# 1.2

## Peace and Security Activities

## Lesson at a Glance

### Aim

To show the range of peace and security activities undertaken by the United Nations.

### Relevance

Peacekeeping personnel need to be able to place their own work in a wider frame of reference to do it well:

- Peacekeeping is one of many UN peace and security activities
- Peacekeeping plays a unique and important role in establishing sustainable peace after a violent conflict.
- Peacekeeping is connected to the UN's other security, development, humanitarian and human rights work

Peacekeeping is **one measure** undertaken by the UN to address violent conflict, linked to **other peace and security activities**.

Peacekeeping operations may exist before, after and with other UN peace and security activities.

This lesson explains how UN peace and security activities link to the work of peacekeepers.

### Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

- Describe the five types of peace and security activities used by the Security Council and key differences between them
- Explain the difference between "robust peacekeeping" and "peace enforcement"
- Explain the main differences between traditional and multidimensional peacekeeping operations
- Identify the Security Council as the authorizing body for all peace and security activities

## Lesson Map

**Duration: 45 minutes total**

20 minutes: presentation

25 minutes: interactive exchange or activity

| **The Lesson** | Pages 3-30 |
|---|---|
| Starting the Lesson | Intro Slides |
| The Spectrum of Peace and Security Activities | Slides 1-7 |
| Linkages and Overlaps in Peace and Security Activities | Slide 8 |
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| Summary | Page 29 |
| **Learning Activities** | Pages 31-40 |
| 1.2.1 Types of Missions, from Mandates | Page 32 |
| 1.2.2 Peace and Security Activities and Types of Missions | Page 35 |
| 1.2.3 Concepts and Definitions | Page 37 |
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## The Lesson

### Starting the Lesson

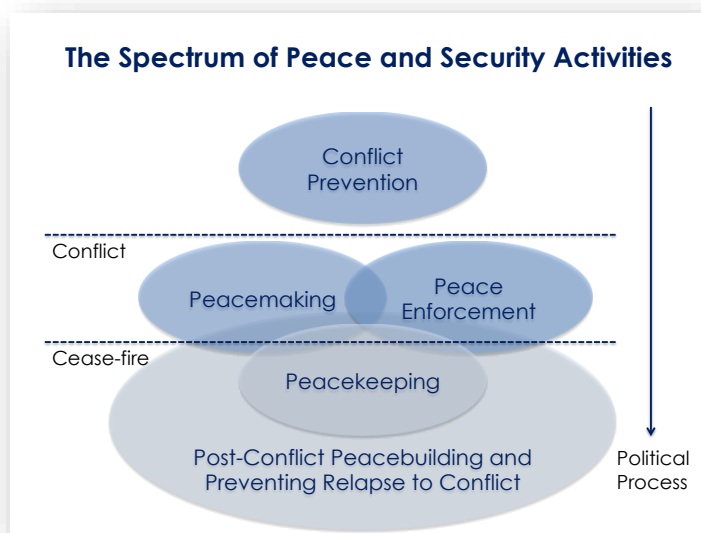Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

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

What unites these learning outcomes is that they all are based equally on introducing the *language* of UN peacekeeping and the *key concepts*. The language can be daunting for learners who are also expected to absorb new ideas. As you move through the lesson, refer back to the learning outcomes and remind learners how the terms and concepts fit together.

Review the definitions of key words from the previous lesson such as "inter-state conflict", "intra-state conflict", "resolution", "mandate", "peacekeeping", "special political mission" and "good offices". Also introduce new key words and terms for this lesson and their definitions, for example "peace process", "peace agreement", "ceasefire", "political process" and "coercive measures/the use of force". A suggestion is to present each key word and its definition on individual sheets of different coloured paper and post on the wall for learners to easily refer to during the course of the training. At the beginning of subsequent lessons, use your discretion to post key words which are repeated or prove useful in the training.

# The Spectrum of Peace and Security Activities

**Slide 1**



**Key Message:** The UN responds <u>before, during and after conflict</u>. It takes appropriate peace and security actions to:
- Prevent disputes from escalating into violent conflict
- Help restore peace when conflict does break out
- Prevent a relapse to conflict
- Build a lasting or sustainable peace in societies emerging from conflict

**The UN Charter outlines measures the Security Council can authorize, in response to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.** Peacekeeping is one of those measures – although the Charter does not use the word "peacekeeping".

**The full range or spectrum of peace and security activities includes:**
- **Conflict prevention**
- **Peacemaking**
- **Peace enforcement**
- **Peacekeeping**
- **Peacebuilding**

"Coercive measures" involve authority or force to make an individual or group do something, or stop doing something. Out of the five types of peace and security activities, only two may involve use of force - peacekeeping and peace enforcement.

The Security Council authorizes peace and security activities through its resolutions.
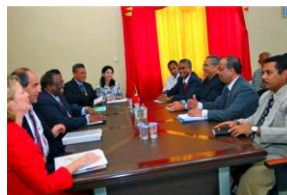
*UN documents and the diagram in the slide refer to a "spectrum" of peace and security activities. The diagram suggests an orderly relationship. However, the activities rarely happen in a set sequence. Not all apply in every circumstance. Invite learners to share thoughts on how different peace and security activities relate to each other. Do they have experience with the different types? Do learners know what is unique about each? Some answers appear later in the lesson. Making a brief mention now and expanding later in the unit may reinforce learning through repetition.*

**Slide 2**



**Key Message:** Conflict prevention happens <u>before</u> a conflict starts. It involves diplomatic measures and other tools to prevent disagreements and tensions within and between states from turning into violent conflict.

Conflict prevention measures are peaceful. They adapt to the particular source of the dispute or tension. Conflict prevention may include negotiation, dialogue, mediation, enquiries into sources of disagreement, and confidence-building.

One common conflict prevention measure is preventive diplomacy. It is diplomatic action taken at the earliest possible stage *"to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur."* The use of the UN Secretary-General's "good offices" to engage in dialogue with the different parties is an example of preventive diplomacy. The aim of dialogue may be to decrease tension, mediate a disagreement or help resolve a dispute.

Different parts of the UN and the international community (including regional intergovernmental organizations) may take different conflict prevention measures in a situation.

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**Examples of conflict prevention measures:**

- In Malawi, during July 2011, security forces used live ammunition to disperse thousands of protestors demonstrating against the government. 20 civilians were killed and 58 injured across several cities. The Malawi government, opposition parties and civil societies reached a standoff. The Secretary-General responded to deteriorating conditions by sending a UN senior official. His role was to help lower political tensions and to explore ways to promote constructive dialogue among Malawian stakeholders. The UN senior official launched a UN-facilitated national dialogue process. The national dialogue addressed civil society demands and helped to avert further violence.

- In the Maldives, the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) combined its good offices and electoral assistance roles to carry out preventive diplomacy, working side-by-side with regional actors. The UN helped avoid a constitution crisis, with high potential for election-related violence in two ways – (1) support to the electoral process and (2) higher-level political engagement. All key political figures accepted the final results of the presidential runoff in November 2013. The UN's good offices complemented the lead role of the Commonwealth Special Envoy, and benefitted from coordinated messaging of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and close engagement with the UN Security Council.

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**Slide 3**



**Key Message:** Peacemaking involves measures to deal with existing conflicts. It usually involves diplomatic action aimed at bringing hostile parties to a negotiated peace agreement.

The UN may assist in negotiating a peace agreement. It may also help regional negotiators, providing neutral facilities or chairing negotiation.

The Security Council may ask the Secretary-General or regional organizations to take action. The Secretary-General and regional organizations also have the power to initiate peacemaking. An example is through "good offices" to assist in resolving a disagreement.

*After several references to regional organizations, learners may benefit from some examples of these. Ask learners what regional organizations they think would be active in these types of peace and security activities – and be ready to prompt with examples such as the African Union or the European Union.*

Peacemakers may also be envoys, governments or groups of states. Unofficial or non-governmental groups may undertake peacemaking efforts. So may prominent people working independently.

**Examples of peacemaking initiatives:**

▪ In 1948, the UN appointed the Swedish diplomat Count Folke Bernadotte as the UN Mediator in Palestine to use "*his good offices to promote a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine*" (General Assembly Resolution 186 of 14 May 1948).

▪ In 2006, the UN Secretary-General appointed Joaquim Chissano – former President of Mozambique - as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the areas in Uganda affected by the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

▪ In 2008, the Secretary-General of the UN and the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) appointed Djibril Yipènè Bassolé - who had been Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso – as the Joint UN-AU Chief Mediator for Darfur.

**Slide 4**



**Key Message:** Peace enforcement also involves measures to deal with <u>existing</u> conflicts. Peace enforcement may involve coercive measures, such as sanctions or blockades. The Security Council may authorize use of military force, as a last resort.

The use force or "coercive measures" are only taken with the authorization of the Security Council in a resolution. This authorization is usually only given when other measures have failed.

The Security Council may authorize peace enforcement action <u>without</u> the consent of the parties to the conflict. It may consider taking this step for humanitarian purposes, to protect civilians or if the conflict represents a threat to international peace and security.

Peace enforcement differs from peacekeeping because there may be no peace process in place or consent from the warring parties. Chapter 7 of the UN Charter provides the legal basis for such action.

The UN does not usually engage in peace enforcement itself. The Security Council may use regional organizations for peace enforcement action, under Chapter 8 of the UN Charter. Regional organizations only undertake peace enforcement when authorized by the Security Council.

Regional organizations or coalitions have carried out an increasing number of peace enforcement operations. The *North Atlantic Treaty Organization* (NATO), the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) are three examples. Such partnerships mean the international community responds more quickly and efficiently to violent conflict.

The Security Council authorizes peace enforcement by a regional organization before or with a UN operation.

**Examples of peace enforcement by regional organizations and coalitions as UN partners:**

- The Security Council passed Resolution 1244 in 1999. It authorized KFOR, the NATO-led Kosovo Force, to establish security in Kosovo. The Council also set up a UN peacekeeping operation. The job of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) had three parts: administer the territory, ensure law and order and create democratic institutions of self-government.

- The Security Council authorized an international coalition in 2001 in Afghanistan. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) maintained a military presence. The UN also set up the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). UNAMA's role was to support the transitional government.

- In 2007 the Security Council authorized the European Union to deploy a military force with the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) for one year. The EU military force transitioned to a UN military force under MINURCAT's authority in 2009.

- In Somalia the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) has been deployed since 2007 as a peace enforcement mission under the authorization of the AU and the UN. AMISOM is deployed with the UN SPM field mission, the UN *Assistance Mission in Somalia* (UNSOM), led by DPA, and the UN field support operation, the UN Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), led by DFS.

- Security Council Resolution 1973 in 2011 established a no-fly zone in Libya's airspace. It authorized Member States to take all necessary measures to protect civilians under threat of attack. They can act nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements.

- In CAR, the *Economic Community of Central African States* (ECCAS) and France deployed forces before authorization of a UN peacekeeping mission. The AU's African-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA) took over from the Mission of ECCAS for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX). In September 2014, MISCA was re-hatted as the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

*Draw attention to examples that involve the UN and other organizations. Review selected examples. Remind learners that because violent conflict is complex, so are the arrangements to manage the work for peace. Encourage them not to get discouraged by the number of actors, names or acronyms. Each case is different. They will be briefed on specifics when they are deployed.*

**Slide 5**



**Key Message:** Peacekeeping <u>usually</u> takes place where conflict has <u>ended</u>. Peacekeeping is an approach designed to preserve the peace, and to help implement peace agreements. To deploy peacekeeping operations:

1. The main parties to a conflict must have committed to a ceasefire or peace process.
2. They also must agree or "consent" to work with the UN to lay foundations for sustainable peace.

Peacekeeping has evolved from a traditional to a multidimensional approach. The traditional model is mainly military. It involves **observing** cease-fires and the separation of forces after wars between countries (inter-state conflict). The multidimensional model has a mix of military, civilian and police capabilities. It supports the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement after conflict has taken place within a country (intra-state conflict).

More recently, peacekeeping missions have been deployed in conflicts where a peace agreement is not in place. In these cases, peacekeeping missions work to bring a degree of stability to a country, while supporting a process that will lead to a peace agreement and/or peace process.

UN peacekeeping operations also support countries emerging from conflict to build a sustainable, durable peace in the longer term. Civilian and police functions help a country build its capacity to provide security to its people under the rule of law, to govern effectively and to build a cohesive, peaceful society. In this way, peacekeeping operations contribute to early peacebuilding.

*To reinforce continuing learning, it may be useful to remind learners about the different parts of the UN system that were introduced in Lesson 1.1. After a conflict, and as part of "building back and building better", the UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes are also active partners.*

Existing peacekeeping operations include both types: traditional observer missions and multidimensional missions.  Chapters 6 and 7 of the UN Charter provide the legal basis for all peacekeeping operations.

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**Examples of traditional UN peacekeeping missions which involve cease-fire observation and the separation of forces:**

- United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
- United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
- United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)
- The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
- The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

**Examples of multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions which involve military, police and civilian functions working together with host nations:**

- United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
- Hybrid United Nations-African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)
- United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
- United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
- United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
- United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

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*The difference between the traditional military model and the multidimensional models of peacekeeping will be discussed later in this lesson. The different kinds of personnel in a multidimensional peacekeeping operation will be discussed in Lesson 1.7.*

**Slide 6**

> ## Peace Enforcement vs. Robust Peacekeeping
>
> - **Peace enforcement:** coercive measures (strategic level), including the use of military force without consent of the parties
> - **Robust peacekeeping:** use of force with the consent of the parties
> - Security Council authorization for use of force

**Key Message:** UN peacekeeping operations may use force to defend themselves and their mandate. This is at the tactical level. In such cases, the UN engages in "robust peacekeeping". This is different from peace enforcement.

"Robust" means strong, powerful and able to withstand challenge. For peacekeeping operations, robust means "use of all available means".

**In robust peacekeeping, a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed**
- **With consent of the host authorities or main parties to the conflict**
- **With a strong mandate to use force**

**The use of force may be necessary to deter spoilers and to ensure proper implementation of the peace agreement. The Security Council must authorize the use of force.**

The Security Council has authorized robust mandates:
- To deter forceful attempts to disrupt the political process
- To protect civilians under imminent threat of physical attack
- To assist national authorities in maintaining law and order

By proactively using force in defense of their mandates, UN Peacekeeping operations have improved security and created positive conditions for longer-term peacebuilding.
- The lines between "robust peacekeeping" and "peace enforcement" may be blurred. Two important **differences exist:**
  - **Peace enforcement may include the use of force, without the consent of the parties to a conflict**
  - **Robust peacekeeping involves the use of force, and requires the consent of the host country and/or main parties to the conflict**

**The Security Council must authorize the use of force for peace enforcement and robust peacekeeping.**

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**Examples of UN peacekeeping operations with robust mandates:**

- **MONUSCO and the "Force Intervention Brigade" (FIB):** The Security Council approved the creation of an "offensive" combat force, intended to carry out targeted operations to "neutralize and disarm" the notorious 23 March Movement (M23), as well as other Congolese rebels and foreign armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). It tasked the new brigade with carrying out offensive operations, either unilaterally or jointly with the Congolese armed forces, "in robust, highly mobile and versatile manner" to disrupt the activities of those groups.

- **MINUSMA**: The Security Council approved robust rules of engagement with a mandate to use all necessary means to address threats to the implementation of its mandate, which would include protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence and protection of UN personnel from residual threats, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment. This includes the conduct of operations on its own or in cooperation with the Malian defense and security forces.

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*Let learners know that the use of force will be dealt with in more detail in subsequent lessons.*

**Slide 7**



**Key Message:** Peacebuilding occurs in the <u>aftermath</u> of conflict. Peacebuilding is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for lasting peace. Peacebuilding works on the root causes of a conflict, especially the deep-rooted causes of violent conflict.

Peacebuilding involves measures that reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict.

Peacebuilding addresses core issues that affect how a society and State function. It aims to improve the State's ability to govern effectively, by strengthening at all levels national capacity to manage conflict and build a foundation for sustainable peace and development.

Examples of peacebuilding activities include:
- Supporting security sector reform (SSR)
- Assisting in rebuilding of justice and corrections systems
- Supporting national human rights institutions

Peacebuilding draws on the expertise of different UN bodies. It requires active partnership with the UN's agencies, funds and programmes, which take a longer-term development view.

Special Political Missions (SPMs), led by DPA, carry out comprehensive peacebuilding strategies.  These help unite the entire UN presence in a country in a coherent effort to institutionalize peace.

The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) helps marshal resources.  It advises on integrated strategies for peacebuilding and recovery in a particular country.   It also brings

together relevant actors in support of these strategies, including international financial institutions, donors, UN agencies and civil society organizations.

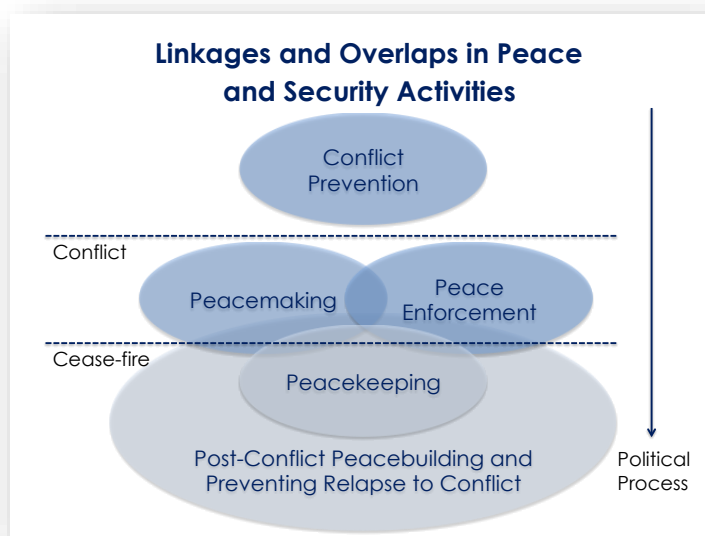Examples of SPMs past and present involved in peacebuilding include:
- BNUB, United Nations Office in Burundi
- BINUCA, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
- UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
- UNIPSIL, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

## Linkages and Overlaps in Peace and Security Activities

*Remind learners that the UN responds before, during and after conflict with the appropriate peace and security activity.*

**Slide 8**



**Key Message:** No clear sequence or order exists for peace and security activities. The Security Council often uses different tools at the same time. Peacekeeping is one of many tools.

Conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement and peacebuilding support connect to peacekeeping. All are part of the Security Council's broader strategy to resolve conflict.

Conflict prevention, peacemaking and peace enforcement, if used, usually come before peacekeeping – when there is "no peace to keep".

UN peacekeeping operations are deployed to support implementation of a cease-fire or peace agreement. Peacekeeping operations may also play an active role in peace-making efforts and early peacebuilding.

The World Bank in its 2011 report showed that 90 per cent of civil wars in the past decade took place in countries that had already experienced a civil war in the previous 30 years. **Peacekeeping operations can play an important role in early warning of potential conflict by picking up vibrations of crisis or instability.**

**Peacekeeping operations can also play a key role in conflict prevention.** They can **advance the political objectives of a peace process. They can lay the foundation for longer-term institution building and prevent relapse into conflict.** Three examples of peacekeeping work in **longer-term institution building and conflict prevention** are:
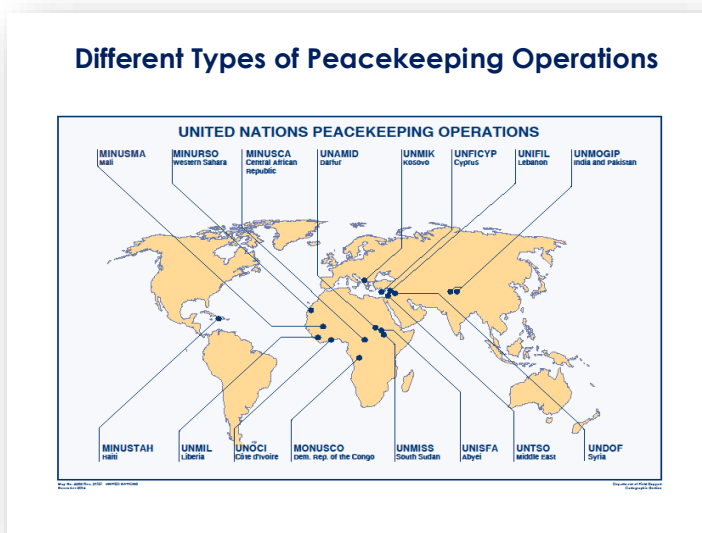- Electoral assistance
- Support to security and justice reform
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)

## Different Types of Peacekeeping Operations

*Instructors should download the latest version of the world map of all DPKO-led peacekeeping operations.*

**Slide 9**



**Key Message:** Peacekeeping must be flexible to address the shifting patterns of conflict and emerging threats to international peace and security.

When the UN first became involved in peacekeeping in 1948, it addressed conflicts between states, or inter-state conflict. These were mainly border disputes or territorial disagreements.

Since the end of the Cold War, near the end of the last century, the Security Council has increasingly considered internal conflicts such as civil wars as threats to international peace and security (intra-state conflict). For example, when civilians are under threat of physical violence, when there is massive human suffering or displacement and when conflicts spill over to neighbouring states.

*The previous sentence has the first reference to the "Cold War" – others follow. Depending on the age and experience of learners, they may benefit from a quick reminder about what this means. When making the point about multidimensional peacekeeping operations, that they have become more common since the early 1990s, ask learners if they know what the Cold War was and how long it lasted. Research some background on the Cold War to be ready to quickly clarify and move on.*

The nature of conflict has changed. It typically involves:
- An internal struggle (intra-state conflict), with different armed actors and a wide range of weapons
- Increasing numbers of conflicting parties – rival warlords, factional leaders, paramilitary forces or even organized criminal groups
- The application of asymmetrical warfare – guerrilla tactics and terrorist activities
- Increasing numbers of civilians as deliberate targets of violence
- The collapse or decline of state structures, leading to the inability of the government to protect its citizens or to provide for their basic needs
- Humanitarian crises and human rights violations
- External stresses such as cross-border conflict, transnational crime and terrorism

The response of the Security Council to the shifting nature of conflict has been to expand the scope of peacekeeping greatly.


**Slide 10**



**Different Types of Peacekeeping Operations**

1. Traditional peacekeeping
2. Multi-dimensional peacekeeping
3. Transitional authority

United Nations
Peacekeeping


**Key Message:** Three main types of peacekeeping operations exist:
- Traditional peacekeeping
- Multidimensional peacekeeping
- Transitional authority

These respond to different types of conflicts and changing political environments.

Each type has different tasks outlined in the Security Council mandate.

Another type of **field mission**, SPMs, may be active in conflict prevention, peacemaking or peacebuilding.

*Lesson 1.1 introduced SPMs. Remind learners about SPMs and DPA's lead role in them. DPKO and DFS usually lead in peacekeeping operations.*

**Slide 11**



**Key Message:** Traditional peacekeeping is a temporary measure to help manage a conflict. It creates safer conditions for others to work on peacemaking.

**"Traditional peacekeeping" is the original form of UN peacekeeping. The traditional model is mainly a military one, observing cease-fires and separating forces. It was first deployed during the Cold War.**

Traditional UN peacekeeping operations are military in character. Tasks may include:
- Observation, monitoring and reporting, using static posts, patrols, over-flight or other technical means (with the agreement of the parties)
- Supervision of a cease-fire and support to verification mechanisms
- Interposition or placement as a buffer and confidence-building measures

Traditional peacekeeping operations do not typically play a direct role in political efforts to resolve a conflict. They are deployed as an interim measure to
- Help manage a conflict
- Create conditions for negotiation of a lasting settlement

Others work on longer-term political solutions, for example, diplomats, regional organizations or special UN envoys. Their success allows the peacekeeping operation to withdraw. However, lasting political solutions may take decades, requiring traditional peacekeeping operations to remain in place.

Traditional peacekeeping operations do not carry out state functions.  Neither do they engage in governance or capacity-building activities.

**Traditional peacekeeping has the following characteristics:**
- **Designed for interstate conflicts**
- **Involves a lightly armed international presence**
- **Creates a buffer between parties**
- **Has mainly military tasks**

Traditional peacekeeping missions may be led by military personnel because they are mainly military.

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**Examples of traditional peacekeeping:**

- United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
- United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
- United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, Syria.
- United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
- Also Syria 2012: The United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

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**Slide 12**



**Key Message:** Multidimensional peacekeeping operations are typically deployed in the dangerous, unstable aftermath of an internal violent or intrastate conflict. A peace agreement must be in place, however fragile. The multidimensional peacekeeping operation works on two main priorities:
1. Creating a secure and stable environment, while
2. Helping national authorities and parties implement the peace agreement.

**Since the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, multidimensional peacekeeping operations have become more common.**

Tasks may include:
- Implementation of comprehensive peace agreements
- DDR of ex-combatants
- Electoral assistance
- Rule of law
- Human rights monitoring
- SSR

Multidimensional UN peacekeeping operations usually play a direct role in political efforts to resolve the conflict. This is different from traditional peacekeeping operations.

Multidimensional peacekeeping operations are often more involved in *peacemaking* than traditional *peacekeeping*. The Security Council often mandates multidimensional operations to provide "good offices" or promote national political dialogue and reconciliation.

Multidimensional peacekeeping operations play an important role in early *peacebuilding* efforts. Multidimensional peacekeeping operations draw on a mix of military, police and civilian components. All contribute to implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement through support to:

- Development of legitimate and effective state institutions for governance and rule of law, including on elections
- State ability to provide security, with full respect for human rights, through SSR

Such operations provide a framework for coordination for the UN and other international actors' work around the national priorities of the host country.

*Tell learners that coordination is often difficult in practice because there are so many UN and other international actors. This is why peacekeeping personnel need to be aware of what other actors do and how they cooperate with the UN peacekeeping operation. Lessons 1.7 and 1.8 focus on the different actors in a UN peacekeeping mission and how they can support each other's work*

**Multidimensional peacekeeping has the following characteristics:**
- **Diverse mandated tasks**
- **Mix of military, police and civilian components**
- **High level of complexity**

Civilian personnel head multidimensional peacekeeping operations.

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**Examples of multi-dimensional peacekeeping:**

- United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
- Hybrid United Nations-African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)
- United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
- United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
- United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
- United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

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**Slide 13**



**Key Message:** A Transitional Authority mission is also a type of multidimensional peacekeeping operation which temporarily conducts state functions.

In very rare circumstances, the Security Council has authorized multidimensional UN peacekeeping operations to **temporarily take responsibility for the legislative and administrative functions of the state.**

When required, this measure is taken to resolve questions of sovereignty or state authority. It may include:
- Support to the transfer of authority from one sovereign entity to another
- Establishment of a transitional administration until sovereignty questions are fully resolved

A transitional authority may also be put in place to help the state establish administrative structures that did not exist previously.

**Examples:**

- United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG*)* established in 1989 to 1990
- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) from March 1992 to September 1993
- United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor (UNTAET) from October 1999 to May 2002
- United Nations Interim Administration mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) established in June 1999

## Special Political Missions

*Instructors should download the latest version of the world map of all DPA-led SPMs.*

**Slide 14**



**Key Message:** The UN may also deploy a Special Political Mission (SPM), led by the DPA. SPMs are not peacekeeping operations.

These DPA-led field operations are headed by senior representatives of the Secretary-General and provide a forward platform for preventive diplomacy and other activities across a range of disciplines, to help prevent and resolve conflict, support complex political transitions, in coordination with national actors and UN development and humanitarian entities on the ground. Field-based missions include country-specific missions and regional offices.

Political missions are part of a continuum of UN peace operations working in different stages of the conflict cycle. In some instances, following the signing of peace agreements, political missions overseen by the Department of Political Affairs during the stage of peace negotiations have been replaced by peacekeeping missions. In other instances, U.N. peacekeeping operations have given way to special political missions overseeing longer term peace-building activities.

**Examples of past and current SPMs**

*Field Missions*
- UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
- UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
- UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
- BNUB, United nations Office in Burundi
- BINUCA, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
- UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
- UNIPSIL, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
- UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
- UNOWA, United Nations Office for West Africa
- UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya

*Special Envoys*
- Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel
- Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region

*Expert Panels*
Expert Panels monitor Security Council sanctions through periodic reports. They may recommend a sanction, such as a travel ban or asset freeze. The experts also report on violations of existing sanctions.

**Examples of SPMs together with other peace operations**

- The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on the future of Kosovo was deployed to the country at the same time as the peacekeeping operation (transitional authority).
- In Burundi and Sierra Leone, SPM field missions involved in peacebuilding took over from UN peacekeeping operations.
- In CAR, the SPM field mission, the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in CAR (BINUCA) became part of the peacekeeping operation, the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA), which was established due to developments on the ground.
- The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) are three examples of SPM field missions where the military and police functions are carried out by regional alliances, authorized by the Security Council under Chapter 8.
- Peacekeeping operations and field-based SPMs have often been mandated to cooperate with Expert Panels. Peacekeeping missions such as UNMIL, UNOCI and MONUSCO have also been tasked with the monitoring of sanctions measures, such as arms embargoes.

## Summary

**The peace and security activities used by the Security Council and key differences between them**

- The five types of peace and security activities are: conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.
- Only peacekeeping and peace enforcement may involve the use of force or "coercive measures".
- Conflict prevention happens <u>before</u> a conflict starts, or when there is a risk of relapse into conflict. It involves diplomatic measures and other tools to prevent disagreements and tensions within and between states from turning into violent conflict.
- Peacemaking involves measures to deal with <u>existing</u> conflicts. It usually involves diplomatic action aimed at bringing hostile parties to a negotiated peace agreement.
- Peace enforcement involves measures to deal with <u>existing</u> conflicts. Peace enforcement may involve the use of force, such as sanctions, blockades or military force, as a last resort.
- Peacekeeping <u>usually</u> takes place where conflict has <u>ended</u>. Peacekeeping is an approach designed to preserve the peace and to help implement peace agreements.
- Peacebuilding occurs in the <u>aftermath</u> of conflict. Peacebuilding is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for lasting peace by working on the root causes of a conflict.

**The difference between "robust peacekeeping" and "peace enforcement"**

- Two important differences exist between "robust peacekeeping" and "peace enforcement":
  1. Peace enforcement involves the use of force at a strategic level, without the consent of the parties to a conflict.
  2. Robust peacekeeping involves the use of force at the tactical level and requires the consent of the host country and/or main parties to the conflict.

**The main differences between traditional and multidimensional peacekeeping operations**

- Traditional peacekeeping is a temporary measure to help manage a conflict.  It creates safer conditions for others to work on peacemaking.
- Traditional peacekeeping has the following characteristics: designed for interstate conflicts; involves a lightly armed international presence; creates a buffer between parties; and has mainly military tasks. Traditional peacekeeping missions may be led by military personnel.
- Multidimensional peacekeeping operations are typically deployed in the dangerous, unstable aftermath of an internal violent or intrastate conflict. The multidimensional peacekeeping operation creates a secure and stable environment, while supporting implementation of the peace agreement.
- Multidimensional peacekeeping has the following characteristics:  involves diverse mandated tasks, a mix of military, police and civilian components and a high level of complexity. Civilian personnel head multidimensional peacekeeping missions.

**Distinct types of peacekeeping operations**

- Three main types of peacekeeping operations exist: traditional peacekeeping, multidimensional peacekeeping and transitional authority.
- A Transitional Authority mission is also a type of multidimensional peacekeeping operation. Because of missing state functions it is authorized by the Security Council to temporarily take responsibility.

**The Security Council as the main authorizing body for peace and security activities**

- The Security Council authorizes peace and security activities through its resolutions. Security Council resolutions contain mandates which authorize the deployment of peacekeeping operations.
- The use of force or any other "coercive measures" are only taken with the authorization of the Security Council.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.2.1 | Types of missions, from mandates | Reading, discussion with partner, small and large groups | 45 minutes |
| 1.2.2 | Peace and security activities and types of missions | Brainstorm, with stations (movement) | 25-30 minutes |
| 1.2.3 | Concepts and definitions | Mix and match | 30 minutes |

## 1.2.1 Types of missions, from mandates

**Method**

Reading, discussion with partner, in small groups, large group

**Purpose**

To help participants learn about mission mandates and types of missions.

**Time**

45 minutes total
Pre-reading time                              15 minutes
Activity introduction                        10 minutes
Discussion in pairs or small groups  15 minutes
Discussion in large group                 20 minutes

**Preparation**

- Choose mission mandates to use for the exercise. Choose mandates for three types of missions; traditional, multi-dimensional, transitional authority.
  - **Examples of traditional missions**:
  - United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)
  - United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
  - United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).
  - United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights, Syria.
  - United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)
  - United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

  - **Examples of multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions**:
  - United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL),
  - United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH);
    - Hybrid United Nations-African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)
    - United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)
    - United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
    - United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)
    - United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
  - **Examples of transitional authorities**:
  - United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
  - United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)

- *United Nations Transition Assistance Group* in Namibia (*UNTAG*)
- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

**Known mission(s) of deployment include** these mission mandate(s) in this activity. **Unknown mission of deployment:** choose a selection of mandates for the three types of missions.

- Download mission mandates from: 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

- Decide the number of groups.
- Assign mission mandates for each group.
- Assign people to small groups, or to work with a partner. People going to the same mission work together.
- Make enough copies of mission mandates for the groups. Distribute copies of all mandates, so people can compare. (Be prepared with c opies of different mission mandates to give to groups that may complete the task quickly. See point 4 below).
- Hand out the mission mandates as a reading assignment the evening before, if possible. This saves time in the session and gives learners more time to absorb the mandates.

**Instructions**

1. Ask participants to move into pairs or work groups. Confirm that all have read the mandates provided. (If not distributed before, do during this time and protect 15 minutes reading time as part of the session.)
2. Go over the activity and times. Each group is to report decision and reasons.
3. Ask participants to talk with their partner or in their small groups. Is the mandate for a traditional mission, a multi-dimensional mission, or a transitional authority? Decide and give specific reasons.
4. OPTION: Ask participants to read another mandate, discuss to decide the type of mission and give reasons. (Have copies ready to distribute. Monitor groups so if one finishes early, you can give them another mandate.)
5. After 15 minutes of discussion time, ask groups to report back.
   - Ask participants to point out specific wording that helped them decide on the type of mission.
   - If group members disagree on the type of mission, ask them to explain reasons to the large group.
   - Confirm the type of mission with the whole group.

6. Summarize, highlighting specific wording that determines each of the three types of missions.

## 1.2.2 Peace and security activities and types of missions

**Method**

Brainstorming, with stations

**Purpose**

To reinforce individual and group learning on peace and security activities and types of missions

**Time**

25 – 30 minutes

**Preparation**

- Decide on the small groups.
- Prepare large flip chart sheets. Prepare a sheet for each type of peace and security activity and each type of mission.  Write one name on each sheet.
  - **Peace and security activities:**  conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacekeeping, peace-building
  - **Types of missions:**  traditional, multi-dimensional, transitional authority
- Prepare "stations" by posting the flip chart sheets around the room, with enough space between them for groups to work on them at the same time.  Post them at writing height (not too high).   Make sure flip chart pens are at each station.
- Keep peace and security activities together in one section of the room, types of missions together in another section of the room.

**Instructions**

1. Set small groups or teams for the activity.
2. Introduce and explain the activity.
   - Each team moves from station to station. Time spent at each station is about 3 minutes.
   - The task is to a) brainstorm 1-2 points about the named activity and type of mission, and b) write these on the flip-chart.
   - Teams are to add to points already noted, not repeat them.   Teams need to move quickly between stations.
3. Ask teams to move to stations, and begin.  Keep the groups moving.  Watch the process.  Help when groups get stuck.  This may happen near the end of the exercise, when basic points have been noted.
4. To close, move with the whole group between stations.  Review the points on each flip chart and confirm them, adding any important missed ones.  Invite questions and respond.
5. Summarize the five main types of peace and security activities and the three types of missions.

**Option**

Assign one activity or type of mission to each group. The total number of groups will be 8. Allow 10 minutes for groups to brainstorm. Get all groups to report back. (Use of stations is recommended because participants have to think about all types, not just one.)

# 1.2.3 Concepts and definitions – mix and match

**Method**

Mix and match – match key words to definitions

**Purpose**

To review concepts presented in Lesson 1.2

**Time**

30 minutes total
5 minutes for introduction and instructions
10 minutes for work in small groups
10 minutes for discussion and questions in large group
5 minutes to summarize and close

**Preparation**

- Look over the concepts and definitions, and decide how large you want the text to be.  Larger type is easier.  Use normal paper for single use, and thicker, more durable paper for repeat use.
- Decide on groups, not more than 6 people in each.  Table groups may work well.
- Format sheets, with each concept and each definition on a separate piece of paper.  Make copies of key concept words and definitions, with enough sets for the number of groups.
- Depending on the work space available and the size of the work sheets, consider the option of each group mixing-and-matching using wall space, instead of at tables.  The output of matched names and definitions can stay up as a visual to reinforce foundation learning

**Instructions**

1. Introduce the activity and explain the groups, or divide participants into groups.
2. Explain the method, that each group will match names or concepts with definitions, in 10-15  minutes.
3. Hand out sets of concept words and definitions, one to each group.
4. Circulate, and keep an eye on the process.  Help where needed. Watch for when groups finish.
5. Let people know when half the time is gone.
6. Allow time for questions or comments when the activity is completed.

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|---|---|
| **Conflict Prevention** | …involves the use of diplomatic measures or other tools to prevent inter/intra state tensions (tensions between or within states) from turning into violent conflict. |
| **Peacemaking** | **…** involves measures to deal with existing conflicts. It usually involves diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement. |
| **Peace Enforcement** | … involves use of coercive measures, such as sanctions or blockades. Military force may be authorized, only as a last resort. The Security Council authorizes **all** use of coercive measures. |
| **Peacekeeping** | … a technique designed to preserve the peace, where fighting has ended, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. <br><br> …deployed in situations where the main parties to a conflict have shown their commitment to a cease-fire or a peace process. |

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| **Peace-building** | …involves a range of measures aimed at reducing the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict.  The national capacity to manage conflict and build a foundation for sustainable peace and development are strengthened at all levels.<br><br>… a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for lasting peace. |
| **Traditional Peacekeeping** | …deployed as an interim (temporary) measure to help manage a conflict.  It also creates safer conditions for other actors to work on peacemaking activities.<br><br>… do not normally play a direct role in political efforts to resolve the conflict. |

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| **Multi-dimensional Peacekeeping** | … typically deployed in the dangerous aftermath of a violent internal conflict, meaning once there is a peace agreement, even a fragile one in place. Goals are two-fold: a) to create a secure and stable environment, while at the same time b) to work with national authorities and partners to implement a peace agreement. |
| **Transitional authority** | A Transitional Authority mission is a special multi-dimensional peacekeeping operation. In rare circumstances, the mission temporarily assumes the legislative and administrative functions of the State. |

## Evaluation

**Note on Use:** The three types of learning evaluation questions are:
1) Yes or No
2) Fill in the blank / sentence completion
3) Multiple-choice
4) Narrative

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.

Other suggestions for evaluating learning follow the table.

| Evaluation Questions for Lesson 1.2 | |
|---|---|
| **Questions** | **Answers** |
| **Yes or No Questions**<br>*Note: You can use these with the full group or individuals. For the group, you ask the question, the group answers Yes or No. For individuals, format and hand out the questions as a brief written quiz.* | |
| 1. Does the Security Council use three main types of peace and security activities? | **No.** The spectrum of peacekeeping has five main measures. Conflict Prevention, Peace Enforcement, Peace-making, Peacekeeping, and Peace-building. |
| 2. Does peacekeeping usually take place when conflict has ended? | **Yes.** Peacekeeping as an approach is designed to preserve the peace and help implement peace agreements. There must be peace to keep. Parties to conflict have to agree on cease fires or peace agreements. |
| 3. Can peace enforcement be authorized without consent of conflict parties? | **Yes.** The Security Council must authorize military force and a range of coercive measures (sanctions, blockades). However, consent of parties is not required in peace enforcement. The UN may take such measures for humanitarian purposes. |
| 4. Are sanctions and blockades part of conflict prevention? | **No.** Sanctions and blockages are part of peace enforcement. |

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| 5. Are *peacekeeping* and *peacebuilding* the same? | **No.** **Peacekeeping** usually happens after fighting has ended, authorized with consent of parties to a conflict. It preserves the peace and helps implement peace agreements.<br>**Peacebuilding**, carried out in the aftermath of violent conflict, and works on root causes of conflict to create conditions for lasting peace. It is long-term. Peacebuilding measures reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into violent conflict. |
| 6. Do both peace enforcement and robust peacekeeping require the Security Council to authorize use of force? | **Yes.** The main areas of difference:<br>**Peace enforcement** involves use of force at a strategic level, without consent of the parties to conflict.<br>**Robust peacekeeping** uses force at the tactical level, and requires consent of the parties to conflict. |
| 7. Do DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) and DFS (Department of Field Support) lead comprehensive peace-building strategies? | **No.** The Department of Political Affairs has responsibility for comprehensive peace-building strategies, through Special Political Missions (SPMs). These strategies help unite UN presence and efforts to institutionalize peace, after other peace and security measures. |
| 8. Do peacekeepers and their work contribute to conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding? | **Yes**. Each peace and security activity contributes to and reinforces other measures. Progress on other measures affects peacekeeping. Peacekeeping work influences conditions for success of other measures. |
| 9. Does the UN authorize four types of field missions? | **Yes.** The answer is only correct because the question does not specify *peacekeeping* missions. There are only three kinds of peacekeeping missions – traditional, multi-dimensional, and transitional authority. The fourth type of *field mission* is the Special Political Mission (SPM). (SPMs) are active in conflict prevention, peace-making and peace-building, not peacekeeping. DPKO and DFS manage peacekeeping missions. DPA manage SPMs. |
| 10. Does the Security Council search for peaceful means to resolve violent conflicts? | **Yes.** Peace and security measures that involve use of force are a last resort, when other measures have failed. |

| 11. Does the Secretary-General of the United Nations authorize special political missions? | **No.** Only the Security Council can authorize any peace and security activity for the. The Secretary-General advises the Security Council, drawing on the USGs of DPKO, DFS and DPA. |
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| **Sentence Completion**<br>*Note: for Questions 6-9, make sure you introduced names of peacekeeping operations. Adjust questions.* | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ is the use of diplomatic measures and other peaceful tools to prevent tensions between states from turning into violent conflict. | Conflict prevention |
| 2. The complex and long-term steps to address deep-rooted causes of violent conflict and create conditions for lasting peace are a part of: _____. | Peacebuilding |
| 3. Robust peacekeeping is use of force at the _____ level and must have consent of parties to conflict. | Tactical level. Peace enforcement involves use of force at strategic level, does not require consent of parties to a conflict. |
| 4. The _____Commission helps marshal resources for peacebuilding and recovery. | Peacebuilding Commission. It brings together the international financial institutions (IFIs), donors, UN agencies and civil society organizations. |
| 5. The United Nations Interim Administration mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established in June 1999. It is a _____ type of mission. | Transitional authority |
| 6. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) is an example of a _____ type of operation. | Traditional peacekeeping operation |
| 7. The United Nations Integrated Peace-building Office in the Central African Republic is an example of a _____. | Special Political Mission (SPM) |
| 8. United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is an example of a _____ type of peacekeeping mission. | Multi-dimensional peacekeeping operation. |
| 9. Multidimensional peacekeeping missions have become _____ since the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s. | • More common<br>• More complex<br>• More robust - with more robust mandates |
| 10. Intra-state conflicts are (a) _____states. Inter-state conflicts are (b)_____ states. | (a) Intra-state – within states (within a state). Internal civil wars.<br>(b) Inter-state – between states. |

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| | Border disputes, territorial disagreements. First involvement of the UN in peacekeeping mainly addressed inter-state conflict. Since the end of the last century, the Security Council has increasingly recognized intra-state conflicts such as civil wars as threats to international peace and security. Conflicts in one country spill over in a region. |
| 11. The(a) _____ authorizes all peace and security operations, using a (b) _____. | (a) UN Security Council (b) Resolution, which contains a mandate |
| **Multiple-choice** *Note: Check one for each* | |
| 1. Peacekeeping operations with a mix of military, police and civilian components are: _____1. Observer missions _____2. Traditional missions _____3. Robust missions _____4. Multi-dimensional missions _____5. Charitable missions _____6. All _____7. None | 4_ Multi-dimensional missions |
| 2. The UN responds with appropriate peace and security actions when? _____1. Before conflict _____2. During conflict _____3. After conflict _____4. None _____5. All | 5_ All |
| 3. Robust peacekeeping may include: _____1. Negotiation _____2. Mediation _____3. Confidence-building _____4. None _____5. All | 4_ None. The measures listed are all part of conflict prevention, not peacekeeping. Dialogue is another conflict prevention measure. |
| 4. The Security Council has authorized robust peacekeeping mandates to: _____1. Negotiate a peace agreement _____2. Develop national police capacity _____3. Protect civilians under immediate | 3_ Protect civilians under immediate threat of attack. Ask learners for two other conditions when the Security Council has authorized robust peacekeeping mandates: • To deter forceful attempts to |

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| threat of attack<br>_____4. Begin transfer of a mission's functions to a host government and other parts of the UN<br>_____5. None<br>_____6. All | disrupt the political process;<br>• To assist national authorities to keep law and order. |
| 5. Use of force can be authorized by the Security Council in:<br>_____ 1. Conflict prevention<br>_____ 2. Peacemaking<br>_____ 3. Peacekeeping<br>_____ 4. Peace-building<br>_____ 5. None<br>_____ 6. All | 3. Peacekeeping. Use of force can only by authorized in two of five types of peace and security measures – peacekeeping, and peace enforcement. (See response to 'Sentence completion' question 7 in previous section for distinguishing between the two types.) |

| Narrative |
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| Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions. You can use these in class, as a group or individually, or send them as homework. They are valuable for self-study and assessment, as are the other evaluation questions. |

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|---|---|---|
| 1. Of the five main types of peace and security measures available to the Security Council, which may involve use of force? | Only two of the five – peacekeeping and peace enforcement. (See responses to #7 in the 'Yes/No' set of learning evaluation questions for specifics). | |
| 2. What kind of peacekeeping operation temporarily takes over legislative and administrative State functions? | Transitional authority | |
| 3. What are three main differences between traditional and multidimensional peacekeeping operations? | Traditional<br>- Relatively straightforward<br>- Mainly military model<br>- Observing cease-fires and separation of forces<br>- Temporary measure to help manage a conflict (but can last decades)<br>- Creates safer conditions for | Multidimensional<br>- Relatively complex<br>- A mix of military, police and civilians<br>- Deployed in dangerous aftermath of internal conflict – a peace agreement must be in place, however fragile<br>- Create secure and stable |

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| | others to work on peacemaking<br>- Not typically involved in political efforts to resolve a conflict, or peacemaking<br>- Military personnel may lead<br>- Does not engage in state functions, governance or capacity-building | environment<br>- Supports implementation of a peace agreement<br>- Wider range of mandated tasks than traditional missions: (DDR, electoral assistance, rule of law, human rights, security sector reform)<br>- Military, civilian and police work together<br>- Usually more involved in peacemaking and peacebuilding than traditional missions<br>- Led by civilian personnel<br>- May engage in governance and capacity-building |
| 4. What are main conflict prevention measures? | Conflict prevention happens before conflict starts, and when relapse into conflict is a risk:<br><br>• Involves diplomatic and other peaceful measures<br>• Negotiation, dialogue, mediation, enquiries into sources of disagreement, confidence-building<br>• Preventive diplomacy – diplomatic action taken at the earliest possible stage<br>• "Good offices" of the UN Secretary-General for dialogue between parties (an example of preventive diplomacy) | |

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| | • May be taken by different parts of the UN and regional organizations (at the same time) |
| 5. What is the standard sequence of peace and security activities? | There is no standard sequence. The Security Council often uses different tools at the same time. Conflict prevention, peacemaking, peace enforcement and peace-building support and connect to peacekeeping in different ways. |
| | Conflict prevention, peacemaking and peace enforcement (if used) usually come before peacekeeping. |

**More ways to evaluate learning**

- **Matching exercise**.  List the five main types of peace and security activities on separate flip-chart sheets.  Read out specific characteristics and get the group to identify where they belong.

  Variation: give participants post-it notes with specific points about each type written on them, and get them to post information on the correct flip-chart. Watch for confidence as well as accuracy to gauge depth of learning.

## Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

| Key Word or Phrase | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Peace process** | **Peace process** is normally used to refer to the process of achieving a peace agreement. |
| **Peace agreement** | **Peace agreement** is normally used to refer to an agreement intended to end violent conflict. It contributes towards building a more durable/lasting and final political settlement (political solution). There are various types of agreements that can be reached during a peace process: Cessation of Hostilities or Ceasefire Agreements; Pre-Negotiation Agreements; Interim or Preliminary Agreements; Comprehensive and Framework Agreements; and Implementation Agreements. Each type of agreement has a distinct purpose. |
| **Cease-fire** | A **cease-fire** agreement is a type of peace agreement. A cease-fire agreement refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed-upon timeframe or within a limited area. These agreements are military in nature and are basically designed to stop warring parties from continuing military actions while political negotiations are conducted to find a more durable solution. |
| **Political process** | **Political process** can refer to the process of achieving a more durable/lasting and final political settlement (political solution) to end conflict or maintain peace, such as how to organise political power. Peace negotiations and peace agreements contribute towards this process. |
| **Coercive measures** | **"Coercive measures"** involve authority or **force** to make an individual or group do something, or stop doing something. The UN Charter outlines measures the Security Council can authorize to maintain international peace and security – including "coercive measures". Examples of "coercive measures" include sanctions, blockades, and military |

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| | force as a last resort. |
| **The Cold War** | **The Cold War** refers to theeconomic, political and military tension between two world powers – the United States and the Soviet Union. The length of the Cold War was from 1945 to 1991. The Cold War divided the world into two ideological blocs – the Western Bloc (the United States, NATO allies and others) and the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact).  Rivalry between the two world powers meant that proxy wars were fought by other states on their behalf. A proxy war is war which is started by a major power, although the major power does not become involved itself.  The United States and Soviet Union never went to war with each other – hence the term "cold". |

Commonly asked questions from participants:

| Possible Questions | Possible Responses |
|---|---|
| What is the timeline for when multidimensional Peacekeeping operations replaced traditional peacekeeping operations? | The decision by the UN Security Council to deploy a traditional or multidimensional peacekeeping operation relates to the nature of the conflict rather than any timeline. Multidimensional peacekeeping operations have not replaced traditional peacekeeping operations as such, rather since the end of the Cold War internal armed conflicts constitute the vast majority of today's wars and therefore the deployment of multidimensional peacekeeping operations. For example the UN Security Council reacted to the war between Ethiopia and Eritrea by deploying a traditional peacekeeping operation (UNMEE) in 2000, long after the end of the Cold War. |

## Reference Materials

Materials listed are a) referenced in the lesson and b) required reading for instructor preparation.

- Charter of the United Nations
- United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, also known as the Capstone Doctrine
- Review peacekeeping mission mandates (examples of traditional, multidimensional and transitional authority)

## Additional Resources

**UN Information**

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

UN at a glance: http://www.un.org/en/about-un/index.html

UN Peace Operations: https://www.unmissions.org/

Current peacekeeping operations:
http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/current.shtml
(Click on "Factsheet" to download the latest map)

Current Special Political Missions:
http://www.un.org/undpa/in-the-field/overview
(Click on "Factsheet" to download the latest map)

Past peacekeeping operations:
http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/past.shtml
(Click on "Peacekeeping Operations Timeline" for the factsheet)

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, and use the links above under "Current" and "Past" peacekeeping operations)

**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 Training Resources**

UN Peacekeeping Operations: An Introduction
http://portals.unssc.org/course/index.php?categoryid=4