

The United Nations Peace Mandate



**United Nations Department of Public Information
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Introduction

Preserving peace and providing global and regional security has been one of the primary purposes of the establishment of the United Nations.

In the preface to the Charter of the United Nations we read:

*“We the peoples of the United Nations determined:
to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our time has
brought untold sorrow to mankind...
have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims”.*

Security and peace maintenance have been and remain one of its most important functions. All the other functions and objectives of the UN activities basically derive from this primary function of peace maintenance and constitute the components of the wider notion of security. The security and peacekeeping function of the UN is stated and regulated by the Article 1 of the Chapter I; Chapter V; Chapter VI; Chapter VII and Chapter XVII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The necessity of such an organization as the United Nations aroused after the end of the WW II when the international community realised the necessity of a “global arbitrator” which would urge the conflicting sides to settle their disputes by means of negotiations and interfere into the conflict as a mediator when the sides are unable to settle the conflict by themselves.

The security and peacemaking function of the UN is administered by the Security Council the primary international organ dealing with the issues of peace and security. The Security Council is endowed with a power to undertake all necessary measures to preserve global peace including the power to impose sanctions and undertake other penalizing actions to the member states in case of danger to the international security.

In its peace maintenance mission UN cooperates with such organizations as the European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Union (AU) and other organizations which deal with regional peace and security issues. The Security Council may empower these organizations to conduct peacekeeping or peacebuilding missions within their regions.

The security and peace maintenance function includes also such activities as disarmament, actions against terrorism, non-proliferation of the nuclear weapons and other non-conventional weapons of mass destruction as well as the limitation of the use of the conventional weapons and landmines in particular. This paper will, however, touch upon the security in its narrower sense i.e. prevention of conflicts and peace maintenance. In this regard we will concentrate on the three main concepts within which conflict prevention and peace maintenance are exercised: peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, though in the recent developments in peace maintenance strategies the notion of peacebuilding includes all the three components.

These three types of activities are closely interdependent and interconnected and often merge with each other. The modern concept of peace maintenance includes the implementation of the pre-conflict mediation, mainly military or police peacekeeping operations to end the military actions and bring the conflicting sides to the table of negotiations, and the post war peacebuilding missions aimed at establishing democratic institutions and creating necessary conditions and which will exclude the possibility of conflict resuming.



Peacemaking is a complex of preventive pre-conflict diplomatic actions undertaken by the mediators to lessen the differences and bring the conflicting sides to the conference table. Early action to address the core causes of the potentially violent conflict is less costly than waiting for the conflict to turn into an armed mass-destructive conflict and later on deploying peacekeeping mission or long term peacebuilding program.

Peacekeeping is an operation aimed at establishing ceasefire or preserving the peace agreements or ceasefire regime.

The peacebuilding is a complex usually long-term mission aimed at enforcing sustainable development and creating necessary conditions and institutions, which will promote peace and exclude possible reactivation of armed confrontation. Peacebuilding suggests conduction of combined political, military and humanitarian action presupposing deployment of military, police as well as civilian forces.

Now more about the three above mentioned constituents of peace maintenance in detail and some recent trends in the global peace maintenance which came to the fore after the 2005 World Summit.

Peacemaking

Peacemaking as have already been mentioned is the pre-conflict diplomatic actions aimed at persuading the conflicting sides to cease fire and bringing them to the table of negotiations. The role of mediators may be performed by different actors of international relations but mostly by the Secretary-General, Secretary-General's special representatives and envoys and other officials acting on behalf of the Secretary-General.

The United Nations has since its earliest days employed diplomatic means to prevent and resolve armed conflicts. UN peacemaking blossomed in the 1990s, as the end of the Cold War created new opportunities to end civil wars through negotiated peace settlements. A large number of conflicts were brought to an end, either through direct U.N. mediation or by the efforts of other third parties acting with U.N. support. Among the successful examples of peacemaking can be mentioned missions in El Salvador, Guatemala, Namibia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Bougainville, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Burundi and the North - South conflict in Sudan.

For example action by the Secretary-General led in 1988 to the end of the war between Iran and Iraq, which had raged since 1980. In Afghanistan mediation by the Secretary-General and his envoy led to the 1988 agreements that resulted in the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the country. Cases such as Cambodia, Central America, Cyprus, the Middle East, Mozambique and Namibia reflect the many different ways the Secretary-General becomes involved as a peacemaker and which is well known as good services of the Secretary-General.

In today's world, preventive action extends well beyond traditional preventive diplomacy. It involves a broad constellation of U.N. entities working across a wide range of disciplines — poverty-eradication and development, human rights and the rule of law, elections and the building of democratic institutions, the control of small arms etc. The United Nations has committed itself to moving from a culture of "reaction" to "prevention", to work closely with civil society as well as Member States, and to pursue comprehensive strategies that address the deep-rooted structural causes of conflict.



The Department of Political Affairs, the primary UN organ dealing with conflict prevention, plays an important role within this broader U.N. effort, contributing to conflict prevention by: monitoring global political developments and warning of potential crises before they erupt; by assisting the Secretary-General, his special envoys and political missions engaged in preventive diplomacy in the field; and through DPA's (Department of Public Affairs) role in inter-departmental processes as well as its partnerships with other U.N. entities, regional organizations and civil society. Within its peacemaking role the Department of Political Affairs fulfils also the following functions:

- DPA coordinates the Secretary-General's reports on the Prevention of Armed Conflict
- DPA conducts a joint program with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Building National Capacity for Conflict Prevention, is helping governments, political parties and civil societies to acquire the skills and experience they need to resolve disputes peacefully before they lead to violence. The program was active during 2005 in Guyana, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe and Yemen
- The DPA convenes the Executive Committee on Peace and Security, and participates in the Inter-Department Framework for Coordination on Early Warning and Preventive Action, working to ensure coherence between the different departments and agencies of the U.N. system involved in complex crises where preventive action is required
- DPA also works to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and civil society in the prevention of conflict
- DPA also provides staff support to the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide,¹ appointed in 2004 on the 10th anniversary of the Rwandan Genocide. The Special Adviser is working to develop a system for early warning of situations potentially involving massive violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Special Adviser performs the following functions: collecting existing information on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin; acting as an early-warning mechanism; making recommendations on actions to prevent or halt genocide.

The 2005 World Summit endorsed the efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen his capacity to employ good offices and to develop new strategies and new components in peacemaking. Work is now underway to turn that decision into reality, led by DPA. The Department intends to serve as a centre of expertise and a resource on mediation for the U.N. system as a whole, and a focal point for interaction with other third-party mediation and good offices efforts for which the United Nations can play a supporting role or offer assistance.

Envisioned enhancements include a new system to identify and recruit the best possible mediators and to nurture future generations of envoys. Greater attention will also be paid to identifying and providing appropriate training and orientation.

Finally, as recommended by the High-Level Panel, it has been decided to establish within DPA a dedicated Mediation Support Unit (MSU), which will serve as a central repository for peacemaking experience and to act as a clearing house for lessons learned and best practices. The Unit would also

¹ On May 29 2007 Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Francis Deng as the new Special Adviser on genocide prevention succeeding Juan Méndez. On 21 February 2008 – Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has appointed Edward Luck as another Special Adviser who will focus on the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity.



coordinate training for mediators and provide them with advice on UN standards and operating procedures.

Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping is a crucial instrument at the disposal of the international community for security provision and peace maintenance. Peacekeeping is a way to help countries, torn by conflict, to create conditions for sustainable development through assistance in preserving peace agreements and ceasefire regimes and serving as a guarantee of further peace preserving undertakings.

The peacekeeping is realised through deployment of military and police forces known as *Blue Helmets* as well as civilian personnel which monitor the implementation of cease fire regimes and peace agreements. According to the Charter of the United Nations all Member-States must provide the UN with necessary armed forces and personnel. Since 1948 over 130 countries have provided their military, police as well as civilian personnel for the implementation of the peacekeeping operations. Up to one million soldiers have served under UN flag since the establishment peacekeeping operations. As of December 31, 2007 119 countries were contributing a total of 83,854 uniformed personnel (military and police). There are also about 4,862 International civilian personnel, local civilian personnel 11,404 and about 1,998 UN Volunteers. The 10 main troop-contributors to UN peacekeeping operations as of 31December 2007 were Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Jordan, Ghana, Nigeria, Uruguay, Italy and Senegal providing together more than 59 % of all UN military and police personnel.²

UN peacekeeping is highly cost effective. In 1993 annual UN peacekeeping costs reached some \$ 3.6 billion, reflecting the expense of massive operations in the former Yugoslavia and Somalia. By 1998 the costs had dropped to just under \$1 billion. Approved resources for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 estimated to US\$ 6.8 billion. Estimated total cost of operations from 1948 to 30 June 2008 is about US\$ 54 billion. All Member States are obliged to pay their share of peacekeeping costs under a formula they themselves have established. The top 10 providers of assessed contributions to the UN peacekeeping budget were (as of January 2006): the USA, Japan, Germany, the UK, France, Italy, Canada, Spain, China and the Netherlands with G8 countries providing 81% of all contributions.

According to the Charter of the UN the Security Council is endowed with the power to authorize a peacekeeping operation with the consent of the government and the parties involved. Most of the operations are established and implemented by the UN with member countries' troops serving under UN operational command. In other cases where direct UN involvement is not appropriate or feasible, the Security Council authorizes regional and other international organization to conduct a peacekeeping operation.

The authorization takes place through giving a mandate for peacekeeping operation. The mandate is the description of the tasks and the authority of the troops of the UN forces. The mandates usually include a distinct timeframe within which the mission should be fulfilled. Most missions are headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

² For the charts reflecting the percentage of troop contributions and assessed budget contributions see Chart 1 and Chart 2 in Annex A.



The peacekeeping operations were initially developed during the Cold War when the peacekeeping restrained to the deployment of unarmed or slightly armed military forces under the UN command. Their function was to monitor and assist in implementing ceasefire regimes, troops' withdrawal or other elements of peace agreement. The end of the Cold War and bipolarization brought about a considerable shift in UN peacekeeping transforming peacekeeping operations to more complex missions aimed at implementing comprehensive peace agreements. The peacekeeping came to involve more and more non-military elements to ensure sustainability. Such activities include promoting human security, confidence building measures, power-sharing arrangements, support in the development and improvement of the electoral processes, strengthening the rule of law, as well as socio-economic development. With peacekeeping acquiring new features in 1992 a new organ the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) was established to support the increasing demand for complex peacekeeping missions and exercise effective coordination of the peacekeeping operations.

Since its creation UN has established and implemented about 63 peacekeeping operations all over the world. At present only 17 peacekeeping operations in 20 countries are being conducted by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.³

A peacekeeping can be considered successful in the short term if the mandate given to it by the Security Council is effectively fulfilled. However the effectiveness of the UN peacekeeping mission may be judged by the ability of the country to maintain long-term peace and stability and embark to the road of development. Peace maintenance and recovery needs time and the key factor in effective transition to peace and stability is the coordinated work of the international community with the local institutions until they are ready to take responsibility for democratic governance rule of law and sustainable development. Peacekeeping operations are expected to get linked to a longer term plan for achieving real stability.

Some key issues currently facing UN peacekeeping include:

- *Personnel:* Finding troop contingents for burgeoning peacekeeping operations—and increasing the participation by “northern” countries—remains a major concern. However, a larger challenge is meeting demands for the recruitment of thousands of skilled police officers and civilian staff with expertise in justice, civil administration, economic development or other specialized fields
- *The need to restore basic services and government:* Currently there is a growing consensus on the need for the UN to shore up basic state services, including the judiciary, civil administration and public utilities and to return post-conflict societies to normality and stability as quickly as possible.
- *Law and order:* The UN has included the rule of law as a critical part of mission planning and has made considerable progress in establishing a capacity to support activities by police, judiciary and corrections in ongoing operations. In post-conflict societies, a judicial system—legal frameworks, courts, judges and prosecutors, prisons—must be able to render independent and fair justice at an early stage. The situation may call for a tribunal dedicated to redressing past war crimes, or for a truth and reconciliation commission.
- *Elections and restoration of democracy:* Several peacekeeping missions have been mandated to conduct or support the local organization of elections. Elections are not a quick fix, however, and the UN has learned the importance of creating the right conditions first, including an

³ For the list of the UN peacekeeping operations see Annex B



acceptable level of security, a legal framework, a transparent voter registration process and a constitution drafted and accepted by all parties

- *Security:* A secure environment is crucial for the success of a peacekeeping mission. A peacekeeping operation may require large numbers of troops in the initial period of the mission to provide stability and security until a credible local police force can be built up and ex-combatants demobilized
- *Collective action:* The United Nations, through the Security Council, has provided a forum for the countries of the world to decide together how to respond to threats to peace and security. The contentious diplomatic prelude to the Iraq war inspired the Secretary-General to appoint a high-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, to come up with new proposals for collective action. Some of these proposals were endorsed at the September 2005 World Summit, where world leaders acknowledged the value of UN peacekeeping and agreed to establish a Peacebuilding Commission as a forum for international players to work out a common strategy for countries emerging from conflict, to ensure they do not lapse back into war.

Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding is the creation of necessary conditions and institutions that will insure sustainable development and long-term peace excluding the possibility of conflict resuming. This broad notion includes such issues as the development of state and social institutes, respect for and provision of human rights, free and fair electoral process, development of the civil society, and creating necessary conditions for sustainable economic development, sustaining effective system of social security. In other words peacebuilding aims at eliminating or bringing to minimum all those causes that breed conflict. Peacemaking and peacekeeping are effective in case of short term conflicts but they may be ineffective in cases when a long term transition to peaceful being is demanded.

There have been over 200 armed conflicts in nearly 150 countries since the founding of the United Nations. More than 100 separate conflicts have occurred in the past 15 years; 30 remain active today. Nearly all of the recent conflicts are internal. Moreover, 50 per cent of countries emerging from war have fallen back into armed conflict within five years. There is thus an urgent need to assist countries emerging from conflict to achieve long-term peace and stability.

Providing assistance to countries that are making the transition from war to peace is one of the principal challenges facing the United Nations. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has taken the lead in the setting up of and management of complex peacekeeping operations; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has focused on assistance for recovery; the Department of Political Affairs is and will continue to contribute to supporting peace operations, including taking steps to strengthen its capacities in mediation; and other departments, agencies, funds and programmes, such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), have also played a role.



Currently 9 country-specific and 3 regional peacebuilding operations are being implemented by the UN with total number of 3,898 personnel serving in them.⁴

However, to address the demand for complex peacebuilding missions at the 2005 World Summit UN former Secretary-General Kofi Annan proposed to create the **Peacebuilding Commission**. The primary purpose of the Commission is to coordinate the complex of multidimensional peacebuilding activities of the various UN agencies and other international organizations. The Peacebuilding Commission marshals resources at the disposal of the international community to advise and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict recovery, focusing attention on reconstruction, institution-building and sustainable development, in countries emerging from conflict. The Commission brings together the UN's broad capacities and experience in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping, respect for human rights, the rule of law, humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and long-term development.

Specifically, the Commission performs the following functions:

- Proposes integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery
- Helps to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and sustained financial investment over the medium-term to longer-term
- Extends the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery
- Develops best practices on issues that require extensive collaboration among political, military, humanitarian and development actors.

The Commission includes an Organizational Committee and country-specific committees.

The Organizational Committee is made up of 31 member countries:

1. Seven selected by the Security Council (including permanent members)
2. Seven elected by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for a two-year term, giving particular consideration to those that have experienced post-conflict recovery
3. Five out of the top 10 financial contributors to the UN budgets including voluntary contributions to UN agencies and programs and the Peacebuilding Fund
4. Five out of the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions
5. Seven additional members, to redress remaining geographical imbalances and include countries with post-conflict experience, to be elected by the General Assembly for two-year renewable terms.

To reinforce the work of the Commission Secretary-General proposed to create the Peacebuilding Support Office that will draw on the expertise of the many different U.N. entities involved in peacebuilding, including the Department of Political Affairs Social and Economic Councils etc. In addition to the Peacebuilding Support Office on 11 October 2006 the Peacebuilding Fund was established to operate as a rapid-disbursing, emergency peace fund for countries emerging from conflict. According to its terms of reference the Fund's greatest value is in the early stages of a recovery effort, when other financing mechanisms are not yet available.

The Peacebuilding Support Office must assist the Peacebuilding Commission to address this lack of coherence and fragmentation of United Nations capacities, as well as provide the Commission with analytical and technical support to undertake its advisory role and make informed decisions with regard to the development and implementation of integrated peace strategies for countries emerging from conflict.

⁴ For the list of current peacebuilding operations see Annex C



Depending on the country context, post-conflict peacebuilding requires a combination of coordinated and coherent political, peacekeeping, development, humanitarian and human rights activities, which together foster and support sustainable structures, institutions and processes to strengthen coexistence and decrease the likelihood of the reoccurrence of armed conflict. The main challenges include empowering national actors to manage political transition and national constituting processes. This includes support for national dialogue, constitution making, transitional justice and the reform of the security forces and the justice system. It also includes the return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced refugee populations and, more critically, ex-combatants. Another challenge often involves national efforts to rebuild the State by clarifying and capacitating governance systems, institutions and decision-making processes to enable the State to perform its core functions, such as providing security, managing public finances, providing infrastructure and social services, administering justice and investing in human capital.

So far through the assistance of the Peacebuilding Support Office and the Peacebuilding Fund and in cooperation with regional organizations and international community the Peacebuilding Commission has responded to two peacebuilding challenges in Burundi and Sierra Leone where considerable progress towards transition to the sustainable peace is recorded.

The progress in Burundi became possible with the establishment of an inclusive government, the adoption of a new constitution, the holding of free and fair elections and the signing of a comprehensive ceasefire regime through the mediation of international and regional mediators. The Commission discussed and formulated the critical issues which needed to be solved to provide long term peace and development. The Commission is implementing a complex of measures focusing on four priorities:

- *Promoting Good Governance*: at various levels through dialogue with and inclusion of all actors in Burundian society building the capacity of various stakeholders for good governance and giving adequate consideration to gender, youth and regional dimensions of good governance
- *Strengthening the Rule of Law*: with a view to ensuring the fair administration of justice, combating impunity, and ensuring the independence of the judiciary, modernizing correction services, creating an independent national human rights commission and ombudsman's office
- *Reform of the Security Sector*: focusing on the necessity to reform and develop the security sector according to the relevant provisions of the peace agreements and the principles of rule of law, human rights and good governance along with the disarming of the civilian population and the control and non-proliferation of small arms
- *Ensuring Community Recovery*: by addressing hunger and poverty, the land issue resulting in peace dividends for the most vulnerable populations

Since 1999 peace agreement Sierra Leone has made tremendous progress in securing peace and post-conflict recovery. Existing strategic frameworks and planning documents such as Vision 2025, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), the Peace Consolidation Strategy (PCS), the report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), the Improved Governance and Accountability Pact (IGAP), as well as relevant resolutions and declarations of the Security Council, have guided the work of the government and its partners in this regard. Together with the government and international actors the Commission discussed and identified four major goals that need to be fulfilled on the way to long-term and sustainable peace:



- *Youth Unemployment and Disempowerment*: addressing unemployment, the creation of long-term economic growth and development of an enabling environment for private sector development and foreign investment. The Commission mentioned that a number of issues need to be addressed in this context, such as agriculture, improved availability of electricity, water and other basic infrastructure, good governance and anti-corruption measures, support for entrepreneurs and self-employed people, and the national management of the country's natural resources for the benefit of the population and the Government
- *Justice and Security Sector Reform*. The Commission will focus its efforts on assisting the Government of Sierra Leone in the constitutional and legislative reform processes. The Commission discussed also other critical issues such as the sustainability and the size of the Republic of Sierra Leone's Armed Forces, improvement of relations between community and police and advancement in the living and working conditions of the armed forces which still must be addressed
- *Democracy Consolidation and Good Governance*: supporting of governance institutions through enhanced dialogue among political parties and the reconciliation and full participation of all segments of the population, especially youth and women in decision-making
- *Capacity-building*: The Commission's engagement in this area has focused on supporting the Government of Sierra Leone's efforts in developing a comprehensive civil service reform programme that would enhance management and provide straining opportunities.

Peace and Security in the 21st Century

The end of the 20th century marked by dreadful genocides in Rwanda, Darfur and Angola's return into the conflict revealed considerable gap in international strategies of peace maintenance determined by the more severe attention paid to the conflict prevention and post conflict peacekeeping but underestimating the post conflict development of the conflicting countries. The international community represented by the world leaders undertook certain actions to fill this gap.

At the World Summit held at UN Headquarters in New York in September 2005 World's leaders articulated ways to address the peace maintenance challenges of the 21st century. Leaders recognized that UN peace maintenance efforts play a vital role in helping parties in conflict to end hostilities, and noted improvements made in recent years, including the deployment of integrated missions in complex situations.

Having stressed the need to mount operations with adequate capacity to counter hostilities and fulfill effectively their mandates, the world leaders urged further development of proposals to enhance rapid deployment in crisis and endorsed the creation of an initial operating capability for standing police capacity.

The Summit reiterated the important contribution to peace and security by regional organizations and the importance of forging partnerships between the UN and regional organizations, and noted in particular the importance of a strong African Union.

The Summit emphasized the need for a coordinated, coherent, and integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation, and in this context decided to establish this Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body. Its main purpose is to bring together all relevant



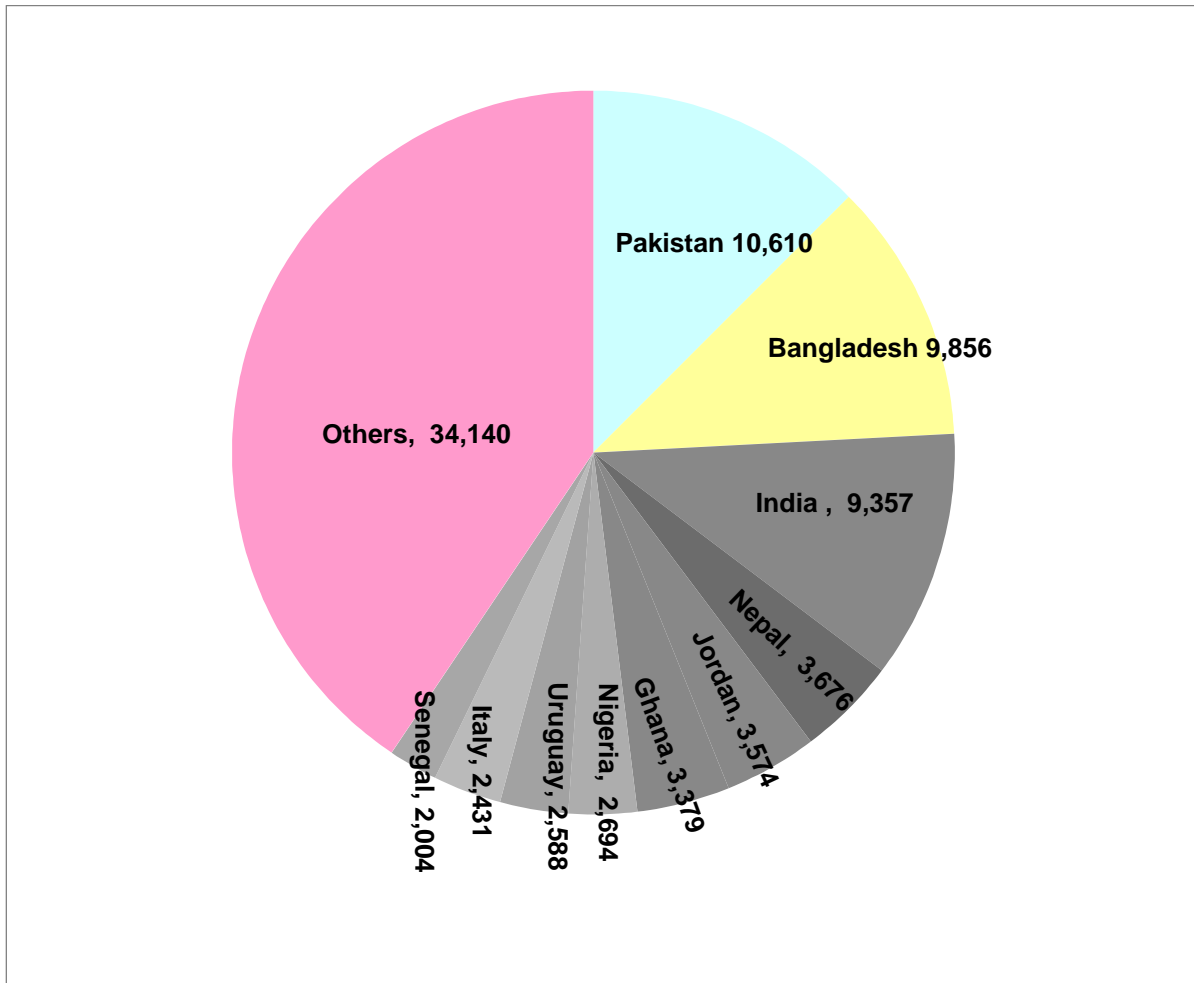
actors, to marshal resources and to propose and advice on integrated strategies for post conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

By creating a forum that links the General Assembly the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council; by bringing a wider range of States, especially regional actors and the major financial and troop contributors; by creating a forum in which the United Nations system as a whole, including the international financial institutions, can meet with a set of the most engaged Member States; and, most importantly, by creating a platform for national authorities to set out their own vision and own priorities for reconstruction. In all of these ways the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission holds the promise of more effective more reliable peacebuilding results and consequently more lasting and long term global peace and security.



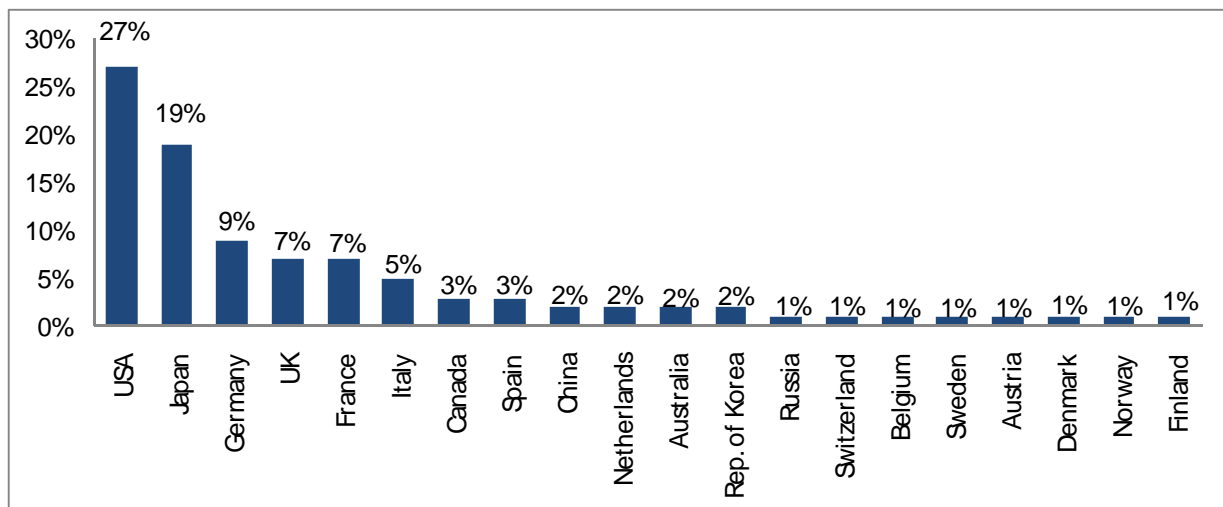
Annex A

Chart 1. Top Twenty Military and Police Contributors to UN Peace Operation
(as of December 31, 2007)



Source: United Nations Peace Operations, Year in Review 2007

Chart 2. Top Twenty Providers of Assessed Contributions to UN Peacekeeping Budget
(as of January 1, 2006)



Source: United Nations Peacekeeping: Meeting New Challenges. Frequently Asked Questions; UNDPI Publication; 2006



Annex B:

List of UN Peacekeeping Operations 1948-2007

UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	May 1948	present
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	May 1949	present
UNEF I	United Nations Emergency Force I	November 1956	June 1967
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon	June 1958	December 1958
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo	July 1960	June 1964
UNSF	United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea	October 1962	April 1963
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission	July 1963	September 1964
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	March 1964	present
DOMREP	Mission of the Representative of the SG in Dominican Republic	May 1965	October 1966
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission	September 1965	March 1966
UNEF II	Second United Nations Emergency Force II	October 1973	July 1979
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Force	June 1974	present
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	March 1978	present
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan	May 1988	March 1990
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	August 1988	February 1991
UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I	January 1989	June 1991
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	April 1989	March 1990
ONUSCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America	November 1989	January 1992
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq - Kuwait Observation Mission	April 1991	October 2003
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	April 1991	present
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	June 1991	February 1995
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	July 1991	April 1995
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	October 1991	March 1992
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force	February 1992	December 1995
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	March 1992	September 1993
UNOSOM I	United Nations Operation in Somalia I	April 1992	March 1993
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	December 1992	December 1994
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	March 1993	March 1995
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	June 1993	September 1994
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	August 1993	present



UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	September 1993	September 1997
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti	September 1993	June 1996
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	October 1993	March 1996
UNASOG	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group	May 1994	June 1994
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	December 1994	May 2000
UNAVEM III	United Nations Angola Verification Mission III	February 1995	June 1997
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia	May 1995	January 1996
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force	March 1995	February 1999
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	December 1995	December 2002
UNTAES	United Nations transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium	January 1996	January 1998
UNMOP	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	January 1996	December 2002
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti	July 1996	July 1997
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	January 1997	May 1997
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	June 1997	February 1999
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti	August 1997	November 1997
MINOPUH	UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti	December 1997	March 2000
UNPSG	UN Civilian Police Support Group	January 1998	October 1998
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic	April 1998	February 2000
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	July 1998	October 1999
UNMIK	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	June 1999	present
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone	October 1999	December 2005
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	October 1999	May 2002
MONUC	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	November 1999	present
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	July 2000	present
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	May 2002	May 2005
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	September 2003	present
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	April 2004	present
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	June 2004	present
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	June 2004	December 2006
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan	March 2005	present
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	August 2006	present
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur	July 2007	present
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	September 2007	present

Source: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/list/list.pdf>



Annex C:

List of Current Peacebuilding Operations

UNPOS	United Nations Political Office for Somalia	Since 15 April 1995	
UNOGBIS	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	Since 3 March 1999	
UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East	Since 1 October 1999	
BONUCA	United Nations Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	Since 15 February 2000	
UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon	Since 16 February 2007	
UNOWA	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa	Since 29 November 2001	
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	Since 28 March 2002	
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	Since 14 August 2003	
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone	Since 1 January 2006	
BINUB	United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi	Since 1 January 2007	
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal	Since 23 January 2007	
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	Since 10 December 2007	
Missions Completed in 2007			
UNTOP	United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding	1 June 2000	31 July 2007

Source: United Nations Peace Operations, Year in Review 2007

