

Nevertheless, peacekeepers can be employed in many ways, and they can employ techniques often thought of under the headings of verification and confidence-building measures. Table 1 attempts to show some of these interrelationships. (The table should be seen as illustrative only; it does not attempt to cover all possible combinations.)

Classic peacekeeping missions were almost always concerned with supervising agreements between sovereign states. Operations of this type still ongoing include two observer missions: UNTSO, the Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East, and UNMOGIP, the Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. Observer missions employ unarmed military officers operating in small teams in observation, liaison and investigation roles. UNMOGIP operates on the ceasefire line (the Line of Control) between India and Pakistan in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It observes and reports, investigates complaints of ceasefire violations and submits its reports to both parties and to the Secretary-General. Originally deployed in 1949, in the aftermath of post-independence conflict, UNMOGIP has survived two additional wars (1965 and 1971) and now is concerned with the terms of the ceasefire of December 1971.

There are also three classic peacekeeping forces: UNDOF, the Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights; UNIFIL, the Interim Force in Lebanon (with some qualifications on Israeli consent and co-operation); and UNFICYP, the Force in Cyprus (in this case a combined internal and external—Greece and Turkey—conflict). Peacekeeping forces are armed units usually employed in an interpositional role to separate combatants and thus reduce the possibility of incidents. UNFICYP, established in 1964 after an outbreak of communal fighting, has a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Following the Turkish invasion of 1974, UNFICYP also controls a buffer zone between the ceasefire lines, using a combination

of static outposts and foot and vehicle patrols. In the buffer zone it ensures strict adherence to the military status quo as at the time of the 1974 ceasefire. Violations are reacted to by troop deployments, written and verbal protests, and follow-up action to ensure each violation has been rectified or will not recur. UNFICYP has a major humanitarian role, especially in encouraging normalcy of civilian activity in the buffer zone.

The classic techniques and tasks of the observer missions and peacekeeping forces are now being used more and more in combination, in situations of internal conflict, and involve non-traditional tasks as mentioned above. The linkages and similarities to certain types of confidence-building measures, verification and compliance monitoring are therefore becoming more apparent.

The UN operation in Angola, UNAVEM (Angola Verification Mission), is a good example. UNAVEM was first established in 1988 to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in accordance with an agreement brokered by the United States, the Soviet Union and Portugal. That task was completed in May 1991. Meanwhile, the Angolan government and its armed opposition, UNITA, had arrived at a peace settlement to end the 16-year war. The UN was asked to extend the life of UNAVEM, thereafter known as UNAVEM II, in order to verify the ceasefire and the activity of the Angolan police during the ceasefire period. The foregoing tasks were in preparation for elections planned for the fall of 1992. UNAVEM's unarmed military observers and police monitors were deployed throughout the country to supervise the joint monitoring groups established by the two sides, who were primarily responsible for implementing the agreements. Duties included investigating alleged violations of the ceasefire, fostering dialogue and resolving problems within monitoring groups, counting troops and weapons in the agreed assembly areas, overseeing the demobilization, monitoring the development of the new armed forces, assessing the neutrality of the police, etc.

