

# A Comprehensive Approach for Peacekeeping Operations



# Sequence

- Overview
- Mission Command and Authorities
- Responsibilities and Tasks
- Challenges
- Summary
- Questions

# Today's UN Peacekeeping Missions

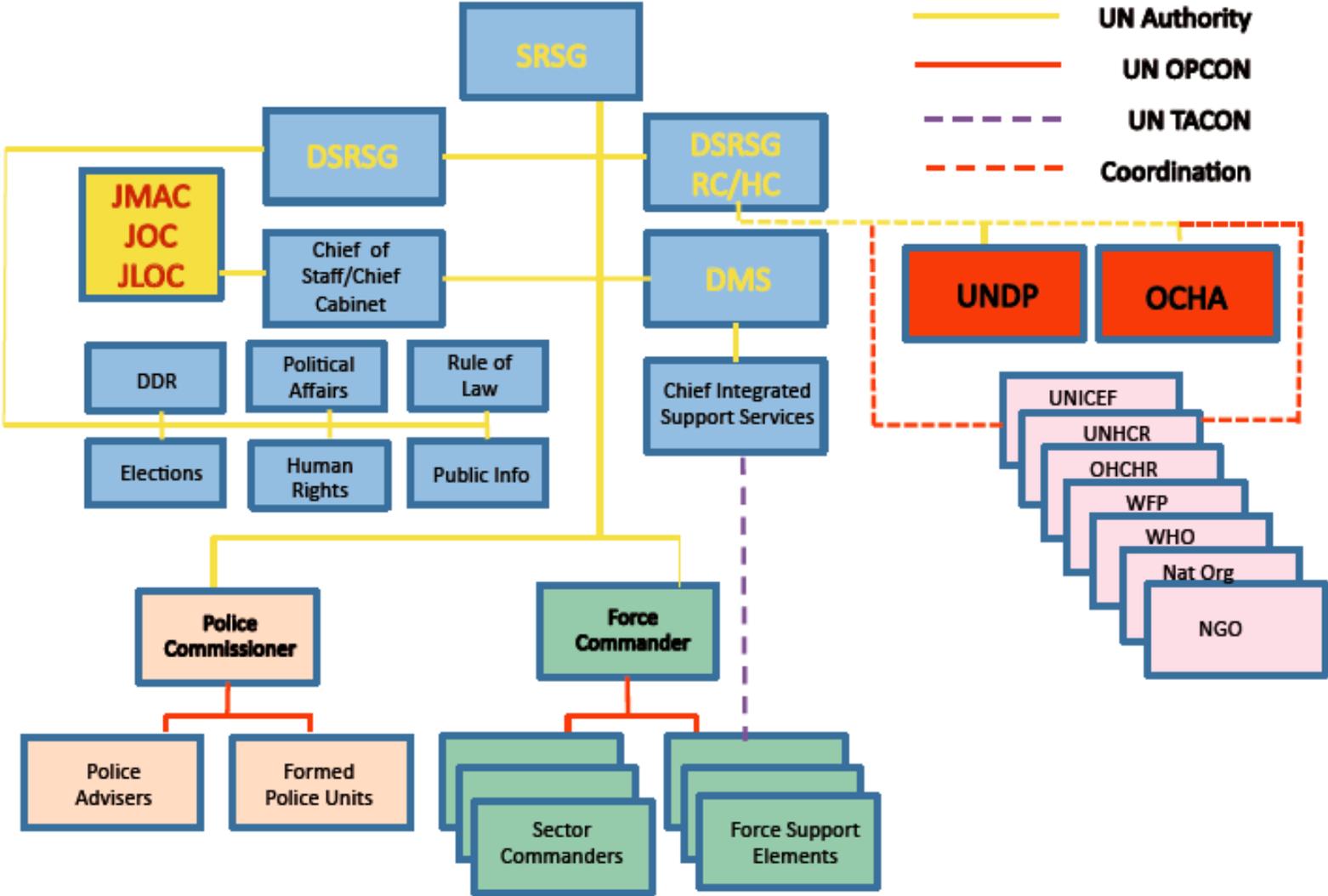
- 1. Supporting a ceasefire agreement between two or more parties** (traditional peacekeeping)
- 2. Supporting a peace process and national authorities after civil conflict** (e.g. DRC, Sudan-South Sudan)
- 3. Extending initial security and stability gains into longer-term peacebuilding** (e.g. Haiti, Liberia, Timor)
- 4. Providing security and protection in response to conflict:** (e.g. Darfur)
- 5. Supporting other peace and security actors, including through capacity-building:** (e.g. AU)

# UN Integrated Missions

*“An **integrated mission** is one in which there is a shared vision among all UN actors as to the strategic objectives of their common presence at the country level.”*—UN Integrated Mission Planning Process, 13 June 2006

- **Shared understanding of the operating environment**
- **Agreement on performance measures for mission effectiveness**
- **Coherent, system-wide [comprehensive] approach under unified leadership**

# Sample UN PKO Integrated Mission Structure



# YA18 CPX Concept

## United Nations Peace Keeping Operations (PKO)

- Operates under a United Nations (UN) Mandate
- The United Nations generates the force
- The United Nations appoints a Force Commander
- The United Nations establishes a budget and MOU's
- Political direction by UN (Mandate & DPKO)
- Force operates under UN Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- Command and Control (C2) through the Head of Mission (CIV)
- Integrated mission with different various components

# YA18

## KEY EVENTS FOR UNFHQ (DIV)

- **Military Decision Making Process on Deployment (Stage 1)**
- **Produce/Refine Force orders, Procedures and Plans**
  
- **Possible FRAGOS (Bottom Up)**
  - Raid (Linked with FTX)
  - Protection of Civilians
  - Cross-sector Convoy support for Humanitarians
  - Secure Dam/w hostages – Negotiation with insurgent faction - NEO
  - Person of Interest –Hostile factional leader
  
- **Coordinate Operations (roleplays)**
  - UN Interagency Reps
  - Humanitarian/NGO Reps
  - UNPOL
  
- **UNFHQ conduct negotiations with factional leaders**
- **UNFHQ conduct press interviews & media engagements**

# YA18 Exercise Concept



## Line of Operation

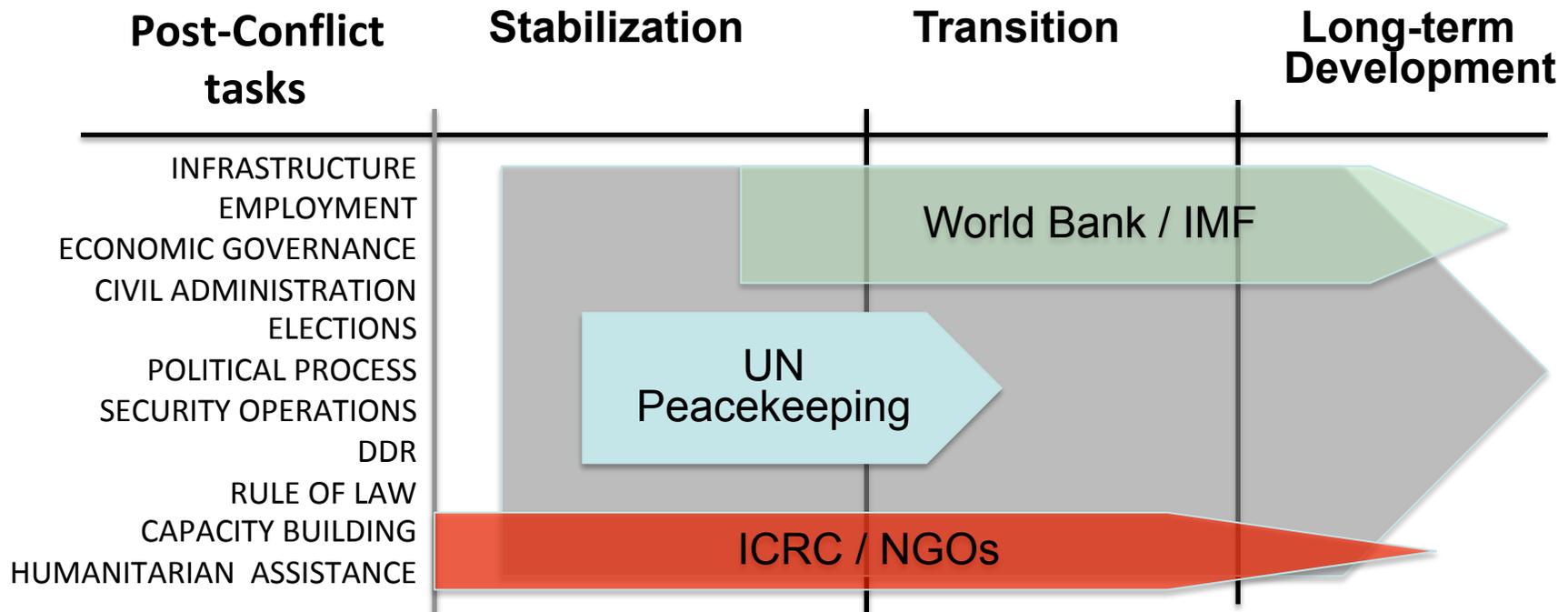
1. JCC
2. DDR
3. LOG Arrangements (Dir Admin – Military)
4. UN Police – Military Joint Plan
5. Coordination: Humanitarian and Military
6. KLE
7. PUB (Principle Update Brief)



## KEY EVENTS

OPORD (S2-S7)
Raid (S7-C5), Link CPX-FTX
Protection of Civilians
Cross-sector Convoy Support for Humanitarians
Secure Dam with hostages – Negotiation with insurgent faction – NEO
Person of Interest

# UN PKO Actors/Core Tasks



# Analysis of Core Tasks

## *Example: Security Operations*

**Task: Create a secure and stable environment.**

**Endstate:** Absence of large-scale hostilities, violence, and the lingering threat of mines and explosive remnants, allowing the civilian population to pursue daily activities in relative safety.

### Pre-Conditions For Success

- Peace Agreement
- Security Council Resolution
- Commitment of major factions to the peace process
- Regional and International support (donors, TCCs)
- Potential for national authorities to assume long-term security responsibility

### Benchmarks

- End of large-scale conflict
- Rule of Law prevails
- National security services are effective, legitimate, and supported by the populace
- All vulnerable groups are respected and protected
- Critical infrastructure and historical/cultural sites protected
- Society has freedom of movement

### Outputs

- Warring factions separated and fighting stopped
- Civilians protected
- Freedom of movement recovered
- Public order established
- DDR programs implemented
- Defense sector professionalized

# Analysis of Outputs

## *Example: Civilians Protected*

**Output:** Safeguard civilians from armed conflict and civil unrest; crime and violence; depredation by police and soldiers; and lack of access to justice.

**Endstate:** A legitimate social contract wherein the government provides security and maintains law and order for its civilians.

Operational Activities	Benchmarks		
	<i>Short-term</i>	<i>Medium-term</i>	<i>Long-term</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify vulnerable populations</li> <li>Create and administer security areas</li> <li>Provide security and support for displaced populations</li> <li>Facilitate and secure civilian population movements</li> <li>Monitor and report human rights violations</li> <li>Build host government capacity to provide security</li> <li>Assess and address mine and UXO contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable civilians identified</li> <li>Security presence in key areas</li> <li>Prevention or reduction of violence</li> <li>Main routes cleared of explosives and patrolled</li> <li>Quick reaction capability established</li> <li>Public Information plan in place</li> <li>Plan for mine action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidents investigated for appropriate action by national authorities</li> <li>Advocacy programs in place and effective</li> <li>Government policy exists for protection of civilians</li> <li>Civilian access to legal recourse</li> <li>Civilians can move freely and are not forcibly displaced</li> <li>Relief provided to vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National authorities have the will and capacity to protect civilians</li> <li>Justice and reconciliation efforts underway</li> <li>Civilians have access to basic needs</li> <li>Civilians have access to education and economic opportunities</li> </ul>

# Challenges

- Mandate vs Resources
- Expectations vs Capability
- Sustainability vs Exit Strategy
- International Community vs Host Nation
- Humanitarian Assistance vs Security
- Ambiguity vs Clarity

# Humanitarian Aid vs Military or Political Considerations—

Complex operational environments and expansions of military actions into ‘low-intensity conflict’ have led to what some humanitarian actors see as ‘**militarization of aid**’



# Civilian Responsibilities

- Brokering peace agreements by liaising with a range of political and civil society actors
- Support delivery of humanitarian assistance
- DDR/DDRR (NGO, World Bank)
- Supervising and conducting elections

# Civilian Responsibilities

- Strengthening Rule of Law
- Promoting respect for human rights and investigating alleged violations
- Assist with post-conflict recovery and rehabilitation, and
- Setting up a transitional administration of a territory as it moves towards independence

# But...

- Winning hearts and minds through quick impact projects, CIMIC and other forms of assistance makes the military's job easier.

# Military Responsibilities

- Application of coercive force
- To provide the security necessary for the creation of *Humanitarian Space*
- *Other tasks, as assigned.\**

*\* Sometimes, only the military has the capacity to address acute humanitarian crises. 'Last in, first out' should be the operational mantra.*

# Need for Coordination

Self-sustaining peace in countries emerging from conflict requires a coordinated long-term effort involving the relevant parts of the UN systems as well as key external partners such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional organizations, bilateral partners and NGOs.

*What about industry and the private sector?*

# UN Peacekeeping Missions Contribute

UN multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations constitute one piece of a broader puzzle and must always be deployed as part of a long-term strategy designed to articulate the international community's goal for a sustainable peace.

**Questions ?**