

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

| | |
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| Starting the Lesson | Intro Slides |
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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



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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

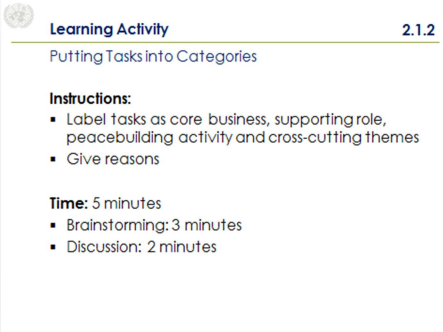
- Brainstorming: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

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

RESOURCES

- Learning Activity instructions



The screenshot shows a white card with a grey border. At the top left is a small circular logo. The title 'Learning Activity' is in bold, and '2.1.2' is in the top right corner. Below the title is the subtitle 'Putting Tasks into Categories'. The main content is under the heading 'Instructions:' and includes a bulleted list: 'Label tasks as core business, supporting role, peacebuilding activity and cross-cutting themes' and 'Give reasons'. Below this is the heading 'Time: 5 minutes' followed by another bulleted list: 'Brainstorming: 3 minutes' and '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

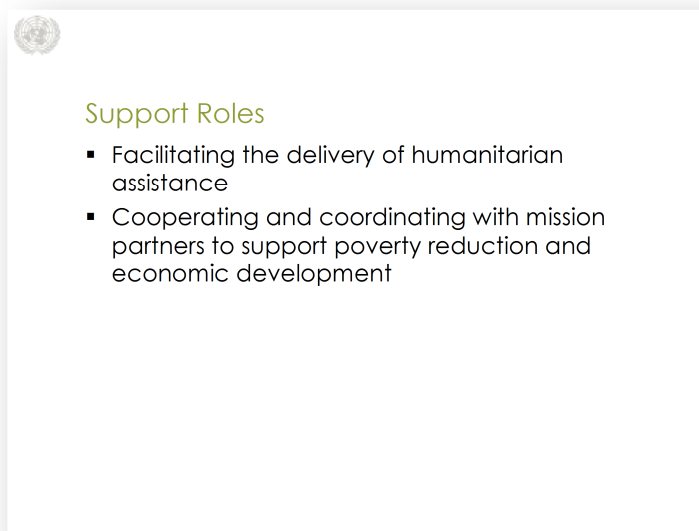


Key Message: A catalyst speeds up a chemical reaction. The Security Council often directs UNPKOs to be *catalytic* in critical peacebuilding activities.

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.

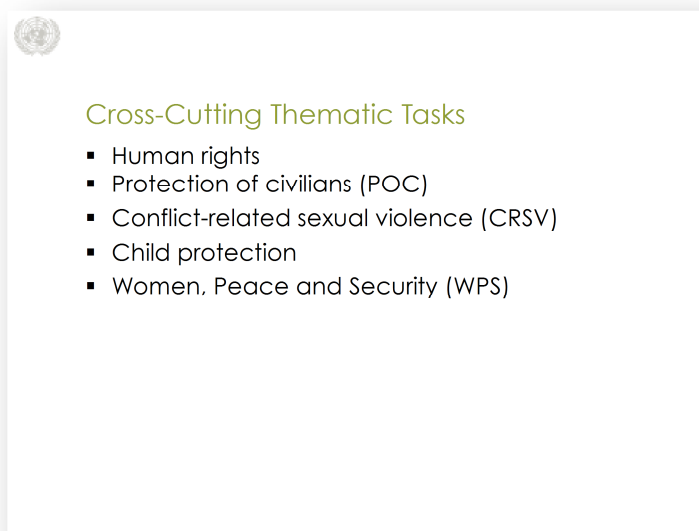


Ask participants why UN peacekeeping supports but does not lead in these two areas. Answer: They are already “on the ground” and have related knowledge. Some reasons:

- **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.

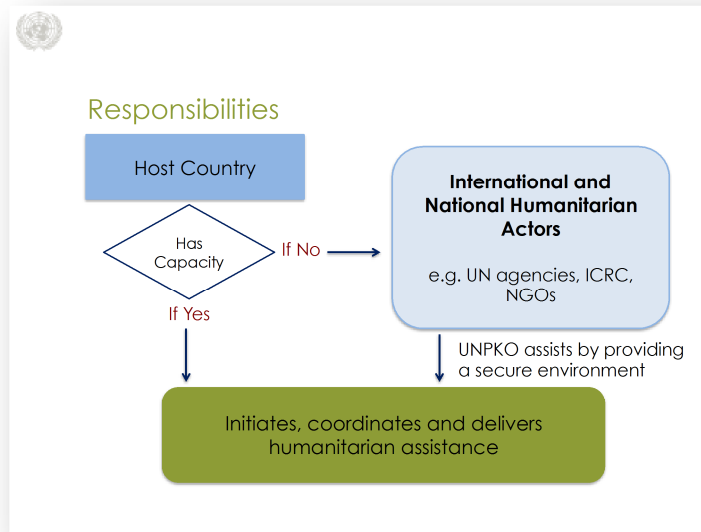
During and after natural disasters and conflicts, the international community provides humanitarian assistance to help with recovery and rehabilitation.

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)

Module 2: Mandated Tasks of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Lesson 2.1



Mandated Tasks



Relevance

Peacekeeping personnel must be familiar:

- Shared tasks
- All contribute



Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

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



Lesson Overview

1. Overview of Mandated Tasks
2. Supervision or Monitoring of the Ceasefire Agreement
3. Provision of a Secure & Stable Environment
4. Facilitating the Political Process
5. Facilitating the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance
6. Supporting Poverty Reduction & Economic Development



Learning Activity

2.1.1

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



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



Learning Activity

2.1.2

Putting Tasks into Categories

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



The Core Business

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



Peacebuilding Activities

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



Support Roles

- Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development



Cross-Cutting Thematic Tasks

- Human rights
- Protection of civilians (POC)
- Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)
- Child protection
- Women, Peace and Security (WPS)



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**





3. Provision of a Secure & Stable Environment

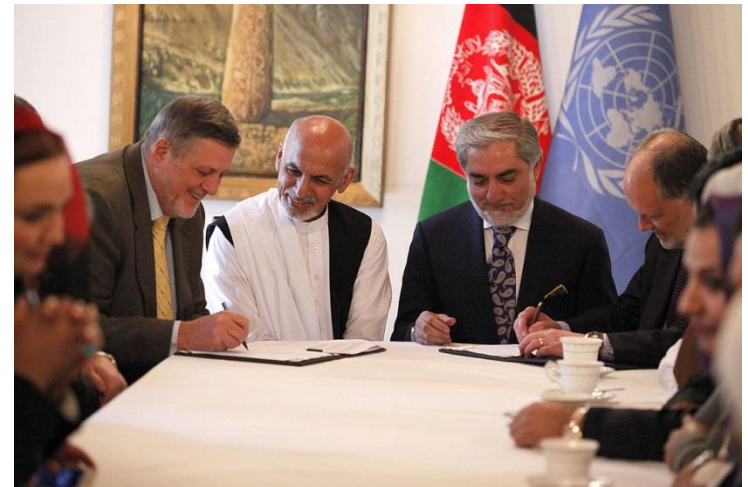
- A secure environment is generally a precondition for moving ahead on several elements of peace agreements
- **UNPKOs** help fill the security/public order vacuum, and as a result play a critical role in securing the peace process and creating a safe environment for humanitarian and development actors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





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**





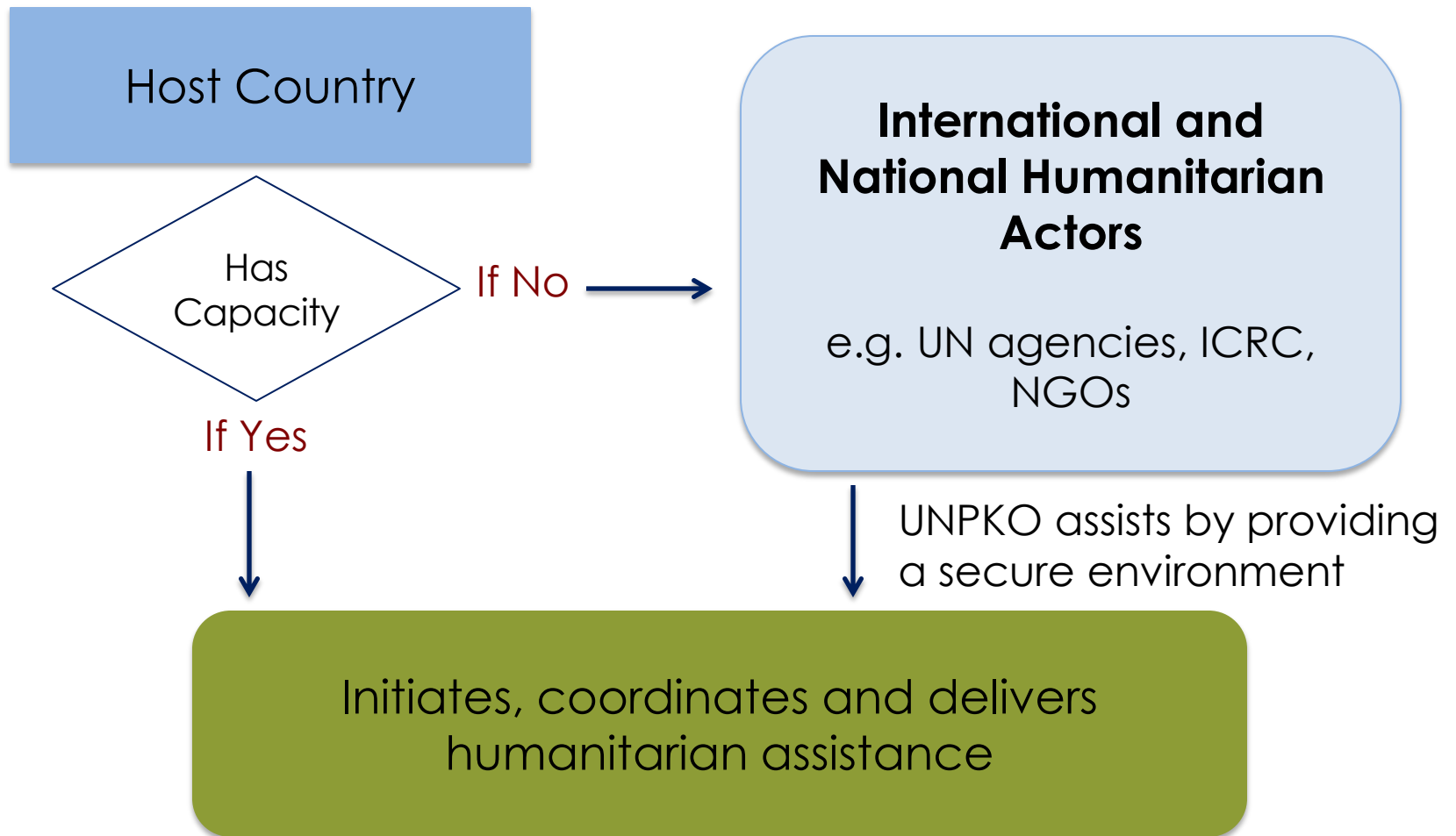
5. Facilitating the Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance

- **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**





Responsibilities





“Humanitarian Space”

- An environment where receiving humanitarian assistance is independent of military and political action
- Ensures safety and accomplishment of humanitarian actions and personnel
- **Four humanitarian principles:** humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence
- Complementary concepts for **civil-military coordination:** UN-CIMIC (UNPKO) and UN-CMCoord (OCHA)



“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



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**





Summary of Key Messages

- Mandated tasks – core business, peacebuilding activities, supporting roles, cross-cutting thematic tasks
- Core business – monitor cease-fire, provide secure environment, facilitate political process
- Supporting roles – facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, coordinate mission partners in development
- Humanitarian principles – humanity, neutrality, impartiality, independence



Questions



Learning Activity

Learning Evaluation

Learning Activities

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

| Number | Name | Methods | Time |
|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 2.1.1 | Mandated Tasks | Mix and match | 10 -25 minutes |
| 2.1.2 | Putting Tasks into Categories | Brainstorm | 5-15 minutes |
| 2.1.3 | “Humanitarian Space” | Role play, scenarios, small groups | 15 minutes |

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

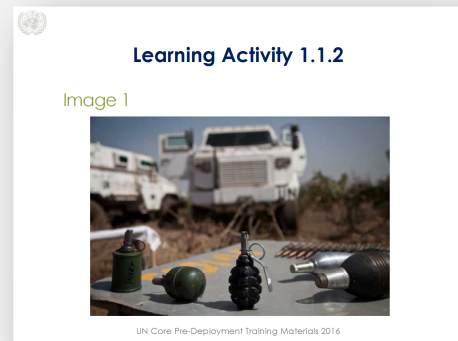
- Introduction: 3 minutes
- Table groups: 10 minutes
- Reports: 10 minutes
- Summary: 2 minutes

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)



Note on use: Learning activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 cover the same content, in different ways. Scan both of them. You may prefer one, or consider using both in a lesson, one after the other. They both build on Learning Activity 1.1.2 on Consequences of Violent Conflict, and Learning Activity 1.8.3 on Partners Working Together – specifically, the issue of the UN peacekeeping mission helping to provide solutions to the challenges after violent conflict.

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

Preparation

- Decide on the challenges, tasks and definitions you want to use. It is best to include all.
- Select different photo examples for each challenge.
- Print the copies of the materials you will use. Use large type for one point each.
- Decide on the different table groups, and which challenge they will work on.
- Divide mix-and-match papers into sets for each group. Have them ready in a folder for rapid distribution.
- Set table groups so each has people with different levels of experience and ability.

Instructions

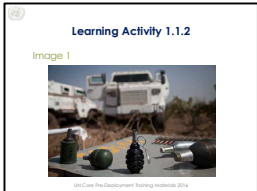
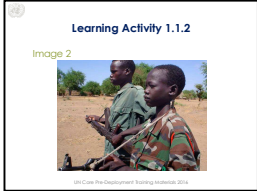
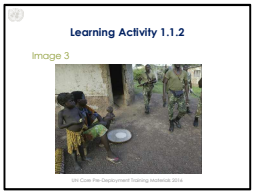
1. Introduce the learning activity and time use. Introduce the activity by noting its place in the programme: Module 1 introduced UN peacekeeping; now Module 2 covers mandated tasks in more depth; and Module 3 will focus on the individual peacekeeping personnel. The activity recaps content from Module 1. Participants must:
 - a) Match the challenges faced as a result of violent conflict, with tasks which the UN peacekeeping mission may be mandated to carry out
 - b) Match the tasks with the definitions
2. Give the mix-and-match sets to each table group.
3. Watch the time. Let groups know when they have several minutes left.
4. Short option: Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about UN peacekeeping so far. Briefly discuss the impact of the challenges on civilians. Help groups to identify peace and security, humanitarian and development tasks.
5. Long option: With more time available, you can invite groups to present reports in a logical order. Invite additions after each report or set. Share your questions and comments after presentation of the reports.
6. Summarize and close the exercise.





Variations




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



2.1.1 Responses to Discussion Questions: Mandated Tasks


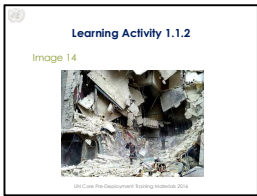
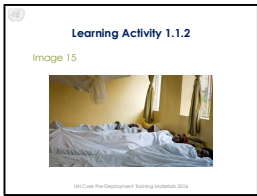
Photos are the same as Learning Activity 1.1.2.
Available as slides for Learning Activity 1.1.2.


| Photo Number | Challenge | Task | Definition of Task |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>1.</p>  <p><small>UN/ICG Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>The presence of landmines and other explosives hazards. They kill and injure people. They damage and destroy property.</p> | <p>Mine action</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>...reducing the threat and impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war.</p> |
| <p>2.</p>  <p><small>UN/ICG Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>Many ex-combatants with no livelihoods and only their former comrades as support networks. The availability of many weapons. This contributes to ongoing violence.</p> | <p>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>... collection, documentation, control, disposal of weapons</p> <p>... discharge of active combatants from armed forces or groups</p> <p>... process to acquire civilian status, sustainable employment, income.</p> |
| <p>3.</p>  <p><small>UN/ICG Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>People do not feel safe and secure. They have no confidence or trust in State security. State security actors are not accountable. They do not provide adequate security to the country.</p> | <p>Security sector reform (SSR)</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>...involves building effective and accountable structures, institutions and personnel to manage, provide and oversee the country's security.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>4.</p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 3</p>  <p>© UNDP/Photo: UN Development Group, November 2012</p> | <p>Weak or non-existent police, justice and corrections institutions to uphold the law.</p> | <p>Rule of law (ROL) related activities</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>... strengthening police, justice and corrections institutions, as well as the institutions which hold them accountable.</p> |
| <p>5.</p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 5</p>  <p>© UNDP/Photo: UN Development Group, November 2012</p> | <p>The decision must be made on who should be in power. Elections have the potential to be unfair. Voters may be intimidated to make a particular choice. The people risk having no voice to say how they should live their lives.</p> | <p>Electoral assistance</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>...legal, technical, logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions.</p> |
| <p>6.</p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 6</p>  <p>© UNDP/Photo: UN Development Group, November 2012</p> | <p>The State is ineffective. It is unable to provide basic services to the people such as security, healthcare and education. It lacks control in certain areas of the country. People continue to suffer.</p> | <p>Support to restoration and extension of State authority</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>...rebuilding legitimacy and people's confidence in State institutions.</p> |
| <p>7.</p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 7</p>  <p>© UNDP/Photo: UN Development Group, November 2012</p> | <p>Ongoing fighting. Distrust between the parties involved in the fighting.</p> | <p>Supervision or monitoring of the cease-fire agreement</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>...involves actions to gather information on compliance with an agreement to stop fighting.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>8.</p> <p><small>UN</small></p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 8</p>  <p><small>UN Case Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>Lack of law and order. The State is unable to defend and protect the people.</p> | <p>Provision of a secure and stable environment</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>... providing security and maintaining public order. This helps to protect people, property and State institutions against threats of physical aggression.</p> |
| <p>9.</p> <p><small>UN</small></p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 9</p>  <p><small>UN Case Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>No agreement to end violent conflict. Disputes over political power. State structures and institutions are destroyed.</p> | <p>Facilitating the political process</p> <p><i>(peace and security)</i></p> | <p>... helping with the process to end conflict or maintain peace.</p> <p>... involves peace negotiations and peace agreements.</p> <p>... involves promoting dialogue and reconciliation, and supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance.</p> |
| <p>10.</p> <p><small>UN</small></p> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 10</p>  <p><small>UN Case Pre-Deployment Training materials 2014</small></p> | <p>People have no food, water or shelter. The sick and injured have limited access to medical care. Hospitals have been destroyed or are poorly staffed. People flee the violence and desperation for safer areas.</p> | <p>Facilitating delivery of humanitarian assistance</p> <p><i>(overlaps with humanitarian tasks of other partners – not a direct role for UN peacekeeping, but a support role)</i></p> | <p>... helping to establish the security necessary for humanitarian actors to deliver basic supplies of drinking water, food, shelter, medical care.</p> <p>... facilitating delivery with security, safety, and logistics.</p> <p>...cooperating and coordinating with humanitarian actors.</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>11.</p> <div data-bbox="191 237 446 426" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 11</p>  <p><small>UN Photo/Christopher Springmann/IPS</small></p> </div> | <p>The country's economy is weak. Lack of jobs and destroyed livelihoods. Widespread poverty.</p> <p>Destroyed infrastructure (buildings, roads, utilities, and other facilities).</p> | <p>Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development</p> <p><i>(overlaps with development tasks of other partners – not a direct role for UN peacekeeping, but a support role)</i></p> | <p>... assisting the work of development partners. Includes mobilizing donor funds and bringing attention to key development priorities.</p> <p>... cooperating and coordinating with mission partners who lead in this area, mainly the UN Country Team.</p> |
| <p>12.</p> <div data-bbox="191 1014 446 1203" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 12</p>  <p><small>UN Photo/Christopher Springmann/IPS</small></p> </div> | <p>Human rights abuses and violations during and after the conflict. They are committed by armed groups, as well as State actors who have a duty to protect people.</p> | <p>Protection and promotion of human rights</p> | <p>...monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights violations and abuses.</p> <p>...empowering people to assert and claim their human rights.</p> <p>...developing the capacity of the State and national actors and institutions.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>13.</p>  <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2 Image 13</p> | <p>Women and girls continue to face discrimination. They are more vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence and exploitation. They experience sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, and trafficking.</p> | <p>Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda</p> | <p>...emphasizes women's and girls' empowerment, participation in peace processes, and protection.</p> <p>...promotes equality between women and men, girls and boys.</p> |
| <p>14.</p>  <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2 Image 14</p> | <p>Threats of physical violence to people.</p> | <p>Protection of civilians (POC)</p> | <p>... all necessary means, up to and including the use of deadly force, aimed at preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians.</p> |
| <p>15.</p>  <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2 Image 15</p> | <p>Rape and other forms of sexual violence. They are used as a weapon of war by the parties involved in the conflict. It happens in conflict and post-conflict settings.</p> | <p>Addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)</p> | <p>... involves prevention and response measures to address all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict.</p> <p>...involves political dialogue and advocacy with all parties to a conflict.</p> |

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| <p>16.</p> <div data-bbox="191 235 446 430"> <p>Learning Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Image 16</p>  <p><small>UNDP/UN Women/UNFPA/UNICEF/UNEP/WHO/WFP/World Bank/World Food Programme</small></p> </div> | <p>Vulnerable children are amongst ordinary people who suffer in violent conflict. They are killed and injured. They are abducted and recruited into armed forces and groups. They are victims of sexual violence.</p> | <p>Child protection</p> | <p>... protecting children from violence, abuse and neglect, and promoting their rights.</p> |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|

2.1.1 Learning Activity Material: Mandated Tasks

Mandated Tasks and Definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Supervision or monitoring of the cease-fire agreement</p> | <p>... involves actions to gather information on compliance with an agreement to stop fighting.</p> |
| <p>Provision of a secure and stable environment</p> | <p>... providing security and maintaining public order. This helps to protect people, property and state institutions against threats of physical aggression.</p> |
| <p>Facilitating the political process</p> | <p>... helping with the process to end conflict or maintain peace.</p> <p>... involves peace negotiations and peace agreements.</p> <p>... involves promoting dialogue and reconciliation, and supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance.</p> |
| <p>Mine action</p> | <p>... reducing the threat and impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war.</p> |

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| <p>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants</p> | <p>... collection, documentation, control, disposal of weapons</p> <p>... discharge of active combatants from armed forces or groups</p> <p>... process to acquire civilian status, sustainable employment, income.</p> |
| <p>Security sector reform (SSR)</p> | <p>... involves building effective and accountable structures, institutions and personnel to manage, provide and oversee the country's security.</p> |
| <p>Rule of law (ROL) related activities</p> | <p>... strengthening police, justice and corrections institutions, as well as the institutions which hold them accountable.</p> |
| <p>Electoral assistance</p> | <p>... legal, technical, logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions.</p> |

| | |
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| <p>Support to restoration and extension of State authority</p> | <p>...rebuilding legitimacy and people's confidence in State institutions.</p> |
| <p>Facilitating delivery of humanitarian assistance</p> | <p>... helping to establish the security necessary for humanitarian actors to deliver basic supplies of drinking water, food, shelter, medical care.</p> <p>... facilitating delivery with security, safety, and logistics.</p> <p>...cooperating and coordinating with humanitarian actors.</p> |
| <p>Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development</p> | <p>... assisting the work of development partners. Includes mobilizing donor funds and bringing attention to key development priorities.</p> <p>... cooperating and coordinating with mission partners who lead in this area, mainly the UN Country Team.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Protection and promotion of human rights</p> | <p>...monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights violations and abuses.</p> <p>...empowering people to assert and claim their human rights.</p> <p>...developing the capacity of the State and national actors and institutions.</p> |
| <p>Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda</p> | <p>...emphasizes women's and girls' empowerment, participation in peace processes, and protection.</p> <p>...promotes equality between women and men, girls and boys.</p> |
| <p>Protection of civilians (POC)</p> | <p>... all necessary means, up to and including the use of deadly force, aimed at preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians.</p> |
| <p>Addressing conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)</p> | <p>... involves prevention and response measures to address all forms of sexual violence in armed conflict.</p> <p>...involves political dialogue and advocacy with all parties to a conflict.</p> |

Challenges

Ongoing fighting. Distrust between the parties involved in the fighting.

Lack of law and order. Threats of physical violence to people. The State is unable to defend and protect the people.

No agreement to end violent conflict. Disputes over political power. State structures and institutions are destroyed.

The presence of landmines and other explosive hazards. They injure and kill people. They damage and destroy property.

Many ex-combatants with no livelihoods and only their former comrades as support networks. The availability of many weapons. This contributes to ongoing violence.

Human rights violations by State security actors. Impunity and no accountability.

Weak or non-existent police, justice and corrections institutions to uphold the law.

The decision must be made on who should be in power. Elections have the potential to be unfair. Voters may be intimidated to make a particular choice. The people risk having no voice to say how they should live their lives.

The State is ineffective. It is unable to provide basic services to the people such as security, healthcare and education. It lacks control in certain areas of the country. People continue to suffer.

People have no food, water or shelter. The sick and injured have limited access to medical care. Hospitals have been destroyed or are poorly staffed. People flee the violence and desperation for safer areas.

The country's economy is weak. Lack of jobs and destroyed livelihoods. Widespread poverty.

Destroyed infrastructure (buildings, roads, utilities, and other facilities).

Human rights abuses and violations during and after the conflict. They are committed by armed groups, as well as State actors who have a duty to protect people.

Women and girls continue to face discrimination. They are more vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence and exploitation. They experience sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, and trafficking.

Threats of physical violence to people.

Rape and other forms of sexual violence. They are used as a weapon of war by the parties involved in the conflict. It happens in conflict and post-conflict settings.

Vulnerable children are amongst ordinary people who suffer in violent conflict. They are killed and injured. They are abducted and recruited into armed forces and groups. They are victims of sexual violence.

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

Note on use: Learning activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 cover the same content, in different ways. Scan both of them. You may prefer one, or consider using both in a lesson, one after the other. They both build on Learning Activity 1.1.2 on Consequences of Violent Conflict, and Learning Activity 1.8.3 on Partners Working Together – specifically, the issue of the UN peacekeeping mission helping to provide solutions to the challenges after violent conflict.

Preparation

- Reflect on content in Lesson 2.1.
- Consider composition of table groups.
- Make sure each table group has a flip-chart sheet and pens (flip-chart stand if available).
- For each group, prepare one flip-chart sheet with a list of all the mandated tasks in the lesson. Make sure that they are mixed up. An example:
 1. Protection and promotion of human rights
 2. Security Sector Reform (SSR)
 3. Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development
 4. Facilitating the political process
 5. Conflict-related sexual violence
 6. Mine action
 7. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants
 8. Child protection
 9. Electoral assistance
 10. Provision of a secure and stable environment;
 11. Support restoration and extension of State authority
 12. Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance
 13. Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
 14. Supervision or monitoring of a cease-fire agreement
 15. Rule of Law (ROL) related activities
 16. Protection of civilians
- Be ready with pens for participants to use. Choose different coloured pens, one colour for each category. There are 4 categories, so be ready with multiple sets of four different coloured pens. The categories are:
 - core business
 - supporting roles
 - peacebuilding activity
 - cross-cutting themes

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity by noting the link with Lesson 1.8 on Working With Mission Partners. Learning Activity 1.8.3 on Partners Working Together identified tasks addressing critical, short term needs and long term needs of a country following violent conflict. This activity further categorises tasks as they relate to UN peacekeeping operations.
2. Ask participants to reflect on what they have learned about UN peacekeeping so far. Participants must put the mandated tasks into categories, using the one coloured pen for each category. For example, to identify:
 - a) Core business – use coloured pen number 1
 - b) Supporting roles – use coloured pen number 2
 - c) Peacebuilding activities – use coloured pen number 3
 - d) Cross-cutting themes – use coloured pen number 4
3. Short option: Allow the groups to complete the activity. Watch the time. Let groups know when they have several minutes left. Brief participants on the answers (see below).
4. Long option: With more time available, expand the brainstorming. Ask participants to brainstorm their reasons for putting the tasks into the categories. They must note points on the flip-chart sheet.
5. Close the lesson.

Answers

Core business – coloured pen number 1:

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

Supporting roles – coloured pen number 2:

- Facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- Cooperating and coordinating with mission partners to support poverty reduction and economic development

Peacebuilding activities – coloured pen number 3:

- Mine action
- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants
- Security Sector Reform (SSR)
- Rule of Law (ROL) related activities
- Electoral assistance
- Support restoration and extension of State authority

Cross-cutting themes – coloured pen number 4:

- Protection and promotion of human rights
- Women, Peace and Security (WPS)
- Protection of civilians
- Conflict-related sexual violence
- Child protection

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

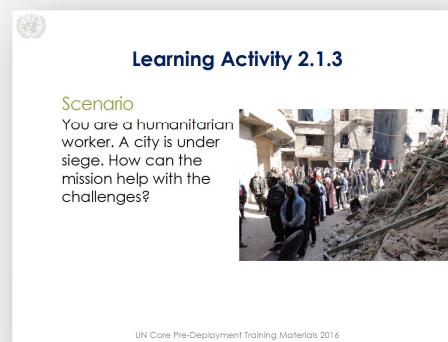
- Group work: 5-7 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

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



Preparation


- Photos have been pre-selected for this learning activity. Consider whether you will use them. If using photos, select some and decide whether you will project the photos on slides, or prepare them as handouts.
- Read the Responses to the discussion question for the scenario.
- Write the question on a flip-chart sheet or board: How can the mission help with the challenges?
- Prepare key points on the importance of “humanity”, “neutrality”, “impartiality” and “independence”. Use the content from Lesson 2.1.
- Decide on the groups.

Instructions

1. Introduce the activity.
2. Distribute the photos and scenario.
3. Ask participants how they would react in each situation, and what issues they should consider. Refer them to the posted question on the flip-chart sheet.
4. Get participants to discuss in small groups.
5. Ask participants to report back. Get several responses from the group before expanding with provided explanations, below.
6. When the group has finished discussing the scenario, reflect on the discussion and experience. Expand with any more points.
7. Highlight:
 - a) Importance of protecting civilians, including humanitarian actors
 - b) Difficult conflict situations faced by humanitarian actors which affect their work – such as being blocked or denied access, under attack, having to negotiate with parties to the conflict, challenges in assisting isolated communities and vulnerable groups
 - c) Complexity of humanitarian work and the need for it to be separate from military-political objectives
 - d) Key role played by the UN peacekeeping mission in facilitating delivery of humanitarian assistance
8. Close the exercise. Recap on role of UN peacekeeping personnel in supporting humanitarian actors, including the importance of “humanity”, “neutrality”, “impartiality” and “independence”.


2.1.3 Responses to Discussion Question: “Humanitarian Space”

Available as an individual slide for the learning activity.



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

Photo description: People living in a community under siege, Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp in Damascus, Syria.

Scenario: City under siege

- The local population in City W experience months of bombardment and siege.
- The city is destroyed, and there have been many civilian casualties, mostly deaths.
- Each of the parties involved in the conflict target the local population.
- Starvation and terror are used. Basic utilities are disrupted or destroyed to make the lives of the civilian population even worse. Hospitals and schools have also been attacked.
- Ongoing violence makes flying impossible. Air-drops of humanitarian aid are therefore not an option.
- The surviving local civilian population have to live in inhumane conditions.
- There were large population movements at the beginning of the conflict as civilians fled the city. Now most civilians are unable to leave the city. They are trapped by the ongoing bombing, snipers, and landmines which threaten their lives.

Responses

- The political leverage of the UN peacekeeping mission can be used to appeal to the parties to the conflict. Lives would be saved if the parties to the conflict began a dialogue, particularly on humanitarian issues. Access for the delivery of assistance needs to be negotiated.
- Aid has a political, economic, and humanitarian significance. The humanitarian significance should be the priority in negotiations. Negotiations must be carried out carefully. Humanitarian aid is often seized by armed groups for wealth, power, and to add to their own supplies. Unreasonable demands for a share in the aid by the parties to the conflict must not be accepted.
- Humanitarians need to do their work, but their safety and security is at great risk whilst the violent conflict continues. Humanitarian actors are civilians and are unarmed. UN military peacekeeping personnel can provide the protection they need.
- UN military peacekeeping personnel can assist with the protection, security and logistics of humanitarian convoys of food and medical aid by land. The convoys need to travel through the violence, destroyed city and other difficult terrain.
- Humanitarian supplies are for the vulnerable groups in particular – children, mothers, the sick and wounded, the elderly. Usually not much aid gets to these vulnerable civilians. Despite the desperation, the UN peacekeeping mission must allow humanitarian actors to directly provide the humanitarian assistance and monitor the situation.
- UN military peacekeeping personnel can also assist with the setting up of a makeshift hospital to treat sick and injured civilians. If needed, they can also add to the number of medical personnel by making available their own medical staff.
- It is difficult to evacuate extremely sick and wounded civilians, especially young children and mothers. UN military peacekeeping personnel can assist in the safe passage of civilians who need to be evacuated.
- The UN peacekeeping mission can also provide safe passage, protection, transport and security to civilians who are fleeing the violence of the city to safer territory. UNPOL can assist with the IDP camps– although the IDP camps are set up and managed by humanitarian actors.
- UN military peacekeeping personnel can also assist in the repair of water and electrical lines in parts of the city. They will also be at risk, so this would need to be negotiated with the parties to the conflict.
- The direct use of any resources provided by the UN peacekeeping mission's military component for humanitarian assistance would need to be communicated to and coordinated by humanitarian actors.
- The main role of the UN military component is to assist with the delivery of humanitarian assistance – and not to provide it.

Role of UN peacekeeping personnel in supporting humanitarian actors

- The primary role of United Nations peacekeeping operations on humanitarian assistance is to provide a secure and stable environment for humanitarian actors to deliver humanitarian aid. The Security Council does not mandate UN peacekeeping operations to directly provide humanitarian aid.
- Humanitarian actors must stay independent from political-military structures. This independence must be visible. This independence ensures the safe access for humanitarian work and all people. UN peacekeeping personnel have to protect “humanitarian space”. Humanitarian space is the result of four humanitarian principles being respected by all. The four humanitarian principles are: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

2.1.3 Scenario: “Humanitarian Space”

You are a humanitarian worker.

Consider the photos and scenario. How can the mission help with the challenges?

Scenario: City under siege

- The local population in the City W experience months of bombardment and siege.
- The city is destroyed, and there have been many civilian casualties, mostly deaths.
- Each of the parties involved in the conflict target the local population.
- Starvation and terror are used. Basic utilities are disrupted or destroyed to make the lives of the civilian population even worse. Hospitals and schools have also been attacked.
- Ongoing violence makes flying suicidal. Air-drops of humanitarian aid have become impossible.
- The surviving local civilian population have to live in inhumane conditions.
- There were large population movements at the beginning of the conflict as civilians fled the city. Now most civilians are unable to leave the city. They are trapped by the ongoing bombing, snipers, and landmines which threaten their lives.



Learning Activity 2.1.3

Scenario

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



Evaluation

Notes on Use: 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 cross-cutting thematic tasks are in most multidimensional peacekeeping mission mandates? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human rights ▪ Women, peace and security ▪ Protection of civilians ▪ Conflict-related sexual violence ▪ Child protection |
| 3. What is a cease-fire agreement? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ temporary stoppage of war or armed conflict for agreed time-frame or within limited area |
| 4. Why does the Security Council mandate peacekeeping missions to monitor cease-fire agreements? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reassure parties will not exploit cease-fire to gain military advantage ▪ increase trust, faith in the political process ▪ strengthen communication ▪ strengthen conditions for lasting peace |
| 5. How do the military and Formed Police Units (FPUs) secure a safe environment? Name at least two ways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a visible deterrent presence ▪ Control movement and access through checkpoints ▪ Provide armed escort for safety and to facilitate access ▪ Conduct cordon and search |

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| | <p>operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control crowds ▪ Confiscate weapons |
| <p>6. Facilitating the political process can include different tasks – name at least two.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 |
| <p>7. As part of facilitating the political process, military officers can provide technical support to political mediators. In what areas can they give broad advice?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ practical arrangements for monitoring cease-fire agreements ▪ establishing feasibility of proposals for use of military capability ▪ determining suitability of military arrangements for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. weapons-free and demilitarized zones 2. zones of separation 3. requirements for effective disarmament and demobilization |
| <p>8. Name four examples of typical humanitarian assistance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic supplies – food, drinking water ▪ Basic shelter ▪ Medical care ▪ Protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs <p>Humanitarians also try to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prevent disasters ▪ strengthen preparedness |
| <p>9. Compare the work of ICRC and OCHA in humanitarian assistance.</p> | <p>ICRC is a neutral, independent, impartial, humanitarian actor – external to the UN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ helps deliver humanitarian aid ▪ International Committee of the Red Cross (Red Crescent) movements ▪ special status recognized in humanitarian law <p>OCHA is the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leads UN humanitarian assistance ▪ coordinates: goal is to save lives, reduce suffering and restore livelihoods by reducing acute vulnerability through well-coordinated humanitarian action |
| <p>10. Explain humanitarian space.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An environment where receipt of humanitarian assistance is independent of military and political action – neutral ▪ Protecting humanitarian space ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety of humanitarian personnel - feasibility of humanitarian work ▪ Also called “Humanitarian Operating Environment”. ▪ Humanitarian space is created through joint respect for the four humanitarian principles: humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. |
| <p>11. What are the four humanitarian principles?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ humanity – address human suffering, wherever found, with special attention to most vulnerable, respecting and protecting dignity and rights of all victims ▪ neutrality – provide humanitarian assistance without engaging in hostilities or taking sides ▪ impartiality – provide humanitarian assistance without discrimination. Need guides relief of suffering, priority to the most urgent cases ▪ independence – not part of political, economic or military objectives <p>Humanitarian principles contribute to humanitarian space. This neutral environment is where humanitarians deliver aid, independent of military and political action or influence.</p> |
| <p>12. What two parallel forums exist for UN civil-military coordination?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN-CMCoord (OCHA) ▪ connects military component of mission and humanitarian actors outside the mission ▪ OCHA field office may include UN CMCoord Officers – strengthen relationships between <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - humanitarian community, - military component of peacekeeping operation and |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any other military forces in country ▪ UN-CIMIC – staff function in military component of a peacekeeping operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connects military and civilian components within a mission - directly supports mission objectives - goal - improve overall mission effectiveness across civilian, police and military |
| Fill in the Blanks | |
| 1. 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> |
| 2. (a) ____ and (b) ____ are supporting roles of UN peacekeeping operations. | <p>(a) Facilitating Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>(b) Supporting Poverty Reduction and Economic Development</p> |
| 3. The following components in the mission provide a secure environment, which makes peace processes possible: (a) ____ and (b) ____. | <p>(a) Military</p> <p>(b) Police</p> |
| 4. UN peacekeeping operations ____ humanitarian assistance. | <p>Support</p> <p>Facilitate</p> |
| True – False | |
| 1. The military component leads on political engagement and advocacy with parties, supporting the political process. | <p>False</p> <p>This responsibility lies with senior mission leadership.</p> <p>The civilian component mainly leads on facilitating the political process.</p> |
| 2. UN peacekeeping operations provide basic supplies – drinking water, food, shelter, medical care – to refugees and IDPs. | <p>False</p> <p>These are part of humanitarian aid, on which humanitarian partners lead. UN peacekeeping operations support and facilitate humanitarian aid, but do not deliver it directly.</p> |
| 3. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Both represent the world's commitment to development goals, with poverty reduction a priority. | <p>True</p> <p>MDGs guided the UN Development Agenda (and that of the international community) from 2000 to 2015. In September 2015 the UN Millennium Summit set global development targets from 2015 – 2030, in the SDGs.</p> |

| | |
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| <p>4. UN peacekeeping operations have the mandate for direct humanitarian assistance.</p> | <p>False. No mandate. They support or facilitate delivery only. Mostly the military provides a secure, stable environment for humanitarian aid.</p> |
| <p>5. ____ UN peacekeeping operations do not lead on promoting socio-economic recovery and development. ____.</p> | <p>True. Development partners lead 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 |
| <p>6. Although no single definition exists for economic development, typically it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of jobs and wealth and improvements in quality of life ▪ Growth and restructuring of an economy to enhance a community's economic well-being | <p>True.</p> |
| <p>7. Use of military assets for humanitarian tasks should be coordinated by an appropriate civilian authority as part of a coordinated plan of emergency relief</p> | <p>True. Effective and consistent civil-military coordination is crucial to safeguarding: a) humanitarian principles and b) humanitarian operating space.</p> |
| <p>8. Humanitarians must keep a high level of visible independence from political-military structures, including UN peacekeeping operations.</p> | <p>True. High level of visible independence to ensure safety of personnel and feasibility of actions</p> |
| <p>Multiple choice <i>Note: Check one for each.</i></p> | |
| <p>1. In UN peacekeeping, "facilitating the political process" means: <i>check all that apply</i> ____(a) promoting dialogue and reconciliation; ____(b) carrying out elections; ____(c) peacebuilding; ____(d) supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance; ____(e) short-term solutions to violent conflict</p> | <p>APPLY (a) – promoting dialogue and reconciliation (d) – supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance DO NOT APPLY (b) – carrying out elections (c) – peacebuilding (e) – short-term solutions to violent conflict</p> |

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| <p>2. Monitoring peace agreements involves actions by a third party: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) Reconciliation: restoration of friendly relations;</p> <p>____(b) Observation: passive watching and inspection of the actions of the monitored parties;</p> <p>____(c) Negotiation: reaching an agreement between the parties to the conflict;</p> <p>____(d) Verification: judging compliance to peace agreement terms;</p> <p>____(e) Implementation: putting an action or plan into effect</p> | <p>APPLY</p> <p>(b) – Observation: passive watching and inspection of the actions of the monitored parties</p> <p>(d) – Verification: judging compliance to peace agreement terms;</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(a) – Reconciliation: restoration of friendly relations____</p> <p>(c) – Negotiation: reaching an agreement between the parties to the conflict</p> <p>(e) – Implementation: putting an action or plan into effect</p> |
| <p>3. A peacekeeping operation facilitates the political process by: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) interposition as a buffer and confidence-building measure;</p> <p>____(b) promoting dialogue and reconciliation</p> <p>____(c) observation, monitoring and reporting;</p> <p>____(d) providing mine action assistance;</p> <p>____(e) supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance</p> | <p>APPLY</p> <p>(b) – promoting dialogue and reconciliation</p> <p>(e) – supporting establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(a) – interposition as a buffer and confidence-building measure</p> <p>(c) – observation, monitoring and reporting</p> <p>(d) – providing mine action assistance</p> |
| <p>4. Humanitarian assistance is aid and action designed to: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p>____(a) maintain and protect human dignity ;</p> <p>____(b) end conflict;</p> <p>____(c) save lives;</p> <p>____(d) alleviate suffering;</p> <p>____(e) support the government</p> | <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> |
| <p>5. A mission's ____ component leads on facilitating political process. <i>Check one</i></p> <p>____(a) military;</p> <p>____(b) civilian;</p> <p>____(c) police</p> | <p>(b) – Civilian</p> |
| <p>6. UN humanitarian agencies and humanitarian actors work effectively together and with the host</p> | <p>APPLY</p> <p>(a) – Humanitarian Country Team</p> <p>(c) – OCHA</p> |

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| <p>government through: <i>check all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> (a) <input type="checkbox"/> (a) Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT); <input type="checkbox"/> (b) UNCT ; <input type="checkbox"/> (c) OCHA; <input type="checkbox"/> (d) ICRC <input type="checkbox"/> (e) Clusters</p> | <p>(e) – Clusters</p> <p>DO NOT APPLY</p> <p>(b) – UNCT (d) – ICRC</p> |
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