



MANUAL

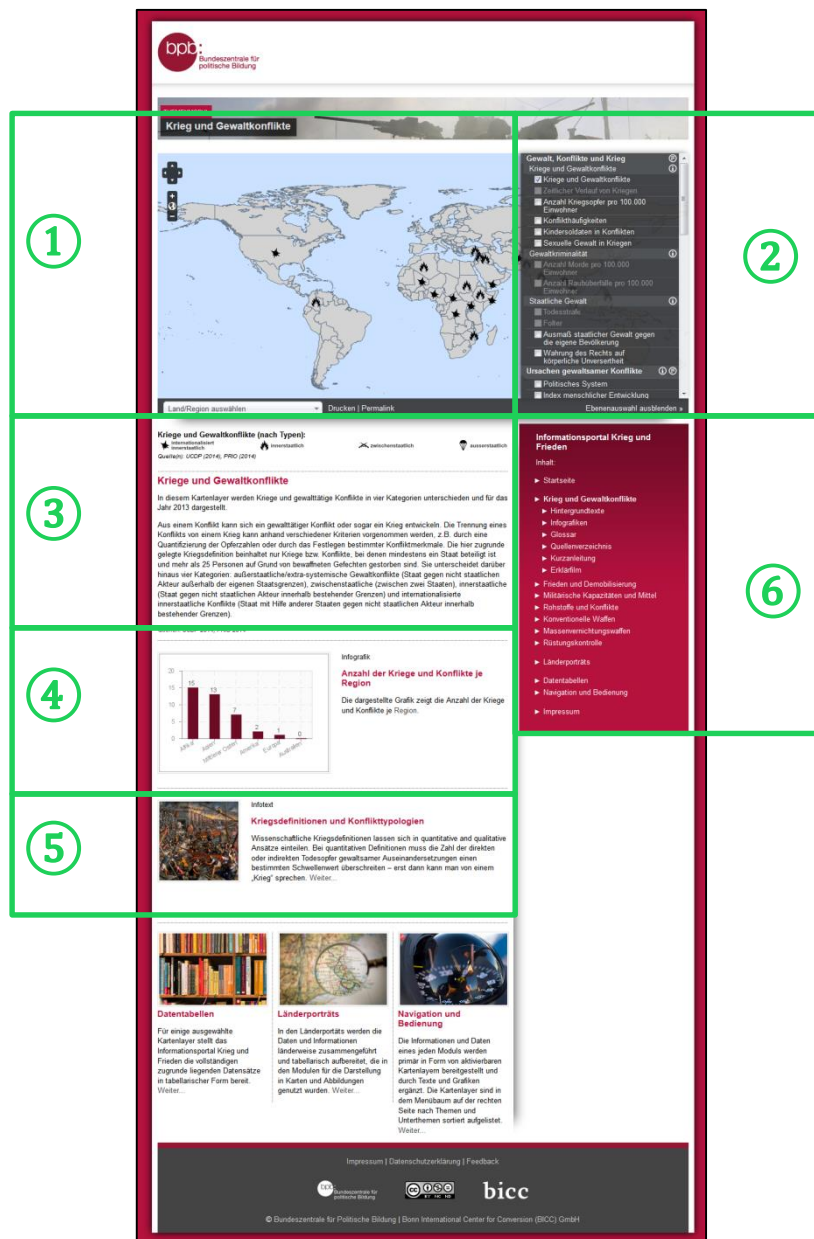
MODUL

PEACE AND DEMOBILISATION

The screenshot shows the 'War and Peace' information portal. The interface is divided into several sections. At the top, there are logos for 'bpb' and 'bicc'. Below the logos, the title 'War and Peace' is displayed, followed by 'MODULE Wars and violent conflicts'. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column features a world map (callout 1) and a sidebar menu (callout 2) with categories like 'Violence, conflicts and war', 'Violent crime', 'State violence', and 'Causes of violence'. The middle column contains text (callout 4) under the heading 'Wars and violent conflicts', discussing the impact of war and violence. The right column contains a 'War and Peace' section (callout 3) with links to 'In-depth articles', 'Infographics', 'Glossary', 'List of Sources', 'Instructions', 'Peace and demobilisation', 'Military capacities and means', 'Country Reports', 'Data tables', 'Navigation and use', and 'Imprint'. At the bottom, there are three small images (callout 5) labeled 'Data tables', 'Country reports', and 'Navigation and use', each with a brief description of the content.

Central elements of the **start page** of the module "war and violent conflicts" are

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu with which maps can be shown or hidden,
- ③ the portal menu,
- ④ a short introduction into the content and the concept below the map window,
- ⑤ the navigation at the end of the page to further data included in other modules, as well as further operational tools.



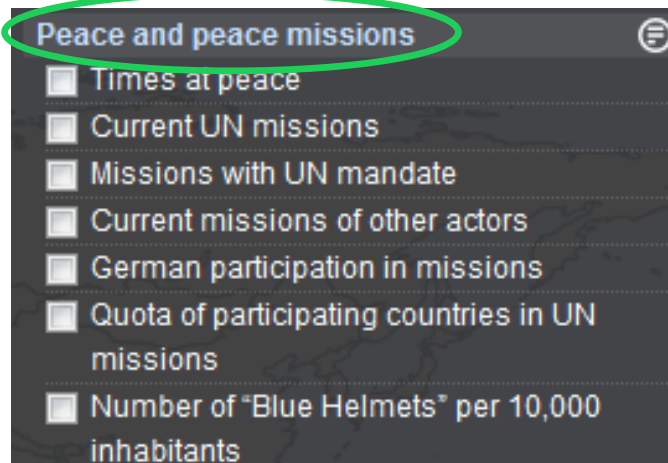
When you activate map layers, the page view of the portal changes. The introductory text disappears and other elements become visible below the map window. The **module page** then shows:

- ① the map window,
- ② the level selection menu,
- ③ the legend and information about the level selected,
- ④ information graphics if available,
- ⑤ info texts that correspond with the content of the layer(s) if available,
- ⑥ besides links to further modules in the portal menu links to the sub-menus of the module:
 - backgrounders
 - complex information graphics
 - glossary
 - bibliography
 - short manual

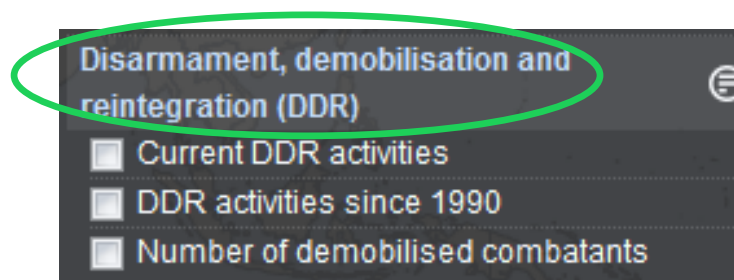
The module “Peace and demobilisation” is divided in two thematic fields:


- ① Peace and peace missions
- ② Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration

①



②



By clicking on the  symbol an explanatory backgrounder on the topics appear in a pop-up window.

By clicking on the name of a sub-topic or a single layer you get more information about it.

One example is given on the next page.

Peace and peace missions

Current UN missions

According to the UN Charter, the most important task of the UN Security Council is to keep or re-establish peace. This is why, in general, the Security Council decides on and implements peace missions or these missions are led by other international organisations but with a mandate by the Security Council. The basic principles of such missions are: Impartiality, deployment only with the consent of the host government, and a use of force that is mainly restricted to self-defence. 32 peace missions were conducted in 2010 of which 25 were peacebuilding and/or peacekeeping missions. UN missions for 2010 are classified in six categories:

- peacebuilding,
- peacekeeping,
- peacebuilding and peacekeeping,
- multi-dimensional peacebuilding,
- multi-dimensional peacebuilding and peace enforcement,
- UN-transitional administration.

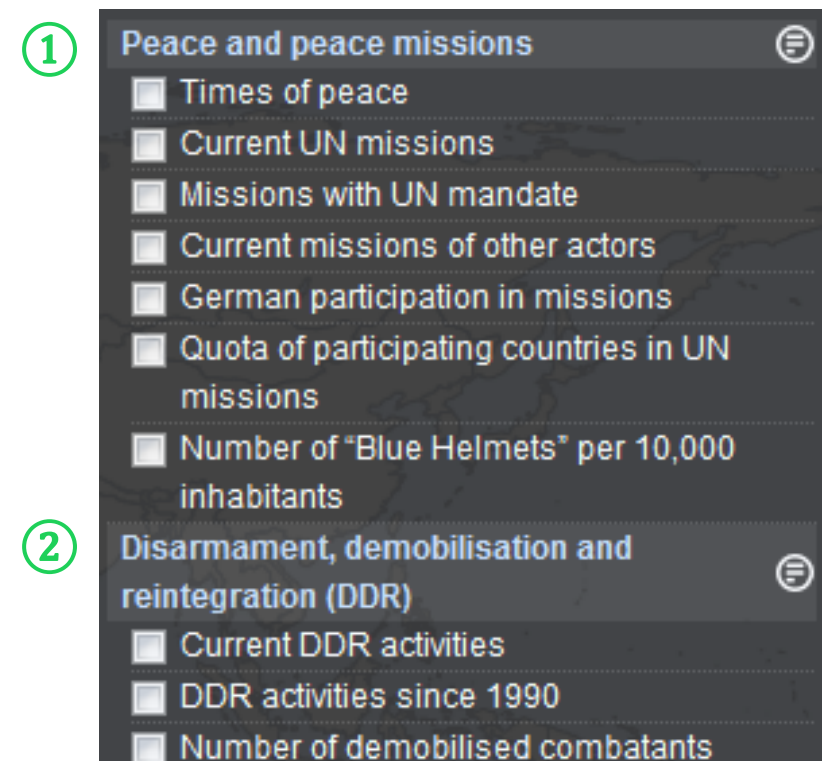
Current missions of other actors

Peace missions have come to public attention through the deployment of UN peace operations. Meanwhile, the actors have become diverse. In total, 52 peace missions were conducted in 2010, amongst them 12 by the European Union, 7 by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), three led by NATO and 13 of other actors besides the United Nations. The mission, mandate, composition and dimension of peace operations differ greatly. Many are political support operations. Some are purely observer missions, while others support the build-up of security forces (police or army). Part of a peace mission has primarily military components. Often, peace missions are multidimensional operations.

Close

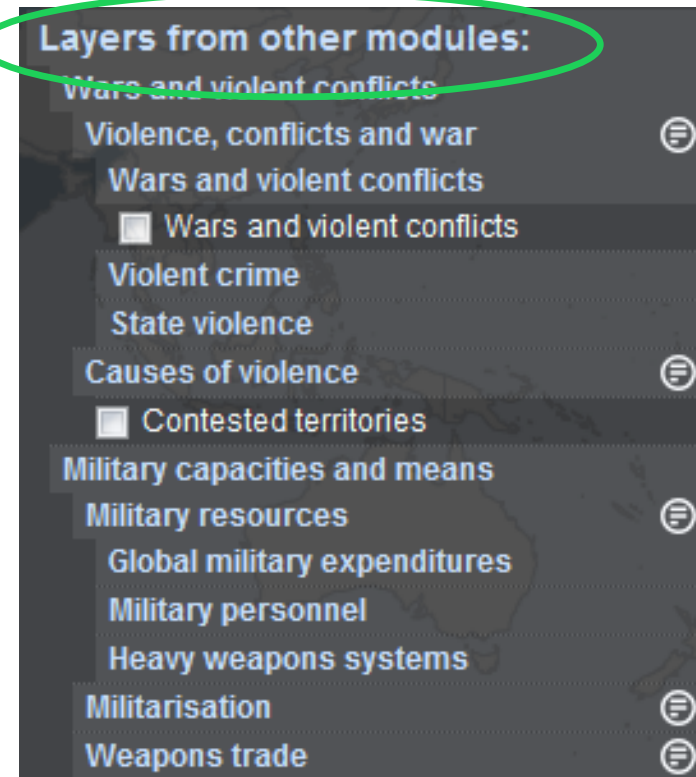
Example definition from the sub-chapter “Peace and peace missions”.

- ① The thematic field of *peace and peace missions* explains why and on which grounds the United Nations carry out peace missions. It also sheds light on peace missions of other actors, such as the OSCE.
- ② An important step towards peace is the *disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration* (DDR) of former combatants—the second topic of this module.

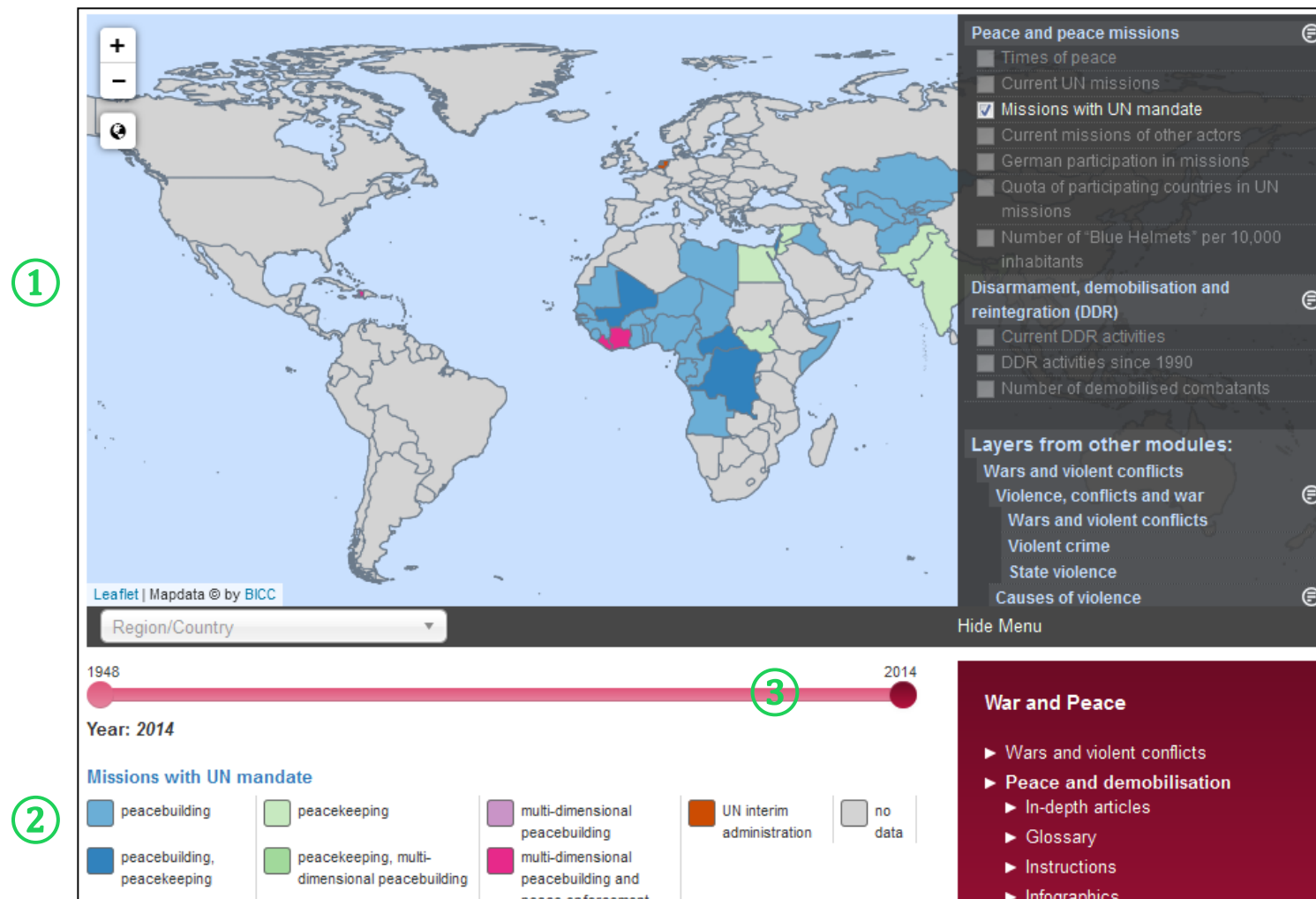


① After having selected a map layer, another section (further layers from other modules) is shown in some cases below the thematic fields of the module, which permits you to combine **additional layers from other modules** with that layer.

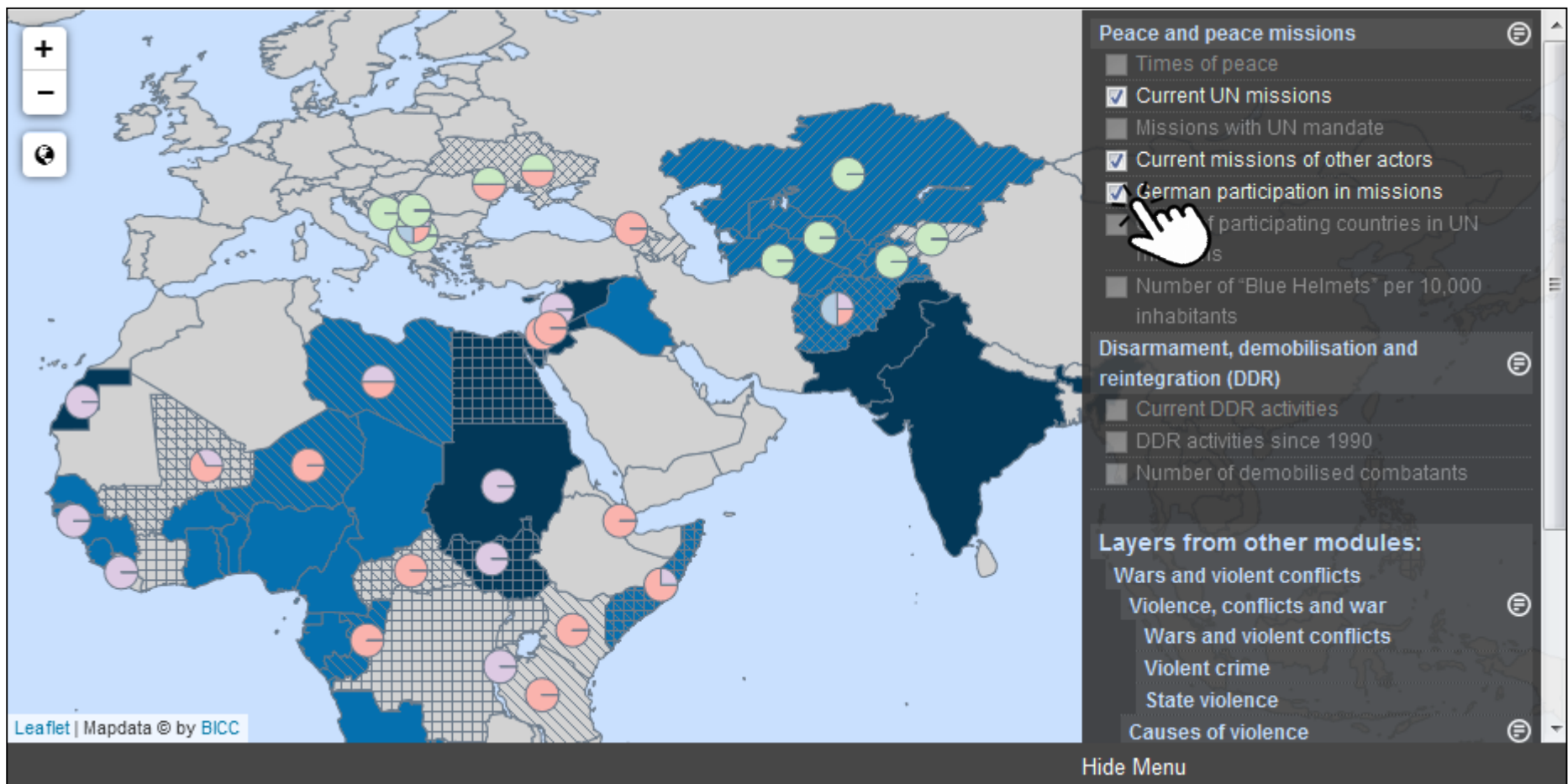
①

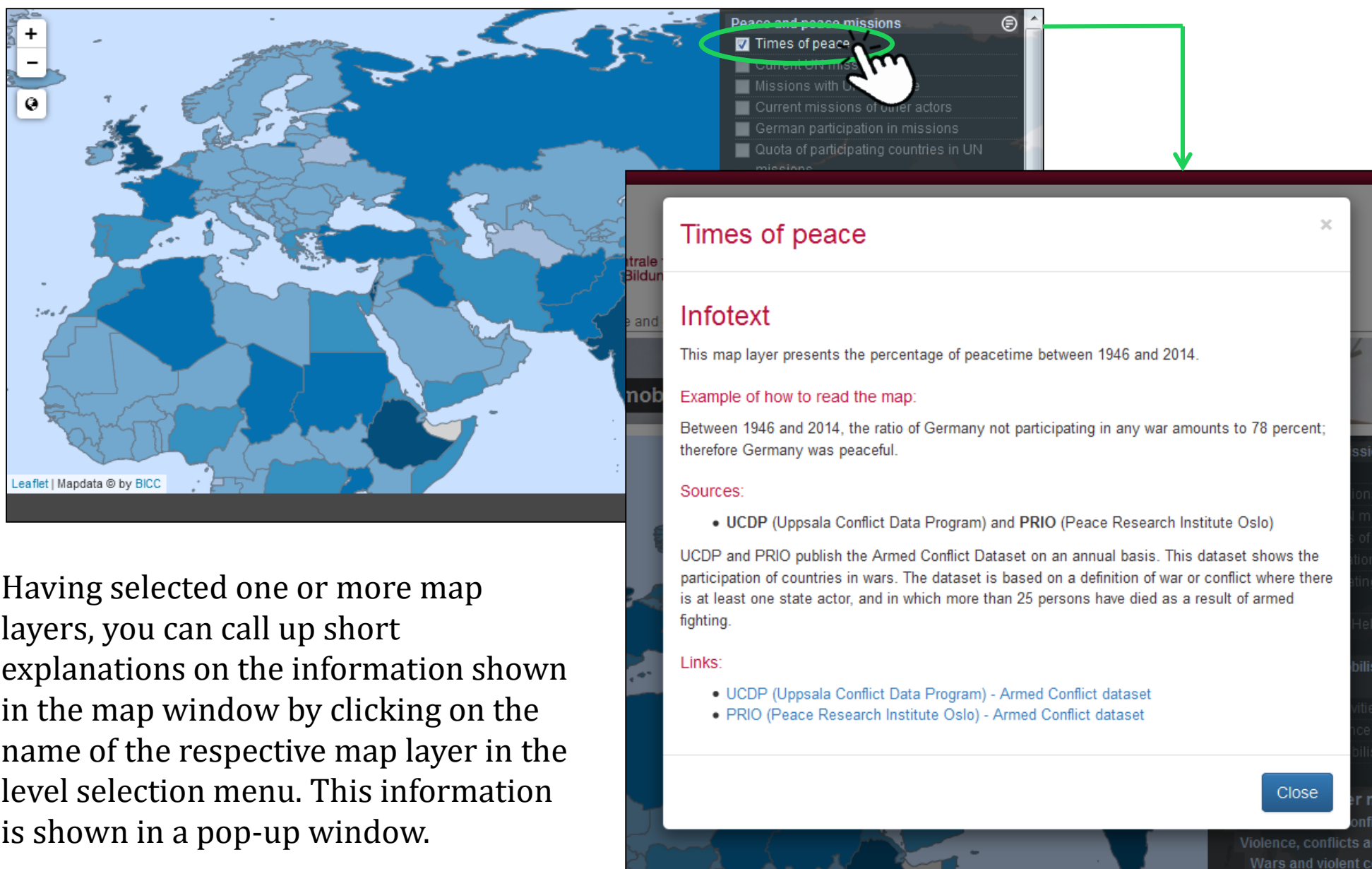


When you click on a selection box in the menu to select the respective levels, the information is loaded into the map window, ① and a legend with explanations is shown below the map window ②. In some cases, a time line with sliders ③ is shown below the map with which you can select data of certain years.



When you have selected a map layer, other layers of the module are greyed out. Only those layers in the level selection menu remain active that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). You can select up to three levels of information at the same time.





Having selected one or more map layers, you can call up short explanations on the information shown in the map window by clicking on the name of the respective map layer in the level selection menu. This information is shown in a pop-up window.

Times of peace

Infotext

This map layer presents the percentage of peacetime between 1946 and 2014.

Example of how to read the map:

Between 1946 and 2014, the ratio of Germany not participating in any war amounts to 78 percent; therefore Germany was peaceful.

Sources:

- UCDP (Uppsala Conflict Data Program) and PRIO (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

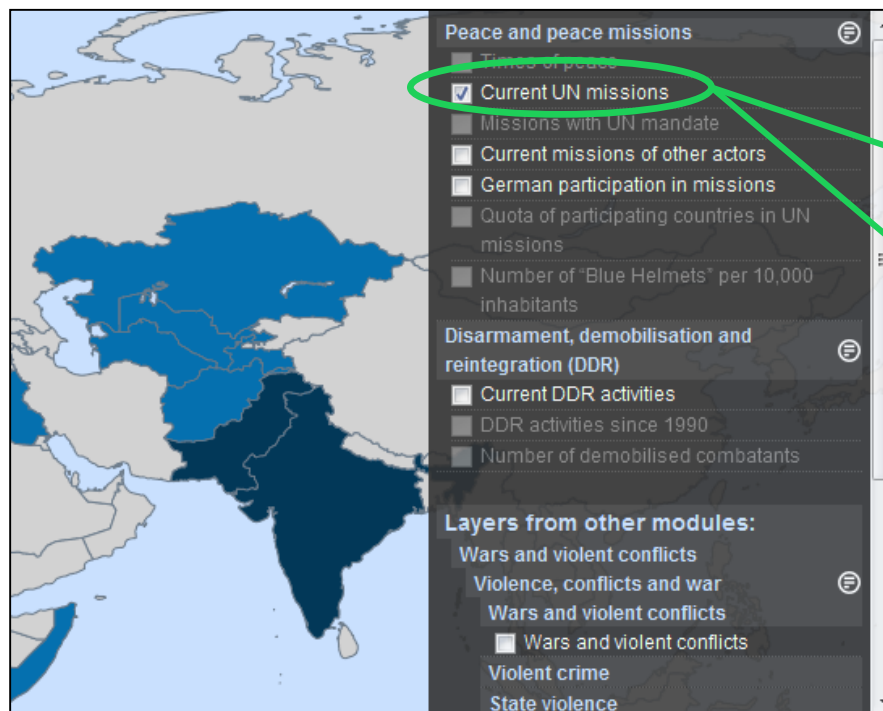
UCDP and PRIO publish the Armed Conflict Dataset on an annual basis. This dataset shows the participation of countries in wars. The dataset is based on a definition of war or conflict where there is at least one state actor, and in which more than 25 persons have died as a result of armed fighting.

Links:

- [UCDP \(Uppsala Conflict Data Program\) - Armed Conflict dataset](#)
- [PRIO \(Peace Research Institute Oslo\) - Armed Conflict dataset](#)

Close

Info texts and information graphics offer further, more in-depth information on the data and information prepared as maps. After having selected one layer in the level selection menu, all info texts linked with individual map layers ① and corresponding information graphics ② are shown below the map window and can be opened from there.



Current UN missions

This map layer presents the current UN 'peace missions' for 2015, classified in six categories (peacebuilding, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and peacekeeping, multi-dimensional peacebuilding, multi-dimensional peacebuilding and peace enforcement, UN-transitional administration).

By combining the sources UN DPKO (United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations) and UN DPA (United Nations Department of Political Affairs) it was possible to create a nearly complete data set with all UN missions. Differences between the individual sources were solved on the basis of further research.

Sources: [UN DPKO 2015](#), [UN DPA 2015](#)

Chart

UN mission duration in years - Top 10

The figure shows the top ten longest UN missions until 31-03-2015.

Mission	Duration (years)
UNMOGIP	68
UNTSO	68
UNFICYP	52
UNDOF	43
UNHIL	38
MINUGO	25
UNPOS	18
UNSCO	17
UNAMIK	17
UNOMIG	16

■ UN mission duration in years

Infotext

International law and peace missions

Peace missions of any kind are not explicitly provided for in the UN Charter. Peace missions are defined as all multilateral peace operations that are launched to help stabilise societies after an external or internal violent conflict, to maintain peace or to build the foundations for a durable peace. [Read more](#)

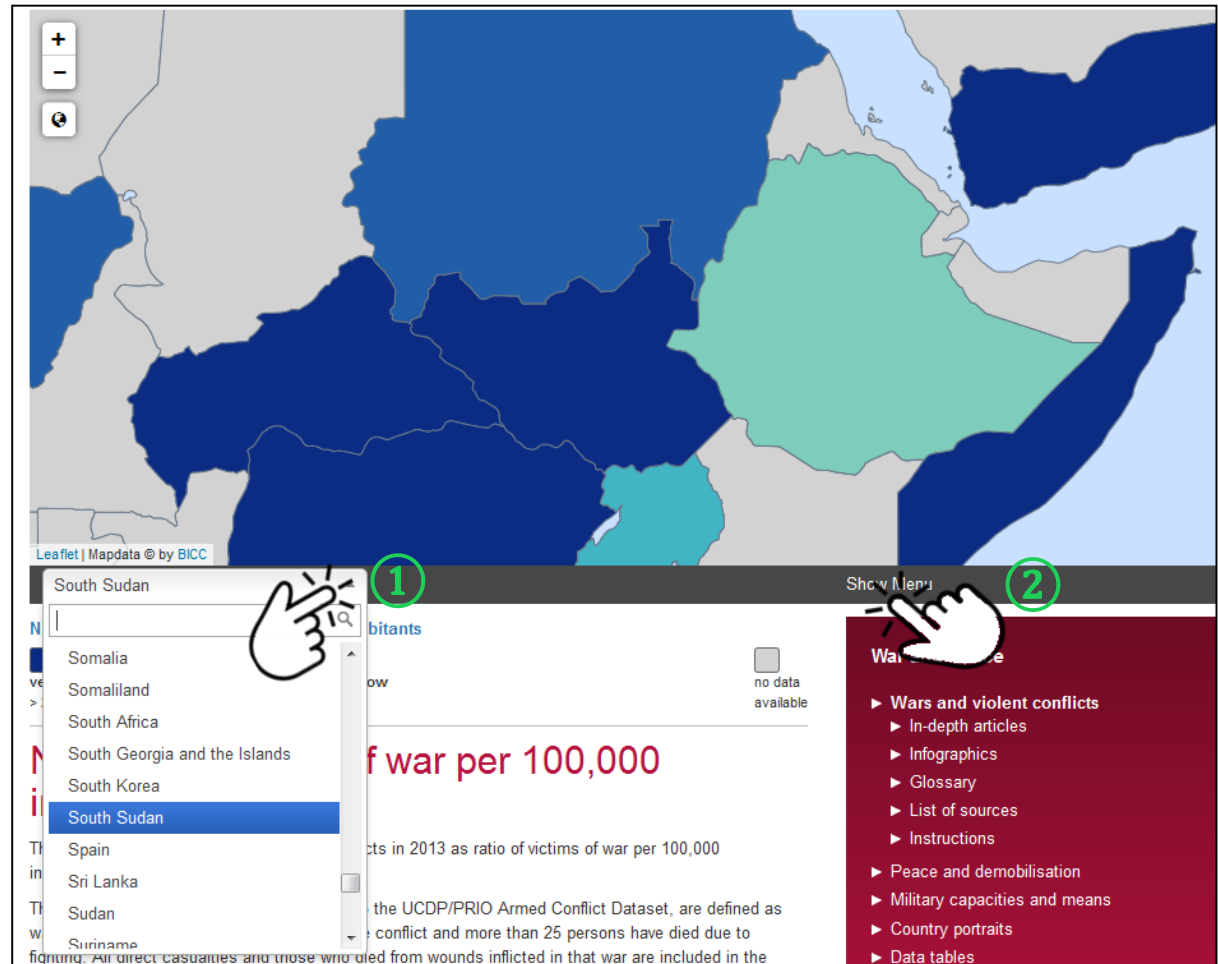
Infotext

Case study: Peace missions in Sudan and South Sudan

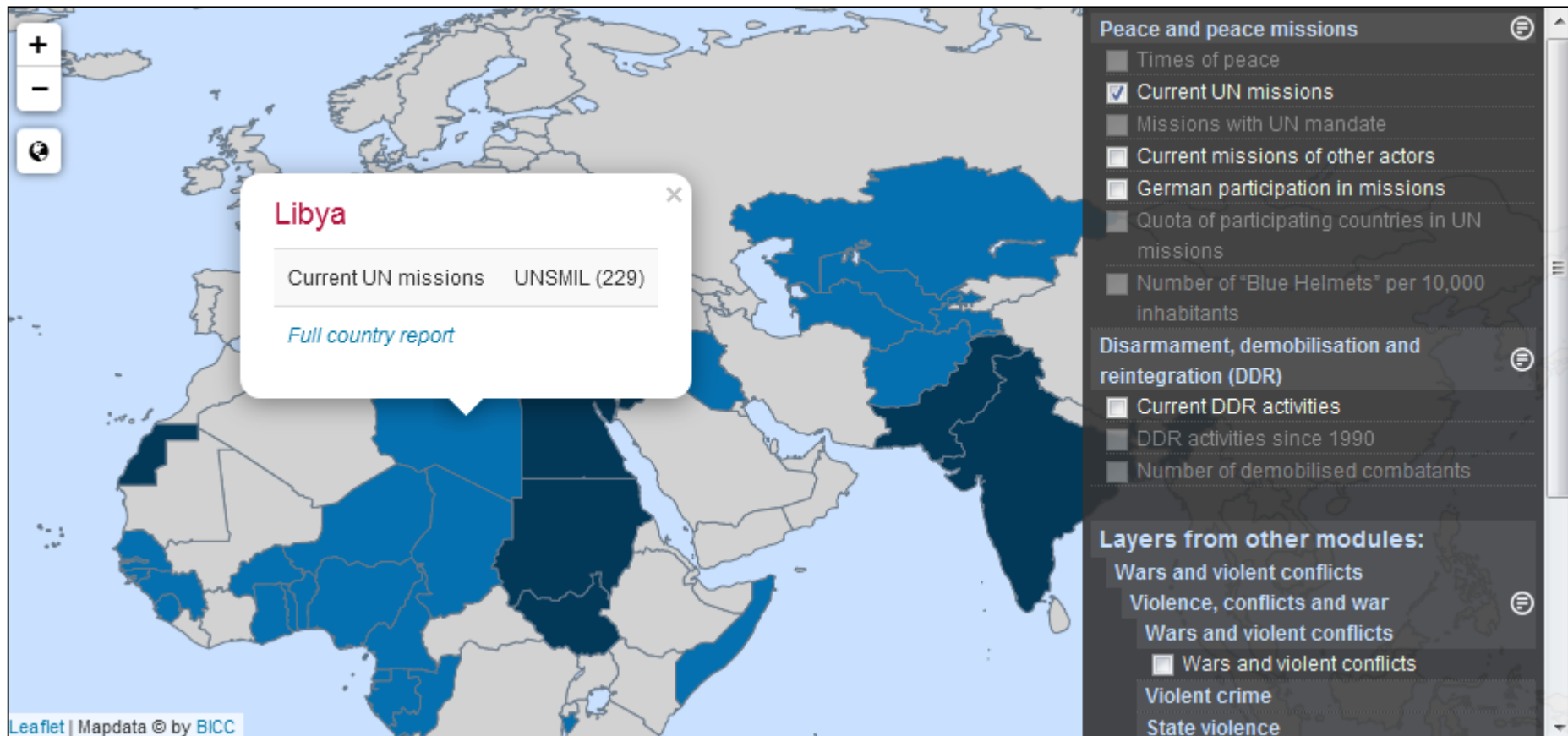
For nearly 40 years, civil war waged between north and south Sudan. The south wanted more access to political power and development benefits from the northern government which, since colonial times, had been limited to a small region in the triangle between the capital Khartoum, the Blue, and the White Nile. [Read more](#)

With the *country / region options menu* below the map, you can directly select countries or regions in the map which will be zoomed in in the map window. For this, you will have to select regions or countries from a drop-down menu **①** or directly key in names of countries or regions in the search field.

You can show/hide the menu to select topic-related maps by clicking the control element "level selection." **②**



You can obtain more detailed data on selected map layers on individual countries when clicking on a country of your choice, for instance, Libya. *In 2015, the United Nations conducted a support mission in Libya (UNSMIL). It consisted of 229 members of staff.*



All country data made available are pooled in the **country portraits**. The **short manual for the entire portal** describes in detail how you can access them from the portal menu. You can access the manual from each module via the sub-menu *short manual*.

You can also call up the country portraits within a module. Via the on-click element of the interactive map—it opens after having clicked on a country—simply click "show country portrait". ①



Afghanistan



Country: Afghanistan



Leaflet | Mapdata © by BICC

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Wars and violent conflicts


Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3

You can compare selected countries with the function **country comparison**. ①

In the comparison menu ②, you can select up to two further countries that you want to compare. The results are shown below the comparison menu as a table. ③

Afghanistan

Country: Afghanistan



①

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Wars and violent conflicts

Indicator	Afghanistan
Victims of sexual violence in wars after 1946	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	affected state
Number of violent conflicts and wars between 1946-2013	3

②

Country: Afghanistan

Compare with:

Country 2: (none)

Country 3: (none)

Country: Germany

Compare with:

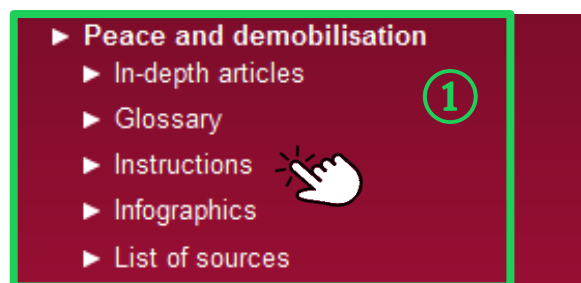
Country 2: Tunisia

Country 3: Germany

Wars and violent conflicts ③


Indicator	Germany	Tunisia	Germany
Victims of sexual violence in wars	yes	–	yes
Child soldiers in conflicts	–	–	–
Prevalence of conflict (1946-2013)	4	3	4

Besides links to the short manuals and the explanatory film, the menu of the module ① offers redirections to overview pages for backgrounders, info texts and information graphics.



With one click, you can open, print or save the information graphics as a pdf (A4 format). ②


In-depth articles



Background

Peace missions


Peace missions are defined as multilateral peace operations that have been launched to help stabilise societies after an external or internal violent conflict, to maintain peace or to build the foundations for a durable peace. [Read more](#)



Background

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)

Following the end of an armed conflict, the international community is often needed to support the stabilisation and reconstruction of the affected country(-ies). An important aspect of this support is to deploy a United Nations peacekeeping or observation missions to ensure that all parties to the conflict respect their commitments to end armed conflict. [Read more](#)



Infotext

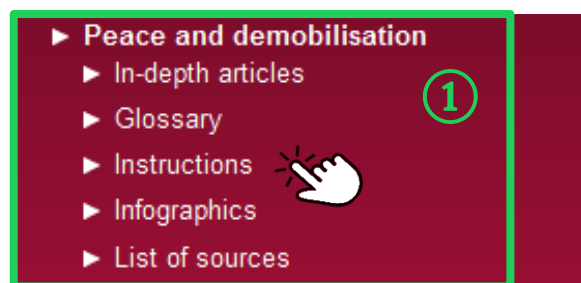
German participation in peace missions

Germany participates in a number of different peace missions. German civilians, police officers and military personnel participate in missions led by the United Nations, the European Union, NATO and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). As of September 2011, 192 German civilians, 140 police officers and 7,120 soldiers participated in these missions. [Read more](#)

Information Portal War and Peace

Short manual: Module peace and demobilisation

The glossary explains important terms occurring in the module. You can find explanations and links to the sources used for the modules in the bibliography. You can access both overview pages also via the module menu. ①



List of Sources

Amnesty International

Amnesty International collects data on the death penalties and the number of executed. They publish statistics on the number of death penalties estimated by Amnesty International and published by the UN. The data can only be used as guiding values.

Links:

- [Amnesty International - Death Penalties](#)

Bastick, Megan; Karin Grimm

The data are mostly based on the book „Sexual Violence in Conflict: Implications for the Security Sector“ by Megan Bastick and Karin Grimm. The data are complemented and updated the data on war-related sexual violence. The data are reliable and complete.

Links:

- [Bastick, Megan; Karin Grimm and Karin Grimm: Overview and Implications for the Security Sector \(DCAF\)](#)

CSP (Center for Systemic Peace)

The CSP runs the Polity IV project, which codes political systems of countries with an index value between -10 and 10 for the years 1800 to 2013. Values between -10 and 6 represent autocracies, values between -5 and 5 for anocracies, and values higher than 6 represent democracies. The index value is calculated from six components, one of which is the selection of the executive officers or political competition.

Links:

- [CSP - Data](#)

Glossary

Abduction

Political adversaries or critics are mostly abducted by the state or state-like institutions for political reasons, and to render them powerless. They are brought to secret places; are often tortured and murdered. Families are not only left in the dark about their whereabouts and condition but also about the reasons why they have been abducted and by whom. Furthermore, the very fact that they have vanished is not officially acknowledged.

Anocracy

A mix between democracy and autocracy in which, despite democratic procedures and elements, elites hold the power.

Autocracy

An autocracy is a form of government in which a country is ruled by one person or group (party, central committee, junta). Participation of the population is not wanted or only in part, as for instance is the case of the absolute monarchy or a dictatorship. Autocracies can be divided into authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. The use of force may be arbitrary and solely geared towards the personal interests of the ruler.

Child soldiers

Child soldiers are children up to the age of 18 who participate in a conflict or war as armed fighters or helpers of a group or armed force. Often they are forced into submission through indoctrination, threats and the use of violence or drugs to participate in war-like action such as laying mines or explosives, fighting, espionage, and carrying ammunition. Child soldiers have to live under extreme conditions, often without sufficient food or lacking access to medical facilities. Often, they are physically, psychologically and sexually abused.

The portal menu ① and the page end menu ② offer easy access to important pages and menus of the portal from all pages of the Information Portal.

The short manual to the entire portal, which you can access from each module via the sub-menu *short manual* and via the menu *navigation and operation* offers a basic introduction to the structure and functioning of the Information Portal.



At the end of each page of the Information Portal, you will be able to access **data tables**, **country portraits** and the overview page of **navigation and operation**.

②



Data tables

For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.



Country reports

In the country reports, data and information are collected by country and put into tables that are used in the modules as a basis for maps and illustrations.



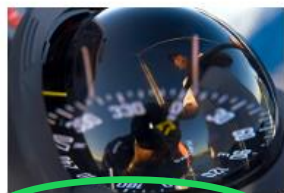


Navigation and operation

The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes.

To find your way around the Information Portal more easily, you can find a guide at **navigation and operation**.

You can access this guide via the link in the portal menu **①** or via page end menu. **②**

 <p>Data tables</p> <p>For some select map layers, the information portal 'War and Peace' provides the user with all used data sets as tables.</p>	 <p>Country reports</p> <p>In the country reports, data and information are collected by country and put into tables that are used in the modules as a basis for maps and illustrations.</p>	 <p>Navigation and operation</p> <p>The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and are complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes.</p>
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②

Navigation and operation

Structure and navigation within the portal

The map window is the central element of the website. The information that can be selected by the user is shown in this map window in the menu tree on the right hand side of the map window.

The information and data of each module are primarily made available as selectable map layers and complemented by texts and graphs. The map layers can be found on the right hand side and are listed according to themes and sub-themes. Besides the headers of the themes and sub-themes, the user can select the list of explanatory info texts and short information by choosing the respective icon on the right hand side of the list. They are shown as an overlay.

By clicking a box, the respective information is loaded into the map window, and a legend with explanations appears below the map window. In some cases, a timeline is shown below the map. Via the timeline, data of certain years can be selected. In some map layers, additional explanatory infographics and/or info texts appear below the map window.

Having selected a map layer, other layers are greyed out. Only those information levels remain active in the level menu that can be combined with the already selected layer(s). The user can select up to three information layers simultaneously. In some cases, an additional area "Further layers from other modules" is shown that offers further combinations with layers from other modules.

The user can call up short explanations on the content of the information, including sources, shown in the map window (having selected one or more layers) by clicking on the name of the respective map layer. They are shown as an overlay.

Having selected a module, below its header, the red portal menu shows further links to background texts, infographics, a glossary and the list of sources. Further step-by-step explanations are provided by short tutorials and short explanatory films.

Map Navigation

You can use the arrow keys to move the map sections in the map window. You can also zoom in and out with the plus /minus button respectively. The world button takes you back to the global section. A third way to change the map view is to use the mouse. You can use the wheel to zoom in and out of the map. When the mouse cursor is on the map, you can freely move the map section when you keep the left mouse button pressed.

If you want to zoom into a certain map section, you can move the mouse cursor across the map (pressing the control key (ctrl) and the left mouse button simultaneously), thus marking a section to zoom into.

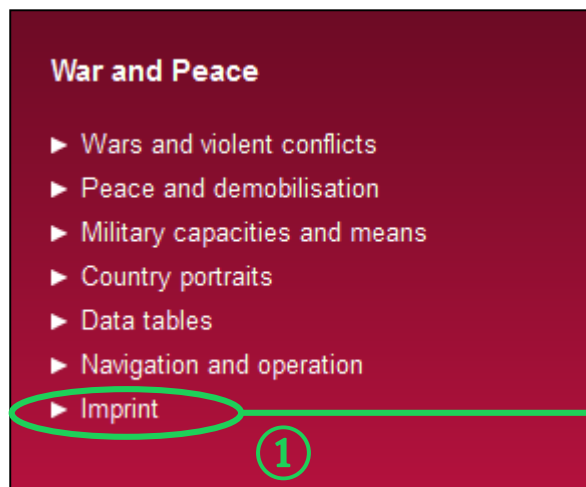
War and Peace

- ▶ Wars and violent conflicts
- ▶ Peace and demobilisation
- ▶ Military capacities and means
- ▶ Country portraits
- ▶ Data tables
- ▶ Navigation and operation**
- ▶ Imprint

①

All information on the publishers, editors, contacts and topics regarding data protection is provided in the **imprint**.

You can access the imprint via the link in the portal menu or ① or via page end navigation. ②



Imprint

Service provider according to § 5 of the German Teleservices Act (TMG)

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Adenauerallee 86
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Person responsible according to § 55 of the Interstate Broadcasting Agreement (RStV)

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Head of the Multimedia Department
The internet portal war and peace does not reflect the views of the Federal Agency for Civic Education.

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warpp.info (Information portal on war and peace) is a service jointly provided by the [Federal Agency for Civic Education](#) and [Bonn International Center for Conversion](#).

The information portal is—as regards specialized content, functionality and technology—developed, compiled and implemented by the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC).

Further information: www.bicc.de

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