build its national institutional capacity to hold credible, inclusive and transparent elections. The national electoral administration body of the country plays a key role. National institutions like parliaments, electoral commissions and legal systems form the bedrock of any democracy.

National and international observers: Observers help monitor elections and assess whether they follow national legislation and meet international standards for elections.

UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes: Electoral assistance may involve different UN entities:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- UN Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD)

UNDP provides strategic assistance throughout the election cycle. This includes:

- Design of more effective electoral systems
- Resolution of disputes after votes are counted
- Management of the whole electoral assistance project

International and national governmental and non-governmental organizations: National partners also receive technical assistance in elections management from external partners. These include:

- International Foundation for Election Services (IFES)
- European Commission
- National Democratic Institute
- Elections Canada
- Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA)
- Federal Electoral Institute of Mexico (IFE)
- International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (I-DEA)

UN and non-UN agencies try to integrate international electoral assistance to national partners.

Regional organizations: Regional organizations have supported the electoral cycle in post-conflict countries, for example, the EU.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

Technical assistance provided by UN Peacekeeping operations includes:

- **Security** through UN uniformed personnel – police and military
- **Technical advice** on reform of electoral laws and procedures to safeguard votes
- **Logistical support** – for example distribution of ballot materials
- **Public information and voter education** – through various UN communication channels available to the mission, including radio

Most UN electoral mandates provide technical assistance to the national electoral authority. The UN does not observe elections if it is providing technical assistance. It may assist national and international observers. For example, providing coordination, background information and logistics.

Electoral unit: The Electoral unit coordinates with mission components to ensure coherence in support tasks on elections. Mission components and units that work closely with the Electoral unit include:

- Mission support – in particular, administration (recruitment, finance, payroll, procurement, logistics, transport and budget)

- Political affairs
- Civil affairs
- Public information
- Military
- Police

Usually, responsibility for an electoral mandate is with the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO). The CEO reports to the DSRSG or SRSG/HOM, with an indirect line to EAD/DPA.

The Electoral unit's mandate is different for every mission. The Security Council sets the mandate. EAD/DPA gives detail to the mandate following a needs assessment mission.

Military and UNPOL: The military and police components provide security during each phase of elections. They carry out patrols to ensure voters can exercise their democratic right without fear of violence. They protect voters and candidates from intimidation, harassment, abduction and retribution.

This ensures that basic human rights are protected, such as freedom of expression and association and the right to peaceful demonstrations.

UNPOL: UN police have a special responsibility to protect voters and candidates. UNPOL train local police and advise on election security.

The police are important in all phases of an election:

- **Before the election:** security for voter registration and campaigning, identification of secure polling sites
- **Election day:** address security challenges such as a) potential abduction of candidates, b) intimidation of voters when casting ballots and c) sabotage at the polling booths
- **After the election:** security of ballot papers, general security after the election

Support to Restoration and Extension of State Authority

Slide 11



Support to the Restoration and Extension of State Authority

- Rebuilding legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions



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Key Message: “Restoration and extension of state authority” is a critical peacebuilding activity. The Security Council mandates it for many UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations.

A “**sovereign state**” is “*completely and independently controlled by its own government*”. The need to stabilize weak states is critical to keeping and building peace.

A key part of **restoring state authority** involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions. People need to believe the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests, within the wider needs and interests of the collective.

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Key Message: UN peacekeeping operations are often called to support restoration and extension of state authority. Civil Affairs Officers support good governance at the local or sub-national level.

Host country: National partners in the host country include central government, local government, civil service and civil society.

UN agencies, funds and programmes: Civil Affairs Officers work with other mission components, UNCT partners and the World Bank. Specialized technical experts in public administration or democratic governance can be found in other UN entities such as UNDP and the World Bank.

Bilateral donors and International NGOs: Specialized technical experts are provided within governance programmes of bilateral donors as well. Bilateral donors and international NGOs may also promote good governance and support state institutions.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN peacekeeping operations support restoration and extension of state authority by:

- Creating an enabling security environment
- Providing political leadership
- Coordinating efforts of other international partners

These activities involve military, police and civilian components. The military and police components create an enabling security environment.

Specific support may include:

- Efforts to develop political participation
- Operational support to immediate activities of state institutions
- Small-scale capacity building
- Assistance to constitutional or institutional restructuring

In exceptional circumstances, the Security Council has authorized peacekeeping missions to provide a transitional administration, temporarily taking on state functions.

Civil Affairs: Civil Affairs Officers are often the primary contact between the mission and local people. Support to restoration and extension of state authority is a key role of Civil Affairs.

Typical activities undertaken by Civil Affairs Officers include:

- Support in developing mechanisms for accountability and transparency
- Preliminary assessments of capacity-building and support needs
- Monitoring delivery of public services, efficiency and effectiveness
- Local civic education and sensitization on the structure of government, voter rights and principles of good governance
- Logistical and administrative support to help local governments maintain a presence in their districts
- Small-scale capacity-building support to local people
- Support to policy, planning and decision-making
- Mobilization of donor interest to support local needs, which may otherwise be neglected in national budgets and international aid

The Civil Affairs unit coordinates with other mission units with links to supporting restoration of state presence and administrative functions. Examples are the Rule of Law unit and UNPOL.

Summary

Mandated tasks which are peacebuilding activities

- Mine action
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of combatants
- Security sector reform (SSR)
- Rule of law (ROL)-related activities
- Electoral assistance
- Support to the restoration and extension of state authority

Peacebuilding activities in detail

- **Mine action:** The goal of mine action is to reduce and eliminate the impact of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.
- **DDR:** During the vital transition period from conflict to peace and development, post-conflict security problems can result when ex-combatants have no livelihoods and only their former comrades as support networks. DDR of combatants is critical for a secure and stable environment in which recovery can begin.
- **SSR:** *SSR helps ensure people are safer through enhanced effectiveness and accountability of security institutions operating under civilian control. International human rights law and rule of law standards apply.*
- **ROL-related activities:** ROL is the legal and political framework that holds all people and institutions accountable, including the state. The three ROL institutions are the police, judiciary and corrections. Establishing respect for ROL is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict.
- **Electoral assistance:** Electoral assistance is legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions. Democracy, democratic governance in particular, mean people live with dignity, their human rights and fundamental freedoms respected, promoted and fulfilled.
- **Support to the restoration and extension of state authority:** A key part of restoring state authority involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions. People need to believe the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests, within the wider needs and interests of the collective.

Different roles of mission components in peacebuilding activities

- Specific mission units and components lead on certain mandated tasks.
- All mission components – military, civilians and police – contribute towards all mission tasks.

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
2.2.1	Solutions to Consequences of Violent Conflict	Brainstorm and guided visualization, using output from related brainstorming in 1.1.6	10 minutes
2.2.2	Roles of Different Actors for Mandated Tasks	Brainstorm	25 minutes
2.2.3	Mandated Tasks 2	Pictures / visuals and guiding questions	25 minutes
2.2.4	Interpreting Mandates	Review of mandates and identification of mandated tasks	25 minutes

2.2.1 Solutions to Consequences of Violent Conflict

Note on use: refer to the output from brainstorming on effects of violent conflict, in learning activity 1.1.6. Use this learning activity to introduce tasks in Security Council mandates, linking them to real needs. Keep flip-chart sheets or record points from 1.1.6.

Method

Brainstorming, guided visualization using output from related brainstorming, learning activity 1.1.6

Purpose

To introduce tasks in Security Council mandates, building on previous learning

Time

10 – 15 minutes

Preparation

- Post or prepare to project the results of brainstorming from learning activity 1.1.6
- Prepare questions to guide the brainstorming, based on the recorded and clustered points. Include questions that ask participants to picture or imagine taking effective action on specific consequences. Different actions may be needed for different groups, such as women, girls, men, boys, vulnerable groups. Be ready to prompt the group with a related question. (This theme is picked up again in Learning Activity 2.6.1 Women, Peace and Security.)
- Prepare flip-chart sheets to note points raised by the group. You may want to prepare the sheets according to questions you plan to ask.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity. Draw attention to the posted or projected work from the first brainstorming (learning activity 1.1.6). Review the points, and ask participants to reflect briefly: do other points occur to them, based on learning in Module 1? Add any points. Move on quickly.
2. Ask the first question – e.g. What actions can a peacekeeping mission take to address this effect of violent conflict? Encourage rapid responses. Note points. Prompt those people who have peacekeeping experience to give examples.
3. Make the link between the brainstormed points and tasks in Security Council mandates, “mandated tasks.”

Variations

1. Do the exercise in table groups. In this variation, divide available time equally between table group brainstorming and discussion in the whole group.
 - Review the brainstormed points.
 - Give each group 5-7 minutes to brainstorm solutions to consequences of violent conflict.
 - Clarify the task: to brainstorm what can be done about damage from violent conflict, not what can be done about the wider conflict.
 - Remind groups to get a reporter.
 - As groups report, compile a running list of points. Note where groups cover the same points. Close as above.

2.2.2 Roles of Different Actors for Mandated Tasks

Method

Brainstorming

Purpose

To identify who in a peacekeeping mission leads and supports different mandated tasks that address the effects of violent conflict

Time

25 minutes

Preparation

- Prepare a list of mandated tasks.
- Prepare flip-chart sheets to record the brainstorming. List the mandated task and issue or effect of violent conflict on the left hand side; leave space on the right hand side.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity, explaining that it links previous brainstorming to *mandated tasks* covered in this lesson.
2. For each of the mandated tasks and issues prepared, ask participants 1) Who takes the lead? 2) Who supports? Answers could be mission components, or other actors e.g. humanitarians.
3. Use the results of the brainstorming to summarize key messages and close the lesson.

2.2.3 Mandated Tasks

Method

Pictures/visuals and guiding questions

Purpose

To deepen understanding of a) mandated tasks, b) definitions, and c) roles of different components in peacekeeping

Time

25 minutes

Preparation

- Choose pictures and videos or images from video for the exercise. Make sure you have several for each mandated task and component, and that some show components working together.
- Decide on the order in which you want to show the pictures/visuals.
- Consider suggested questions and add your own. Not all pictures need all questions.
 - a) What do you see in this picture? What does this picture show?
 - b) What does this picture tell you about the mandated task?
 - c) What can you conclude about the mission, from this picture? (i.e. What is the role of the mission? Do you think it is a traditional or multi-dimensional integrated mission?)
 - d) Which mission components do you think are active in this picture? Which leads or coordinates the work shown? Which support?
 - e) Does the picture show any external partners? What role do they carry?
- Organize pictures for projection or print large copies of them. Projection is preferable, so all can see. Put them in presentation order.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity.
2. Work through the pictures/images and sequence of selected questions for each.
3. Summarize key learning and close the activity.

Variations

1. Give table groups one picture each. Project a core set of questions and ask each group to answer them, then brief the larger group.

2.2.4 Interpreting Mandates

Note on use: you may want to use mission mandates from learning activities in Module 1, or new ones. If learning progress is good, consider introducing new ones. If learners could use the review, use familiar ones.

Method

Review of mandates and identification of mandated tasks

Purpose

To reinforce participant competence in interpreting mandates for peacekeeping operations, focusing on mandated tasks

Time

25 minutes

Introduction	3 minutes
Group work	10 minutes
Reports	10 minutes
Summary/close	2 minutes

Preparation

- Select mission mandates for the exercise. Use a cross-section of different ones with several mandated tasks. Review them to make sure you know which mandated tasks are covered.
- Decide which groups will work with which mandates.
- Prepare a flip-chart to record responses, in the form of a chart. List mandated tasks in a column on the left hand side, and make a narrow column for each mandate distributed. You can easily use checkmarks to note mandated tasks identified in group reports.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity. Explain that the focus is on increasing ability to accurately read and interpret mandates in relation to mandated tasks.
2. Ask each group to note and report on tasks required by the mandate.
3. Use the chart prepared to note responses. Cross-check with your notes to make the group has not missed any points. If it has, add them when you conclude the exercise.
4. Ask the group if they have any impressions or thoughts about the consolidated chart. Do all mandates require the same tasks?
5. Close the exercise. Flag the complexity of multi-dimensional peacekeeping. Remind people about the importance of all components working together on separate mandated tasks.

Variations

- Distribute mandates the evening before the exercise. Ask participants to read and identify mandated tasks. This preparation may lessen time needed for the activity.
- Divide participants into pairs, and give the same mandate to each pair. When people work in pairs, both have to participate. With table groups, sometimes the same people do most of the work.

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.

Evaluating learning in each of the six technical peacekeeping areas may be easier to do separately. Evaluation questions appear by subject. You may prefer to mix up the questions, depending on the group.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.2	
Questions	Answers
General	
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
8. Name the six main technical peacekeeping activities typically mandated for multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action • DDR • SSR • RoL • Electoral assistance • Support to restoration and extension of state authority
Mine Action	
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. What are mine action goal and objectives?	Goal: safe environment for people and communities, conducive to normal life and development Objectives:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce and eliminate impact of landmines, ERW and other explosive hazards • create safe environment for people and development • integrate needs of victims and survivors into human rights approaches
2. Name five pillars of mine action work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearance • stockpile destruction • risk education • victim assistance • advocacy
3. Name at least five effects of uncleared landmines and ERW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill or injure civilians • Close roads • Prevent civilians from returning home and back to normal life – children going to school, farmers working land • Hamper economic and social development • Rob people of their livelihoods • Hinder reconstruction after war • Block safe deployment of peacekeepers • Interfere with safe delivery of humanitarian aid
4. Name four typical mine action tasks assigned to peacekeeping operations by the Security Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and destroy landmines and explosive remnants of war that threaten civilians and safe movement of people, including IDPs and refugees • Give technical advice to national authorities: train on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ mine action ▪ IED mitigation ▪ weapons management ▪ ammunition management • Provide for rapid response in mine action • Support stabilisation and efforts to protect civilians
5. In what specific ways does UNMAS support implementation of a mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides risk reduction education to local populations, mission staff

mandate? Give at least four examples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducts surveys and clears routes for mission movements, increased freedom of movement, advises national authorities as part of capacity development trains relevant peacekeepers in technical response <p>On request, UNMAS deploys experts through its Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigate threats posed by explosive hazards to civilians, mission personnel coordinates emergency humanitarian responses
6. Clearance of ERW and IEDs allows a mission to operate in three main ways – what are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> movement and deployment of troops and other personnel maintenance of supply lines to deployment sites increased access to all parts of mission area
Fill in the Blanks	
1. ERW are _____. IEDs are _____.	<p>ERW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explosive remnants of war unexploded ordnance from past, current conflicts cluster munitions, mortars, hand grenades, shell, bullets <p>IEDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvised explosive devices in land mine objectives, IEDs are “other explosive hazards”
2. Mine action deals with ERW and IEDs; it also deals with _____, which present risks of _____.	<p>Mine action deals with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> threats of abandoned, poorly secured state-owned weapons and ammunition stockpiles and facilities <p>Risks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accidental explosions and looting can divert weapons or explosive material
3. In peacekeeping contexts, landmine and ERW clearance is a _____ activity. Give reasons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a key first activity a first priority <p>Reasons:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enables freedom of movement, including deployment of mission personnel enables core mission tasks and priorities to be implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection of civilians support to political processes
4. _____ is the focal point in the UN for mine action, ensuring effective, proactive and coordinated response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Mine Action Service UNMAS – a division of DPKO, responsible for UN mine action in peacekeeping and special political missions
5. Security Council mandates may direct UNMAS support. Alternatively, the _____ or _____ may ask for its services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Secretary-General an affected country
6. UNMAS coordinates _____ UN departments, agencies, programmes and funds that support mine action. Name five that coordination in mission settings most often involves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourteen – the coordination role of UNMAS is critical to smooth delivery of mine action support. Five entities that coordination in mission settings usually involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR OCHA UNDP UNICEF WFP
7. _____ integrates mine action into UN peacekeeping operations: _____ provides direct support and assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPKO integrates mine action UNMAS provides direct support and assistance
8. _____ clears land so civilians can return to their homes and routines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian mine clearance
9. Clearance of mines and explosives is also known as: _____, _____ or _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational demining Military demining Breaching
10. _____ and _____ contribute funds to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action, managed by UNMAS for lifesaving mine action programming around the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals Member States
True – False	
1. International and regional organisations are increasingly active in mine action.	True Example: the African Union – adopted AU Mine Action and WERW Strategic Framework 2014-2017.

<p>2. Protection of humanitarian space is so important, military contingents do not have a role in humanitarian mine action.</p>	<p>False Sometimes specialized military contingents work in humanitarian mine action, supported by UNMAS. They follow International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).</p>
<p>3. UNPOL has no role in mine action.</p>	<p>False UN Police help implement projects on weapons and ammunition management. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperate with UNMAS • comply with International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATGs)

4. UNMAS can have a role in humanitarian activities.	<p>True</p> <p>Through its Rapid Response and Technical Support Capacity (RRTSC), on request UNMAS may</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deploy experts and specialised equipment • coordinate emergency humanitarian responses <p>These life-saving measures do not negatively affect important humanitarian space.</p>
5. UN mine action support is in cooperation with national authorities.	<p>True</p> <p>When asked, the UN may provide national authorities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ technical advice ▪ training ▪ other capacity development support <p>Reinforce the central responsibilities of a host state.</p>
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of Ex-Combatants	
<p>Narrative</p> <p><i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i></p>	
1. Explain each word in DDR.	<p>Disarmament: collection, documentation, control and disposal of combatants' weapons</p> <p>Demobilization: formal, controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups</p> <p>Reintegration: ex-combatants acquire civilian status, sustainable employment and income. They are integrated or accepted back into a community.</p> <p>Experienced people may mention "reinsertion".</p>
2. Sometimes DDR appears as DDR(R), with two Rs – to what do the two Rs refer? Compare them.	<p>Reinsertion – transitional assistance to help cover basic needs of ex-combatants, before reintegration:</p> <p>transitional safety allowances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - food, clothes, shelter - medical services - short-term education and training - employment and tools

	<p>Reintegration – steps by which combatants become civilians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - process where ex-combatants get civilian status, sustainable employment, income - social and economic development: long-term, continuous - repatriates, resettles, rehabilitates ex-combatants <p>Reinsertion may be a necessary bridging measure before full reintegration programmes begin.</p> <p>The lesson covers a number of other “R”s – repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation. Learners may mention these. Usually DDR(R) refers only to reinsertion and reintegration.</p>
3. Name the five kinds of weapons managed in a disarmament process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small arms • ammunition • explosives • light weapons • heavy weapons
4. What does rehabilitation of ex-combatants involve? Why is it so critical for peace?	<p>Rehabilitation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological counselling • trauma healing support <p>Importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many ex-combatants and people associated with armed forces suffer from mental health issues, trauma • these can make reintegration to civilian life difficult • they can also complicate reconciliation and peacebuilding
5. What are the two main roles of the UN and peacekeeping operations in DDR?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. supply technical assistance, training and financial support to national authorities – usually a national DDR commission 5. help national authorities rebuild national institutions

	and programmes that are credible, capable, representative, sustainable
6. Different UN departments, agencies funds and programmes may be active in DDR. Name at least five.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • DPA • DPI • ILO • IOM • ODA • OHCHR • PBSO • UNFPA • UNHCR • UNICEF • UNIDIR • UN Women • WFP • WHO • World Bank.
7. Who co-chairs the IAWG? UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration?	DPKO and UNDP The IAWG coordinates UN DDR responses, ensures the system can deliver as one.
8. In what four task areas are peacekeeping operations typically directed to support national DDR programmes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable national governments to develop DDR programmes: political processes must be inclusive, considering different needs of all in an affected population • provide technical advice • secure disarmament and cantonment sites: temporary camps where troops mass for demobilisation • collect and destroy weapons, ammunition and other material surrendered by former combatants
9. As part of DDR, military and UNPOL with national partners provide security and safety for whom?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN and partners involved in DDR operations • DDR participants, who have many different needs • members of local communities

10. Describe the role of the military in DDR, with examples.	<p>Mandates for the military may include supervision of DDR programmes.</p> <p>Role may change at different times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly involved only in disarmament • partially involved in demobilization • may manage military camps or barracks • UN military may serve as observers, e.g. in Cambodia, Rwanda, Kosovo
Fill in the Blanks	
1. ____ returns foreign ex-combatants and dependents to their countries.	Repatriation
2. Settling ex-combatants and their families into areas of return or new places is _____. Explain it.	<p>Resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective reception • integration of ex-combatants and families by receiving communities, and country • provides people with land and employment • supports integration into the whole community
1. The UN usually supports DDR of ____, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • armed forces • armed groups • militias
2. The IAWG has ____ members, and strengthens UN capacity to coordinate and deliver DDR support to national partners.	23 members, all UN entities
3. ____ is a key national partner in DDR programmes.	<p>Civil society</p> <p>People may say “national government”. True, DDR is a national state responsibility. Local communities and authorities help ensure successful reintegration, and contributions from civil society can be critical to success.</p>
4. Reintegration is a ____ role, normally done by national authorities with help from the international community, including a peacekeeping operation.	Civilian role

5. DDR aims at groups who are ____.	Security risks
6. DDR happens in ____ environments.	Fragile security environments
7. Security for DDR is provided by ____, possibly ____ or ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN military • possibly UN Police component • national police and security forces
8. DDR of combatants is critical for ____.	A secure and stable environment in which recovery can happen – essential as an early step in peacebuilding
True-False	
1. DDR is especially important in that critical transition period from conflict to peace and development.	True Post-conflict security problems can result when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ex-combatants have no livelihood, no jobs • only their former comrades are support networks
2. Primary responsibility for DDR programme success rests with national and local actors.	True The UN supports. National authorities are responsible for planning, coordinating, and running national institutions that manage different parts of a peace agreement.
3. DDR officers are civilian mission staff.	True Reintegration is a civilian role, normally done by national authorities. DDR officers work closely with a host country's DDR Commission or similar entity.
4. Because DDR can be such a sensitive area, the Public Information Office does not share information widely.	False Public Information Office plays a critical role in DDR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affected communities and participants in DDR need accurate information on procedures and benefits • PIO handles public information, awareness-raising, community sensitization • their work helps build broad public support and national ownership • they manage expectations, encourage behaviour change

5. DDR and SSR are separate themes of work in peacekeeping.	False DDR connects to broader SSR, restructuring the judiciary, police and military.
Security Sector Reform (SSR)	
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name at least five institutions or areas of security that make up a country's security sector – state and non-state actors. 	<p>State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> defence law enforcement corrections and prisons intelligence services institutions responsible for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> border management customs civil emergencies parts of the judicial system – those responsible for adjudicating cases of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alleged criminal conduct use of force Ministries legislative bodies <p>Non-state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> civil society groups customary or informal authorities private security services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the goal of security sector reform? How is that goal achieved? 	<p>Goal is to help ensure people are safer, through 2 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhanced effectiveness, accountability of security institutions operating under civilian control <p>International human rights and rule of law standards apply.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe security, law and justice that can serve as foundations for peace and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> professional effective accountable impartial national institutions with civilian oversight respect human rights and standards of international law

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the role of civil society in security sector reform? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> essential role in building a security sector that is legitimate, accountable and sustainable civil society serves as an oversight body of the security sector inclusive national policies must inform SSR: foundation for peace through national dialogue, reconciliation local NGOs are very important – on the ground
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name at least five UN entities with active contributions to SSR efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPA OHCHR PSO (Peacebuilding Support Office) Peacebuilding Commission Peacebuilding Fund UNDP UN Women UNODC UNODA UNICEF UNFPA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the role of Member States in SSR. 	Member states volunteer support for national priorities, as bilateral donors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give two examples of regional organisations that support SSR. 	European Union (EU) African Union (AU)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name at least five areas in which a peacekeeping mission's SSR unit supports national authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate national SSR dialogues develop national security policies, strategies and plans strengthen oversight, management and coordination capacities prepare legislation on the security sector mobilize resources for SSR projects harmonize international support to SSR education, training and institutional building monitor and evaluate programmes and results undertake defence sector reform

Fill in the Blanks	
1. The _____ is a broad term for structures and personnel that manage, provide and oversee a country's security.	Security sector
2. _____ is a state's ability to provide citizens with protection and defence,	National security
3. Steps in security sector reform include _____, _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review and evaluate security sector • implement reforms • monitor reforms
4. Once a conflict ends, people need to _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feel safe and secure • have confidence in their State
5. SSR contributes to the _____.	<p>Rule of law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for lasting peace, critical to address impunity for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law <p>The different technical peacebuilding tasks are all linked and support each other.</p> <p>Two measures are key to ensuring security institutions can protect people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good governance • security sector oversight <p>Participants may also say success of a peacekeeping mission. Prompt them to be specific.</p>
6. SSR lays foundations for stability and peace through _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national dialogue • reconciliation
7. _____ and _____ chair the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force.	<p>DPKO and UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinates effective support to national governments on SSR, across all UN entities <p>DPKO and UNDP chair the inter-agency committees on both DDR and SSR. UNDP is a lead partner for DPKO, HQ and field.</p>
8. _____ set priorities for SSR	National authorities

True False	
1. The UN leads on security sector reform in many post-conflict contexts.	False National authorities lead security sector reform (as with all technical peacekeeping tasks – the UN supports).
2. The UN goal for SSR is at both national and international levels.	True National level: support states and societies to develop effective, inclusive and accountable security institutions International level: contribute to international peace and security, sustainable development and enjoyment of human rights by all. (Source: A/62/659 – S/2008/39)
3. SSR specialists mainly focus on “right-sizing” the security services, train and equip uniformed personnel.	False SSR specialists mainly support work at the broad, sector-wide level of SSR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the whole architecture • enhance oversight, governance and management of all security institutions <p>Specific programmes may address right-sizing, training and equipment, but these are not the primary focus of UN support to SSR.</p>
4. SSR is a critical peacebuilding activity for traditional and multi-dimensional operations.	False SSR is usually mandated in multi-dimensional operations, not traditional.
5. Effective security sector reform involves civil society in oversight for security sector institutions.	True Security sector deals with uniformed personnel. But legitimate security sector architecture has civilian oversight, built-in accountability.
Rule of Law	
Narrative	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Explain Rule of Law (ROL).	Rule of law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal and political framework • holds all people, institutions (public and private) and the State accountable to laws that are:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - publicly promulgated - equally enforced - independently adjudicated - consistent with international human rights law, norms, standards • fundamental to achieving a durable peace <p>ROL also requires measures to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adherence to principles of supremacy of law • equality before the law • accountability to the law • fairness in application of the law • separation of powers • participation in decision-making • legal certainty • avoidance of arbitrariness • procedural and legal transparency
2. What three areas of ROL are the main focus of UN support?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police • Justice • Corrections <p>Participants may also respond that UN peacekeeping operations work to strengthen two key supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • police, justice and corrections institutions • the institutions that can hold them accountable (oversight)
3. A national rule of law framework includes five main elements: what are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution or equivalent – highest law of the land • clear, consistent legal framework and its implementation • strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strong means well structured, financed, trained, equipped • transitional justice processes and mechanisms • public and civil society that contributes to rule of law, holds

	officials and institutions accountable
4. Name at least five contributions of NGOs and civil society to rule of law reform, nationally and globally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and analysis in rule of law; • produce reports with policy recommendations, for advocacy • serve as early warning • help monitor and implement international agreements • exchange knowledge and good practices • facilitate rule of law assistance • give some form of direct help or service, e.g.: advise on law-making, fund and manage rule of law projects
5. How does the UN connect and coordinate support of all relevant entities on ROL?	<p>Global Focal Point on Police, Justice and Corrections – GFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two lead entities – DPKO and UNDP
6. The UN and specialised agencies undertake ROL support nationally and internationally. Give examples of judicial and non-judicial mechanisms.	<p>Judicial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Court of Justice • criminal tribunals set up for specific purposes • hybrid tribunals <p>Non-judicial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross-border commissions • commissions of inquiry
7. Member States give development assistance directly to countries. For what three specific types of ROL activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal and judicial development • security system management and reform • human rights, post-conflict peacebuilding
8. As part of over-all rebuilding of a criminal justice system, UN peacekeeping operations work with national partners and international donors on what three specific priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop comprehensive plans that include rebuilding or building new police stations, court houses and prisons • develop local capacity and human resources needed to ensure these institutions can function • oversee rehabilitation of training centres, universities and police academies, ensure they are able to train required personnel

	Participants may name police, justice and corrections – push for specific activities and results.
9. UNPOL has a continuing central role in strengthening ROL, in two key areas. Name and give specifics of the work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Police Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reform, restructure and train - help ensure they become respected and credible law enforcement services: well-structured, sustainable • Police Capacity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - build comprehensively with a community-oriented approach - further supports strong governance, oversight and accountability in functional justice and corrections
10. Explain the critical functions of the Judicial Affairs, Corrections and Human Rights in UN ROL support.	<p>Judicial Affairs: International advisers perform critical functions in the justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may work as judges and prosecutors • in sensitive and controversial cases, may speed up and help with judicial proceedings • advisers ensure these proceedings are independent, impartial, and meet international standards <p>Corrections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of correctional services has important implications for protection of human rights and state security. • Corrections Officers active in rule of law provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operational upgrading and short-term management of prison administration, - monitoring and providing expert advice and training in correctional services - advise on addressing prison problems that add to insecurity, e.g. overcrowding <p>Human Rights:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights personnel are key partners in building effective rule of law structures and procedures. Human rights specialists can provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> information on human rights conditions in the country and historical information on the record of state institutions valuable content on human rights principles and standards for police training curricula.
Sentence Completion	
1. Until recently, working with _____ was the rule of law activity in peacekeeping.	<p>Working with police</p> <p>The role has expanded considerably, based on experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> without effective administration of justice, reforming police does not last recent missions mandated to support the judiciary corrections sector also essential in ROL strategies without capacity for humane treatment of prisoners, investments in police and judiciary have limited effect support to developing essential legislation is also a more recently mandated task <p>The main point to reinforce is the close connections between the different ROL elements.</p>
2. Establishing respect for the _____ is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule of law
3. _____ is highest law of a land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution, or equivalent
4. UN peacekeeping operations work to strengthen two key supports in ROL, ____ and ____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> police, justice and corrections institutions institutions that hold them accountable – civilian oversight

5. ____ and ____ are part of the Global Focal Point on Police, Justice and Corrections (GFP) in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPKO and UNDP <p>Note similar co-facilitation of Inter-agency committees on DDR and SSR. For the GFP, Member States directed DPKO and UNDP partnership.</p>
6. DPKO supports three rule of law institutions simultaneously when it deploys ____, ____ and ____ officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> police judicial corrections
7. The _____ may have a limited role in rule of law related activities.	Military
8. In UN-supported ROL, police capacity is built comprehensively with a _____ approach.	Community-oriented
Electoral Assistance	
<p style="text-align: center;">Narrative</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i></p>	
1. Explain the connection between elections and democracy.	<p>Democracy is based on freely expressed will of people. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a voice in decisions that affect their lives can hold decision-makers to account based on inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices that govern social relationships <p>Elections are the means through which people voice their preferences and choose their representatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transformative tool for democratic governance.
2. Define electoral assistance.	<p>Legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions.</p> <p>Three examples of UN electoral support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical assistance election observation, other assessments organisation or supervision of elections
3. Explain with examples the main three types of UN electoral assistance.	<p>1. Technical assistance: short and long term expertise, to national</p>

	<p>authorities administering elections, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - electoral administration and planning - review of electoral laws, regulations - electoral dispute resolution - boundary delimitation - voter registration - election budgeting - logistics - ordering and buying election materials - use of technologies - training election officials - voter and civic education - voting and counting operations - election security - coordination of international donor assistance <p>2. Election observation, other assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purpose is to assess or validate election integrity - can increase people's confidence in an election - confidence crisis can derail an election - UN may send an "expert monitoring" team to a country, to monitor an election and report to the Secretary-General. <p>3. Organization or Supervision of Elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of a Member State. - Equally rarely, UN experts form part of national electoral administration. - Member State and the UN share responsibility.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These cases remain exceptions taken in certain transitional settings. As a rule, the United Nations takes a supporting role, to assist the national electoral administration.
4. What do democracy and democratic governance mean to citizens?	4. people live with dignity 5. human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, promoted and fulfilled
5. What three ways does the UN Security Council mandate missions to support elections?	6. provide security 7. support logistics 8. help with administration
6. How does the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) in DPA support peacekeeping operations on elections? (EAD/DPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initial needs assessments • policy guidance • deployment of specialized personnel
7. Three UN entities have direct roles in electoral assistance. Name them.	UNDP – strategic assistance through the election cycle UNDESA – UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs EAD-DPA - UN Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of DPA
8. Technical assistance in elections management is international and national, from governments and NGOs. Give three examples.	9. International Foundation for Election Services (IFES) 10. European Commission 11. National Democratic Institute 12. Elections Canada 13. Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) 14. Federal Electoral Institute of Mexico (IFE) 15. International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (I-DEA)
9. Describe how UN electoral assistance has evolved, giving specific examples.	In the past, the UN 16. supervised and observed referenda and elections Currently, the UN provides 17. technical assistance to help a host country build credible and

	<p>sustainable national electoral institutions</p> <p>18. security and logistical support</p>
10. The Electoral unit in a peacekeeping mission coordinates at least five mission partners to ensure coherence in election support tasks. Name them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • administration: recruitment, finance, payroll, procurement, logistics, transport, and budget, • political and civil affairs, • public information, • military, • police.
11. What are the special election responsibilities of UNPOL? Respond in general, and give specifics for each phase of an election cycle.	<p>UN police have a special responsibility to protect voters and candidates from intimidation, harassment, abduction and retribution. They train local police and advise on election security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the election: security for voter registration and campaigning, identification of secure polling sites • Election day: address security challenges such as a) potential abduction of candidates, b) intimidation of voters when casting ballots, and c) sabotage at the polling booths • After election: security of ballot papers, general security after the election
Fill in the Blanks	
1. Electoral processes include _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National elections: most identified with democratic practices. Periodic national elections that are free, fair and transparent are at the heart of democracy. • Sub-national elections: Sub-national means state, province, city or rural council elections. Local government in many countries manages delivery of most services to people. These

	processes are the important interface between citizens and government.
2. _____ and _____ elections are a necessary step toward peace and security for post-conflict societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credible • Transparent
3. _____ collaborates with UN peacekeeping and UNCTs to support or hold elections in post-conflict countries. (Another UN entity)	Department of Political Affairs – DPA
4. National and international observers support democratic elections in two main ways: _____, _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help monitor elections • assess whether elections follow national legislation and meet international elections standards
5. UN and non-UN agencies try to _____ international electoral assistance to national partners.	<p>Integrate</p> <p>People may also say “coordinate” – but “integrate” goes further, tries to ensure a cohesive package for national partners.</p>
6. Technical help provided by UN peacekeeping operations on elections includes _____, _____, _____ and _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security through UN uniformed personnel, police and military • Technical advice on reform of electoral laws and procedures safeguard the vote • Logistical support, e.g. distribution of ballots • Public information and voter education, through mission communication channels, including radio
7. Electoral unit mandates are _____ for every mission.	Different. The Security Council sets the mandate, EAD/DPA details it through a needs assessment mission.
8. The military and police components provide _____ during each phase of elections.	<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patrols to ensure voters can exercise democratic rights without fear of violence • help ensure basic human rights are protected (freedom of expression, association, peaceful demonstrations)
True-False	
1. UN support to elections only covers national elections. It does not	False

address sub-national elections, e.g.: state, province, city or rural council.	Electoral processes include national and sub-national. Sub-national: especially important because this level manages delivery of most services to citizens.
2. Technical assistance from the UN on elections is only short-term.	False Technical assistance to national authorities administering elections may be short and long-term.
3. Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of a Member State.	True In rare, transitional cases. Equally rarely, UN experts may form part of national electoral administration. Member State and the UN share responsibility.
4. The Secretary-General has assigned USG DPA as UN focal point for electoral assistance.	True It makes sense – DPA role is political. It ensures system-wide coordination, coherence and consistency.
5. The UN usually supports the national electoral administration body of a country.	True 19. technical assistance 20. security and logistical support
6. Usually, the SRSG/HOM is responsible for an electoral mandate of a peacekeeping mission.	False The Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) in the Elections Unit is usually responsible. The CEO reports to the DSRSG or SRSG/HOM, with an indirect line to EAD/DPA. People may point out the SRSG/HOM has overall responsibility. True.
Support to Restoration and Extension of State Authority	
<p style="text-align: center;">Narrative</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i></p>	
1. What is a sovereign state?	One entirely, independently controlled by its own government
2. State legitimacy and authority depend on what?	Citizen confidence in their government. People need to believe: 21. the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests 22. within wider collective needs and interests

	People may also name legitimate state institutions, in which people can be confident.
3. What does a country need for a state to be resilient to conflict?	It needs inclusive politics that 23. give legitimacy to credible, well-functioning institutions 24. enjoy confidence of citizens
4. What are four key partners in a host country for restoration and extension of state authority?	25. central government 26. local government 27. civil service 28. civil society
5. Name three general ways UN peacekeeping operations may support restoration and extension of State Authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create an enabling security environment, • provide political leadership, or • coordinate efforts of other international partners
6. What are four specific kinds of UN peacekeeping support to restoration and extension of State authority?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efforts to develop political participation • operational support to immediate activities of state institutions • small-scale capacity building • assistance to constitutional or institutional restructuring
7. Civil Affairs officers undertake typical activities in support to restoration and extension of State Authority. The lesson gives eight; name at least four.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in developing mechanisms for accountability and transparency • Preliminary assessments of capacity-building and support needs • Monitoring delivery of public services, efficiency and effectiveness • Local civic education and sensitization on the structure of government voter rights and principles of good governance • Logistical and administrative support to help local governments maintain a presence in their districts • Small-scale capacity-building support to local people

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to policy, planning and decision-making • help mobilize donor interest to support local needs, which may otherwise be neglected in national budgets and international aid.
8. What two key mission partners work with Civil Affairs on restoring state presence and administration?	<p>Rule of Law UNPOL</p> <p>Military and UNPOL create an enabling security environment.</p>
Fill in the Blanks	
1. A key part of restoring state authority involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's _____ in state institutions.	Confidence
2. To generate revenue and give people basic services, a state must be able to _____.	Control its national territory
3. Stabilizing weak states is critical to _____ and _____ peace.	Keeping and building peace Establishing and maintaining peace
4. _____ officers support good governance at local or sub-national levels.	Civil Affairs officers
5. Civil Affairs officers may _____ delivery of public services, efficiency and effectiveness.	Monitor
True False	
1. Civil Affairs officers provide specialized technical expertise in public administration, democratic governance.	<p>False</p> <p>Such expertise is usually found in one of two places:</p> <p>29. other entities, e.g. UNDP, World Bank</p> <p>30. governance programmes of bilateral donors</p>
2. The Security Council has authorized peacekeeping missions to provide a transitional administration. It temporarily takes on state functions.	<p>True</p> <p>Only in exceptional circumstances.</p>
3. Civil Affairs officers are often the primary contact between a mission and local people.	True

4. Support to restoration and extension of State authority is a key role of Civil Affairs.	True
5. Donor interest in supporting restoration and extension to state authority concentrates on sub-national or local levels.	False Without advocacy by Civil Affairs, these needs may be neglected in national budgets and international aid. Focus tends to be on national elections- even though the local level is the interface between a government and citizens.

Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

Key Word or Phrase	Definition
Mine action	The five “pillars” of mine action are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearance, • stockpile destruction, • risk education, • victim assistance and • advocacy.
Disarmament	Disarmament is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collection, • documentation, • control and • disposal of small arms, ammunition, explosives and light and heavy weapons of combatants.
Demobilization	Demobilization is the formal and controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups.
Reinsertion	Reinsertion is short-term, transitional help to ex-combatants. This is during demobilization, but before reintegration. It covers basic needs of ex-combatants and their families, and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools.
Reintegration	Reintegration is when ex-combatants gain civilian status. They also gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is a social and economic development process - long-term, and continuous.
Repatriation	Repatriation refers to the return of foreign ex-combatants and dependents to their country of birth or origin.
Resettlement	Resettlement refers to the settling of ex-combatants and their families into areas of return or new places. It involves effective reception and integration of ex-combatants and families by receiving communities,

	and the country as a whole. Resettlement provides people with land and employment, and support integrating into the local community.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of ex-combatants includes psychological counselling and trauma healing support. Many ex-combatants suffer from mental health issues. These can make reintegration to civilian life difficult, and complicate reconciliation and peacebuilding.
Security sector	The security sector is a broad term for structures, institutions and personnel that manage, provide and oversee a country's security. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defence, • law enforcement, • corrections or prisons, • intelligence services, and • institutions responsible for border management, customs and civil emergencies.
Security sector reform	Security sector reform helps ensure people are safer through enhanced effectiveness and accountability of security institutions operating under civilian control. International human rights law and rule of law standards apply (A/67/970 - S/2013/480).
Rule of law	<p>"For the United Nations, the rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.</p> <p>It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency."</p> <p>((S/2004/616)Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies)</p>

Electoral assistance	Electoral assistance is legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions. The UN gives three types of electoral assistance: 31. Technical assistance 32. Election observation and other assessments 33. Organization or supervision of elections
Restoration of state authority	A key part of restoring state authority involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions. People need to believe the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests, within the wider needs and interests of the collective.

Commonly asked questions from participants:

Possible Questions	Possible Responses
Why is coordination amongst UN partners important?	Coordination amongst UN partners in the mission settings most often involves UN Country Team. Each UN partner brings their respective comparative advantage to bear when addressing responses and issues. The integrated approach strengthens the UN's ability to "Deliver as One."
Why is security sector reform a priority after conflict?	Good governance and security sector oversight are important to ensure security institutions can protect people. SSR contributes to the rule of law. It is critical to address impunity for violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws.
Do rule of law activities focus on national police only?	Until recently, working with local police was the rule of law activity in peacekeeping. Without effective administration of justice, reforming police is not sustainable. This recognition led to recent peacekeeping missions being mandated to support the judiciary. The corrections sector is also essential in rule of law strategies. Without capacity to provide humane treatment to prisoners, investments in the police and judiciary have limited effect. Support to developing essential legislation is also a more recent mandated task.
Why are elections important after conflict?	Credible and transparent elections are a necessary step toward peace and security, for post-conflict societies. Democratic governance creates an environment for inclusive, responsive politics and settlements.

	<p>UN electoral assistance supports a host country's efforts. It prevents electoral conflict and violence. In the past, the UN supervised and observed referenda and elections. These days, it provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) technical assistance to help a host country build credible and sustainable national electoral institutions, b) security and logistical support. <p>The UN usually supports the national electoral administration body of a country.</p>
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Why is restoration to state authority important after conflict?	<p>For a state to be resilient to conflict, it needs inclusive politics that a) give legitimacy to institutions and b) enjoy confidence of citizens.</p> <p>Also, to generate revenue and give people basic services, a state must be able to control its national territory.</p>
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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>