

# Lesson 2.2



## Peacebuilding Activities

### Lesson at a Glance

#### Aim

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

#### Relevance

As peacekeeping personnel, you are early peacebuilders.

It is important that you carry out specific tasks right after conflict. However, UN peacekeeping missions are meant to be temporary measures. It is the peacebuilding activities which contribute to the long-term goal of lasting peace.

This lesson explains the range of peacebuilding activities that are critical to lasting peace in the host country. It is important for you to understand why these peacebuilding activities are important, and how the different mission components contribute alongside other partners.

#### Learning Outcomes

Learners will:

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

## Lesson Map

**Recommended Lesson Duration: 45 minutes total**

1-2 minutes per slide

Use short option learning activity

<b>The Lesson</b>	Pages 3-31
Starting the Lesson	Intro Slides
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.1:</b> Film: <i>Rule of Law, Peace and Security</i>	
Overview of Peacebuilding Activities	Slide 1
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.2:</b> Importance of Peacebuilding Activities	
Mine Action	Slides 2-3
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)	Slides 4-5
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<b>OPTIONAL: Additional Learning Activities</b>	See Resource
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.3:</b> Solutions to Consequences of Violent Conflict	
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.4:</b> Roles of Different Actors for Mandated Tasks	
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.5:</b> Peacebuilding Activities	
<b>Learning Activity 2.2.6:</b> Interpreting Mandates	

## The Lesson



### Starting the Lesson

Introduce the following (using the Introductory Slides):

- Lesson Topic
- Relevance
- Learning Outcomes
- Lesson Overview

Remind learners about UN peacebuilding efforts introduced in Lesson 1.2 Peace and Security Activities. UN peacekeeping is part of a broader strategy to resolve conflict which includes peacebuilding. The creation of the UN peacebuilding architecture – which includes the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), and the [Peacebuilding Fund](#) (PBF) – reflects a growing recognition within the international community of the linkages between UN peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. UN peacekeeping operations support countries emerging from conflict to build a sustainable, durable peace in the longer term.

This lesson focuses on peacekeeping mandated tasks which help peacebuilding and prevent a relapse into conflict. Security Council resolution 2086 (2013) on the importance of multidimensional peacekeeping to peacebuilding is a good reference. At the heart of peacebuilding are national partners.

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

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

- Definitions
- Contributions of the UNPKO
- Roles of mission components
- Partners – national, UN and external

Use this standard structure when presenting and asking questions.

## Learning Activity

2.2.1

Film: *Rule of Law, Peace and Security*

### METHOD

Film, group discussion

### PURPOSE

To consider the importance of support to the state for lasting peace

### TIME

15 minutes

- Film: 6:48 minutes
- Discussion: 5-7 minutes

### INSTRUCTIONS

- What does it mean to be “safe” and “secure”?
- How does the state contribute?
- How can the mission support the state?

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSWR\\_WXDMhU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSWR_WXDMhU)

### RESOURCES


- Learning Activity instructions



The thumbnail shows a document titled "Learning Activity" with the sub-header "2.2.1". Below the title, it reads "Film: Rule of Law, Peace and Security". Under the heading "Instructions:", there is a bulleted list: "What does it mean to be 'safe' and 'secure'?", "How does the state contribute?", and "How can the mission support the state?". Below that, under "Time:", it lists "Film: 6:48 minutes" and "Discussion: 5-7 minutes". At the bottom, there is a blue hyperlink: "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LSWR\_WXDMhU".

## Overview of Peacebuilding Activities

### Slide 1



#### 1. Overview of Peacebuilding Activities

- Mine Action
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
- Security Sector Reform (SSR)
- Rule of Law (ROL)-related activities
- Electoral assistance
- Support to the restoration and extension of State authority

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

Peacebuilding activities mandated by the Security Council to multidimensional UN PKOs include:

- 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

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

**Learning Activity****2.2.2****Importance of Peacebuilding Activities****METHOD**

Testimonies, group work, discussion

**PURPOSE**

To consider how the challenges faced by civilians after violent conflict are addressed by peacebuilding activities

**TIME**

15 minutes

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

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Consider the testimonies of civilians
- Discuss impact of the challenges on civilians
- What is needed to improve lives?

**RESOURCES**

- Learning Activity instructions
- Testimonies

The thumbnail shows a page titled "Learning Activity" with the sub-heading "Importance of Peacebuilding Activities" and the identifier "2.2.2". It contains the same instructions and time breakdown as the main text on the page.

**Learning Activity** 2.2.2

Importance of Peacebuilding Activities

**Instructions:**


- Consider the testimonies of civilians
- Discuss impact of the challenges on civilians
- What is needed to improve lives?

**Time:** 15 minutes

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


## Mine Action

### Slide 2



### 2. Mine Action

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



**Key Message:** Landmines and other explosive hazards are designed to destroy or damage. Mine action is necessary to recreate a safe environment which encourages normal life and development. The Security Council often mandates multidimensional UNPKOs to play a role in “mine action”. It is a critical peacebuilding activity and an early confidence building measure.

**Landmines are** explosives placed under, on or near the ground or other surface area. They are designed to be detonated or exploded by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle.

**Explosive remnants of war (ERW)** are explosive devices left after a conflict which have not detonated. ERW includes cluster munitions, mortars, hand grenades, shells and bullets.

**Improvised explosive devices (IEDs)** are explosive devices assembled by a user, and not made in a commercial factory. IEDs include time bombs, booby traps, and explosive devices carried by a suicide bomber.

Landmines and these other explosive hazards have a wide, negative impact. They:

- Kill or injure people – including civilians
- Destroy or damage vehicles and other property
- Close roads
- Block safe deployment of peacekeeping personnel
- Interfere with safe delivery of humanitarian assistance
- Prevent civilians from returning home and back to normal life – such as children going to school, farmers working the land
- Rob people of their livelihoods
- Hinder reconstruction after war
- Hamper economic and social development

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

Mine action also deals with abandoned and poorly secured state-owned weapons and ammunition stockpiles and facilities. These are threats because of the risk of accidental explosions, and looting which can **divert** weapons or explosive material.

The five “pillars” of mine action are:

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

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

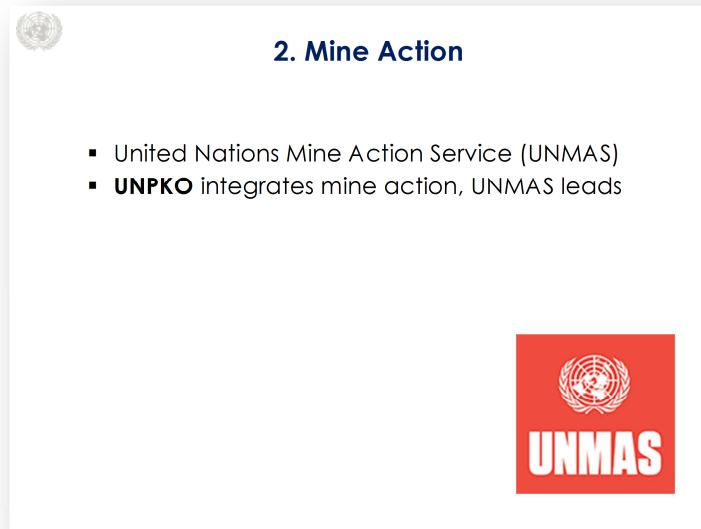
- Freedom of movement, including the deployment of mission personnel
- Implementation of mission mandated tasks and priorities, including the protection of civilians and support to political processes

Clearance work includes:

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



Slide 3



The slide features a small UN emblem in the top left corner. The main title is "2. Mine Action". Below it, a bulleted list states: "United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)" and "UNPKO integrates mine action, UNMAS leads". In the bottom right corner, there is a red square logo with the UN emblem and the text "UNMAS" in white.

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

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

**UN peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council mandates UN peacekeeping missions with mine action tasks to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Partners

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


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

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

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

## Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

### Slide 4

 **3. Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)**

- **Disarmament:** collection, documentation, control, disposal of weapons
- **Demobilization:** discharge of active combatants from armed forces or groups
- **Reinsertion\*:** transitional assistance covering basic needs
- **Reintegration:** process to acquire civilian status, sustainable employment, income



**Key Message:** During the vital transition period from conflict to peace and development, post-conflict security problems can result when ex-combatants have no livelihoods and only their former comrades as support networks. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants is a critical peacebuilding activity in most multidimensional UNPKOs. It helps create a secure and stable environment in which recovery can begin.

**Disarmament** is the:

- Collection
- Documentation
- Control
- Disposal

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

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

**Reinsertion** is short-term, transitional help to ex-combatants. This is during demobilization, but before reintegration. It covers the basic needs of ex-combatants and their families, and can include transitional safety allowances, food, clothes, shelter, medical services, short-term education, training, employment and tools.

**Reintegration** is when ex-combatants gain civilian status. They also gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time-frame. It takes place primarily in communities at the local level.

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

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


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

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



*This definition is from the Note of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration (A/C.5/59/31).*

Slide 5



### 3. Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration (DDR)

**UNPKO:**

- Contributes to UN system efforts
- Enables national DDR programmes
- Provides technical advice
- Secures disarmament and cantonment sites
- Collects and destroys weapons



**Key Message:** The UN supports the DDR of armed forces, armed groups and militias. The role of the UN is to help national authorities rebuild national institutions and programmes that are credible, capable, representative and sustainable. UNPKOs provide:

- Technical assistance
- Training
- Financial support

**UN peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council mandates multidimensional UNPKOs to help national DDR programmes. Tasks include:

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

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

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

- The military component of the mission
- The police component of the mission
- National police and security forces

This is for the security and safety of:

- The UN and partners involved in DDR operations
- DDR participants
- Members of local communities

**Military:** If the mandate of a UNPKO includes supervision of a DDR programme, the military component of the mission may be:

- Directly involved in disarmament only
- Partially involved in demobilization

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

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

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

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

## Partners

**Host country:** Primary responsibility for DDR programme success rests with national and local actors. They are responsible for planning, coordinating and running national

institutions that manage different parts of a peace agreement (including those related to DDR).



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

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

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
- Department of Public Information (DPI)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank

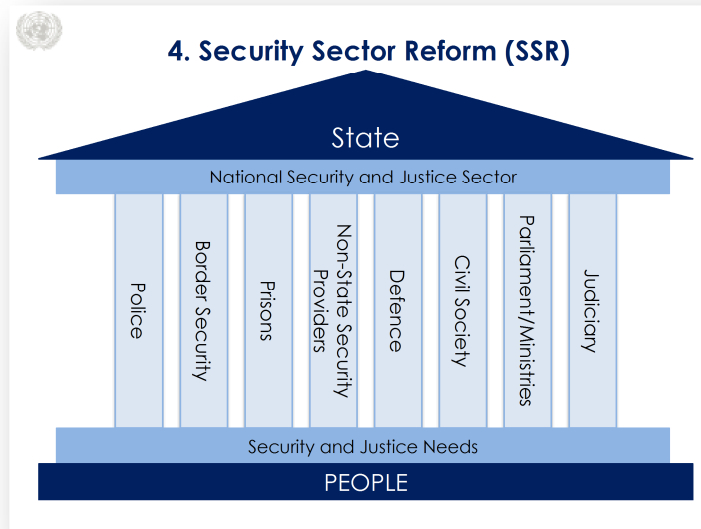
DPKO and UNDP co-chair the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on DDR. The IAWG strengthens UN capacity to coordinate and deliver DDR support to national partners.

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

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

## Security Sector Reform

### Slide 6



**Key Message:** Once a conflict ends, people need to feel safe and secure and have confidence in their state. Security, law and justice need to be professional, effective, accountable and impartial to serve as foundations for peace and sustainable development. “Security sector reform” (SSR) is a critical peacebuilding activity, often mandated for multidimensional UNPKOs.

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

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

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

The security sector may also include:

- **Parts of the judicial sector** – such as those responsible for the adjudication of cases of alleged criminal conduct and misuse of force
- **Ministries, legislative bodies and civil society groups** – their role is to manage and oversee the design and implementation of national security



- **Non-state actors** – such as customary or informal authorities, and private security services

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

National authorities of the host state lead SSR. Steps include the:

- Review and evaluation of the security sector
- Implementation of reforms
- Monitoring of reforms

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

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

## Slide 7

The slide features a small UN emblem in the top left corner. The main title is '4. Security Sector Reform (SSR)' in bold blue text. Below the title, the text 'UNPKO:' is followed by a bulleted list of seven items: 'Facilitates national SSR dialogues', 'Develops national security policies, strategies, plans', 'Strengthens oversight, management, coordination', 'Prepares legislation', 'Mobilizes resources, harmonize support', 'Education, training, institution building', and 'Monitors and evaluates'. The final item, 'Defence sector reform', is not bulleted.

**Key Message:** UNPKOs mainly support initiatives at the broadest, or sector-wide level of SSR. Sector-wide initiatives strengthen oversight, governance and management of **all** security institutions. This goes beyond exercises such as “right-sizing” the security sector or “training and equipping” military and police.

**UN peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council mandates multidimensional UNPKOs to help national security sector reform programmes. Tasks include:

- Strategic assistance in the development of security sector frameworks
- Capacity building of military, police and other law enforcement institutions in key areas

**SSR unit:** The SSR unit is part of the mission's civilian component. It is the focal point and technical resource capacity on SSR. In this role, the SSR unit serves the UN, national and international partners in the host country. The SSR unit helps national and regional SSR efforts, mainly at the sector-wide level.

The SSR unit supports national authorities to:

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

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

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

## Partners

**Host country:** It is the primary responsibility of the host country to determine the national approach and priorities of SSR. National authorities set priorities for SSR.

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

**UN system, including departments, agencies, funds and programmes:** The UN's Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) play important roles in supporting SSR. Other UN entities contribute to SSR efforts:

- Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
- Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)
- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Population Fund (UNFPA)


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

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

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




## Rule of Law

### Slide 8



#### 5. Rule of Law (ROL)-Related Activities

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

**Key Message:** Establishing respect for the rule of law is fundamental to achieving a durable peace in the aftermath of conflict. The Security Council mandates “rule of law-related activities” as a critical task for many UN multidimensional peacekeeping operations.

**Rule of Law (ROL)** is the legal and political framework that holds all people and institutions accountable, including the state.

Laws need to be:

- Publicly promulgated – in other words, “put into effect”
- Equally enforced – in other words, “applied”
- Independently adjudicated – in other words, “judged”
- Consistent with international human rights norms and standards

A national ROL framework includes:

- A constitution or equivalent – the highest law of the land
- A clear, consistent legal framework and its implementation
- Strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights – “strong” means well structured, financed, trained and equipped
- Transitional justice processes and mechanisms – they help countries emerging from conflict address large-scale or systematic human rights violations

- A public and civil society that contributes to rule of law – they hold officials and institutions accountable

The three ROL institutions are the police, judiciary and corrections (or prisons).

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

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

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


## Slide 9



### 5. Rule of Law (ROL)-Related Activities

**UNPKO:**

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



**Key Message:** UN police, judicial and corrections officers play an important role in the rule of law.

UNPKOs work to strengthen:

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

**UN peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council mandates multidimensional UNPKOs to carry out ROL-related activities.

As part of the overall rebuilding of ROL institutions, UNPKOs work with national and external partners to:

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

DPKO supports ROL with the deployment of its own **police, judicial and corrections officers** to UNPKOs.

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

- **Reforms, restructures and trains national police services:** This is to help ensure they become respected, sustainable, well-structured law enforcement institutions.
- **Builds national police capacity:** This is built comprehensively with a community-oriented approach. This further supports strong governance, oversight and accountability within functional systems of justice and corrections.

**Rule of Law (ROL)/Justice unit:** Judicial Affairs officers of the mission are international advisers who perform critical functions in the justice system. They may work as judges and prosecutors. In sensitive and controversial cases, they may expedite and help with judicial proceedings in the host country. As advisers they ensure these proceedings are independent, impartial and meet international standards.

**Corrections:** Administration of prisons or correctional services has important implications for the protection of human rights and state security. UN Corrections officers active in ROL provide a range of assistance:

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

**Human Rights:** The mission's Human Rights component is a key partner in building effective ROL structures and procedures. For example, the Human Rights component

can provide information on human rights conditions in the host country, and historical information on the record of state institutions. They can also provide valuable content on human rights principles and standards for police training curricula.

**Military:** The military component of the mission may have a limited support role in ROL-related activities.

### Partners

**Host country:** The host country is responsible for the national ROL framework.

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

- Research and analysis in ROL
- Producing reports with policy recommendations
- Advocacy
- Early warning
- Monitoring and implementation of international agreements
- Exchange of knowledge and good practices
- Support to ROL assistance
- Direct ROL assistance – for example, advice on law-making, technical assistance, funding and management of ROL projects

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

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

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

**Member States** give development assistance directly to countries as bilateral donors. Areas include:

- Legal and judicial development
- Security system management and reform
- Human rights
- Post-conflict peacebuilding


**International and regional organizations:** The UN cooperates on ROL issues with a wide range of intergovernmental organizations. These have diverse rule of law functions, such as the development of:

- Norms and standards
- Good practices and knowledge

Many contribute to strengthening ROL, nationally and regionally, as multilateral assistance providers.


## Electoral Assistance

### Slide 10



### 6. Electoral Assistance

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



**Key Message:** Elections are a tool for democracy. In a democracy, people can hold decision-makers accountable, based on inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices that govern social relationships. Many UN multidimensional peacekeeping operations are mandated to play a role in “electoral assistance”. It is a critical peacebuilding activity.

**Democracy** is based on the freely expressed will of the people. Democracy, or democratic governance in particular, allows people to live with their dignity, human rights, and fundamental freedoms respected, promoted and fulfilled.



**Elections** are the means through which people have a say in decisions that affect their lives.

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

**Electoral processes** include:

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

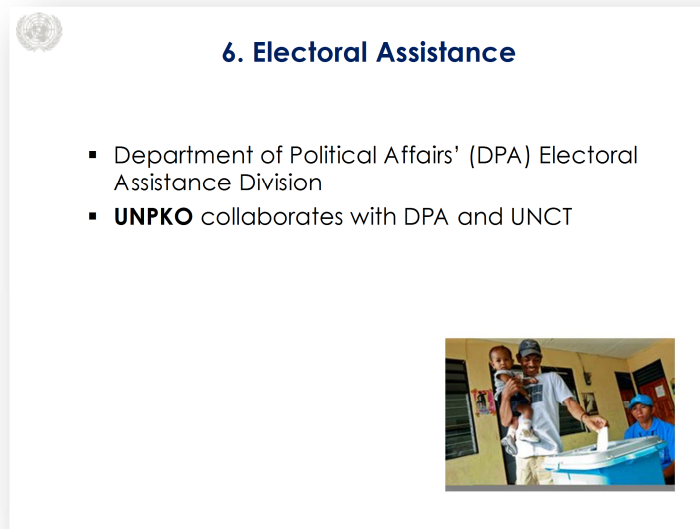
**Electoral assistance is the legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions.**

The UN gives three types of electoral assistance:

- **Technical assistance:** Short- and long-term expertise provided to national authorities who administer elections. Areas of technical assistance include:
  - Electoral administration and planning
  - Review of electoral laws and regulations
  - Electoral dispute resolution
  - Boundary delimitation
  - Voter registration
  - Election budgeting
  - Logistics
  - Procurement of election materials
  - Use of technologies
  - Training of election officials
  - Voter and civic education
  - Voting and counting operations
  - Election security
  - Coordination of international donor assistance
- **Election observation and other assessments:** The purpose is to assess or validate the integrity of an election. Observation and assessment can increase people's confidence in an election. A confidence crisis can derail an election. The UN may send an "expert monitoring" team to a country to monitor an election and report to the Secretary-General.

- **Organization or supervision of elections:** Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections in the host country. Equally rarely, UN experts can form part of national electoral administrations. In these cases, the responsibility is shared between the host country and UN. These cases remain exceptions taken in certain transitional settings. As a rule, the UN takes a supporting role to assist the national electoral administration.

Slide 11



The slide features the UN emblem in the top left corner. The title "6. Electoral Assistance" is centered at the top. Below the title, there are two bullet points: "Department of Political Affairs' (DPA) Electoral Assistance Division" and "UNPKO collaborates with DPA and UNCT". In the bottom right corner, there is a photograph showing several people, including a man in a white shirt and a woman in a blue shirt, standing around a table with a blue container, possibly in a polling station or administrative office.

**Key Message:** The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) supports elections in post-conflict countries. DPA collaborates with the UNPKO and UNCT.

**The Department of Political Affairs (DPA):** DPA has an Electoral Assistance Division (EAD). EAD/DPA collaborates with UNPKOs mandated to provide electoral assistance. EAD/DPA supports UNPKOs with:

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

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

**UN peacekeeping operations:** The Security Council mandates multidimensional UNPKOs to provide electoral assistance.

Technical assistance provided by UNPKOs includes:

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

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

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

- Mission support – in particular, administration (recruitment, finance, payroll, procurement, logistics, transport and budget)
- Political Affairs
- Civil Affairs
- Public Information
- Military
- Police

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

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

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

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

**UNPOL:** The police component has a special responsibility to protect voters and candidates. UNPOL train local police and advise on election security.

The police component is important in all phases of an election:

- **Before the election:** Security for voter registration and campaigning, and identification of secure polling sites
- **Election day:** Address security challenges such as:
  - Potential abduction of candidates,
  - Intimidation of voters when casting ballots
  - Sabotage at the polling booths
- **After the election:** Security of ballot papers, and general security after the election

## Partners

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

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

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

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
- UN Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of DPA

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

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

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

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

- International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (I-DEA)

UN and non-UN agencies try to coordinate the international electoral assistance they provide to national partners.

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

## Support to Restoration and Extension of State Authority

### Slide 12



The slide features a small UN emblem in the top left corner. The main title is "7. Support to the Restoration & Extension of State Authority". Below the title is a bullet point: "▪ Rebuilding legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions". At the bottom of the slide is a photograph showing a group of people, including women in colorful headscarves, sitting on the ground in what appears to be a community meeting or a public gathering.


**Key Message:** The need to stabilize weak states is critical to keeping and building peace. “Support to the restoration and extension of state authority” is a critical peacebuilding activity. The Security Council mandates it for many multidimensional UNPKOs.

A “**sovereign state**” is completely and independently controlled by its own government. The state must be able to exert control over its national territory, in order to generate revenue and provide basic services to the population.

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

Good governance and inclusive political processes give legitimacy to the state's institutions, and enjoy the confidence of its citizens. This helps the state to be resilient to conflict.

**Slide 13**



### 7. Support to the Restoration & Extension of State Authority

**UNPKO:**

- Key role of Civil Affairs Officers
  - Develop accountability, transparency
  - Preliminary assessments of needs
  - Monitor delivery of public services
  - Local civic education, sensitization
  - Logistical, administrative support
  - Capacity-building of local people
  - Support to policy, planning, decision-making
  - Mobilization of donor interest

**Key Message:** UNPKOs are often called to support the restoration and extension of state authority. Civil Affairs officers support good governance at the local or sub-national level.

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

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

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

Specific support by UNPKOs may include:

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

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

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

Typical activities undertaken by Civil Affairs officers include:

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

The Civil Affairs unit coordinates with other mission units and components which also support the restoration of the state's presence and administrative functions. Examples are the ROL/Justice unit and UNPOL.

## Partners

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

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

**Bilateral donors and International non-governmental organizations (NGOs):** Bilateral donors and international NGOs may also promote good governance and support state institutions. Specialized technical experts are provided within the governance programmes of bilateral donors.

## Summary

### Peacebuilding activities include:

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

### Peacebuilding activities create conditions for lasting peace

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

### There are different roles for mission components: lead roles or support roles

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



## 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

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.

It may be easier to do separate evaluations for each of the six technical peacekeeping areas. Evaluation questions appear by subject. You may prefer to mix up the questions, depending on the group.

Evaluation Questions for Lesson 2.2	
Questions	Answers
<b>Narrative</b>	
<i>Note: Frame narrative evaluations as questions, requests or directions</i>	
1. Name peacebuilding activities typically mandated for multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mine action</li> <li>▪ DDR</li> <li>▪ SSR</li> <li>▪ RoL</li> <li>▪ Electoral assistance</li> <li>▪ Support to restoration and extension of state authority</li> </ul>
2. What is the goal of mine action?	<b>Goal:</b> The goal of mine action is to reduce and eliminate the impact of landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.

<p>3. Explain each word in DDR.</p>	<p><b>Disarmament:</b> collection, documentation, control and disposal of combatants' weapons</p> <p><b>Demobilization:</b> formal, controlled discharge of active combatants from armed forces or other armed groups</p> <p><b>Reintegration:</b> ex-combatants acquire civilian status, sustainable employment and income. They are integrated or accepted back into a community.</p> <p>Experienced people may mention “reinsertion”. Sometimes DDR appears as DDR(R), with two Rs.</p> <p><b>Reinsertion</b> – transitional assistance to help cover basic needs of ex-combatants, before reintegration: transitional safety allowances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- food, clothes, shelter</li> <li>- medical services</li> <li>- short-term education and training</li> <li>- employment and tools</li> </ul> <p>There are a number of other “R”s – repatriation, resettlement, rehabilitation. Learners may mention these.</p>
<p><b>True False</b></p>	
<p>4. UN SSR specialists mainly focus on “right-sizing” the security services, train and equip uniformed personnel.</p>	<p><b>False</b></p> <p>SSR specialists mainly support work at the broad, sector-wide level of SSR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ strengthen the whole architecture</li> <li>▪ enhance oversight, governance and management of all security institutions</li> </ul> <p>Specific programmes may address right-sizing, training and equipment, but these are not the primary focus of UN support to SSR.</p>

<p>5. Rarely, the UN may be fully in charge of organizing elections of a Member State. The UN usually supports the national electoral administration body of a country.</p>	<p><b>True</b> In rare, transitional cases.</p> <p>Equally rarely, UN experts may form part of national electoral administration. Member State and the UN share responsibility.</p>
<p><b>Fill in the Blanks</b></p>	
<p>6. DPKO supports three rule of law institutions simultaneously when it deploys ____, ____ and ____ officers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ police</li> <li>▪ judicial</li> <li>▪ corrections</li> </ul>
<p>7. A key part of restoring state authority involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's _____ in state institutions.</p>	<p>Confidence</p>

## Commonly Asked Questions and Key Words

Key Words or phrases for this lesson:

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

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

<b>Electoral assistance</b>	<p><b>Electoral assistance</b> is legal, technical and logistic support to electoral laws, processes and institutions. The UN gives three types of electoral assistance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical assistance</li> <li>2. Election observation and other assessments</li> <li>3. Organization or supervision of elections</li> </ol>
<b>Restoration of state authority</b>	<p>A key part of <b>restoring state authority</b> involves rebuilding its legitimacy and people's confidence in state institutions. People need to believe the government makes decisions that meet their needs and interests, within the wider needs and interests of the collective.</p>

Commonly asked questions from participants:

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

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

## 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 \(S/2015/490\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict \(S/2014/694\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary General on securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform \(S/2013/480\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict \(S/2014/5\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform \(A/62/659\)](#)
- [Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies \(S/2004/616\)](#)
- [Note of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration \(A/C.5/59/31\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2086 \(2013\) on the importance of a 'multidimensional' approach to peacekeeping aimed at facilitating peacebuilding, preventing relapse into conflict \(S/RES/2086\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2185 \(2014\) on the role of policing in United Nations peacekeeping operations \(S/RES/2185\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2282 \(2016\) on post-conflict peacebuilding \(S/RES/2282\)](#)
- [Security Council Resolution 2151 \(2014\) on security sector reform \(S/RES/2151\)](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Mission Start Up Field Guide for Mission Managers of UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2010](#)
- [DPKO Handbook on Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, 2003](#)
- [DPKO-DFS Civil Affairs Handbook, 2012](#)
- [International Mine Action Standards \(IMAS\)](#)
- [International Ammunition Technical Guidelines \(IATGs\)](#)



## 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 Peacebuilding: An Orientation

[http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding\\_orientation.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/peacebuilding_orientation.pdf)

UN Peacebuilding Commission: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/>

Factsheet on Global Focal Point (GFP) on Police, Justice and Corrections:

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/access\\_to\\_justiceandruleoflaw/fact-sheet--global-focal-point-for-police--justice-and-correctio.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/access_to_justiceandruleoflaw/fact-sheet--global-focal-point-for-police--justice-and-correctio.html)

### 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>

[Rule of Law, Peace and Security \(6:48 minutes\)](#)

### **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.