

Peacebuilding



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Peacebuilding



Cabo Verde's development projects supported by the United Nations are helping to transform the agricultural sector of Santo Antão, the westernmost island of Cabo Verde. Since 1997, the development projects have helped moving water to irrigate and created useable farmland in an arid climate which previously was unusable for farming. The projects have also focused on turning land into more sustainable farming situation and teaching residents to learn to market better product such as switching from sugar cane to banana and other more sustainable products. Santo Antão, Cabo Verde. 20 January 2023. UN Photo by Mark Garten.

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Peacebuilding

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I am deeply honoured that Dr. Harvey Langholtz asked me to develop a peacebuilding course for the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI). POTI is a wonderful organization that has done much for peace operations personnel worldwide.

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Even before my graduate work, I began to realize that peace operations personnel needed to be involved in helping a nation recover from war — post-conflict peacebuilding. My studies opened my eyes to the field of peacebuilding. It included the theories behind peacebuilding, the strategies for peacebuilding, and the complexities of this noble endeavour. While pursuing this degree, I worked with the US Institute of Peace (USIP), and with the help of a few other dedicated people, I ran a course on peacebuilding for USIP.

My research and studies for my dissertation were focused on the role of the military in peacebuilding. Generally, national militaries are organized and trained to fight their nations' wars, but many countries commit their militaries to peacekeeping. As of March 2024, 119 nations contribute military units to United Nations peacekeeping efforts. My research led me to the conclusion that military organizations can do more than just provide security — they can also contribute to peacebuilding. As a result, my interest in peacebuilding has continued to grow. The writing of this course allowed me to put many of my thoughts and ideas down on paper. As such, I am grateful to POTI for asking me to develop this course. I hope you learn from it.

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—George F. Oliver, Ph.D.

George Mason University

School of Conflict Analysis and Resolution

Method of Study

This self-paced course aims to give students flexibility in their approach to learning. The following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this course successfully:

- Before you begin studying, first browse through the entire course. Notice the lesson and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
- The material is meant to be relevant and practical. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.
- Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your time.
- Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If possible, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.
- At the end of each lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. Clarify any missed questions by rereading the appropriate sections, and focus on retaining the correct information.
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LESSON

1

Introduction to Peacebuilding



UN Photo by Harandane Dicko.

Peacebuilding came into existence in the last three decades as one of the principal functions of the United Nations system.

In this lesson »

- Section 1.1 Introduction
- Section 1.2 Evolution of Peacebuilding Ideas
- Section 1.3 Theories Underlying the Concept of Peacebuilding
- Section 1.4 The Focus of the United Nations on Peacebuilding
- Section 1.5 The Relationship between Peacebuilding and Development
- Section 1.6 Summary

Lesson Objectives »

- Identify the origins of the ideas that evolved into the concept of peacebuilding.
- Know the United Nations definitions of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding.
- Understand the relationships between peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and development.
- Describe the origins of the modern State system and the purpose of the State system.



Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations, arriving at Butmir airport of Sarajevo, Lieutenant General Phillipe Morillon (France), Force Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Sarajevo, is to the left. 31 December 1992. UN Photo.

Section 1.1 Introduction

In the last three decades, peacebuilding emerged as one of the principal functions of the United Nations system. The United Nations is not, however, the only organization working in the field of peacebuilding. Other international organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), and the Organization of American States (OAS) aid failed and fragile nations through the concept of peacebuilding. Even various national governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contribute both personnel and money to help nations recover from violent conflict.

Section 1.2 Evolution of Peacebuilding Ideas

Many practitioners believe the term “peacebuilding” emerged from Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali’s 1992 report, *An Agenda for Peace*.¹ This report explored renewed interest in the role of the United Nations when the Cold War ended. On 31 January 1992, the Security Council held a meeting with the Heads of State of each council member, the first of its kind. The Heads of State asked the Secretary-General to prepare an “analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping”.²

The Secretary-General spent six months creating recommendations to strengthen the role of the United Nations. His report outlined how the United Nations could use its offices for preventive diplomacy and how it could make better use of military forces in peacekeeping. The Secretary-General went a step further and introduced the terms “peacemaking” and “post-conflict peacebuilding” to United Nations discourse. The report discussed peacebuilding as follows:

“In the aftermath of international war, post-conflict peace-building may take the form of concrete cooperative projects which link two or more countries in a mutually beneficial undertaking that can not only contribute to economic and social development but also enhance the confidence that is so fundamental to peace. I have in mind, for example, projects that bring States together to develop agriculture, improve transportation or utilize resources such as water or electricity that they need to share, or joint programmes through which barriers between nations are brought down by means of freer travel, cultural exchanges and mutually beneficial youth and educational projects. Reducing hostile perceptions through educational exchanges and curriculum reform may be essential to forestall a re-emergence of cultural and national tensions which could spark renewed hostilities.”³

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali recognized that the United Nations had a role in bringing hostile parties to an agreement and ending violent conflict through diplomacy. He based his argument for the United Nations to conduct peacemaking on Chapter VI of the *Charter of the United Nations*. He saw that the United Nations could use its good offices to find some kind of negotiated settlement between two parties in conflict, whether this involved inter-State wars or internal wars. The diplomats, either from the United Nations or sponsored by the United Nations, could use negotiation and mediation to end wars.⁴ Peace operations personnel are one of several tools often used to bring stability back to war-torn societies. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, however, saw a gap in the methods used to bring peace to nations in violent conflict. Peacemaking could temporarily end a conflict while peace operations personnel provided security, but there was still much work to do to return that nation to a peaceful, functioning society after restoring security. This was the role of post-conflict peacebuilding.

1) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/47/277-S/24111, 17 June 1992. Available from: <https://edisciplinas.usp.br/pluginfile.php/6948734/mod_resource/content/1/1992.06.17%20-%20An%20agenda%20for%20peace%20%28UN%20Secretary-General%29.pdf>.

2) United Nations Security Council, *Note by the President of the Security-Council*, S/23500, 31 January 1992, 3. Available from: <<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/PKO%20S%2023500.pdf>>.

3) UN General Assembly and UN Security Council, *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/47/277-S/24111, 17 June 1992, sect. VI, para. 56.

4) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *An Agenda for Peace*, sect. IV, para. 37.



Johan Galtung in May 2011 at the 41st St. Gallen Symposium at the University of St. Gallen. International Students' Committee, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons.

Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali was not the first to introduce the term “peacebuilding” to the international community. Norwegian scholar Johan Galtung — considered by many to be the founder of peace and conflict studies — introduced the term “peacebuilding” in the 1970s. Galtung knew war first-hand. As a young boy, he lived in Nazi-occupied Norway. After receiving a PhD and teaching for several years, Galtung began researching and teaching peace studies. He could not, however, divorce peace from war. In a 1968 publication, Galtung wrote, “[s]ocial science has uncovered more knowledge about war than about peace”.⁵ In his mind, peace was more than the absence of war. In a similar vein, he could not separate peace from violence. He stated that “the terms ‘peace’ and ‘violence’ [can] be linked to each other such that ‘peace’ can be regarded as ‘absence of violence’”.⁶

Section 1.3 Theories Underlying the Concept of Peacebuilding

Several scholars and practitioners of peacebuilding postulate that peacebuilding has no theoretical foundation. However, this is not exactly true. Many theoretical concepts relate to peacebuilding.

As previously mentioned, Galtung was one of the first peace scholars, and his ideas warrant further consideration. However, before discussing Galtung’s views on peacebuilding, it is important to understand a few of his other concepts. These concepts include direct and structural violence and negative and positive peace. Direct violence is defined as actions using force (or the threat of force) to cause people harm. This could include killing, rape, sexual assault, torture, or beatings.⁷ In contrast, Galtung called structural violence a social injustice. Dr. Dennis Sandole, a professor of conflict analysis and resolution at George Mason University (USA), refined Galtung’s ideas, defining structural violence as “a condition where members of certain national, ethnic, racial, religious, class, gender, professional, regional, and other ‘minority’ groups are denied access to political, social, economic, educational, security, and other resources typically presided over and enjoyed by the mainstream dominant in-groups”.⁸

According to Galtung, direct violence kills quickly, while structural violence kills slowly.⁹ Comprehending direct violence is easy. War is an act of direct violence, as is a physical fight between two individuals or two groups. Structural violence, on the other hand, is a silent and often invisible form of violence. Galtung refers to structural

5) Johan Galtung, *Peace: Research, Education and Action, Essays in Peace Research, vol. 1* (Copenhagen: Christian Ejlertsen, 1975), 29.

6) Johan Galtung, “Violence, Peace and Peace Research”, *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 6, no. 3, 1969, 168. Available from: <http://www2.kobe-u.ac.jp/~alexroni/IPD%202015%20readings/IPD%202015_7/Galtung_Violence,%20Peace,%20and%20Peace%20Research.pdf>.

7) Johan Galtung, *Peace, War and Defense: Essays in Peace Research, vol. 2* (Copenhagen: Christian Ejlertsen, 1976), 308

8) Dennis J. D. Sandole, *Peacebuilding: Preventing Violent Conflict in a Complex World* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2010), 60.

9) Galtung, *Peace: Research, Education and Action*.

violence as an injustice or inequality caused by social institutions. Thus, racism, ethnocentrism, elitism, sexism, and nationalism are all forms of structural violence because they deny one or more groups of people their basic human needs. This could include denying access to food, clean water, health care, education, or other social services.

Structural violence occurs all over the globe. For example, the Kosovar Albanians experienced structural violence at the hands of the then-Yugoslav government. Likewise, the Tamil people of Sri Lanka, the members of the scheduled castes in India, Black people in the United States, and indigenous people in the Americas and Australasia have all experienced some form of structural violence. There are examples all over the globe where policies exclude certain people from realizing their full potential. No nation is exempt.

As Galtung continued his analysis of peace, he outlined another set of concepts that relate to peacebuilding: negative and positive peace. Negative peace, according to Galtung, is “the absence of organized violence between such major human groups as nations, but also between racial and ethnic groups”.¹⁰ Peace operations personnel are often successful when dealing with situations of negative peace. For example, peace operations personnel can be deployed to end direct violence after a diplomatic agreement between two groups or nations. As a result of the presence of peace operations personnel, the absence of violence means negative peace has been achieved. However, it does not mean positive peace has been achieved, and it does not mean the end of structural violence.

Positive peace calls for a “pattern of cooperation and integration between major human groups”.¹¹ Negative peace and positive peace are important concepts for peacebuilders. Negative peace is achieved when direct hostilities (i.e., direct violence) end. Negative peace, however, does not address the root causes of the problem that created the condition for open hostilities. Only through in-depth analysis and a great deal of cooperation between the parties to the conflict can positive peace take hold. There are many aspects of positive peace, including groups reconciling

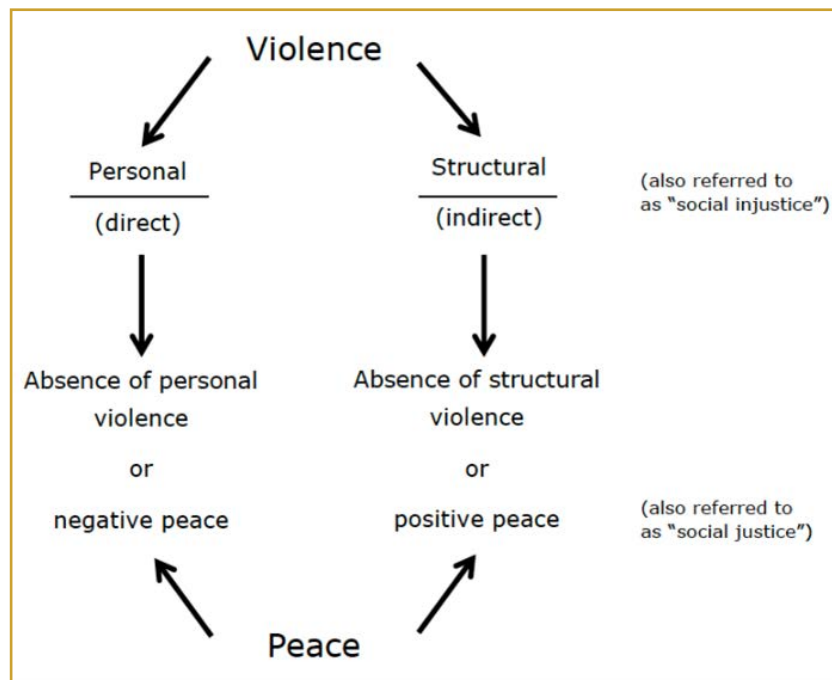


Figure 1-1: The Extended Concepts of Violence and Peace According to Johan Galtung

Source: Johan Galtung, "Violence, Peace, and Peace Research", *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 6, no. 3, 1969, 182.

10) Galtung, *Peace: Research, Education and Action*, 29.

11) Galtung, *Peace: Research, Education and Action*, 29.

their opinions, ending discrimination, and opening up access to resources and government programmes. However, no two conflicts are the same. Each conflict has unique aspects. A peacebuilder must conduct a careful and detailed analysis to find the root causes of the problem. Determining and addressing the root causes of the conflict takes time.

In his article “Violence, Peace, and Peace Research”, Galtung outlined the relationships between direct and structural violence and negative and positive peace (see Figure 1-1).¹² The end of direct violence can lead to negative peace, while the end of structural violence can bring positive peace. Only through ending structural violence — finding and resolving the root causes of the conflict — can positive peace be achieved.

Negative peace is a false peace. There might not be any killing, maiming, or torture, but people still suffer. Positive peace must be found by determining the root causes of the conflict, followed by working closely with the parties to the conflict to resolve those differences. Positive peace can be achieved only when the parties have found a solution; however, international actors can play a significant role in identifying these differences.

Most violent conflicts take years to form; resolving these differences will also take years. For example, Serbian President Slobodan Milošević rallied Serb nationalism against Muslims on 28 June 1989 by evoking the 1389 Battle of Kosovo, in which Turkish forces invaded south-eastern Europe. In essence, invoking history stoked the violence that began in Bosnia in the early 1990s, which later transformed into the Kosovo conflict of the late 1990s. Similarly, the violent conflict that erupted in Rwanda in 1994 originated in the late 1800s, when the German colonial rulers granted special powers to the Tutsi people. The conflict came to a head after the country gained independence in 1962. As of 2024, neither Kosovo nor Rwanda had achieved positive peace, but thanks to the help of the international community, both countries are moving in the right direction.

Galtung developed his concept of peacebuilding through his early writings on peace, negative and positive peace, and direct and indirect (structural) violence. In a 1976 paper presented to the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Galtung outlined the concepts of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding. At the time, peacekeeping was a well-known part of the United Nations response to global conflicts; however, the terms “peacemaking” and “peacebuilding” were unknown. Indeed, the concept of peacemaking — when diplomats intervene in violent conflict to negotiate a settlement — was a common practice, but it was not associated with the term “peacemaking”. Galtung, therefore, saw a linear linkage between peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Peacemaking was the negotiation process that brought the parties to the conflict to some form of understanding and agreement. Peace operations personnel provided the security to enforce the agreement and end the violence. Peace operations created a negative peace by ending direct violence. Peacebuilding went a step further in finding and resolving the root causes of the conflict and working towards ending structural violence and moving towards positive peace.

Galtung’s article, “Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peacebuilding”,¹³ did not receive much visibility until Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali introduced the term “post-conflict peacebuilding” in his seminal work, *An Agenda for Peace*. The first edition of *An Agenda for Peace* outlined all three of Galtung’s approaches to peace — peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding. Boutros-Ghali, however, called it “post-conflict peacebuilding”. The concept of peacebuilding focused on inter-State wars, just as peace operations personnel had done since the first peacekeeping mission in 1948. From 1992 to 1995, the United Nations experienced the challenges of conducting peacekeeping in intra-State wars (i.e., the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Rwanda, and Somalia). The United Nations peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia and Somalia failed, and Cambodia was only partially successful. As a result, in 1995, the Secretary-General released the *Supplement to an Agenda for Peace*.¹⁴ This described

12) Galtung, “Violence, Peace and Peace Research”.

13) Johan Galtung, “Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding”. Peace Research Institute Oslo, 1976. Available from: <https://www.galtung-institut.de/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/galtung_1976_three_approaches_to_peace.pdf>.

14) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations*, A/50/60-S/1995/1, 25 January 1995. Available from: <[https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n95/080/95/pdf/n9508095.pdf](https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n95/080/95/pdf/n9508095.pdf?OpenElement)>.

post-conflict peacebuilding as a complicated process that requires the integration of both the United Nations and the parties to the conflict. Boutros-Ghali saw what Galtung described as structural violence and realized that programmes sponsored by the United Nations must address the political, economic, and social concerns of the population.

Serious questions arose at the end of the twentieth century about the proper role of peace operations personnel. Since the end of the Cold War, the United Nations and regional peacekeeping forces have tackled some challenging conflicts. Many of these conflicts were internal wars (intra-State) and not wars between States (inter-State). However, when peace operations in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Somalia were unsuccessful, many in the international community began to question the value of peacekeeping.



Secretary-General Kofi Annan (left) holds an informal discussion with Lakhdar Brahimi, his Special Adviser, before his departure from Iraq following the weapons inspection crisis mission in Baghdad, Iraq. 23 February 1998. UN Photo by John Isaac.

Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who succeeded Boutros-Ghali as Secretary-General in 1997, asked Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi, former Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti, to review United Nations peace operations and make recommendations on how to improve United Nations peacekeeping efforts. As a result, Brahimi conducted a thorough review and submitted a report, *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations*,¹⁵ to the Secretary-General in August 2000. In total, Brahimi's report made 56 recommendations to improve the performance of peace operations personnel. Like the work of Boutros-Ghali and Galtung, the so-called Brahimi Report addressed the goal of the United Nations to bring peace to war-torn societies in terms of peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. The report defined peacebuilding as "activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace and provide the tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war".¹⁶ In essence, Brahimi recommended that the United Nations do more than just achieve negative peace — it should strive to accomplish positive peace.

Other scholars took up the call by Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali to analyse peacebuilding. One of the first to explore the concept was Dr. John Paul Lederach. As a scholar-practitioner, Dr. Lederach worked at Eastern Mennonite University in the United States. His work in many conflict zones helped him form some early peacebuilding ideas. In his first of six books on peacebuilding, Lederach stated that peacebuilding "is more than post-accord reconstruction. Here, peacebuilding is understood as a comprehensive concept that encompasses, generates, and sustains the full array of processes, approaches, and stages needed to transform conflict toward more sustainable, peaceful relationships".¹⁷ According to Lederach, peacebuilding should not focus on post-conflict scenarios alone since peacebuilding concepts can be useful tools to help nations avoid violent conflict. This concept has gained more attention in recent years.

Lederach advocated that reconciliation — reducing tensions between parties in conflict — should be a part of the peacebuilding process. The reconciliation process is generally accepted as a functional area of peacebuilding; however, most recent approaches to peacebuilding view reconciliation as an element of the rule of law. Reconciliation brings both conflict parties to the table to talk, air their grievances, and resolve their differences peacefully. Therefore, it should be a part of peacebuilding.

15) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects*, A/55/305-S/2000/809, 21 August 2000. Available from: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n00/594/70/pdf/n0059470.pdf>>.

16) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in all Their Aspects*, 3.

17) John Paul Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (Washington DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997), Introduction Part II.

Roland Paris argued that the concept of peacebuilding had no theoretical foundation; instead, he offered a single paradigm to guide peacebuilders.¹⁸ Like many of his contemporaries, Paris believed peacebuilders should strive to create a liberal democracy based on a market economy. However, he argued that peacebuilders should slow down the process and actively discourage extremism in host State politics. He stressed that peacebuilding should take up to 10 years of effort by the international community.

In his book *Peacebuilding in Postconflict Societies*, Ho-Won Jeong, a professor of conflict analysis and resolution at George Mason University, stated that peacebuilding evolved from an international response to concepts of peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance.¹⁹ He agreed with Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali that peacebuilding filled the gap between peacekeeping and sustainable development. However, he also argued that many peacebuilding activities lacked direction or focus. Consequently, parties involved in peacebuilding can expend various resources without any long-term benefit to the country where the activities occur.

Dr. Jeong also agreed with Roland Paris that peacebuilding had no theoretical foundation. He also observed that there are no checklists in place to address peacebuilding. He did, however, provide one of the first frameworks for peacebuilding. Dr Jeong said, “the goal of peacebuilding lies not only in reducing physical violence and material suffering [direct violence] but also in achieving self-sufficiency [positive peace]”.²⁰

In *Peacebuilding: From Concept to Commission*, Robert Jenkins, professor of political science at Hunter College and the Graduate Center, The City University of New York (USA), argues that Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali was only focused on post-conflict peacebuilding, while there is another form of pre-conflict peacebuilding altogether.²¹ Jenkins was partially right. At the time, the United Nations primarily focused on ending violent conflict caused by war. Then Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali did recognize that peacebuilding could begin before violent conflict erupts, but he also stated that post-conflict peacebuilding was a programme that the United Nations could work on when peace operations personnel were deployed.

In 1970, Ted Robert Gurr wrote the award-winning book *Why Men Rebel*.²² Gurr analysed wars from the preceding 170 years. According to Gurr, 10 of the 17 deadliest wars were internal wars, and he wanted to know why populations rebel or rise up against established authorities. Ultimately, Gurr proved the “relative deprivation theory”: that the difference between what people have (value capabilities) and what people expect to have (value expectations) can be a predictor of violence.²³

People in every society around the globe strive for a better life, but their reality tempers individual views of the future. A person generally has expectations on how they can improve their life. Internal wars cause this concept to fall out of balance. Gurr said that as long as the difference between people’s actual living conditions and how they expect to live remains constant, the likelihood of violence is low. Furthermore, growth in the difference between value capabilities and value expectations can lead to frustration and violence.²⁴ When social conditions in a country change, people’s quality of life declines while their expectations remain constant, and the difference between reality and expectation becomes a predictor of future violence. This is often a result of social injustices or structural violence.

Similarly, if the conditions under which people live remain constant but their expectations rise (either through internal or external factors) and then are not met, violence can erupt. This should be a concern for peacebuilders.

18) Roland Paris, “Peacebuilding and the Limits of Liberal Internationalism”, *International Security*, vol. 22, no. 2, Fall 1997. Available from: <https://aix1.uottawa.ca/~rparis/IS_97.pdf>.

19) Ho-Won Jeong, *Peacebuilding in Postconflict Societies: Strategy and Process* (Boulder, CO, and London: Lynn Rienner Publishers, 2005).

20) Jeong, *Peacebuilding in Post Conflict Societies*, 21.

21) Rob Jenkins, *Peacebuilding: From Concept to Commission* (London: Routledge, 2013).

22) Ted Robert Gurr, *Why Men Rebel* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1970).

23) Gurr, *Why Men Rebel*, 24.

24) Gurr, *Why Men Rebel*, 37.



Barbara Woodward (second from left), Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, talks to a Colombian peacemaker during the UN Security Council's visit to Colombia. Council members traveled there to learn first-hand about the implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement and the new challenges and progress of peace efforts in the country. 9 February 2024. UN Photo by Santiago Punetes Viana.

Often, after violent conflict, external peacebuilders enter a country to improve conditions. Peacebuilders must not promise too much, which can cause value expectations to rise beyond what is realistic. This discrepancy can also lead to frustration and violence. Some scholars have referred to Gurr's relative deprivation theory as "the peacebuilders' theory".²⁵ Conflict models developed by several scholars might help future peacebuilders understand their role. Scholars and practitioners analysed the concepts espoused in *An Agenda for Peace*. In *Preventing Violent Conflict*, a book sponsored by the United States Institute of Peace, Michael S. Lund focused on both preventive diplomacy and peacemaking.²⁶ In order for practitioners to engage in ending wars, they would need a model of how wars unfold. Figure 1-2, on the following page, depicts Lund's model. Although the model outlines where a diplomat might engage in negotiations to prevent a conflict, it goes further to describe that if preventive diplomacy is unsuccessful in stopping violence, then at some point, peacemakers must find a solution to the conflict and eventually introduce peace operations personnel and peacebuilders. Lund used the inside of the arch to describe several post-Cold War conflicts.

Oliver Ramsbotham, Tom Woodhouse, and Hugh Miall took a similar approach in their book *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*.²⁷ Using Galtung's ideas on violence, war, and peace, the authors developed the model shown in Figure 1-3, on the following page. The left side of the diagram describes the approaches to conflict, while the right side describes approaches to resolving violent conflict. The width of the hourglass (the centre) represents the scope or room for political action or negotiation (peacemaking). When a conflict progresses into war, political action is the most limited. All wars must end, so the model shows how to resolve the war. On the right side, peacebuilding can occur before or after a war.

Ramsbotham, Woodhouse, and Miall do not define peacebuilding; instead, they state, "peacebuilding underpins the work of peacemaking and peacekeeping by addressing structural issues and long-term relationships between conflictants".²⁸ *Contemporary Conflict Resolution* dissects this model and discusses each part of the conflict resolution process. An entire chapter focuses on reconciliation, and another on culture.

25) George F. Oliver, "Breeding the Phoenix: An Analysis of the Military's Role in Peacebuilding", PhD Dissertation, George Mason University, 2012.

26) Michael S. Lund, *Preventing Violent Conflict: A Strategy for Preventive Diplomacy* (Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1996).

27) Oliver Ramsbotham, Tom Woodhouse, and Hugh Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution* (Cambridge: Polity, 2005).

28) Ramsbotham, Woodhouse, and Miall, *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*, 30.

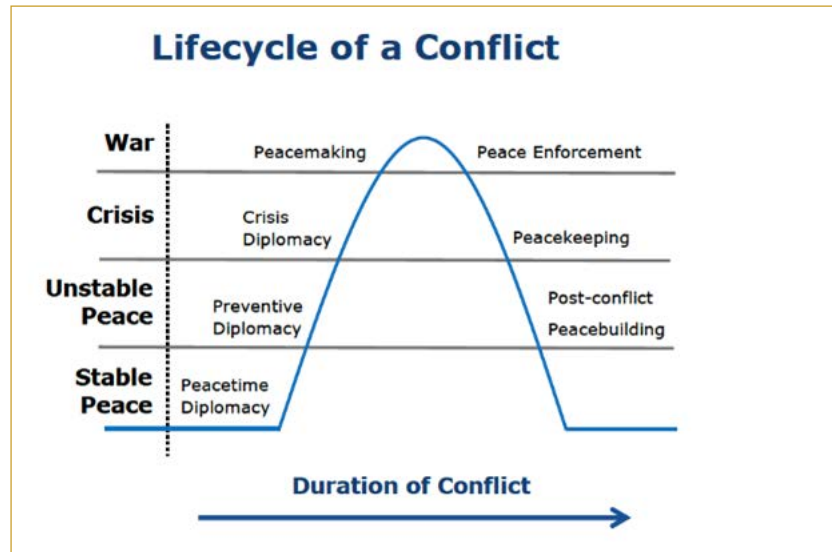


Figure 1-2

Source: Recreated based on Lund, Preventing Violent Conflict, 1996.

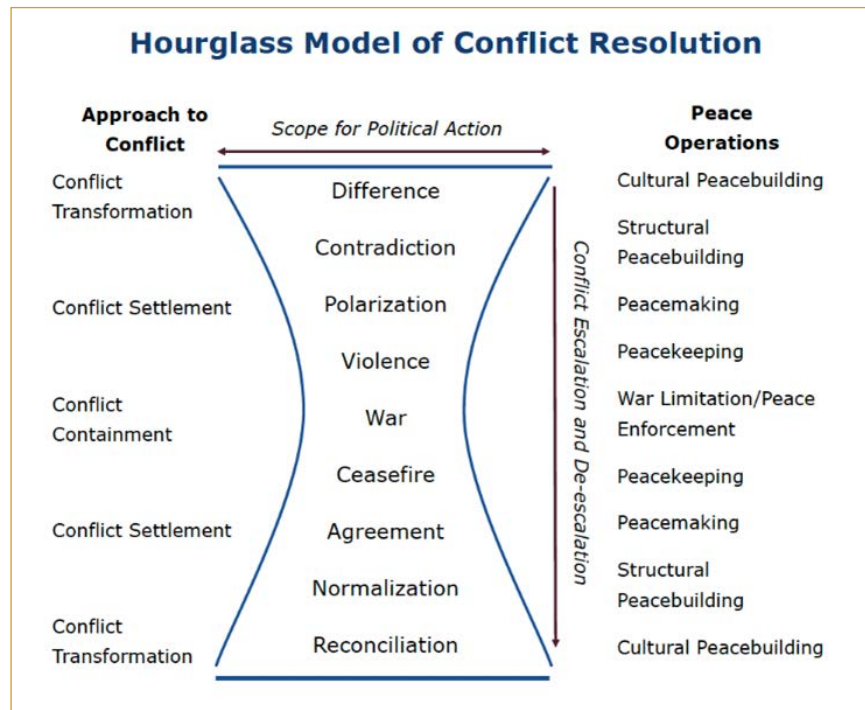


Figure 1-3

Source: Recreated based on Ramsbotham Woodhouse, and Miall, Contemporary Conflict Resolution, 2005.

Section 1.4 The Focus of the United Nations on Peacebuilding

As mentioned in Section 1.2, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali introduced the term “peacebuilding” to the United Nations system. In the 1990s, the failure of the United Nations system to manage the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia, and Rwanda threatened the original ideas about peacemaking, peacekeeping, and post-conflict peacebuilding espoused in *An Agenda for Peace*. The United Nations established all three of these missions with the hope that the organization would take on a bigger role in conflict response following the end of the Cold War. These were challenging missions, and peace operations personnel were deployed amidst civil wars without proper guidance and capabilities. Consequently, these missions failed. Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali then released *Supplement to an Agenda for Peace* in 1995.²⁹ Post-conflict peacebuilding remained integral to his revised vision for the United Nations response to conflicts.

The mistakes of the missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia, and Rwanda contributed to Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali not being reappointed as Secretary-General for a second term. In 1996, the General Assembly elected Kofi Annan as Secretary-General. Secretary-General Annan had served as Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations under Boutros-Ghali, and many viewed him as an honest broker in the failed missions. Annan was an experienced United Nations diplomat who understood the United Nations system. As the former head of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)³⁰ during the challenging years of the early 1990s, Annan witnessed the challenges facing peace operations following the Cold War first-hand. Like Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali, he envisioned a more active and effective peacekeeping force. However, missteps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Somalia, and Rwanda plagued him.

Secretary-General Annan felt that if he were to change the United Nations system, he needed data and solid research to support his changes. The Brahimi Report was only one of several special studies sponsored by the Secretary-General. Anand Panyarachun, former Prime Minister of Thailand, chaired the committee for *A More Secure World — Our Shared Responsibility — Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change* in 2004. The report stated, “[s]erious attention to the longer-term process of peacebuilding in all its multiple dimensions is critical; failure to invest adequately in peacebuilding increases the odds that a country will relapse into conflict.”³¹

Finally, in preparation for the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations, Secretary-General Annan released one of his more famous reports, *In Larger Freedom*. According to it, “[r]oughly half of all countries that emerge from war lapse back into violence within five years.”³² The report recommended the creation of a Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) within the United Nations system and a complementary Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in the Secretariat. Based on these reports and recommendations, the Security Council and the General Assembly approved the creation of both the PBC and the PBSO in December 2005.³³ Lesson 4 of this course covers the history and accomplishments of the PBC and the policies of the PBSO.

29) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, “Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: Position Paper of the Secretary-General on Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations”, A/50/60-S/1995/1, 25 January 1995. Available from: <<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/168325?ln=en&v=pdf>>.

30) DPKO was reorganized into the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) as of 1 January 2019.

31) United Nations, *A More Secure World — Our Shared Responsibility — Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change* (New York: United Nations, 2004), 84. Available from: <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/hlp_more_secure_world.pdf>.

32) United Nations General Assembly, *In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all, Report of the Secretary-General*, A/59/2005, 21 March 2005, 31. Available from: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n05/270/78/pdf/n0527078.pdf>>.

33) United Nations Security Council, “Resolution 1645 (2005)”, S/RES/1645 (2005), 20 December 2005. Available from: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n05/654/17/pdf/n0565417.pdf>>. United Nations General Assembly, “Resolution 60/180”, A/RES/60/180, 30 December 2005.

United Nations guidelines on peacekeeping and peacebuilding

Secretaries-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and Kofi Annan, as well as reports by prominent international peace operations personnel such as Lakhdar Brahimi and other scholars, contributed to developing the United Nations definitions of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding. It took years for the United Nations to create a workable doctrine across all Member States, and DPKO finally released its doctrine in 2008. The definitions of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding were all included in *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines* (also known as the “Capstone Doctrine”). Shown below are the definitions directly from this doctrine:

- » “Peacemaking generally includes measures to address conflicts in progress and usually involves diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement. The United Nations Secretary-General, upon the request of the Security Council or the General Assembly or at his [or] her own initiative may exercise his or her ‘good offices’ to facilitate the resolution of the conflict. Peacemakers may also be envoys, governments, groups of states, regional organizations or the United Nations. Peacemaking efforts may also be undertaken by unofficial and non-governmental groups, or by a prominent personality working independently.
- » Peacekeeping is a technique designed to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. Over the years, peacekeeping has evolved from a primarily military model of observing cease-fires and the separation of forces after inter-state wars, to incorporate a complex model of many elements — military, police and civilian — working together to help lay the foundations for sustainable peace.

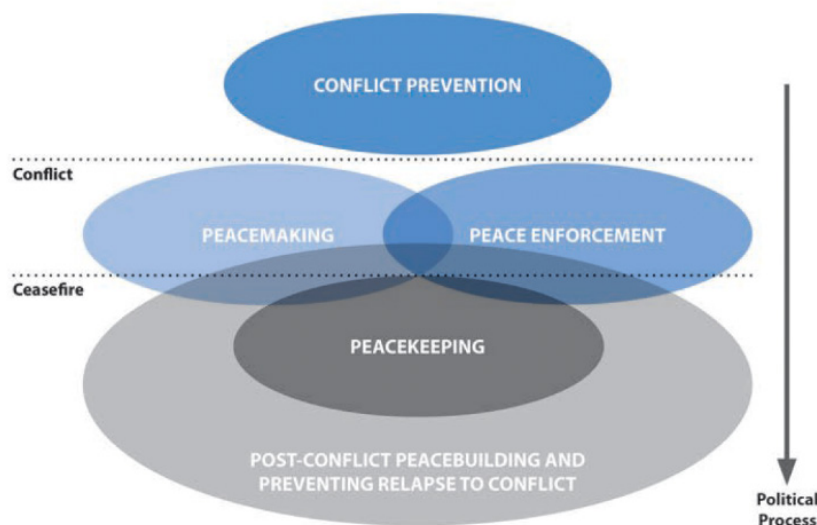


Figure 1-4: Peacemaking, Peace Enforcement, Peacekeeping: Linkages and Grey Areas

Source: DPKO/DFS, *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines*, 2008, 19.

Peacebuilding involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capabilities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacebuilding is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace. It works by addressing the deep-rooted, structural causes of violent conflict in a comprehensive manner. Peacebuilding measures address core issues that [affect] the functioning of society and the State, and seek to enhance the capacity of the State to effectively and legitimately carry out its core functions.”³⁴

There is a close relationship between peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution. The relationships between these concepts overlap considerably, as illustrated in Figure 1-4. This is only a general model. Actual conflicts can include an evolutionary process (as depicted in Figure 1-2) from peacemaking to peace enforcement to peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Other conflicts might pass straight from peacemaking to peacebuilding. No two conflicts are the same. If peacebuilding successfully moves a country towards sustainable peace, then development efforts from other nations, international organizations, and NGOs can help a nation get back on its feet.

Figure 1-4 clearly shows that peacekeeping is embedded within peacebuilding. More recent reports from the United Nations and the Secretary-General, as well as actual work on the ground in several peacekeeping missions, demonstrate this concept.

The latest United Nations developments on peacebuilding

In July 2009, DPKO released a new document: *A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping*.³⁵ The report was designed to advance United Nations peacekeeping and build on progress made by the Brahimi Report. The report “calls for a renewed UN peacekeeping partnership to set a new horizon — a set of achievable immediate and long-term goals — to help configure UN peacekeeping to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow”.³⁶

One of the critical challenges outlined in the report is the role of peace operations personnel in peacebuilding. The report states that peace operations personnel are early peacebuilders in many current missions.³⁷ The partnership aspect of this new concept focuses on peacebuilding specifically. Peace operations personnel must work with United Nations civilian staff, other international organizations, and NGOs.

The section of the report entitled “Partnership in action: Delivery in the field” identifies three critical, practical aspects that must be present to improve modern-day peacekeeping. These include the faster deployment of peace operations personnel; clarity and delivery on critical roles, missions, and planning; and crisis management.³⁸ The section on clarity of roles and missions focuses on peace operations personnel becoming early peacebuilders.

The report addresses a relatively new term: “robust peacekeeping”. United Nations peace operations are guided by the goals and tasks outlined in their respective Security Council resolutions. Contemporary peace operations in fragile or failed States are likely to have a robust peacebuilding element. Robust peacekeeping has two components. The first component is authorization to use force to protect civilians or enforce the mandate. The second component includes peacebuilding activities. According to former Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Jean-Marie Guéhenno, “Nowadays, UN peacekeeping no longer means just patrolling ceasefire lines but frequently

34) DPKO/DFS, *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines* (New York: United Nations, 2008), 17–18. Available from: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/capstone_eng_0.pdf>.

35) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping* (New York: United Nations, 2009). Available from: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/newhorizon_0.pdf>.

36) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda*, iii.

37) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda*, 5.

38) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda*, 18–25.

involves using military force and starting the work of nation-building to restore countries devastated by internal conflicts".³⁹ The report said something similar: "UN peacekeepers play a critical role in building peace after conflict, in establishing the conditions for recovery and development activities, and in carrying out some of the tasks essential to stabilization and early consolidation of peace".⁴⁰

One of the focuses on partnership was to develop better relationships between peace operations personnel and peacebuilders. Although peacebuilding is primarily a civilian function, peace operations personnel can help. The report outlines the immediate peacebuilding priorities to support basic safety and security, political processes, the provision of basic services (i.e., water, electricity, health care, and primary education), restoring core government functions, and economic revitalization.⁴¹

The report recognizes the increasingly valuable role peace operations personnel can have in peacebuilding and calls for a close partnership in action. The peace operations personnel must embrace partnerships with civilians who work for the Department of Peace Operations, other United Nations agencies, local civilian governments, other international organizations, donor nations, and NGOs. All must work together with an integrated strategy if a robust peacekeeping is to succeed.

In March 2018, the Secretary-General introduced another approach to improve peace operations and peacebuilding. Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) called for the United Nations and Member States to engage with all elements of civil society, especially the host nation when conducting peace operations missions.⁴² Three years later, Secretary-General António Guterres released his continued support for this recent initiative with a strategic plan, *A4P+: Action for Peacekeeping Priorities 2021–2023*. United Nations support for combining peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities was stressed.⁴³

In his 2022 report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, the Secretary-General highlighted that "peacebuilding activities of special political missions, peacekeeping operations and agencies, funds and programmes have generated significant results on the ground".⁴⁴ Some 300 examples in more than 35 countries have been documented, including increased trust in government, improved social cohesion, lower levels of violence, increased capacity to peacefully prevent and resolve conflict, the inclusion of peacebuilding in public policy, and durable political settlements.

In the 2022 report, the Secretary-General also stated that:

1. "At the conclusion of the 2020 review of the peacebuilding architecture, the General Assembly and the Security Council adopted twin resolutions (Assembly resolution 75/201 and Council resolution 2558 (2020)), in which they requested an interim report in 2022 on continued implementation of the 2016 resolutions on peacebuilding and sustaining peace (Assembly resolution 70/262 and Council resolution 2282 (2016)), with due attention to the impact of relevant reforms on the performance of the United Nations system in advancing the implementation of the resolutions, and with emphasis on the systematic impact made at the field level, for the consideration of Member States.

39) Jean-Marie Guéhenno, "Contemporary Peacekeeping Is State-Building: The UN Embraces 'Robust Peacekeeping', Including Use of Force", *European Affairs*, Vol 7, No 1-2, Spring/Summer of 2006. Available from: <<https://www.europeaninstitute.org/index.php/38-european-affairs/springsummer-2006/135-contemporary-peacekeeping-is-state-building-the-un-embraces-robust-peacekeeping-including-use-of-force>>.

40) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda*, 22.

41) DPKO/DFS, *A New Partnership Agenda*, 23.

42) DPO, "Action for Peacekeeping". Available from: <<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/action-for-peacekeeping-a4p>>.

43) DPO, *A4P+: Priorities for 2021–2023*. Available from: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/a4p_background_paper.pdf>.

44) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *Peacebuilding and sustaining peace*, Report of the Secretary-General, A/76/668-S/2022/66, 28 January 2022. Available from: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/244/83/pdf/n2224483.pdf>>.



The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), through a Quick Impact Project, supports community farming in Gao, Mali. The agricultural project seeks to improve conditions in the community and to meet the needs of local farmers while promoting youth employment and providing livelihood skills in an effort to curb the high rate of youth departure from Gao to other locations. 13 May 2017. UN Photo by Harandane Dicko.

2. In calling for a renewed effort to agree on more effective collective responses to address major risks, the Secretary-General, in his 2021 report, *Our Common Agenda*, proposed the development of a new agenda for peace, with more investment in prevention and peacebuilding. As the Secretary-General continues to stress, peacebuilding financing remains a critical challenge. Recognizing this, the General Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting at the seventy-sixth session to advance, explore and consider options for ensuring adequate, predictable and sustained financing for peacebuilding and affirmed a commitment to pursuing action-oriented outcomes⁴⁵.

In 2005, the General Assembly established the PBC, a commission created to analyse the peacebuilding architecture of the United Nations. The PBC pointed out that peacebuilding directly relates to the primary purpose of the United Nations, as outlined in its Charter, “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”.⁴⁶ According to an advisory group report on the PBC, the United Nations should take a fresh look at peacebuilding. Many United Nations agencies and departments have a role, as do other international organizations, Member States, financial institutions, and, most importantly, the affected nation. The PBC and its affiliated Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and PBSO are a good start, but refinements to the United Nations peacebuilding approach are necessary. The report highlights a number of recommended improvements.⁴⁷ These recommendations included:

- Peacebuilding requires integrating the whole United Nations system, not just the PBC.
- The PBC should take on more than an advisory role. Additional roles should include more interactions with other United Nations agencies, namely the Security Council, increased coordination outside the United Nations system, fundraising, and active involvement in peacebuilding planning.
- The Secretariat should increase its role in strategic planning for peacebuilding and integrate more elements of the United Nations system into the planning process.

45) United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council, *Peacebuilding and sustaining peace*, sect. I, para. 1–2.

46) United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 26 June 1945, Preamble.

47) United Nations General Assembly, *Challenge of sustaining peace: Report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture*, A/69/968-S/2015/490, 30 June 2015, 45–54. Available from: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n15/202/94/pdf/n1520294.pdf>>.

- The Secretary-General should select qualified senior leaders to lead the United Nations country team (UNCT) in peace operations, including peacekeeping and peacebuilding.
- The Security Council and the Secretary-General should work closely with other institutions. Key among them are the World Bank and regional organizations.
- The United Nations should find ways to strengthen funding for peacebuilding.
- United Nations mediators should strive to construct peace agreements that reflect all the parties involved in the peacebuilding process.
- Peacebuilding should no longer occur only in post-conflict situations; it must take a broader look at preventing conflict as well.

On 1 January 2019, after a review of peace and security architecture, a new senior management office was created, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)⁴⁸. This new office combined the former Department of Political Affairs (DPA) with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), which still exists as its own office within the DPPA⁴⁹. “The DPPA plays a central role in UN efforts to prevent deadly conflict and build sustainable peace around the world. DPPA monitors and assesses global political developments with an eye to detecting potential crises and devising effective responses. The Department provides support to the Secretary-General and his envoys in their peace initiatives, as well as to UN political missions around the world. DPPA is also an agile platform for crisis response, capable, with the assent of countries concerned, of rapidly deploying mediators and other peacemaking expertise worldwide and cooperating closely with regional organizations on the frontlines of conflicts”.⁵⁰ Essentially, this change strengthened the role of peacebuilding within the United Nations system.

Section 1.5 The Relationship Between Peacebuilding and Development

The work of peacebuilding includes development. However, peacebuilding is a long-term process. This should raise at least two questions: What is the difference between peacebuilding and development, and how long should peacebuilding last?

The differences between peacebuilding and development are subtle and often hard to differentiate. But, as mentioned earlier, peacebuilding fills the void between peacekeeping and sustainable development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been a valuable agency since its creation in 1965. It has helped disadvantaged people all over the globe, and since 1990, it has concentrated on human development, focusing on the individual rather than helping national governments. The UNDP *Human Development Report 1990* defined human development as:

“a process of enlarging people’s choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development, the three essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities remain inaccessible”.⁵¹

48) United Nations DPPA, “About Us”. Available from: <<https://dppa.un.org/en/about-us>>.

49) The PBSO, established in 2005, fosters international support for nationally owned and led peacebuilding efforts. The Office assists the Peacebuilding Commission, manages the Peacebuilding Fund on behalf of the Secretary-General, and works to enhance system-wide coherence and partnerships with United Nations and non-United Nations actors to back building and sustaining peace in relevant countries.

50) United Nations DPPA, “About Us”.

51) UNDP, *Human Development Report 1990* (New York: United Nations, 1990), 20. Available from: <<https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-1990>>.

Sabina Alkire's 2010 research paper, "Human Development: Definitions, Critiques, and Related Concepts", found that the concept of human development has remained "fairly stable" since 1990.⁵²

Secretary-General Annan initiated the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in his April 2000 report, *We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the Twenty-first Century*.⁵³ This report motivated the General Assembly to create and then pass a resolution on improving the living conditions of people around the world by 2015. The MDGs included:

- Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger;
- Achieving universal primary education;
- Promoting gender equality and empowering women;
- Reducing child mortality;
- Improving maternal health;
- Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability; and
- Developing a global partnership for development.⁵⁴



Figure 1-5

The Sustainable Development Goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. Visit the Sustainable Development Goals website at: <www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>.

Recent General Assembly reports on the MDGs indicated that tremendous progress had been made towards each goal. A review of United Nations reports on these development goals demonstrated a continued focus on the individual rather than the State. In his closing report on the MDGs, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated:

52) Sabina Alkire, "Human Development: Definitions, Critiques, and Related Concepts", *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Reports Research Paper*, 7 November 2010. Available from: <<https://ideas.repec.org/p/hdr/papers/hdrp-2010-01.html>>.

53) Kofi A. Annan, *We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the Twenty-first Century* (New York: United Nations Department of Public Information, 2000). Available from: <<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/413745?ln=en%3E.&v=pdf>>

54) United Nations, "Millennium Development Goals". Available from: <<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>>.

“The MDGs helped to lift more than one billion people out of extreme poverty, to make inroads against hunger, to enable more girls to attend school than ever before and to protect our planet. They generated new and innovative partnerships, galvanized public opinion and showed the immense value of setting ambitious goals. By putting people and their immediate needs at the forefront, the MDGs reshaped decision-making in developed and developing countries alike.”⁵⁵

In September 2015, world leaders met again at United Nations Headquarters in New York and celebrated the opening of the seventieth session of the General Assembly. They applauded the international community for achieving many of the MDGs by the target date of 2015 but also called for continued effort. On 21 October 2015, the General Assembly adopted a resolution stipulating 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁵⁶, targeted for completion by 2030. Figure 1-5 illustrates these goals. This continued focus on development, combined with the sustained effort of peacebuilding in fragile and failed States, will positively affect conflicts in the world.

While development programmes are geared more towards the individual, peacebuilding focuses on helping new or existing governments create programmes that help the individual. Interaction with the existing local government is key to peacebuilding programmes, whether they are of the United Nations or other organizations; this is a major distinction between peacebuilding and development.

The other distinction is a timeline. There is no clear line between when peacebuilding ends and development begins because the two concepts overlap considerably. The same is true for the relationship between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Peacekeeping might have a short-term focus (one to 10 years) to end fighting or violent conflict, but sustainable development may take 25 years or more. In the middle is peacebuilding, which might take five to 25 years to complete. There are no hard and fast rules or timelines because each peacebuilding effort is different and varied.

Section 1.6 Summary

This lesson traced the origins of peacebuilding back to some of the most influential peace scholars of the twentieth century. Proponents of peacebuilding, such as Galtung, Lederach, and Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, had a major impact on the field.

Since the turn of the twenty-first century, peacebuilding ideas have gained momentum and focus. Peacekeeping and peacebuilding have emerged as central missions of the United Nations. New ideas on how to conduct peacebuilding have developed, but those ideas have not made peacebuilding easy.

55) United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report: 2015* (New York: United Nations, 2015), Foreword, 3. Available from: <<https://www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210574662/read>>.

56) UNDP, “Sustainable Development Goals”. Available from: <<https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>>.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

1. **Boutros Boutros-Ghali wrote *An Agenda for Peace* in ____.**
 - A. 1992
 - B. 1993
 - C. 1996
 - D. 1998
2. **TRUE or FALSE: Peacebuilding has been an integral part of the UN System since its creation in 1945.**
 - A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE
3. **Peacebuilding is designed to bridge the gap between ____.**
 - A. peacekeeping and peacemaking
 - B. peacemaking and development
 - C. peacekeeping and development
 - D. None of the above
4. **____ first introduced the term “peacebuilding” in 1976.**
 - A. Kofi Annan
 - B. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 - C. Johan Galtung
 - D. John Paul Lederach
5. **Johan Galtung defined “negative peace” as ____.**
 - A. the absence of organized violence
 - B. the absence of structural violence
 - C. the presence of a negotiated peace settlement
 - D. addressing the root causes of the conflict
6. **Peacekeeping might have a short-term focus (one to 10 years) to end fighting or violent conflict, but sustainable development may take ____ or more.**
 - A. 10 years
 - B. 15 years
 - C. 25 years
 - D. 50 years
7. **Ted Robert Gurr states that a predictor of violence is ____.**
 - A. lack of clean water
 - B. difference between what people have and what they expect to have
 - C. change in government leadership
 - D. religious beliefs
8. **____ generally includes measures to address conflicts in progress and usually involves diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement.**
 - A. Peacekeeping
 - B. Peacemaking
 - C. Peacebuilding
 - D. Development
9. **Which UN Secretary-General initiated the Brahimi Report?**
 - A. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
 - B. Kofi Annan
 - C. Ban Ki-moon
 - D. Dag Hammarskjöld
10. **Based on the document, *A New Partnership Agenda: Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping*, which of the following is NOT one of the critical, practical aspects needed to improve modern day peacekeeping?**
 - A. Clarity and delivery on critical role, missions, and planning
 - B. Crisis management
 - C. Faster deployment of peace operations personnel
 - D. Public relations

Answer Key provided on the next page.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

Answer Key »

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. D