

Lesson 2.1



Mandated Tasks

Lesson at a Glance

Aim

To show the range of tasks which are mandated to UN peacekeeping operations (UNPKOs) by the Security Council.

Relevance

As peacekeeping personnel, you are deployed to implement the mandate. You share the responsibility for carrying out mandated tasks.

The Security Council mandates each UN peacekeeping mission with different tasks. These mandated tasks assist the host country to achieve a lasting peace. Mandated tasks focus on peace and security – but also support partners in humanitarian and development work. All peacekeeping personnel contribute.

This lesson explains the different categories of tasks mandated to UNPKOs. To do your job well and contribute to the mission mandate, you need to be familiar with all tasks.

Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

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

Lesson Map

Recommended Lesson Duration: 45 minutes total

1-2 minutes per slide

Use short option learning activity

The Lesson	Pages 3-29
Starting the Lesson	Intro Slides
Learning Activity 2.1.1: Mandated Tasks	
Overview of Mandated Tasks	Slide 1-5
Learning Activity 2.1.2: Putting Tasks into Categories	
Supervision or Monitoring of the Ceasefire Agreement	Slide 6
Provision of a Secure and Stable Environment	Slide 7
Facilitating the Political Process	Slide 8
Facilitating Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance	Slides 9-11
Learning Activity 2.1.3: Humanitarian Space	
Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development	Slide 12
Summary	Page 30
Learning Evaluation	Pages 31-32

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview

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

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

The different categories of mandated tasks are taken from the *UN Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines* – also known as the “Capstone Doctrine”.

Mandated tasks labelled as “core business” and “supporting role” are covered in detail in this lesson. Mandated tasks labelled as “peacebuilding activities” are dealt with in detail in a separate lesson, Lesson 2.2. Each mandated task labelled as a “cross-cutting theme” has its own lesson for in-depth coverage. This is because cross-cutting themes are priorities, and they are everyone’s work and responsibility.

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

- Definitions
- Contributions of the UNPKO
- Roles of mission components

Use this standard structure when presenting and asking questions.

Learning Activity

2.1.1

Mandated Tasks

METHOD

Mix-and-match

PURPOSE

To deepen understanding of mandated tasks carried out by mission components

TIME

Short option: 10 minutes

- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

Longer option: 25 minutes

- Introduction: 3 minutes
- Table groups: 10 minutes
- Reports: 10 minutes
- Summary: 2 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Match images with tasks, definitions and challenges addressed
- Discuss the impact of the challenges on civilians
- Identify peace and security, humanitarian and development tasks

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Responses to discussion questions
- Activity materials
- Photos (1-16 from Learning Activity 1.1.2)

2.1.1

Learning Activity

Mandated Tasks

Instructions:


- Match images with tasks, definitions and challenges addressed
- Discuss impact of the challenges on civilians
- Identify peace and security, humanitarian and development tasks

Time: 10 minutes

- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 3 minutes

Learning Activity 1.1.2


Image 1



UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials 2016

Overview of Mandated Tasks

Slide 1



1. Overview of Mandated Tasks

The range of mandated tasks may be categorized in the following way:

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

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

Each UNPKO is different. The range of tasks mandated by the Security Council can be categorized in the following way:

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

Learning Activity

2.1.2

Putting Tasks into Categories

METHOD

Brainstorm

PURPOSE

To engage participants in their understanding of the different categories of mandated tasks

TIME

Short option: 5 minutes

- Brainstorming: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes

Longer option: 15 minutes

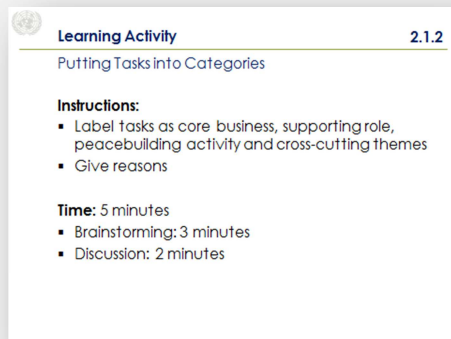
- Brainstorming: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- Label tasks as core business, supporting role, peacebuilding activity and cross-cutting themes
- Give reasons

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions



The screenshot shows a document titled "Learning Activity" with the sub-title "Putting Tasks into Categories" and the reference "2.1.2". It contains the following text:

Instructions:

- Label tasks as core business, supporting role, peacebuilding activity and cross-cutting themes
- Give reasons

Time: 5 minutes

- Brainstorming: 3 minutes
- Discussion: 2 minutes

Slide 2



The Core Business

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

Key Message: The Security Council gives UNPKOs core functions to carry out. These core functions are also known as 'core business'.

Tasks which are core business include:

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

Slide 3



Key Message: A catalyst speeds up a chemical reaction. The Security Council often directs UNPKOs to be *catalytic* in critical peacebuilding activities.

Different partners help a host country after conflict. The UN draws together and coordinates support to the host State in key peacebuilding areas.

Early peacebuilding activities are mandated to UNPKOs as priorities. They prevent more conflict and support lasting peace:

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

Slide 4

Key Message: There are two critical areas where UNPKOs play a more limited support role:

- Humanitarian assistance
- Socio-economic recovery and development

UNPKOs are limited in these areas because of their mandate, capacity and resources. They help UN and non-UN partners instead. These partners have specific “humanitarian” and “development” mandates.

Peacekeeping personnel indirectly help deliver humanitarian aid by providing safe passage and a secure environment for humanitarian partners. Peacekeeping personnel do not provide humanitarian aid directly.

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

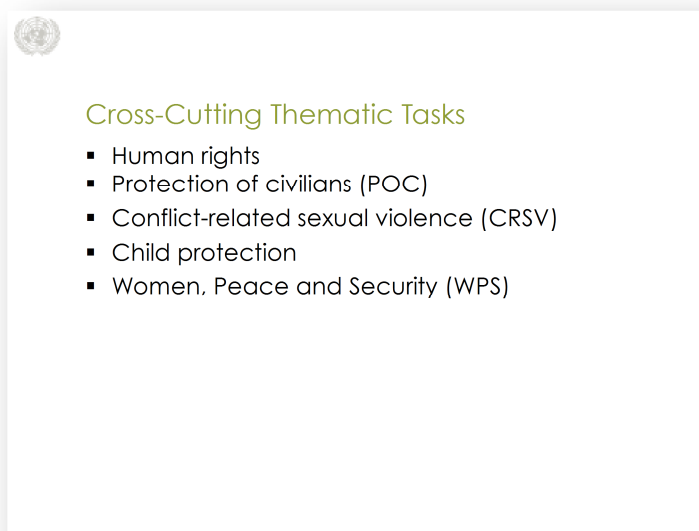


Ask participants why UN peacekeeping supports but does not lead in these two areas. Answer: They are already “on the ground” and have related knowledge. Some reasons:

- **Other UN entities lead:** respect for organizational boundaries, being a good partner with the UNCT. OCHA leads on humanitarian coordination. UNDP with UNICEF and UNFPA lead on development.
- **Capacity and resources:** Member States do not give money to peacekeeping for this work, and missions do not have the expertise or funds.
- **Humanitarians need to protect humanitarian space:** they stay neutral so they are not at risk or denied access to people in need.
- **Specific mandates:** UNPKOs have a “peace and security” mandate. They connect to the “humanitarian” and “development” mandates of different partners.

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

Slide 5



Key Message: The Security Council also mandates some tasks that cut across all work.

Cross-cutting thematic tasks are:

- Human rights – protection and promotion
- Women, Peace and Security – gender equality
- Protection of Civilians
- Conflict Related Sexual Violence – prevention and response
- Child Protection



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

- *Use the slide with four categories of mandated tasks or write them on a flip chart. Get table groups to brainstorm as many points as they can in 5-10 minutes. Take a point from each table in rounds. Clarify any questions and add any missing information.*
- *Divide the class into four groups. Place them at different "stations" around the room, one on each wall. Assign each group one of the four categories of mandated tasks. Give them flip chart sheets, tape or pins and pens. Keep time short – five to eight minutes. Task groups to note everything people remember about this area of work. New groups should read points made and add if they can. Repeat until groups have been to all four stations. Quickly recap main points.*
- *Alternative use of these options is before the lesson, as part of the learning needs assessment.*

Supervision or Monitoring of the Ceasefire Agreement

Slide 6



2. Supervision or Monitoring of the Ceasefire Agreement

- **Ceasefire agreement:** refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed-upon timeframe or within a limited area
- **Monitoring ceasefire agreements:** involves actions to gather information on compliance with an agreement
- **UNPKOs** monitor to reassure that parties will not exploit ceasefires to gain military advantage
- **Core business**



Key Message: “Supervision” or “monitoring” of ceasefire agreements is an example of core business of UNPKOs.

A ceasefire agreement is a type of peace agreement that refers to a temporary stoppage of war or any armed conflict for an agreed time or within a limited area.

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

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

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

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

Monitoring ceasefire agreements is crucial to the peace process. Parties to a conflict can only make more formal peace agreements through cooperation. Low levels of communication and trust can sabotage a peace agreement. Monitoring ceasefire and

other peace agreements helps build trust and communication at a time when communication and trust are scarce. This strengthens conditions for lasting peace.

Roles

Monitoring ceasefire agreements is the primary purpose of traditional UN peacekeeping. The same monitoring and verification tasks may be required in multidimensional UN peacekeeping.

UNPKOs:

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

They reassure parties to a conflict that others will not exploit a ceasefire for military advantage.

The military component leads in the supervision or monitoring of a ceasefire agreement.

Military: The military component's main peacekeeping task may be to monitor and supervise, observe and report on a military arrangement, such as a truce or ceasefire agreement, as well as a demilitarized or buffer zone.

The military tasks involve:

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


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

Civilians: Civilian components may collaborate with the military in these core tasks. Examples include political affairs officers, and gender advisers.

UNPOL: The police component sometimes assists with observer functions. For example, monitoring the buffer zone as part of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).


Provision of a Secure and Stable Environment

Slide 7



3. Provision of a Secure & Stable Environment

- A secure environment is generally a pre-condition for moving ahead on several elements of peace agreements
- **UNPKOs** help fill the security/public order vacuum, and as a result play a critical role in securing the peace process and creating a safe environment for humanitarian and development actors
- Primary role of the military component
- **Core business**



Key Message: "Provision of a secure and stable environment" is an example of core business of UNPKOs.

Public security refers to the physical safety of people from the threat of violence. Public security protects people, property and state institutions against threats of physical aggression. The result is a secure and stable environment.

Providing security and maintaining public order is the role of the host state. Police, law enforcement and intelligence services lead. The military also has a significant role.

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

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

- Safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons
- Disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants
- The free flow of people and goods

- Delivery of humanitarian assistance

Roles

Traditional and multidimensional UNPKOs are required to provide a secure and stable environment. Following an intra-state conflict, **a security and public order vacuum often exists** in a country. Sometimes a multidimensional UNPKO has to **help fill the vacuum** for a short time when a state is unable to fulfil this role, and only until state authority is restored.

UNPKOs:

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

By providing a secure and stable environment, UNPKOs:

- Help secure the peace processes
- Allow a mission to carry out other parts of its mandate
- Ensure partners can work in a safe environment – UN, national, humanitarian and development partners

The military component leads in providing a secure and stable environment.

Military: This task is the primary function of the military component in a mission. The military component ensures a safe and secure environment for the UN and other partners to do their work. The task is particularly important for the:

- Safety and security of the mission and its personnel
- Protection of civilians including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and humanitarians

Military and UNPOL: Formed Police Units (FPUs) may work with the military component to secure a safe environment. Tasks:

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

- Confiscate weapons

Military and police components take on the state's role to **provide security and maintain public order when there is a vacuum**. At the same time, the military and police components strengthen the host state's ability to provide security by building the capacity of national military and police services.

Civilians: Strengthening the state's ability to provide security must be carried out with full respect for the rule of law and human rights. The civilian units contribute to the building of the national military, police and government structures. Examples of civilian units are:

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

As legitimate and capable national military, police and government structures emerge, they increasingly take over from the mission to lead in security and public order.

Facilitating the Political Process

Slide 8



4. Facilitating the Political Process

- **Political process:** steps to end conflict, maintain peace – involves peace negotiations and peace agreements
- **UNPKOs** facilitate the political process by promoting dialogue and reconciliation, and supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance
- Important for a lasting settlement or longer-term political solutions
- **Core business**



Key Message: Facilitating the political process is an example of core business of UNPKOs.

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

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

Facilitate means to make easier.

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

Roles

Traditional UNPKOs **DO NOT** normally play a direct role in political efforts to resolve conflict. Multidimensional UNPKOs **DO** usually play a direct role.

UNPKOs **facilitate the political process** by:

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

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

The civilian component mainly leads on facilitating the political process.

Efforts by a UNPKO can include:

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

The responsibilities of senior mission leadership include political engagement and advocacy with the parties in support of the political process.

Political Affairs: The Political Affairs unit leads in:

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

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

The Political Affairs unit develops relationships with parties to the conflict and other key partners – for example, the wider UN, diplomats, international and regional organizations, civil society groups and leaders.

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


Military: Military expertise is essential to the successful conduct of peacemaking and peace negotiations in situations of armed conflict. Military officers can provide technical support to political mediators in traditional and multidimensional UNPKOs. They provide advice on:

- Practical arrangements for monitoring ceasefire agreements
- Establishing the possibility of proposals for use of military capability
- Determining suitability of military arrangements for:
 - Weapons-free and demilitarized zones
 - Zones of separation
 - Requirements for effective disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants

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


Facilitating the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

Slide 9



5. Facilitating the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

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



Key Message: Humanitarian assistance is aid and action that:

- Saves lives
- Alleviates suffering
- Maintains and protects human dignity

UNPKOs play a more limited support role in humanitarian assistance.

A **humanitarian disaster** means lost lives, displaced populations, communities unable to care for themselves and great suffering. Humanitarian disasters can occur anywhere, anytime. The cause can be a natural disaster (such as a flood, drought, earthquake), or violent conflict.

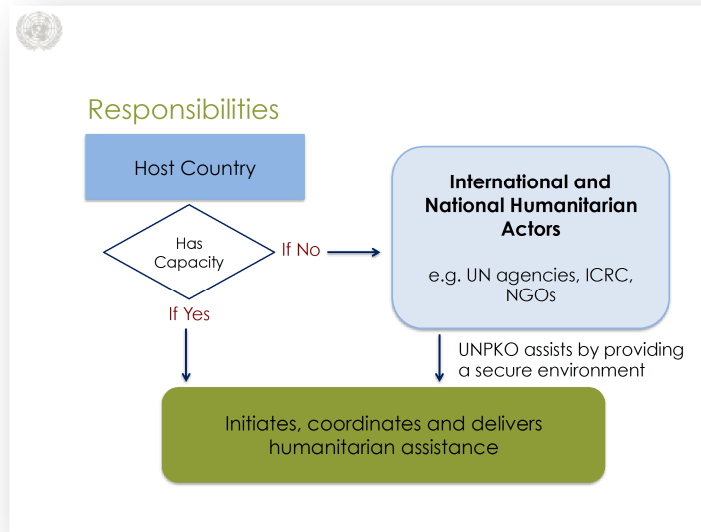
During and after natural disasters and conflicts, the international community provides humanitarian assistance to help with recovery and rehabilitation.

Humanitarian assistance includes:

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

Humanitarian work also tries to prevent disasters and strengthen preparedness.

Slide 10



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

Roles

UNPKOs **facilitate the delivery** of humanitarian assistance. They **do not provide humanitarian assistance directly**. Direct humanitarian assistance is the role of other partners who are responsible for humanitarian work.



Remind learners of content on mission partners introduced in Module 1.

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

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

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

UN: The UN supports government coordination of humanitarian work through three mechanisms:

- **OCHA**
- **UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**
- **“Clusters” or Working Groups**

The goal is to ensure UN humanitarian agencies and humanitarian actors work effectively together, with the host government and other partners.

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

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

UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC): The **HC** manages in-country UN humanitarian operations. In integrated UN peacekeeping missions, the DSRSG may be triple-hatted as the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC). The UN Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) brings together into one planning document the comparative advantages of UNCT members.

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT): The **HCT** is the coordinating body that deals with emergency and humanitarian issues. These include preparedness and response. **The HC heads the HCT.** The HC coordinates emergency and humanitarian response and operations with other partners through the HCT. The HCT includes:

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

“Clusters” or Working Groups: These include people from all humanitarian agencies working in a sector - UN, government and NGO agencies. Clusters cover: education, health, logistics, protection, shelter, telecommunications, water and sanitation. UN personnel, including peacekeeping personnel, may take part in cluster meetings to make sure their work is coordinated properly with that of humanitarians.

UNPKOs facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance by providing a secure and stable environment. This task is the primary function of the military component.

UNPKOs:

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

Military: The military component provides:

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

Tasks may involve:

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

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

UNPOL: The police component helps to develop community policing in camps for refugees or IDPs.



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

Slide 11



Key Message: "Humanitarian Space" is also known as "Humanitarian Operating Environment". This refers to an environment where receiving humanitarian aid is independent of military and political action. Humanitarian actors must maintain a clear distinction between themselves and political-military structures to ensure the safety of personnel and feasibility of their actions.

Humanitarian actors must keep a high level of visible independence from political-military structures, such as UNPKOs.

A clear distinction needs to exist between:

- **Politically motivated actions** aimed at ending conflict, and progress towards peace and development
- **Apolitical humanitarian assistance** aimed at saving lives, alleviating suffering and maintaining or restoring the dignity of people affected by conflict

Maintaining this distinction – or "Humanitarian Space" – helps to ensure humanitarian agencies have safe and secure access throughout a conflict zone.

The ICRC and the UN General Assembly adopted four humanitarian principles (resolutions 46/182 and 58/114). “Humanitarian Space” is created through respect for the four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

- **Humanity:** Address human suffering wherever found. The most vulnerable get special attention: children, women and the elderly. Respecting and protecting the dignity and rights of all victims is a shared responsibility.
- **Neutrality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without:
 - Engaging in hostilities
 - Taking sides in any controversies
- **Impartiality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Ethnic origin, sex, nationality, political opinions, race, religion, colour – none of these matters. Needs must guide the relief of suffering, and priority given to the most urgent cases of distress.
- **Independence:** Humanitarian action must be independent. It is not part of any other objectives - political, economic or military.

UN peacekeeping personnel **must understand and respect humanitarian principles** and “Humanitarian Space.”

Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) to Support UN Humanitarian Activities

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

In an armed conflict or high-risk environments, using military assets to support humanitarian action becomes complicated. Complications increase if military actors are party to a conflict.

The military component of the mission must seek to preserve the impartiality, neutrality and operational independence of humanitarians and their work. Use of military assets for humanitarian tasks should be coordinated by an appropriate civilian authority, and as part of a coordinated plan of emergency relief.

Guidance is also provided in *The Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies* (MCDA Guidelines).

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)

UNPKOs often implement small projects. These QIPs benefit local people. They take different forms, such as rebuilding infrastructure and short-term employment.

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

Humanitarian actors may have concerns about projects being presented as humanitarian, when they mainly serve political, security or reconstruction priorities. This concern applies to QIPs, Civil Military Coordination (CIMIC) projects, "hearts and minds" activities, as well as security or recovery projects.

Coordination and consultation with humanitarian actors is essential.

Civil-Military Coordination

Effective and consistent civil-military coordination is crucial to respecting humanitarian principles and "Humanitarian Space." There is the danger of blurred lines between political-military activities and humanitarian operations. Coordination and consultation between the military and civilian humanitarian actors helps maintain the distinction.

Two parallel forums exist for **UN civil-military coordination**. Both have **complementary** functions.

- UN-CMCoord (led by OCHA)
- UN-CIMIC (led by the military component of a UNPKO)

UN-CMCoord connects the **military component of the mission with humanitarian and development actors**. It promotes respect for humanitarian principles. **It is led by OCHA**. The OCHA field office may include UN-CMCoord officers to strengthen relationships between the humanitarian community, the military component of a UNPKO, and other military forces in the host country.

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

UN-CIMIC officers need to go through the UN-CMCoord to reach out to humanitarian and development partners.

Learning Activity

2.1.3

“Humanitarian Space”

METHOD

Role play, scenarios, small groups

PURPOSE

To apply and deepen understanding of humanitarian principles and “humanitarian space”

TIME

15 minutes


- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

- You are a humanitarian worker
- Consider the photo and scenario
- How can the mission help with the challenges?
- Discuss importance of “humanity”, “neutrality”, “impartiality” and “independence”

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions
- Responses to discussion questions
- Scenario
- Scenario with photo



Learning Activity 2.1.3


“Humanitarian Space”

Instructions:

- You are a humanitarian worker
- Consider the photo and scenario
- How can the mission help with the challenges?
- Discuss importance of “humanity”, “neutrality”, “impartiality” and “independence”

Time: 15 minutes


- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes



Learning Activity 2.1.3

Scenario

You are a humanitarian worker. A city is under siege. How can the mission help with the challenges?



UN Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials 2016

Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development

Slide 12



6. Supporting Poverty Reduction & Economic Development

- **Poverty reduction:** 'pro-poor' policies and policies to stimulate economic growth, raise incomes and indirectly reduce poverty
- Poverty eradication is important for lasting peace and sustainable development
- **UNPKOs** cooperate, coordinate with partners
- **Support role**




Key Message: Socio-economic recovery and development is critical to the achievement of lasting peace. UNPKOs play a more limited support role in this area. They cooperate and coordinate with mission partners.

No international consensus exists for measuring poverty. In pure economic terms, **income poverty** is when a family's income fails to meet a national threshold, which is different across countries. The international standard of **extreme poverty** is possession of **less than \$1.90 a day** according to the World Bank.

Economic development is a process that influences economic growth and the restructuring of an economy **to enhance the economic well-being** of individuals and communities. Typically, it is the creation of jobs and wealth, and the improvement of quality of life.

Policies which **seek to stimulate economic growth and raise incomes** contribute to lasting poverty reduction. Examples of such policies:

- Promoting trade, investment, industrial development and infrastructure
- Providing an 'enabling environment' for economic growth, for example through regulation and access to finance

However, poverty is not only economic. Poverty is also social, political and cultural. It undermines human rights:

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

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were global targets for reducing poverty, set by world leaders at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. The post-2015 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** build on the foundation laid by the MDGs – they seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. Such goals focus on getting rid of poverty in all its forms and dimensions. The goals are an integral part of the United Nations Development Agenda.

Roles

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

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

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

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

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

The UNCT coordinates within itself and with the World Bank and IMF through parallel poverty reduction initiatives.

Multidimensional UNPKOs may be mandated to cooperate with and coordinate the UNCT and key external partners, as part of support to the host state government.

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

UNPKOs assist the work of development partners by:

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

UN Resident Coordinator (RC): The triple-hatted DSRSG/RC/HC in integrated UN peacekeeping missions is the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The RC coordinates in-country UN development operations – leading the UNCT and connecting it to the mission. The RC also maintains relationships with the host government, donors, and other humanitarian and development partners. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) brings together the comparative advantages of the UNCT within one planning document.

Civilians: The civilian component of the mission and the UNCT lead on this mandated task.

Military and UNPOL: Military and police components of the mission provide security and ensure all development partners can work in a safe environment.

Summary

Mandated tasks are categorized as:

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

Core business:

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

Supporting roles:

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

Humanitarian principles:

- **Humanity:** Address human suffering wherever found. The most vulnerable get special attention: children, women and the elderly. Respecting and protecting the dignity and rights of all victims is a shared responsibility.
- **Neutrality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without:
 - Engaging in hostilities
 - Taking sides in any controversies
- **Impartiality:** Provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Ethnic origin, sex, nationality, political opinions, race, religion, colour – none of these matters. Needs must guide the relief of suffering, and priority given to the most urgent cases of distress.
- **Independence:** Humanitarian action must be independent. It is not part of any other objectives - political, economic or military.

Evaluation

Notes on Use: An example of learning evaluation questions for this lesson may be found below.

There are different types of learning evaluation questions for the instructor to choose from (See Options). Types of learning evaluation questions are:

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

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

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

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.1	
Questions	Answers
Narrative <i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name four general categories of UN peacekeeping mandated tasks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Business ▪ Supporting Roles ▪ Peacebuilding Activities ▪ Cross-cutting Thematic Tasks
2. What are the four humanitarian principles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humanity – address human suffering, wherever found, with special attention to most vulnerable, respecting and protecting dignity and rights of all victims ▪ Neutrality – provide humanitarian assistance without engaging in hostilities or taking sides ▪ Impartiality – provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Need guides relief of suffering, priority to the most urgent cases ▪ Independence – not part of political, economic or military

	<p>objectives</p> <p>Humanitarian principles contribute to humanitarian space. This neutral environment is where humanitarians deliver aid, independent of military and political action or influence.</p>
Fill in the Blanks	
3. Peacekeeping core business is (a) ____, (b) ____ and (c) ____.	<p>(a) Supervising and monitoring a ceasefire</p> <p>(b) Providing a secure and stable environment</p> <p>(c) Facilitating the political process</p>
4. UN peacekeeping operations ____ humanitarian assistance.	<p>Support</p> <p>Facilitate</p>
True – False	
5. UN peacekeeping operations do not lead on promoting socio-economic recovery and development.	<p>True.</p> <p>Development partners lead</p> <p>UN peacekeeping operations do not lead. They cooperate and coordinate on poverty reduction and economic development, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ national partners ▪ UNCT ▪ external partners
Multiple choice	
<i>Note: Check one for each</i>	
6. Humanitarian assistance is aid and action designed to: <i>check all that apply</i> ____ (a) maintain and protect human dignity; ____ (b) end conflict; ____ (c) save lives; ____ (d) alleviate suffering; ____ (e) support the government	<p>APPLY</p> <p>(a) – maintain and protect human dignity</p> <p>(c) – save lives</p> <p>(d) – alleviate suffering</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(b) – end conflict</p> <p>(e) – support the government</p>

Reference Materials

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

- [Charter of the United Nations, 1945](#)
- [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, also known as the Capstone Doctrine, 2008](#)
- Review peacekeeping mission mandates (See 'Additional Resources')
- [Report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations \(HIPPO\) on uniting our strengths for peace: politics, partnership and people \(S/2015/446\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on the future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations \(S/2015/682\)](#)
- [Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture \(S/2015/490\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2086 \(2013\) on the importance of a 'multidimensional' approach to peacekeeping aimed at facilitating peacebuilding, preventing relapse into conflict \(S/RES/2086\)](#)
- [General Assembly Resolution on Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the UN \(A/RES/46/182\)](#)
- [General Assembly Resolution on Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the UN \(A/RES/58/114\)](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Mission Start Up Field Guide for Mission Managers of UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2010](#)
- [DPKO Handbook on Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, 2003](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Policy on Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions \(UN-CIMIC\), 2010](#)
- [Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support UN Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies, also known as MCDA Guidelines, 2003](#)
- [OCHA Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, also known as the Oslo Guidelines, 2007](#)
- [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)

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: <http://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

Trainers should let participants know that in addition to the Mission-specific information received during this training, participants should also familiarize themselves with the Pre-deployment Information Package (PIP). The PIP provides information on the mission and the local context.

Additional Training Resources

UN peacekeeping training materials can be found on the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community/Training>

UN peacekeeping Specialised Training Materials (STMs) include:
Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC)