



# *Glossary*

Peace Operations

*Your Gateway to  
Peace Operations*

Dear Reader,

We are pleased to present to you the second, updated edition of our guide to international peace operations.

Such missions have become a standard instrument of international relations, deployed to prevent or transform conflicts, to monitor cease-fires, and to create sustainable peace. They are conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the African Union, and other international and regional organizations. Given that the international community will continue to find itself confronted with violent conflicts, ZIF will continue to work on best practices for peace operations and enhanced international cooperation.

As any other field, peace operations have their own jargon. The ZIF Glossary explains thirty central terms and concepts in a compact and accessible form, illustrated with graphics and images. Changes since the first edition in 2010 are reflected in new entries such as *Mediation* and *Comprehensive Approach*. Yet it is still a compact product, a booklet that fits easily into your jacket pocket or handbag to make sure you are always kept well-informed.

Enjoy reading.


Almut Wieland-Karimi

*Director of the Center for International Peace Operations*

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## Brahimi Report

The “Report of the Panel on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations” is the most comprehensive analysis to date of the shortfalls of UN  *Peace Operations* and the resulting need for reform. It was prepared in 2000 by a panel of experts appointed by the Secretary-General and led by former Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Brahimi. Its recommendations laid the groundwork for internal reforms of UN peace operations.

### Links and literature

UN (2000): Brahimi Report (A/55/305-S/2000/809)

UN (2006): General Assembly Resolution A/60/696  
(Section II: Peace Operations)

UN DPKO (2009): A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping

# Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter

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All Member States of the UN are obligated to seek a “peaceful settlement” to disputes. Chapter VI of the UN Charter (Articles 33–38) describes possible means of peaceful settlement, without giving the UN Security Council a formal right of intervention. However, Chapter VII (Articles 39–51) allows the Security Council to authorize coercive action up to and including the use of military force, if it determines “the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.” Military action under Chapter VII and self-defense (Article 51) are the only occasions where military force may legitimately be used in international relations.

Traditional peacekeeping operations (→ *Peace Operations*) were initially understood as activities under Chapter VI, with the use of force permitted only for self-defense. But following negative experiences in the 1990s – especially in Somalia and the Balkans –



the Security Council began providing its missions with robust mandates under Chapter VII (→ *Robust Peacekeeping*).

## Links and literature

Charter of the United Nations: [www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml](http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml)

# Civil-Military Cooperation

## CIMIC

10

Civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) describes the military task of harmonizing the interaction of military and civilian activities in the interests of a military objective. In its deployments, the German Bundeswehr applies the CIMIC principles developed by NATO and the EU. Ever since the Bundeswehr first implemented the CIMIC concept in operations in the Balkans in the 1990s, CIMIC units have been an integral component of mission contingents.

# Comprehensive Approach

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Under the comprehensive approach, diplomatic and development actors and the civilian, police, and military components of peace operations coordinate their use of resources across departments and institutions. Successful implementation demands a corresponding culture of cooperation and institutions and instruments that promote closely coordinated action at the national and international level and on the ground in the host country. The overall objective is optimal cooperation rather than maximum integration of all actors.

# CSDP Missions

## Common Security and Defence Policy Missions

12

The experience of the Balkan wars of the 1990s led the EU to develop new crisis management instruments and structures. EU peace operations are today a central component of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The first was the EU Police Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina (EUPM) in 2003. Another twenty-nine missions have followed to date, of which ten were military and nineteen civilian. In mid-2014 there were a record sixteen CSDP missions deployed.

### Links and literature

Council of the European Union (2009): ESDP@10 – European Security and Defence Policy 1999–2009

Latest information on CSDP missions: [www.csdpmap.eu](http://www.csdpmap.eu) and [www.isis-europe.org](http://www.isis-europe.org)

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| Since   | Mission  | Abbreviation              |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| 12/2004 | EU Military Operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina  | <b>EUFOR ALTHEA</b>       |
| 05/2005 | EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | <b>EUSEC RD Congo</b>     |
| 11/2005 | EU Border Assistance Mission at Rafah Crossing Point   | <b>EUBAM Rafah</b>        |
| 01/2006 | EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories  | <b>EUPOL COPPS</b>        |
| 06/2007 | EU Police Mission in Afghanistan   | <b>EUPOL Afghanistan</b>  |
| 02/2008 | EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo   | <b>EULEX Kosovo</b>       |
| 10/2008 | EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia   | <b>EUMM Georgia</b>       |
| 12/2008 | EU Naval Operation Against Piracy  | <b>EU NAVFOR Atalanta</b> |
| 04/2010 | EU Military Mission to Contribute to the Training of Somali Security Forces                    | <b>EUTM Somalia</b>       |
| 08/2012 | EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger  | <b>EUCAP Sahel Niger</b>  |
| 09/2012 | EU Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building  | <b>EUCAP NESTOR</b>       |
| 02/2013 | EU Training Mission in Mali  | <b>EUTM Mali</b>          |
| 05/2013 | EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya  | <b>EUBAM Libya</b>        |
| 03/2014 | EU Military Operation in the Central African Republic  | <b>EUFOR RCA</b>          |
| 04/2014 | EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali   | <b>EUCAP Sahel Mali</b>   |
| 07/2014 | EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine                                | <b>EUAM Ukraine</b>       |

# DPKO/DFS

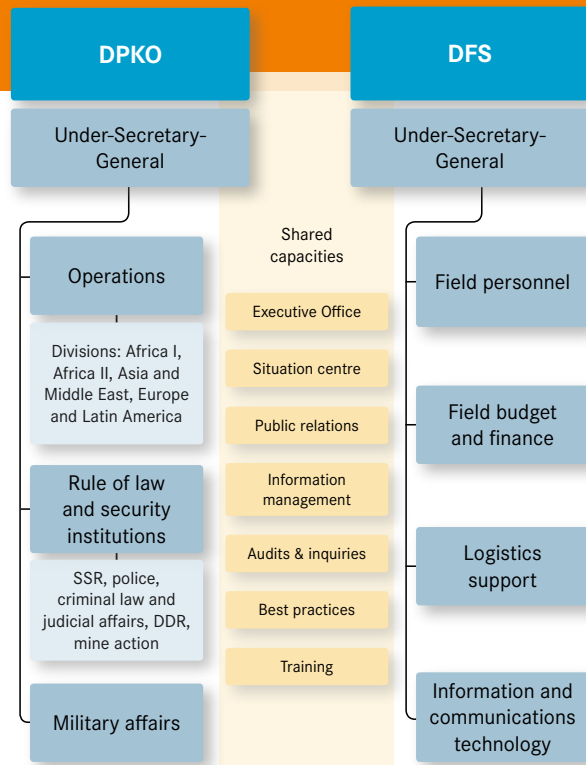
Department of Peacekeeping Operations/  
Department of Field Support

14

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations has been responsible for planning and administering all UN peacekeeping operations since 1992. In June 2007, DPKO was divided in two in response to the growing challenges of managing increasingly complex operations. The new Department of Field Support is responsible for logistics, finance, and personnel, while DPKO remains in charge of strategy development, operational planning, and leadership of UN field missions. Each department is headed by an Under-Secretary-General.

## Links and literature

DPKO/DFS website: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping)



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# Department of Political Affairs

DPA

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This department contributes to the UN's efforts to avert and resolve conflicts through preventive diplomacy, political analysis, election support, and field presences. DPA currently deploys eleven such missions and offices worldwide. They provide a political platform to build lasting peace, and are often deployed in advance of or after the exit of peacekeeping operations. The agreement of the parties to the conflict is a precondition for the establishment of these purely civilian missions.

In recent years DPA has become increasingly involved in conflict → *Mediation* activities. In 2008, it established a “Standby Team of Mediation Experts” for rapid deployment.

## Links and literature

DPA website: [www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main](http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main)

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# Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

DDR

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Disarming and demobilizing ex-combatants and reintegrating them into society is a precondition for sustainable peace after the end of an armed conflict. Since the late 1990s, DDR has been one of the standard tasks of multidimensional *Peace Operations*. The military component of a mission is primarily responsible for implementing the disarmament and demobilization phase, while reintegration is the task of civilian personnel working together with local actors and development organizations.



## Links and literature

UN DDR Resource Center: [www.unddr.org](http://www.unddr.org)

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UNMIL WILL RECEIVE YOUR GUN AT  
DISARMAMENT SITE.



SOME PEOPLE WILL TALK TO YOU TO  
FORGET ABOUT FIGHTING AND BE A GOOD  
PERSON FOR LIBERIA. YOU WILL CHOOSE  
WHICH TRADE YOU WANT TO LEARN.



## Executive Mandate/ Transitional Administration

➔ *Peace Operations* with an executive mandate fulfill government functions and other sovereign responsibilities in the area of deployment – from air traffic control to customs inspections. As well as discharging these duties, these transitional administrations also need to establish local structures that will ultimately be capable of taking over. The UN Security Council has to date approved only three such comprehensive mandates, in response to the complete breakdown of the local system of government and administration:

- UNTAES (UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium), 1996–1998
- UNTAET (UN Transitional Administration in East Timor), 1999–2002
- UNMIK (UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo), since 1999

# Exit Strategy

22

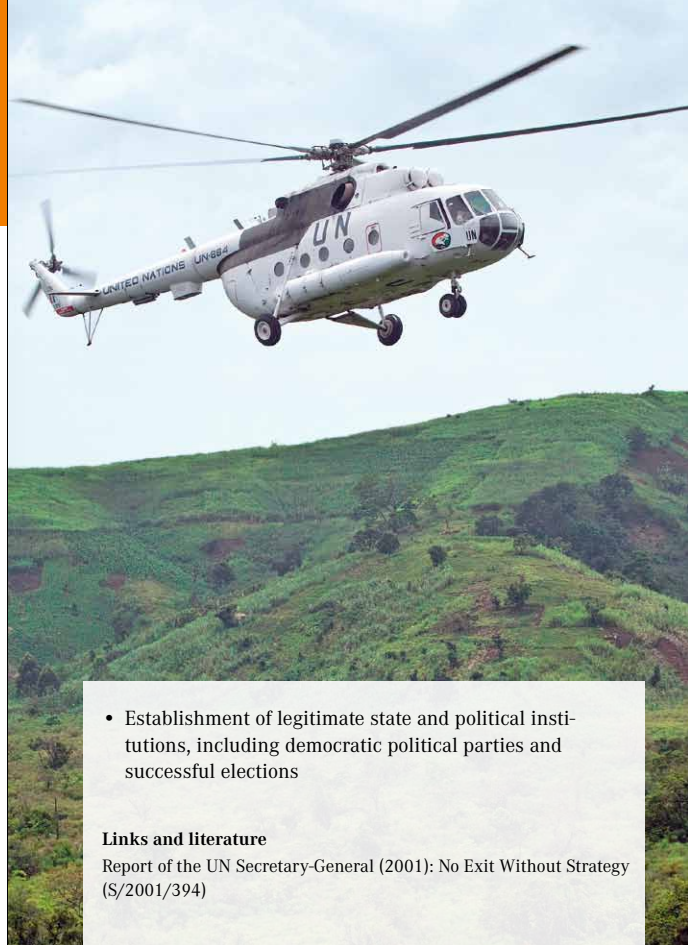
An exit strategy defines benchmarks whose fulfillment indicates that a → *Peace Operation* can be wound down or closed. They should be agreed between local and international actors at an early stage. Although there is no universally recognized set of benchmarks, the UN names a series of indicators that demonstrate progress in peace consolidation:

- Permanent end of violent conflict and human rights violations
- Successful disarmament of ex-combatants  
(→ *Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration*)
- Establishment of public order by effective local security forces under civilian control (→ *Security Sector Reform*)
- Restoration of a functioning independent judicial system  
(→ *Rule of Law*)
- Return of refugees
- Nationwide rebuilding of health and education systems
- Onset of economic recovery

- Establishment of legitimate state and political institutions, including democratic political parties and successful elections

## Links and literature

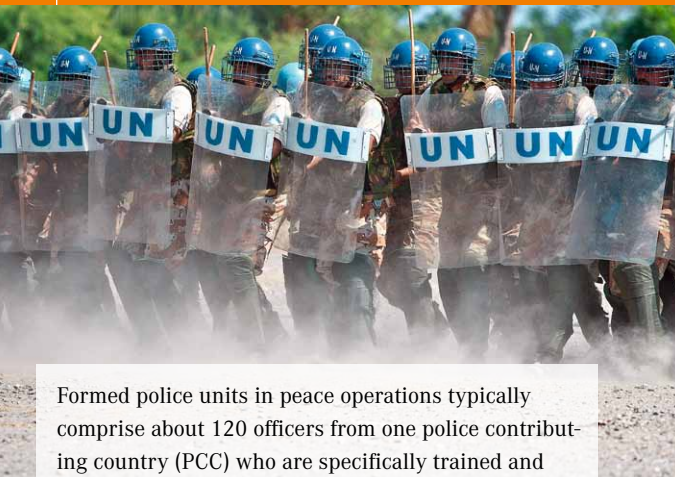
Report of the UN Secretary-General (2001): No Exit Without Strategy (S/2001/394)



# Formed Police Units

FPU

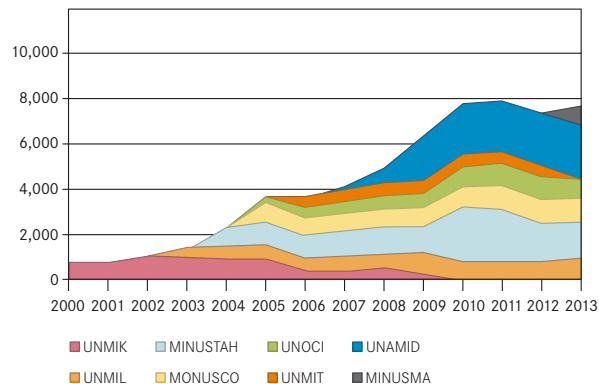
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Formed police units in peace operations typically comprise about 120 officers from one police contributing country (PCC) who are specifically trained and equipped to maintain public order in situations such as violent demonstrations or widespread unrest. FPU duties in peace operations include:

- Protecting mission personnel and facilities
- Assisting local counterparts in emergencies
- Building local FPU capacities (training, advising)

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Number of police in formed units in UN peace operations, 2000–2013

Formed police units were first deployed in 1999 in Kosovo and in East Timor. Within UN missions alone, the number of FPUs increased sevenfold between 2000 and 2013. In 2013, such units for the first time represented half of all deployed police personnel.

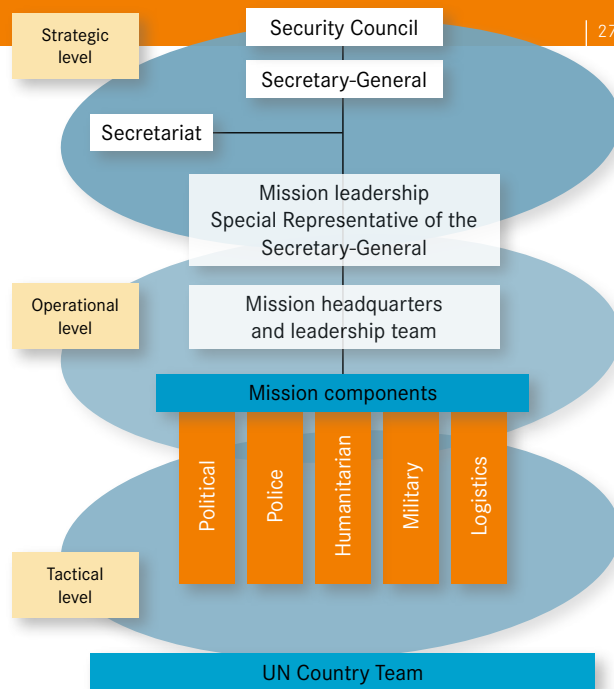
# Integrated Mission

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The broad spectrum of tasks of today's UN peace operations requires many actors to work together. Even within the UN system this involves not only the military, police, and civilian components of the mission, but also other members of the UN family such as UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, OHCHR, and OCHA, as well as their respective implementation partners. The greatest challenge in planning and implementing operations is coordinating all these actors. In order to improve this process, the UN in 2004 introduced the concept of the integrated mission. At its heart is a planning process that brings together → *DPKO* and → *DFS* with representatives from UN organizations working in the fields of humanitarian aid and development ("UN Country Team"). Their development of a shared strategic vision and mission goals enables existing resources and expertise to be used to maximum effect.

## Levels and pillars of a UN mission

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## Local Ownership

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The concept of “local ownership” has a long history in the field of development cooperation under labels such as “empowerment” or “participatory development.” It has become increasingly important in → *Peace Operations* since the 1990s as missions have expanded their peacebuilding role. Local ownership describes both the process and the goal of gradual transfer of responsibility to local actors, which is a fundamental precondition for sustainable → *Peacebuilding* and therefore a central component of the → *Exit Strategy* of any peace operation.

### Links and literature

ZIF/DSF-Report (2011): Ownership in Practice: Lessons from Liberia and Kosovo

## Mediation and Mediation Support

29

Mediation is defined as “a process whereby a third party assists two or more parties, with their consent, to prevent, manage or resolve a conflict by helping them to develop mutually acceptable agreements” (“UN Guidance for Effective Mediation,” DPA, 2012). The term “mediation support” denotes practical or conceptual support for individual (teams of) mediators as well as for entire mediation processes.

The Mediation Support Unit (MSU) within the UN Department of Political Affairs (→ *DPA*) has created a “Standby Team of Mediation Experts.” Various state and non-state actors are also active worldwide in this field.

### Links and literature

UN Peacemaker website: [www.peacemaker.un.org/](http://www.peacemaker.un.org/)

# Peace Enforcement

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“Peace enforcement” means the application of a range of coercive measures, including military force, under the authority of the UN Security Council, as stipulated in Chapter VII of the UN Charter (→ *Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter*). The Security Council must first identify a “threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression” (Article 39). Under these circumstances, the use of military force does not require the consent of the parties to the conflict. Other international and/or regional organizations or a group of Member States (“coalition of the willing”) can be charged with enforcement by the Security Council. North Korea in 1950, Iraq in 1990, and most recently Libya in 2011 are examples of peace enforcement.

## Links and literature

UN DPKO (2008): Capstone Doctrine – United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines

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# Peace Operations/ Peacekeeping

32

The term “peacekeeping” was originally used to describe the deployment of unarmed military observers or lightly armed peacekeeping forces (“blue helmets”) to support a cease-fire or peace agreement. Although one of the UN’s best known activities, it is in fact not mentioned in the UN Charter, instead having developed through practice. Since the deployment of the first UN missions (UNTSO/1948-today, UNEF I/1956-67), peace operations have experienced a number of quantitative and qualitative changes:

- Growing circle of participants (EU, NATO, OSCE, and AU in addition to the UN)
- Police and civilian elements in addition to military contingents
- Much broader spectrum of tasks
- Greater specialization of personnel

In order to reflect these developments and draw a distinction from traditional peacekeeping, the term “peace operations” is more commonly used today.

## Four generations of peace operations

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| Generation  | Typical tasks   | Personnel  |
|---|---|--|
| 1st generation:<br>Traditional peacekeeping<br>(from 1948)            | Static monitoring of cease-fires and peace agreements<br><br>Creating a buffer zone between conflict parties  | Unarmed military observers or lightly armed troops |
| 2nd generation:<br>Multidimensional peacekeeping<br>(from late 1980s) | Establishment of a secure environment<br><br>Simultaneously addressing causes of conflict, e.g. through: $\rightarrow$ DDR, $\rightarrow$ SSR, $\rightarrow$ Rule of Law, and elections | Military, police, civilian personnel               |
| 3rd generation:<br>Robust peacekeeping<br>(since mid-1990s)           | As 2nd generation, but mandated to use force to defend mandate<br><br>( $\rightarrow$ Robust Peacekeeping)  | Military, police, civilian personnel               |
| 4th generation:<br>(3 cases mid-1990s)                                | As 3rd generation plus temporary executive powers<br><br>( $\rightarrow$ Executive Mandate)   | Military, police, civilian personnel               |

### Links and literature

UN DPKO (2008): Capstone Doctrine – United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines

Post-conflict societies are at great risk of relapsing into violence. In the 1992 “Agenda for Peace,” then UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali coined the term “post-conflict peacebuilding” to describe measures designed to consolidate peace and prevent violence from recurring. Because peacebuilding must begin as soon as possible after the end of a conflict, modern peace operations couple peacekeeping measures with peacebuilding elements. This exceptionally complex and time-consuming process demands coordinated action by international actors as well as the early participation of local partners (→ *Local Ownership*). In 2005, the UN founded the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) to improve coordination and put financing on a solid footing.

## Peacebuilding priorities

Supporting local actors in establishing a secure environment (→ *Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration*; → *Security Sector Reform*; → *Rule of Law*).

Supporting political processes, including electoral support, building democratic structures, and promoting reconciliation.

Supporting provision of basic services, including health and education.

Supporting establishment of core state functions, including administration and public finance.

Supporting economic development, including reconstruction of infrastructure and job creation, especially for youth and ex-combatants.

Abridged from: UN Security Council (2009): Report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304)

## Links and literature

Report of the Secretary-General (1992): An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277-S/24111)

# Peacekeeping Overstretch

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Between 2000 and 2014 the number of UN peacekeepers on deployment rose from about 20,000 to 108,000 and the UN's peacekeeping budget increased more than fourfold to \$7.06 billion. Many experts believe that the limits of troop-contributing states, donors, and the UN's administrative capacity have been reached. The causes behind this development include the growing number of large missions in regions with weak infrastructure, increasingly ambitious and complex mandates, longer deployments, the global financial crisis, and the slow pace of reform of UN structures.

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# Peacekeeping Partnerships

38

It is increasingly common to find several peace operations – deployed by different organizations – in one and the same area. In such situations, effective peacekeeping partnerships are of paramount importance. The different operations may operate side by side (“parallel operations,” e.g. EUTM and MINUSMA in Mali), one may succeed the other (“bridging operations,” e.g. the EU’s EUFOR Tchad/RCA and the UN’s MINURCAT in Chad and CAR), or they may be integrated (as in the case of the EU and OSCE pillars within UNMIK in Kosovo). A special form of partnership is the “hybrid mission,” where two or more international or regional organizations cooperate on a deployment under shared leadership. The only current example is the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). One



## Idealized structure of a hybrid mission



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advantage of parallel, integrated, and hybrid missions is the possibility to combine strengths, for example the broader local acceptance of one partner with the greater resources of another. But they present great challenges in terms of the actors’ willingness and ability to cooperate.

# Peacekeeping Reform

40

In 2009, the UN's Departments of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Field Support (DFS) (→ *DPKO/DFS*) published a reform proposal entitled "A New Partnership Agenda – Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping." It calls for a new "global partnership" between the UN Secretariat, Member States, and the Security Council to overcome the growing gap between the need for UN peace operations and the resources available to conduct them (→ *Peacekeeping Overstretch*). The document sees a need for action on planning and managing missions, delivering results in the field, and building capacity within the UN. In response the Global Field Support Strategy was adopted in 2010 to improve the mobilization of personnel and material for peace operations.

## Links and literature

UN DPKO (2011): The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report No. 2

UN DPKO (2010): The New Horizon Initiative: Progress Report No. 1

# Petersberg Tasks

41

The Petersberg Tasks adopted at the 1992 summit meeting of the Western European Union (WEU) comprise:

- Humanitarian and disaster control tasks
- Peacekeeping tasks (→ *Peace Operations/Peacekeeping*)
- Combat forces in crisis management, including → *Peace Enforcement*

The EU took over the Petersberg Tasks in May 1999 under the Treaty of Amsterdam. They today form a core component of the CSDP (→ *CSDP Missions*).

# Police in Peace Operations

42

International police components in peace operations support the (re-)establishment of local law enforcement agencies, especially as trainers and advisors. They aim to enable their local counterparts to ensure public order and safety while respecting the principles of → *Rule of Law*. But except in missions with an → *Executive Mandate*, international police personnel do not carry out sovereign functions such as investigating crimes or making arrests. → *Formed Police Units* fulfill special tasks.

## Links and literature

UN DPKO/DFS (2014): Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions

# Protection of Civilians

PoC

43

Deliberate attacks on civilians are an increasingly common feature of modern conflicts.

In response the UN explicitly mandated the UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone) and INTERFET

(East Timor) missions in 1999 to use force to protect civilians under threat. Since then this power has been included in almost all mission mandates. Unlike the related concept of → *Responsibility to Protect*, protection of civilians is not a norm of international law, but rather a cross-cutting task for UN personnel in peace operations.



# Responsibility to Protect

RtoP or R2P

44

The concept of “responsibility to protect” stresses the duty of states – and where they fail to meet their obligations, the international community – to prevent ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide (and their incitement), if necessary through use of force. This developing norm of international law is controversial, however. Some critics see it as a violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states. Humanitarian organizations fear for their freedom of access if military and humanitarian actions are no longer clearly distinguishable (see also ➞ *Protection of Civilians*).

## Links and literature

Website of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect: [www.responsibilitytoprotect.org](http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org)

ICISS Report (2001): The Responsibility to Protect

45



# Robust Peacekeeping

46

Unarmed military observers or lightly armed troops quickly reach their limits where their presence is contested or local actors have an interest in continuing the conflict. This was demonstrated during the 1990s in particular by the operations in the Balkans and in Somalia. The UN Security Council therefore began explicitly empowering peace operations to use force to protect mission and mandate against spoilers under Chapter VII of the UN Charter (→ *Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter*). But in contrast to → *Peace Enforcement*, the agreement of the main parties remains a precondition for a “robust” operation (→ *UN Peacekeeping Principles*). These days, most UN peace operations operate under a robust mandate. The intervention brigade in DR Congo (Force Intervention Brigade/FIB) represents a new departure in robust peacekeeping.

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## Current UN operations with a robust mandate – selection

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| MONUSCO  | Democratic Republic of the Congo (07/2010) |
| UNMIK    | Kosovo (06/1999)                           |
| UNMIL    | Liberia (09/2003)                          |
| UNOCI    | Côte d'Ivoire (04/2004)                    |
| MINUSTAH | Haiti (06/2004)                            |
| UNAMID   | Sudan/Darfur (10/2007)                     |
| UNISFA   | Sudan/South Sudan/Abyei (06/2011)          |
| UNMISS   | South Sudan (07/2011)                      |
| MINUSMA  | Mali (07/2013)                             |

The date in parentheses indicates the beginning of the operation (month/year).

## Links and literature:

ZIF Conference Report (2014): Robustness, Cooperation with Local Forces and the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP).

# Rule of Law

RoL

48

The UN defines the rule of law as “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.” Its establishment is a precondition if post-conflict societies are to attain lasting stability. Programs promoting the rule of law therefore are among the core tasks of peace operations. Typical measures include training judges, prosecutors, defense lawyers, police (→ *Police in Peace Operations*) and corrections officers, advising local politicians and jurists on constitutional matters, supporting the establishment of independent courts, and improving justice administration structures.

## Links and literature

Guidance Note of the Secretary-General (2008): UN Approach to Rule of Law Assistance

United Nations Rule of Law: [www.unrol.org](http://www.unrol.org)

# Rules of Engagement

ROE

49



The rules of engagement define the frame of reference for the activities of the military component of a → *Peace Operation*, in particular the conditions under

which force may be used. The rules of engagement are prepared in close coordination between the organization deploying the mission (UN, EU, NATO, etc.), the troop-contributing countries, and the host government. Each organization involved has its own specific set of norms on which the rules of engagement for each new operation are based.

# Security Sector Reform

SSR

50



Effective reform of the security sector in accordance with the principles of rule of law is a precondition for sustainable

→ *Peacebuilding* in

post-conflict societies. Depending on the definition used,

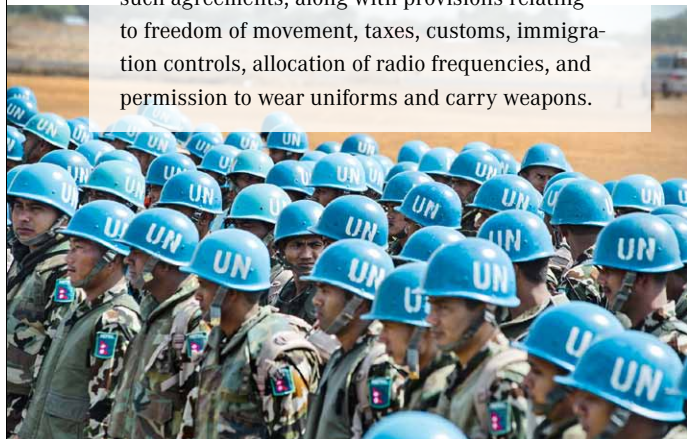
the security sector comprises the military, police, and intelligence services, as well as parts of the justice sector such as the penal system. SSR activities within UN missions focus especially on the police and justice sectors, ranging from advice on legislative reforms and training measures to technical and financial support for local security forces.

# Status of Forces Agreement/ Status of Mission Agreement

SOFA/SOMA


51

The Status of Forces/Status of Mission Agreement governing the legal position of military, police, and civilian mission staff is concluded between the international organization deploying the mission and the host government. Legal immunity for international personnel is a central aspect of such agreements, along with provisions relating to freedom of movement, taxes, customs, immigration controls, allocation of radio frequencies, and permission to wear uniforms and carry weapons.



# UN Peacekeeping Principles

52

Consent, impartiality, and non-use of force remain the conceptual pillars of peacekeeping. But the transformation that has occurred in  *Peace Operations* has also changed the understanding of these basic principles. In the face of increasing numbers of internal conflicts involving a large number of non-state actors with conflicting interests, obtaining the agreement of all parties to a conflict and complete avoidance of use of force have turned out to be impracticable.

Currently the UN defines the consent of the main parties to the conflict, impartiality between the parties – but not neutrality in the execution of the mandate – and the non-use of force except in self-defense and in defense of the mandate as the three key principles of its operations.

## Links and literature

UN DPKO (2008): Capstone Doctrine – United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| AU      | African Union  |
| CAR     | Central African Republic   |
| CFSP    | Common Foreign and Security Policy                                     |
| CHG     | Civilian Headline Goal   |
| CIMIC   | Civil-Military Cooperation   |
| CIVPOL  | Civilian Police  |
| CMCoord | Civil-Military Coordination  |
| CMS     | Chief of Mission Support   |
| COS     | Chief of Staff   |
| CPU     | Civilian Police Unit   |
| CRT     | Civilian Response Team   |
| CSDP    | Common Security and Defence Policy                                     |
| DDR     | Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration                         |
| DFS     | Department of Field Support  |
| DMS     | Director of Mission Support  |
| DPKO    | Department of Peacekeeping Operations                                  |
| DSG     | Deputy Secretary-General   |
| DSRSG   | Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General                 |
| ECHO    | European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department |
| ECOWAS  | Economic Community of West African States                              |
| ESDP    | European Security and Defence Policy                                   |
| EU      | European Union   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| EU SSR<br>Guinea-Bissau                  | EU Mission in Support of the<br>Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau                           |
| EUBAM Libya                              | EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya   |
| EUBAM Rafah                              | EU Border Assistance Mission at Rafah Crossing Point  |
| EUCAP NESTOR                             | EU Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building   |
| EUCAP Sahel Mali                         | EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali  |
| EUCAP Sahel Niger                        | EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger   |
| EUFOR Althea                             | European Forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
| EUFOR Tchad/RCA                          | EU Force Chad/CAR   |
| EUFOR RCA                                | EU Military Operation in the Central African Republic   |
| EUJUST LEX                               | EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq  |
| EULEX Kosovo                             | EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo  |
| EUMM Georgia                             | EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia  |
| EUNAVFOR Somalia<br>– Operation Atalanta | EU Naval Operation Against Piracy   |
| EUPM                                     | EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina   |
| EUPOL Afghanistan                        | EU Police Mission in Afghanistan  |
| EUPOL COPPS                              | EU Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories  |
| EUPOL RD Congo                           | EU Police Mission for the Democratic Republic of<br>the Congo                                     |
| EUSEC RD Congo                           | EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security<br>Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| EUTM Mali                                | EU Training Mission in Mali   |
| EUTM Somalia                             | EU Training Mission Somalia   |
| FAO                                      | Food and Agriculture Organization   |
| FIB                                      | Force Intervention Brigade  |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| FPU      | Formed Police Unit   |
| HOM      | Head of Mission  |
| HOMC     | Head of Military Component   |
| HOPC     | Head of Police Component   |
| ICISS    | International Commission on Intervention and<br>State Sovereignty  |
| IDP      | Internally Displaced Person  |
| IMF      | International Monetary Fund  |
| IMPP     | Integrated Mission Planning Process  |
| IMTF     | Integrated Mission Task Force  |
| INTERFET | International Force East Timor   |
| IOT      | Integrated Operational Team  |
| IPBS     | Integrated Peacebuilding Strategy  |
| ISAF     | International Security Assistance Force  |
| ISS      | Integrated Support Service   |
| JSR      | Joint Special Representative   |
| MINURCAT | Mission des Nations Unies en République<br>Centrafricaine et au Tchad                                    |
| MINUSMA  | UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization<br>Mission in Mali  |
| MINUSTAH | Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation<br>en Haïti  |
| MONUSCO  | Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la<br>stabilisation en République Démocratique du Congo |
| MOU      | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| MSU      | Mediation Support Unit   |

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| NATO       | North Atlantic Treaty Organization                      |
| NGO        | Non-Governmental Organization                           |
| OCHA       | UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  |
| OECD       | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development   |
| OHCHR      | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights        |
| OSCE       | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe    |
| PBC        | Peacebuilding Commission                                |
| PCCs       | Police-Contributing Countries                           |
| PKF        | Peacekeeping Force                                      |
| PoC        | Protection of Civilians                                 |
| R2P (RtoP) | Responsibility to Protect                               |
| ROE        | Rules of Engagement                                     |
| RoL        | Rule of Law   |
| SOFA       | Status of Force Agreement                               |
| SOMA       | Status of Mission Agreement                             |
| SRSG       | Special Representative of the Secretary-General         |
| SSR        | Security Sector Reform                                  |
| TCCs       | Troop-Contributing Countries                            |
| UN         | United Nations  |
| UNAMA      | UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan                    |
| UNAMID     | African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur |
| UNAMSIL    | UN Mission in Sierra Leone                              |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| UNCT   | UN Country Team  |
| UNDP   | UN Development Programme   |
| UNEF   | UN Emergency Force   |
| UNHCR  | UN High Commissioner for Refugees  |
| UNICEF | UN International Children's Emergency Fund   |
| UNISFA | UN Interim Security Force for Abyei  |
| UNMIK  | UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo  |
| UNMIL  | UN Mission in Liberia  |
| UNMISS | UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan  |
| UNOCI  | UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire  |
| UNTAES | UN Transitional Administration in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium            |
| UNTAET | UN Transitional Administration in East Timor   |
| USG    | Under-Secretary-General  |
| WEU    | Western European Union   |
| WFP    | World Food Programme   |
| WHO    | World Health Organization  |
| ZIF    | Center for International Peace Operations<br>(Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze) |



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*If you feel that a vital term is missing in this glossary please e-mail us at [glossar@zif-berlin.org](mailto:glossar@zif-berlin.org) or send a letter to our Berlin address.*

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