

WHAT PEACE OPERATIONS DO

MISSIONS & MANDATES



Center for
International
Peace Operations

WHAT PEACE OPERATIONS DO

MISSIONS & MANDATES

INTRODUCTION

Dear reader,

Ever since the first operation was established – the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) deployed in the Middle East since 1948 – international peace operations have developed rapidly, both in number and scope. While missions were initially given just limited tasks such as monitoring and verification, they now have wide remits with multiple tasks. The number of organizations deploying operations has also increased. Oftentimes several missions with different mandates work in parallel in the same crisis area.

But what exactly does protection of civilians – a current core task of peace operations – mean? To what end are traditional tasks such as monitoring and verification now pursued? And how are newer mandated tasks, including maritime security or the fight against organized crime, implemented? In this publication we provide an overview over the current mandated tasks in AU, EU, NATO, OSCE and UN peace operations. They demonstrate the comprehensive toolbox that missions can bring to bear on a wide range of contexts and challenges in fragile states and conflict areas.

On the terminology of the glossary: We understand peace operations to be missions that are deployed in a multilateral context with the consent of the host state (where required with UN Security

Council authorization) with the aim of stabilizing crisis areas and fragile states, supporting the implementation of peace agreements and sustaining peace. Different regional and international organizations use different terms to describe their respective missions. For ease of reading, we use common terms where possible. For instance, the OSCE has “offices”, “missions”, “presences” and “coordinators” that in the following are all referred to as “OSCE missions” or “OSCE presences.”

As there are also variations in the terminology used for mandated tasks, we have grouped them into categories. Where the terminology differs among EU, OSCE, UN and others, this is identified in the individual glossaries. We have used (a) the official mandates of the mission and (b) official descriptions of tasks and activities provided by the AU, EU, NATO, OSCE and UN to provide concrete examples for the various categories of mandated tasks.

You can find further information about AU, EU, NATO, OSCE and UN peace operations and their mandates on our interactive website www.missionsandmandates.org/en/.

We hope that our compact reference guide on current activities in peace operations is useful to you!

Your ZIF Analysis Team

CONTENTS

	Border Management	10
	Children and Armed Conflict	12
	Countering Organized Crime	14
	Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism	16
	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	18
	Economic Reconstruction	20
	Elections	22
	Environment and Natural Resources	24
	Human Rights	26
	Institutional Capacity Building and Governance	28
	Maritime Security	30

	Mine Action and Arms Control	32
	Monitoring and Verification	34
	Policing	36
	Protection of Civilians	38
	Reconciliation and Transitional Justice	40
	Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons	42
	Robust Interventions	44
	Rule of Law	46
	Safe and Secure Environment	48
	Security Sector Reform	50
	Support to Political Processes	52
	Women, Peace and Security	54

ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM	AU Mission in Somalia
AU	African Union
CAAC	Children and Armed Conflict
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EU	European Union
EUAM Ukraine	EU Advisory Mission Ukraine
EUBAM Libya	EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya
EUBAM Moldova and Ukraine	EU Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine
EUBAM Rafah	EU Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point
EUCAP Sahel Mali	EU Capacity Building Mission Sahel Mali
EUCAP Sahel Niger	EU Capacity Building Mission Sahel Niger
EUCAP Somalia	EU Capacity Building Mission Somalia
EU EOM	EU Election Observation Mission
EULEX Kosovo	EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
EUMM Georgia	EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia
EUNAVFOR MED	EU Naval Force Mediterranean / Operation Sophia
EUNAVFOR Somalia	EU Naval Force Somalia / Operation Atalanta

EUPOL COPPS	EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
EUROPOL	EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
EUTM Mali	EU Training Mission Mali
EUTM RCA	EU Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic
EUTM Somalia	EU Training Mission Somalia
IBM	Integrated Border Management
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KVM	Kosovo Verification Mission
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MINUJUSTH	UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMIK	OSCE Mission in Kosovo
ONUCA	UN Observer Group in Central America
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
QUIPs	Quick Impact Projects
SMM Ukraine	Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine
SSR	Security Sector Reform
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	UN-AU Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAMSIL	UN Mission in Sierra Leone
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNFICYP	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund

UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIOGBIS	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNIPSIL	UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
UNISFA	UN Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	UN Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	UN Mission in South Sudan
UNMIT	UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOCA	UN Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOCI	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOWAS	UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNRCCA	UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNSMIL	UN Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	UN Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNTAET	UN Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization
UNYOM	UN Yemen Observation Mission



BORDER MANAGEMENT

From the outset, peace operations have been deployed on and around borders. Long-running UN missions like UNMOGIP in Kashmir and UNFICYP in Cyprus or the more recent operation in Abyei (UNISFA) – in the border area between Sudan and South Sudan – monitor ceasefire lines or disputed border areas. However, the current understanding of border management in peace operations goes beyond these traditional mandates. Today, peace operations participate actively in controlling and monitoring borders and in building capacity for border management and protection. They also conduct confidence-building measures in border areas.

The control and monitoring of borders includes activities ranging from early warning of potential incidents in border areas, such as by the OSCE presence in Bishkek, to the mandate of EUNAVFOR MED, where the EU mission is tasked with countering trafficking networks along the Libyan coast and is authorized to search and seize vessels suspected of being involved in human smuggling.

Peace operations have been supporting national police and border services for quite some time through training in the area of border management and protection. For example, the UN missions in

Haiti (MINUSTAH) and East Timor (UNTAET) contributed to building national coast guards. UNMIL helped to establish the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Liberia. Similarly, various OSCE and EU missions provide training and technical support to strengthen airport security, advance the prevention of illegal border crossings and improve the analysis of border incidents.

In an advisory capacity, the EU and the OSCE have introduced concepts of Integrated Border Management (IBM) from Kazakhstan to Libya. In Libya, this entailed comprehensive support measures for customs authorities, coast guard, border guards, the army and the navy. Different EU missions – such as the EU mission in the Republic of Moldova – also advise host governments on compliance with European standards for customs and border controls.

As a neutral body supporting the resumption of regular border traffic, EUBAM Rafah conducted confidence-building measures at the border crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt from 2005 – 2007. At present, the OSCE mission in Skopje maintains a permanent presence in the border areas and supports the information exchange between the Macedonian border police and the authorities of the neighboring countries.



CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT (CAAC)

The UN Security Council first officially condemned attacks on children in conflict situations in 1999. In 2001, the Security Council asked the Secretary-General to report on armed groups that recruit children in violation of international commitments. Since 2005, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) has been capturing these violations in the following categories:

- Killing and maiming of children
- Recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups
- Sexual violence against children
- Attacks against schools or hospitals
- Abduction of children
- Denial of humanitarian access for children

Child protection has been a mandated task of UN peace operations since 2001. Although child protection is a cross-cutting task that touches on the efforts of various mission components, such as → *Human Rights*, → *Rule of Law* and → *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration*, as well as on those of the police and military components, missions have also deployed dedicated Child

Protection Advisers since 2007. Their remit is to integrate the needs and concerns of children into the political agenda and operational strategy of the mission and, to this end, to coordinate available resources, to sensitize mission personnel to this topic and to document crimes against children. UNICEF is a critical partner for a peace operation in its work on child protection.

The UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) currently has the largest child protection team, with staff in mission headquarters and eight field offices. But smaller missions as well, such as the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), monitor and report on attacks on children and serious violations of their rights.

The OSCE has tasked its mission in Ukraine (SMM) with monitoring the situation of children. Its presence in Moldova supports the fight against the sexual exploitation of children. The needs of children have also been embedded within the broader context of human rights work in EU CSDP missions. EU heads of mission have been tasked with paying particular attention to the impact of conflict on children and integrating their needs into the work of a mission.



COUNTERING ORGANIZED CRIME

Peace operations in post-conflict countries are regularly confronted with multiple illegal activities that fall under the heading of organized crime. Although attention to this threat has increased in recent years, this development has only rarely resulted in concrete mandated tasks for peace operations. A consensus on whether and how peace operations should be engaged in countering organized crime has yet to be reached. At the same time, several missions, even when not explicitly mandated to counter organized crime, have developed activities and programs to address needs on the ground and have integrated these efforts into other mandated tasks e.g. in the areas of → *Policing*, → *Rule of Law* or → *Protection of Civilians*.

The UN missions in Mali (MINUSMA) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), for example, provide training to local authorities to bolster their efforts against illegal arms trafficking. MONUSCO also assists the government in tackling trade in illegal resources, which primarily benefits armed groups. Similarly, several UN special political missions carry out measures to counter organized crime. For instance, UNIOGBIS is mandated to provide

strategic and technical advice to the government of Guinea-Bissau in their fight against drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime.

Through its presences in the Republic of Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the OSCE supports national actors in fighting human trafficking by raising public awareness and building the capacity of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police officers and social workers. Another central element is strengthening the legal framework for the criminal prosecution of traffickers, and harmonizing national laws with international standards.

Some EU missions have explicit mandates to counter threats arising from organized crime. EULEX Kosovo deploys international judges to support the criminal prosecution of organized crime. EUNAVFOR MED aims at disrupting criminal networks engaged in smuggling and trafficking in the Mediterranean (→ *Maritime Security*), and EUCAP Sahel Niger is looking to develop regional approaches and foster cooperation in the fight against organized crime.



COUNTERING TERRORISM AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The fight against terrorism and violent extremism has become an important topic in the context of peace operations after the considerable increase in terrorist attacks from 2014 onwards. However, behind the verbal consensus about the importance to combat “terrorism”, there is a significant dissent among member states of international organizations concerning the definition of the phenomenon, its causes, and adequate methods for its containment.

Currently, only a few peace operations are mandated to directly engage terrorist groups; among them are the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the African Union-led AMISOM mission in Somalia. An active fight against terrorism presents peace operations with sizeable challenges in the areas of logistics, intelligence, equipment and training. Furthermore, where peace operations are involved in counter-terrorism measures, they risk becoming party to the conflict and thus putting their neutrality into question.

Considerably more peace operations provide a civilian and police contribution to the fight against violent extremism (Preventing Violent Extremism/PVE). The UN Regional Offices for West and Central Africa (UNOWAS and UNOCA), for example, support the Multina-

tional Joint Task Force in the region around the Lake Chad and the G5 Sahel Joint Force in their operational and strategic planning. The UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) advises the region’s countries on the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including through national legislation.

OSCE missions are active in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, where they provide technical advice and training with the aim to strengthen national capacities in areas such as small arms control, protection of critical infrastructure and forgery-proof identity documents. In addition, the missions support the dialogue between governments, media, NGOs and religious leaders in order to prevent the radicalization of young people, in particular through the internet.

In the context of its missions in the Sahel, the EU is also engaged in countering violent extremism. EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUCAP Sahel Niger support the → *Security Sector Reform* in their respective host countries, especially those institutions tasked with the fight against terrorism. Emphasis lies on the improvement of information and human resource management, the coordination between security agencies and the development of national and regional security strategies.



DISARMAMENT, DEMobilIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR)

In 1989, the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) was the first UN peace operation with a mandate to undertake DDR activities. Since then, DDR programs have been a key element of peace operations.

Initially, DDR efforts contributed to a rapid improvement of the security situation in the aftermath of conflict through quick disarmament and demobilization of combatants. Typically, combatants would be registered at temporary camps and disarmed before being moved to other camps, where further demobilization activities would take place and the missions would inform about reintegration options. These first two phases of DDR were completed within a few weeks. However, the third phase – societal reintegration of combatants – was and is a much longer and costlier process.

Both mandates and target groups for DDR programs were expanded in the late 1990s. Since then, sustainable economic development, reconstruction, and reconciliation of different groups in the country have been included, and local communities have increasingly been engaged in these programs (community-based DDR). In addition to UN peace operations, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank support DDR activities.

In post-conflict societies, the lines between ex-combatants, gang members and criminals are often blurred. These situations require special approaches. For example, the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) developed a program on community violence reduction after traditional DDR approaches had been largely unsuccessful in dealing with criminal gangs.

The UN Mission in Colombia plays a different role in the Colombian DDR process: it monitors disarmament and reintegration programs for FARC members and other militias as part of the implementation of a peace agreement between the government and the former rebel group FARC.

DDR programs have also developed linkages with counter-terrorism activities. A big challenge in this context is the societal reintegration of former combatants from violent groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Central Africa, Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin or Al-Shabaab in Somalia.



ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Violent conflict damages economies and infrastructure in affected countries and regions, which in turn undermines income generation and the provision of basic services to the population. Therefore, peace operations also frequently contribute to economic reconstruction.

In the short term, reconstruction is about providing shelter, electricity and water, as well as developing road infrastructure. In the past, missions have also established interim administrations, such as the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) or the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), which undertook comprehensive governance and economic reforms.

Activities included the protection of property rights and investments, the regulation of the economic sector and measures to foster economic activity. At the same time, relevant state institutions were strengthened and donor support for the reconstruction of infrastructure and the revitalization of the economy was coordinated.

On the ground, UN peace operations work closely with the UN Country Team, which consists of the UN agencies, funds and pro-

grams present in the area of operation. This allows the mission to take advantage of, for example, the UN Development Programme's economic expertise and to facilitate joint, coherent peacebuilding measures, such as in the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL, 2008 – 2014).

International donor conferences such as those for Afghanistan, Iraq or Kosovo are important coordination mechanisms for economic reconstruction. Participants include bilateral and multilateral donors, but also representatives of the UN, regional organizations and the respective peace operations.

The UN missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Mali (MINUSMA) and the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) also carry out Quick Impact Projects (QUIPs) focused on economic recovery, in order to produce an immediate and tangible stabilizing impact on the conflict situation.

Among the three dimensions of the OSCE security concept (1. politico-military dimension, 2. economic and environmental dimension, 3. human dimension), the activities in the second dimension are the ones that aim at preventing or de-escalating conflict by intensifying economic cooperation. The OSCE presences in the post-Soviet region are particularly active in this area.



ELECTIONS

Electoral assistance provided by international organizations can include a variety of tasks, from observation and technical assistance to the organization and supervision of elections.

Election observation is primarily undertaken by the EU and the OSCE, though not in the context of their peace operations but through special observer missions. The OSCE monitors elections within its 57 Participating States, while the EU monitors elections outside of this area. The goal of these missions is to make a fact-based assessment of the electoral process and help avoid election fraud. They do not, however, intervene in electoral procedures, nor do they confirm election results. Since 2000, the EU has conducted over 120 observation missions on all continents (except in the OSCE region). In 2018, observation missions included elections in Mali, Sierra Leone, Pakistan and Zimbabwe. Within the OSCE, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) has its own section that covers electoral capacities and expertise. In 2017, the OSCE was invited by over 20 countries to observe their elections.

Electoral assistance is an important activity in many UN peace operations. Possible tasks include (1) support for electoral admin-

istration and planning, reviewing electoral laws and regulations, boundary delimitation, voter registration, election budgeting, logistics, procurement of election materials, use of technologies, training of election officials, voter and civic education, as well as (2) maintaining security during the electoral process. Over the past few years, the UN has provided such assistance through its missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Iraq (UNAMI) and Nepal (UNMIN), among other countries.

Some OSCE presences, for example in Kosovo, Montenegro or Kyrgyzstan, also undertake electoral assistance activities. In this context, they advise election commissions, support the reform of electoral codes or the establishment of voter lists and provide technical reviews of elections. They also run awareness-raising campaigns on voter rights and electoral procedures, and support NGOs observing local and national polls.

In the past, the organization of elections has been a task of UN missions with executive authority, such as the mission in East Timor (UNTAET, 1999 – 2002) and Kosovo (UNMIK, 1999 – present). Both missions planned and implemented several electoral processes during their mandated period.



ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Over the past few years, international organizations have increasingly placed environmental aspects of conflict onto their agendas. For the UN, the deployment of several large UN missions since 2000, with large camps or airfields that have had a high environmental impact, has accelerated this development. Here, four aspects are worth noting:

Firstly, the UN is increasingly concerned with the unintended environmental impact of its peace operations. Guidelines have been published on this topic, and environmental officers have been deployed as part of missions. One of the catalysts for these measures was the cholera epidemic caused by UN troops in Haiti in 2010. In 2013, the UN Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was given the first direct mandate to manage its impact on the environment.

Secondly, competition over natural resources can help trigger conflict. For example, aspirations to gain exclusive rights to the drinking water reservoir of the Jordan Basin constituted a key escalating factor in the war between Israel and its neighbors in 1967. Also, desertification in the Sahel region, the Chad Lake Basin and

in South Sudan has aggravated conflicts between nomadic herders and sedentary farmers.

Thirdly, violent conflicts cause environmental degradation. Currently, due to the armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine, wastewater pumps in local coalmines have ceased to function and several pits have been flooded. As a result, contaminated water threatens to seep into the region's groundwater.

Fourthly, and conversely, when parties to a conflict recognize that working together to remedy environmental damages is in their joint interests, this can have a mitigating effect.

OSCE missions are explicitly mandated to deal with environmental aspects. In the context of the OSCE's second dimension (economic and environmental), some activities are aimed at defusing conflicts by addressing environmental problems and intensifying cross-border cooperation. These are primarily undertaken in the former Soviet area (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine) and in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia).

For the first time in 2007 and then again in 2011, the UN Security Council discussed the impact that climate change has had on peace and security. In addition to the Sustainable Development Goals, there are efforts to more firmly place climate change on the agenda of the Security Council.



HUMAN RIGHTS

The UN and the OSCE both have specialized agencies – the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) – that lead the implementation of the organizations' human rights work. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and associated conventions form the normative basis for human rights work within and beyond peace operations. The EU derives its remit to promote human rights from the Lisbon Treaty (2009).

For virtually all OSCE and UN missions, human rights are a stand-alone mandated task as well as a task that is integrated into other mission activities. In that way, the promotion of human rights is a guiding principle for a mission's work in the areas of → *Protection of Civilians*, → *Women, Peace and Security*, → *Children and Armed Conflict*, → *Reconciliation and Transitional Justice*, → *Rule of Law*, → *Policing*, → *Security Sector Reform* and → *Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism*.

The UN describes the goals of the human rights teams in their missions as follows: “to contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights through both immediate and long-term action;

to empower the population to assert and claim their human rights; and to enable state and other national institutions to implement their human rights obligations and uphold the rule of law.” These objectives are also reflected in OSCE activities.

A typical activity within peace operations is human rights monitoring. For instance, the OSCE monitors trials in Kosovo or inspects prison conditions in Moldova and the Ukraine. The UN mission in Mali (MINUSMA) together with the Malian security forces, has established a tracking mechanism for human rights violations. Increasingly, peace operations offer human rights training for government institutions and components of the security sector, such as the OSCE training for corrections officers in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

A further important element is support for civil society organizations and national human rights bodies. In the Central African Republic, the UN mission (MINUSCA) has helped establish a national human rights commission. In Macedonia, the OSCE has strengthened the anti-discrimination commission. Related activities include efforts to raise public awareness and enhance knowledge of human rights. In Mali, as well as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the UN missions support victims' rights organizations that are working to increase victims' access to justice.



INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND GOVERNANCE

In some mission areas, peace operations contribute to delivering basic services such as security, health, education and political participation to the population. Due to weak institutional capacities, national governments and other institutions in post-conflict countries are often only able to fulfill these core tasks to a limited extent.

Hence, activities in the area of institution building and governance aim to strengthen and build the capacities of ministries, parliaments and oversight bodies. They entail a broad spectrum of measures that can include strengthening the watchdog function of parliaments and civil society, enhancing transparency of public expenditure or introducing anti-corruption initiatives. A central element is the development of institutional capacity, for instance in the areas of → *Police*, the justice sector (→ *Rule of Law*) or public administration.

A more recent task in the UN and EU missions in Mali (MINUSMA, EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUTM Mali) and the UN missions in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and Libya (UNSMIL) is support for the restoration or extension of state authority through-

out its territory. Especially MINUSMA and MINUSCA aim to help establish state institutions in remote areas in order to ensure the provision of basic services to the population. This “peace dividend” is intended to build trust in the state and contribute to long-term stabilization.

OSCE missions tend to concentrate their work in this area on bolstering existing authorities and improving public service processes. Missions from Albania to Montenegro and Tajikistan place particular emphasis on anti-corruption efforts and in tackling money laundering. They typically help to develop national action plans and promote their implementation in accordance with international standards. In addition, the OSCE missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia advise on drafting laws and support measures to enhance transparency in budget planning, resource management and public accountability.

Establishing mechanisms that allow for an intensive exchange between civil society and state authorities is another key measure to ensure good governance, which the OSCE presence in Montenegro and the UN mission in Somalia (UNSOM) have pursued.



MARITIME SECURITY

Peace operations with maritime assignments have been tasked with counter-piracy, the fight against terrorist groups and criminal networks engaged in smuggling and trafficking, as well as with protecting maritime transport and building capacity of coast guards, navies and criminal justice institutions. The main geographical areas of activity are currently the Horn of Africa and the Mediterranean.

EUNAVFOR Somalia – deployed along the Horn of Africa – is authorized to inspect ships and to arrest persons who are suspected of piracy or links to terrorist organizations. The UN mission in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was supplemented with a Maritime Task Force in the summer of 2006, which controls sea routes in the fight against arms smuggling and potential terrorist threats. Similarly, the mission EUNAVFOR MED supports the enforcement of the UN weapons embargo along the Libyan coast, surveys the coastal waters for illegal oil exports and counters smuggling networks. Here, about 1,200 soldiers, plus a number of sea vessels, planes and helicopters are currently involved in maritime surveillance on the high seas and in the international airspace between the Italian and the Libyan coasts.

Reconnaissance and information exchange are central in maritime security activities. EUNAVFOR MED uses the situational awareness provided by the NATO Operation Sea Guardian and contributes information to the prosecution of smuggler groups through EUROPOL and INTERPOL.

In connection with their protection remit, these maritime operations also cooperate with a number of other actors ranging from national authorities in Somalia and Libya to the shipping industry and humanitarian organizations. For instance, EUNAVFOR Somalia protects the World Food Programme's aid deliveries and supply transports for the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

In addition, both the EU and the UN build maritime security capacity. UNIFIL, for one, trains the Lebanese Navy to independently control sea routes. EUCAP Somalia trains the Somali Coast Guard, but also works regionally to bolster the capacity of the navies of Tanzania and Kenya. Moreover, since 2016, EUNAVFOR MED has been mandated to strengthen the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy to be self-reliant in preventing human smuggling along the central Mediterranean route and in providing security in the Libyan territorial waters.



MINE ACTION AND ARMS CONTROL

The mandated tasks in the area of mine action and arms control have expanded over the past few years. For one, the focus has been broadened to include other unexploded remnants of war such as weapons and ammunition. Furthermore, tasks also go beyond clearance to include the drafting of technical reports, public awareness raising and local capacity-building efforts. The tasks in this broadened portfolio touch upon other mission activities (→ *Security Sector Reform*, → *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration*, → *Protection of Civilians*). In the UN context, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) leads, coordinates and implements all aspects linked to the mitigation of threats from mines and explosive remnants of war. These can include a range of different activities.

Clearance of landmines refers to the marking and removal of landmines and explosive remnants of war, such as in Western Sahara (MINURSO). These activities can be a confidence building measure, such as in Cyprus (UNFICYP), or facilitate the return of internally displaced people, for example as in Abyei (UNISFA), or help secure roads for civilian use. UNMAS also works on local capacity building for example in Somalia, where they helped train local police in the area of bomb disposal.

Educational measures aim at increasing public awareness of the dangers of mines. In many peace operations such as in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) or in the OSCE presences in Dushanbe and Ukraine, mine awareness training of peacekeepers and civilian staff is also part of UNMAS' responsibilities.

Victim assistance consists of the provision of medical support for victims, but it also entails strengthening professional qualifications through the establishment of training centers in Darfur (UNAMID).

Stockpile destruction and the management of arms and ammunition include support in the establishment of national standards as well as the storage, transport and inspection of weaponry. An additional aspect is capacity building, as was done for the Libyan Air Force, supporting its efforts to deal with dangerous chemicals, or the Congolese police in the correct storage of their weapons. These tasks are increasingly part of UNMAS' responsibility, and are also part of the OSCE portfolios in Albania, Montenegro, Moldova, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

Both the EU and the OSCE support projects focused on mine victims, development of relevant technologies and capacities, as well as on the clearance of landmines, such as in Croatia or in Ukraine.



MONITORING AND VERIFICATION

Observers are deployed in peace operations to neutrally verify the implementation of a peace accord or ceasefire agreement and to document breaches thereof. Their presence contributes to confidence building, crisis prevention and early warning. While in the past monitoring and verification tasks were mostly carried out by Military Observers (*MilObs*), nowadays police and civilian personnel are also active in this area.

No other field of activity has a longer history in peace operations. The first UN mission, the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), was deployed in 1948 to supervise the ceasefire between Israel and its neighboring countries. The missions in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP, 1949 – today), Yemen (UNYOM, 1963 – 64), Cyprus (UNFICYP, 1964 – today), the Golan Heights (UNDOF, 1974 – today), as well as that in Iran and Iraq (UNIIMOG, 1988 – 91), are or were mandated with similar tasks. In more recent missions, monitoring and verification is part of a much broader mandate, e.g. in Darfur (UNAMID, 2007 – today) and on the border between Sudan and South Sudan (UNISFA, 2011 – today).

Monitoring and verification missions were also among the first missions deployed by EU and OSCE. The OSCE *Kosovo Verification Mission* (KVM) from 1998 – 99 on the territory of the former Republic of Yugoslavia included more than 1,000 civilian observers. At present, the *Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine* (SMM) is the biggest OSCE mission, with about 700 monitors. It is also the most risky one, as there are regular breaches of the ceasefire by the parties to the conflict. Hence, the SMM, like other observer missions, increasingly relies on technology like acoustic sensors or drones to increase not only the observers' efficiency, but also their safety.

The EU gained its first experience with observer missions in 2005 – 06 in the context of the Aceh Monitoring Mission, which supervised the peace agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the *Free Aceh Movement*. Since 2008, the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia) contributes to the safety and security of the local communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. EUNAVFOR MED is mandated to support the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the Libyan coast.



POLICING

Since the 1960s, police activities have been a part of peace operations – from individual officers in EU or OSCE missions to large police components in UN missions. The spectrum of their tasks reaches from advice and capacity building to executive police work.

At a strategic level, missions advise and build the capacity of police leadership to manage and run their organizations, e.g. the EU mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) or the former UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Often as part of wider → *Security Sector Reform efforts*, UN, EU and OSCE missions all assist in the development of reform plans, such as MONUSCO for the Congolese National Police, or thematic strategies, such as the OSCE-supported strategies to combat organized crime, trafficking and terrorism in Montenegro or Tajikistan.

In many peace operations, police work also includes basic or specialized training of local forces, e.g. on traffic monitoring and forensics, but also in gender-sensitive police work, such as is being carried out in Darfur (UNAMID), Somalia (UNSOM) and Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). Furthermore, basic structures and procedures

of police institutions are developed. In the context of their peace operations, the UN, EU and OSCE advise local security forces on the selection and recruitment of police officers, e.g. in Liberia (UNMIL) or Ukraine (EUAM).

In many countries, community policing is coming to the fore: With the help of the OSCE in Kosovo, Serbia and Kyrgyzstan, and the UN in Mali (MINUSMA) and Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), fora have been established that facilitate the exchange between citizens and the police on possible improvements to public safety.

In some cases, international police have also assumed executive functions: They provided public security and investigate criminal cases, such as in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) or in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

In peace operations, police work is closely related to activities in support of → *Rule of Law*. The police and rule of law components of a mission, the EU mission in Somalia being one example, jointly support national authorities in closing legal loopholes or in improving the cooperation between prosecutors and police.



PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS (PoC)

For the UN, protection of civilians has become one of the core tasks of peacekeeping missions since the mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in 1999. Eight of 14 blue helmet missions in 2018 – and all that have been established since 2003 – include an explicit PoC mandate and are authorized to use force for its implementation (→ *Robust Intervention*). Examples are the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), tasked with protecting the civilian population from attacks by rebels and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), which established so-called Protection Sites within its bases.

Nowadays, most UN missions have a mission-wide PoC strategy that stipulates risk scenarios, appropriate reactions and the responsibilities of the mission components. In its policy documents, the UN defines PoC as a holistic approach in which all mission components – military, police and civilian – contribute to the implementation of the PoC in each of three tiers:

Tier 1: “protection through dialogue and engagement” (i. e. support of political processes, building of institutional capacities, conflict management and reconciliation);

Tier 2: “provision of physical protection” (i. e. deterrence through military presence of troops, patrols, intervention in situations of acute danger, offensive operations); and

Tier 3: “establishment of a protective environment” (i. e. maintenance of law and order through patrols in refugee camps, executive police measures around these camps to protect against violence, establishment of a secure environment for the return of refugees, training of security forces, strengthening of the rule of law and the human rights regime).

In all areas, missions are to focus on prevention. This requires a functioning system for information gathering and early warning. This represents a sizeable challenge in large and/or inaccessible areas of operation, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan or the Central African Republic.

Military missions of the EU can also be assigned PoC tasks. EUFOR Artemis, the first EU military mission, was deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2003 to stabilize the security situation and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe. In addition, the EU civilian missions and the OSCE presences contribute to the protection of civilians, e. g. in the areas of → *Rule of Law* or → *Human Rights*.



RECONCILIATION AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

The goal of transitional justice is to address past injustices after the end of violent conflict in order to rebuild trust in the rule of law, to overcome mistrust between societal groups and to make the transition to a peaceful society possible.

The concept of transitional justice rests on truth, justice, reparation and the guarantee of non-recurrence. Both judicial and non-judicial instruments are used, including: national and international truth and reconciliation committees; national, international and hybrid tribunals; reparations; impeachment of specific individuals; and reform of state institutions such as the police, military and justice sector.

Transitional processes can promote the reconciliation between persons, societal groups, as well as the state and its citizens. But reconciliation is also an activity on its own, which includes measures such as overcoming trauma or local mediation.

In the UN system, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) takes on a leading role in the area of transitional justice and reconciliation. UN, EU and OSCE peace operations also

implement activities particularly through their work in the areas of → *Human Rights*, → *Rule of Law*, as well as → *Security Sector Reform*. For example, since 2008, the EU mission EULEX in Kosovo has been conducting inquiries regarding war crimes, while the OSCE is also supporting the development of rule of law institutions through its presences in the Balkans.

The UN mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) is in the process of documenting, together with OHCHR and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), grave human rights violations that occurred between 2003 and 2015 and it is supporting the development of the Special Criminal Court, which was established in 2015. The UN mission in Mali (MINUSMA) has the responsibility to support the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, established in 2014, as well as the International Commission of Inquiry, which was established in January 2018 by UN Secretary-General Guterres to investigate grave human rights violations that occurred since 2012.



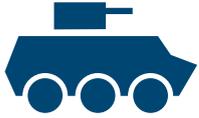
REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

At the end of 2017, 68.5 million people worldwide were displaced – of which 25.4 million were refugees and 40 million were Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In post-conflict situations, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) delivers humanitarian aid and supports the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs. UN peace operations support UNHCR and other humanitarian actors by, for instance, providing technical assistance and logistics for aid deliveries, using their military capabilities to provide access for humanitarian aid or a safe environment for the return of refugees and IDPs.

Peace operations also fulfill important protection tasks. According to international law, national governments have the primary responsibility to protect civilians and IDPs. However, not all are willing or able to do so. Peace operations protect IDPs from attacks and ensure safety and law and order in refugee camps. The police component of the mission in Darfur (UNAMID), for example, conducted almost 7,000 patrols in and around refugee camps from August to October 2017. In South Sudan, where government troops and rebel groups have been involved in violent attacks against

the civilian population, the UN mission (UNMISS) opened its bases to thousands of people seeking protection in 2013. Since then, in cooperation with humanitarian actors, the mission has provided for the IDPs and offered immediate physical protection in so-called Protection Sites.

Refugees and IDPs have to be cared for and protected. At the same time, sustainable solutions must be found for their reintegration. Continued conflict often impedes voluntary return. In cooperation with humanitarian and development partners, peace operations assess potential areas of return and carry out so-called Quick Impact Projects to repair critical infrastructure, thereby improving conditions for return, such as is the case in South Sudan. UN operations also seek to establish the conditions for lasting reintegration by contributing to political solutions and addressing the causes of displacement.



ROBUST INTERVENTIONS

The UN defines robust peacekeeping as “the use of force by a UN peacekeeping operation [...] to defend its mandate against spoilers whose activities pose a threat to civilians or risk undermining the peace process”. The development of robust peacekeeping was a consequence of the negative experiences in the 1990s, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Rwanda. Due to insufficient resources and the lack of a clear legal basis, these missions were unable to fully protect the local population and themselves. The overwhelming majority of multidimensional UN missions today has robust mandates. However, civilian OSCE and EU missions are never “robust” and EU military missions only rarely so. Robust mandates require a Security Council authorization under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

For a number of years, there has been a tendency towards increasingly robust mandates in areas of operation where armed conflicts continue despite the deployment of a peace operation. Since 2013, the UN mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) has had the mandate to “neutralize” armed militias with an intervention brigade (Force Intervention Brigade).

UNMISS in South Sudan was reinforced by a Regional Protection Force in 2016, whose tasks include the protection of access to the capital Juba, the protection of the airport and other central institutions and the prevention of attacks on the civilian population, humanitarian workers, UN personnel and UN protection zones.

Special forces are not necessarily an integral part of a UN mission. The French *Opération Licorne* cooperated closely with the UN mission in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the protection of civilians and UN personnel. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, EU missions supported the UN in the stabilization of two crisis situations (*Opération Artemis* in 2003 and EUFOR RD Congo in 2006). However, the EU also deployed missions with a robust mandate without a UN presence in the country, i.e. to Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/RCA, 2008 – 09) and to Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR Althea, 2004 – 12).

Finally, the missions of various African regional organizations and coalitions targeting terrorist groups and militias can be considered robust. These include the AU-led AMISOM mission in Somalia, the Multinational Joint Task Force in the Lake Chad region, the mission to combat the Lord's Resistance Army and G5 Sahel Joint Force.



RULE OF LAW

Rule of law is essential to the sustainable stabilization of post-conflict countries. Activities in support of rule of law are therefore core tasks of multidimensional peace operations, addressing local institutions in the area of justice, police, corrections and the administration of justice.

Following a comprehensive analysis of the sector, necessary measures in the area of training, advice, drafting of laws, infrastructure or public information are identified. Typical programmatic activities carried out in virtually all missions of the UN, EU and the OSCE include the training of judges, prosecutors and attorneys, as well as of police and corrections officers.

Some missions also support educational institutions for justice personnel (OSCE in Ukraine) or administration of justice (OSCE in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan). Often, strengthening justice and corrections entails measures to improve the infrastructure, such as the reconstruction of courthouses, police stations, prisons or training centers in UN missions in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Darfur (UNAMID) or Haiti (MINUSTAH).

Peace operations also advise members of government, public servants and lawyers on constitutional issues and draft laws, with the aim of promoting the independence of the judiciary and compliance with international human rights and criminal justice standards. The work of the UN mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the EU mission in the Palestinian Territories (EUPOI COPPS) and the OSCE presence in Uzbekistan are cases in point. Trial monitoring, such as that conducted by the OSCE presences in Kosovo and Albania, can also foster compliance with human rights standards.

An important goal for rule of law activities is building popular trust in the justice system. The OSCE presences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kazakhstan all support national efforts to promote transparency and public accountability and zero-tolerance policies on corruption in the police and justice sector. The UN mission in Liberia (UNMIL) supported access to state and non-state justice mechanisms for populations in remote areas.

In rare cases, international personnel in missions with executive functions can take on judiciary responsibilities, as was the case in the EU mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo).



SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT

The creation of a safe environment has been one of the core tasks of peace operations since the development towards multidimensional missions at the beginning of the 1990s. Since then, different aspects of this central task, such as → *Protection of Civilians* or strengthening of the → *Rule of Law*, have also been included in mandates as independent tasks. In most missions, these tasks are carried out by the military and police components. Activities can include:

(1) Conflict management and prevention of violence, including the separation of conflict parties (→ *Monitoring and Verification*), the deterrence of potential aggressors and de-escalation through troop presence. Since 1974, a UN observer mission (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights supervises the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and the implementation of the disengagement agreement. Maintaining a safe environment is also a core task of NATO's operation in Kosovo (KFOR).

(2) Maintaining public order, including measures for the → *Protection of Civilians*, to strengthen → *Border Management* and to guarantee freedom of movement of people and goods. The

EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia) secures the freedom of movement of pupils and teachers that have to cross the administrative boundary between Georgia and Abkhazia and Georgia and South Ossetia respectively. In Darfur, the UN-AU operation UNAMID facilitates the provision of humanitarian help through military escorts. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA, together with national security forces, disarms criminal gangs and destroys illegal small arms.

(3) Restoration of state control over security agencies, i. e. through → *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration* of former fighters, assistance to national security agencies (→ *Police*) and → *Security Sector Reform*. The EU mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) supports the establishment of the local police, judiciary and administration to create legitimate and competent structures that meet international standards.

In regions where a peace process does not exist and where ongoing violence is prevalent, the creation of a safe environment poses a particular challenge. To be able to implement their mandated tasks, UN missions increasingly adopt a proactive approach, as mandated by the Security Council (→ *Robust Intervention*).



SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR)

A security sector that is effective and is based on the rule of law is a precondition for sustainable peace in post-conflict countries. The security sector not only comprises uniformed personnel, but also multiple structures and institutions that are responsible for recruitment, management and oversight. Since past experience has demonstrated that SSR needs to be comprehensive to succeed, efforts in this area are directed at a broad spectrum of actors: military, police, intelligence services, justice, corrections, ministries, parliamentary oversight committees, civil society and also, at times, informal or non-state security providers.

Given this complexity, peace operations set their own priorities in practice. For instance, SSR activities in the UN missions in Mali (MINUSMA), Libya (UNSMIL) or the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) have focused on developing national security strategies, clarifying the division of labor between various security services and strengthening oversight and democratic control over the security sector. For the EU and the OSCE, too, good governance and respect for human rights are key issues in their support for the security sector, e. g. in the OSCE presences in Serbia and Ukraine.

Some missions also focus on improving the relationship between the population and the security services and on raising public awareness for a transparent, accountable and competent security sector. To this end, national dialogue processes are undertaken that link the objectives of reform to those of national reconciliation, as in MINUSMA and MINUSCA. Other examples are the OSCE presences in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Additional SSR tasks include advising on draft laws and training, as well as providing technical and financial support for local security services (see also → *Police and* → *Rule of Law*). The EU in particular has been engaged in military SSR through training missions in Somalia (EUTM Somalia), Mali (EUTM Mali) and the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA). NATO's mission in Afghanistan (Resolute Support Mission) follows a similar approach, with the aim to "train, advise and assist" the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces.



SUPPORT TO POLITICAL PROCESSES

The main purpose of most peace operations is to support or facilitate a political process – no matter if they are civilian, police or military by nature, or if they are primarily an observation, stabilization or capacity building mission.

Peace operations are ideally deployed when parties to a conflict already have a ceasefire agreement in place. They are hence frequently mandated to support the political peace process on a national or regional level in order to move towards sustainable peace.

UN special political missions frequently support such processes through Good Offices – a type of diplomacy by which the UN uses its moral authority to bring parties to the conflict together to discuss options for resolving the conflict. The civilian mission in Somalia (UNSOM), for example, supports the politically inclusive dialogue between the Government of Somalia and the existing and newly established state authorities.

UN peacekeeping missions are also often explicitly mandated to actively promote political processes. For example, the UN mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is mandated to support a national dialogue

process of reconciliation and to support the implementation of the 2015 peace agreement between the government and the non-state actors. In addition, most multidimensional UN peace operations also have Civil Affairs Officers, whose tasks include supporting national peace processes as well as facilitating dialogue and reconciliation processes at the local level.

Another important aspect of supporting political processes are confidence building measures. This includes the supervision of ceasefire agreements through monitoring missions (→ *Observation and Verification*), such as in the OSCE mission in the Ukraine (SMM). This mission is also mandated to support dialogue efforts. The EU monitoring mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia) also helps ease tensions through its confidence measures, for example by supporting contacts between the two parties to the conflict.



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY (WPS)

The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda includes the implementation of UN resolution 1325 and seven subsequent resolutions on the same topic. The WPS agenda represents the linkage between the needs and experiences of women and girls in conflict situations and the responsibility of Member States to incorporate a gender perspective in their security policy (gender mainstreaming). The WPS agenda makes demands in four central areas: participation, prevention, protection and reconstruction and reintegration.

International organizations work to incorporate a gender perspective in peace operations with regard to the structure of a mission, as well as its programmatic activities. In addition, the aim is to increase the number of female personnel in peace operations and to eliminate the occurrence of sexual exploitation and abuse. Gender aspects are taken into consideration in programs such as → *Security Sector Reform*, → *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration* or → *Rule of Law*.

In addition, efforts to engage and consult civil society today frequently focus also on the participation of women's rights groups. In Kyrgyzstan, for instance, the OSCE presence is supporting the

establishment of a women's association in the security sector. The OSCE presences in Serbia and Kosovo have developed dialogue forums for women from both regions.

UN, EU and OSCE missions all have nominated gender advisers and/or established gender focal points that contribute to integrating a gender perspective into the work of the mission as well as into the political processes in the host country. In 2018, the OSCE missions in Ukraine (SMM) and in Kosovo (OMIK) have full-time gender advisers and all other OSCE presences have gender focal points. In some OSCE presences, there are also working groups on gender that coordinate gender mainstreaming efforts. In the context of CSDP missions, human rights advisers often take on the role of gender advisers.

UN political as well as peacekeeping missions often have entire gender units. The UN missions in Iraq (UNAMI) and in Mali (MINUSMA), for example, have a gender unit that works closely with UN Women, with mission colleagues in political affairs and human rights, as well as with humanitarian actors. In addition to regular gender advisers, women protection advisers in UN missions focus on sexual and gender-based violence.

Advancing the WPS agenda also includes integrating women more actively in peace processes and mediation efforts. From the very beginning, women should have a firm seat at the peace negotiation table.

The Berlin Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) was established in 2002 by the Federal Government of Germany and the German Parliament, the *Bundestag*, to strengthen civilian capacities for international peace operations. The mandate of ZIF includes:

Training and qualification, recruitment, deployment and support of civilian personnel for international peace operations and election monitoring missions by, among other things, developing and maintaining an expert roster of qualified German personnel;

Providing **analyses, policy advice** and **conceptual contributions** in the field of peace operations;

Advising and supporting the improvement of structures and processes of international partner organizations and peace operations.

The Center's comprehensive approach unites training, human resources, international capacity development and analysis under one roof.

The Director of ZIF is Dr. Almut Wieland-Karimi.



www.missionsandmandates.org/en/

Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF)

- Analysis Division -

Dr. Wibke Hansen

Ludwigkirchplatz 3 - 4

10719 Berlin

Germany

Phone: +49 / (0)30 - 520 05 65 - 0

Fax.: +49 / (0)30 - 520 05 65 - 90

www.zif-berlin.org

research@zif-berlin.org

Design & Layout: finedesign, Berlin

All Rights Reserved

Reproduction or similar use of publications of the Center for International Peace Operations, including extracts, is only permitted with prior written permission.

© 2018 Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze gGmbH

www.missionsandmandates.org/en/

