

# Explain United Nations Governance



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COLLÈGE DE COMMANDEMENT ET  
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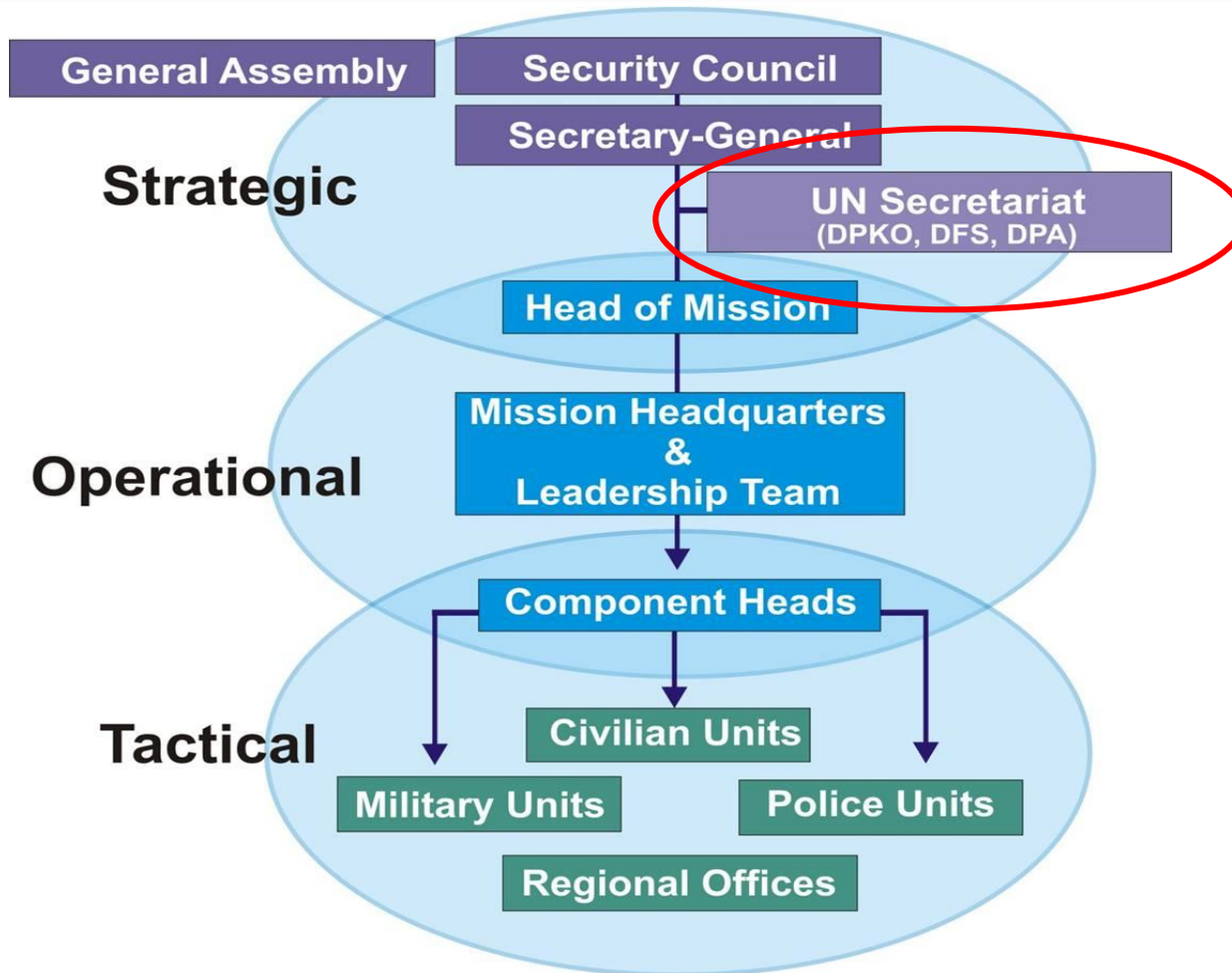


# Main Teaching Points (MTP)

- The Decision to Deploy a UN Peacekeeping Operation
- Elements of a Mandate (and Activity)
- The Challenge of Mission Integration and Coordination
  - The Integrated Approach;
  - The Integrated Mission Planning Process (IMPP)



# Main UN Bodies in Peacekeeping



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Directorate of Military Training and Cooperation – Canada  
Adapted from UN Peacekeeping Operations  
Principles & Guidelines, pg. 67

# Decision to Deploy a UN Peacekeeping Operation

## Key Lessons for Planners and Decision Makers

- Security Council (SC) to determine when and where a UN PKO should be deployed
- SC may consider the following factors:
  - A threat to international peace and security?
  - Any regional organizations exist and available to assist?
  - Does a ceasefire exist? Is there a commitment to peace?
  - Can a precise mandate be created?
  - Does a clear political goal exist?
  - Safety and security of UN personnel reasonably be guaranteed?



# Decision to Deploy a UN Peacekeeping Operation

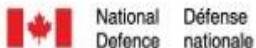
## Key Lessons for Planners and Decision Makers

- Circumstances may arise which leads the UN to deploy a PKO in less than ideal circumstances;
- PKO is **unlikely** to succeed when **one or more** of the following conditions is **not** in place:
  - A peace to keep
  - Positive regional engagement
  - Full backing of a **united** Security council
  - A clear and achievable mandate with resources to match



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# Decision to Deploy a UN Peacekeeping Operation

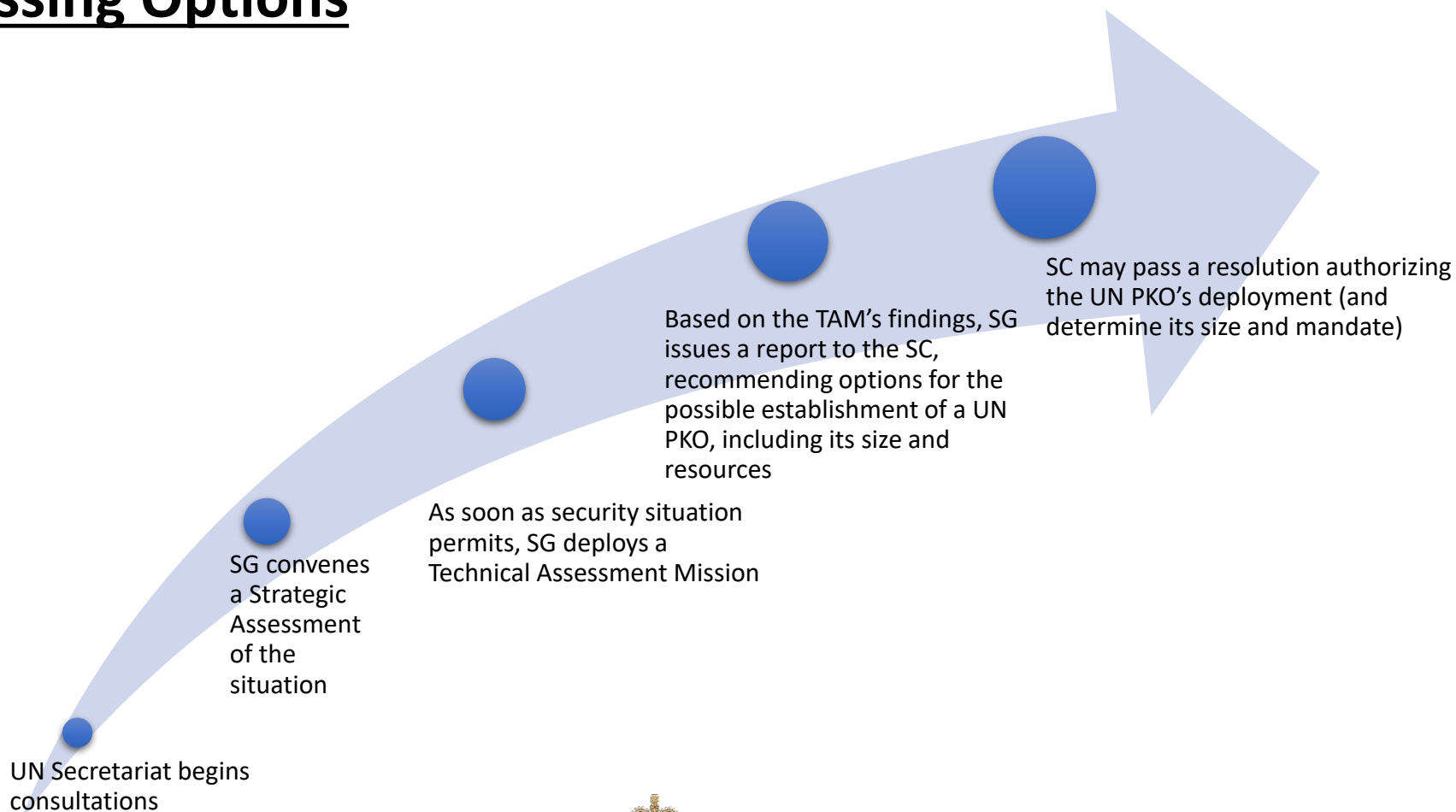
## Importance of Consultations with Contributing Countries

- UN has no standing army or police force
- Secretariat must seek contributions from Member States
- Consultations with Troop Contributing countries is required **at all stages** of the planning and decision-making process
- Provides Secretariat with valuable input on their (Contributing Countries) views on a range of strategic and operational issues



# Decision to Deploy a UN Peacekeeping Operation

## Assessing Options



# Elements of a Mandate

- Role of the mission, force, components
- Tasks to be performed
- Size and organization of the force
- Arrangements for finance and logistics
- Terms imposed on the host nation
- Time-scale for the mission





# Mandate Tasks for UN PKO

- Mandated tasks are:
  - Contained in Security Council Resolution(s) [SCR]
  - Adapted to the particular conflict situation and existing peace agreements
  - Reflect other or former Security Council Resolutions, eg UNSCR 1325



# Security Council Resolution(s) (SCR)



- United Nations resolutions are formal expressions of the opinion or will of United Nations organs

United Nations

S/RES/2098 (2013)



Security Council

Distr.: General  
28 March 2013

## Resolution 2098 (2013)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 6943rd meeting, on  
28 March 2013

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially its resolutions 2078 (2012), 2076 (2012), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011) and 1925 (2010),

*Recalling* its resolution 2086 (2013) and reaffirming the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the DRC and emphasizing the need to respect fully the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness and regional cooperation,

*Noting* that eastern DRC has continued to suffer from recurring cycles of conflict and persistent violence by armed groups, both Congolese and foreign, and emphasizing the need to address the root causes of conflict to put an end to these recurring cycles of violence,

*Welcoming* the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the African Union (AU) to restore peace and security in eastern DRC,

*Welcoming* the signing in Addis Ababa on 24 February 2013 of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and

Ref: [United Nations Security Council Resolutions](#)



# Mandate Management



- Security Council monitors mandate implementation and progress via **regular reports** from the Secretary-General (SG)

- Security Council may change the mandate if the situation requires

- Security Council makes decision on withdrawal or transitions of UN peacekeeping operations.



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# Key Benchmarks for Transition or Withdrawal of UN PKO

- National security institutions able to provide security and maintain public order
- Free and fair elections
- Completion of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants
- Absence of violent conflict and large-scale human rights abuses



# Mission Integration and Coordination

- Peacekeeping has evolved into a “multi-dimensional” operation, deploying as part of a broader international effort
- Almost always deployed with a variety of external “actors”
- Challenge is compounded by the need for coordination between UN and external actors
- Integrated missions designed to facilitate a coherent, system-wide approach to the UN engagement



# Mission Integration and Coordination

- Successful integration and coordination requires a high degree of sensitivity to the interests and operating cultures of three broad sets of actors:
  - Mission components
  - United Nations Country Team (UNCT) members (UNICEF, WHO etc)
  - External partners



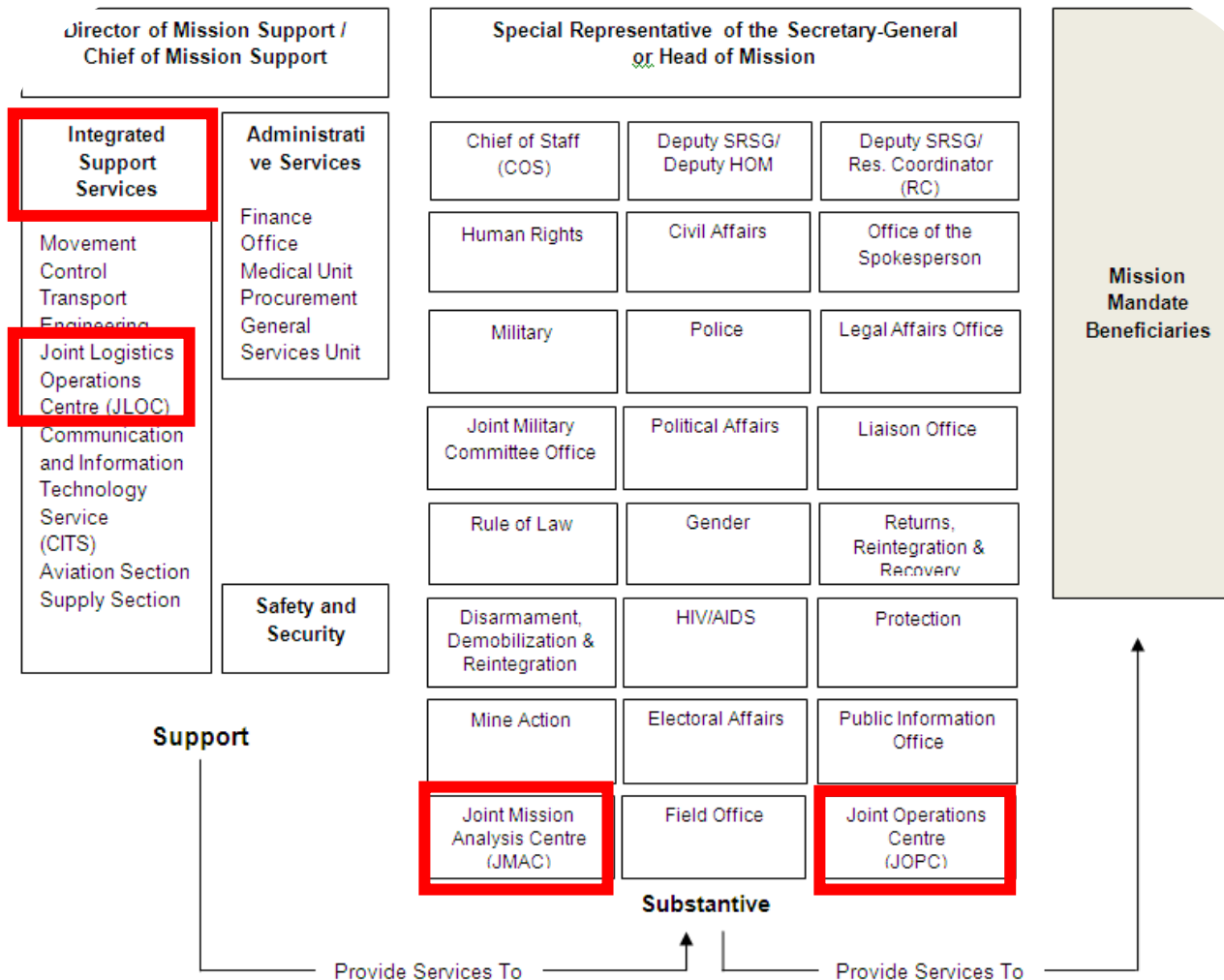


# Measures that Support Mission Integration and Coordination

- Civilian, police, military and support come under the direct authority of the Special Representative of Secretary General (SRSG)/Head of Mission (HOM) and the Mission Leadership Team (MLT)
- In larger missions, the MLT is supported by various **Joint or Integrated Structures**:
  - Joint Operations Centre (JOC)
  - Joint Mission Analysis Centre (JMAC)
  - Integrated Support Service (ISS)
  - Joint Logistics Operations Centre (JLOC)



# Standing Structures to Support In-Mission Integration





# UN Peacekeeping Mission Planning

## Integrated Mission Planning Process (IMPP)

- UN has adopted the IMPP to facilitate the planning of multi-dimensional UN PKO
- Intended to help the UN mission to arrive at a common understanding of its **strategic objectives** in a particular country **by engaging all relevant stakeholders**
- Provides integrated planning framework for both new missions, and new phases of existing missions.



# Summary

- Security Council decides whether or not to deploy a mission
- The Security Council monitors progress on mandate implementation using regular reports from UN Secretary General
- UN applies Integrated missions and coordination measures designed to facilitate a coherent, system-wide approach to the UN engagement



# Key messages

- All UN peacekeepers should be familiar with the **mandate of their own PKO**
  - As the basis of their work and reports
  - As the basis of international legitimacy for their presence in the country.



# QUESTIONS ?

