

Describe the Fundamentals of PSO

UN Staff Organisation & Responsibilities



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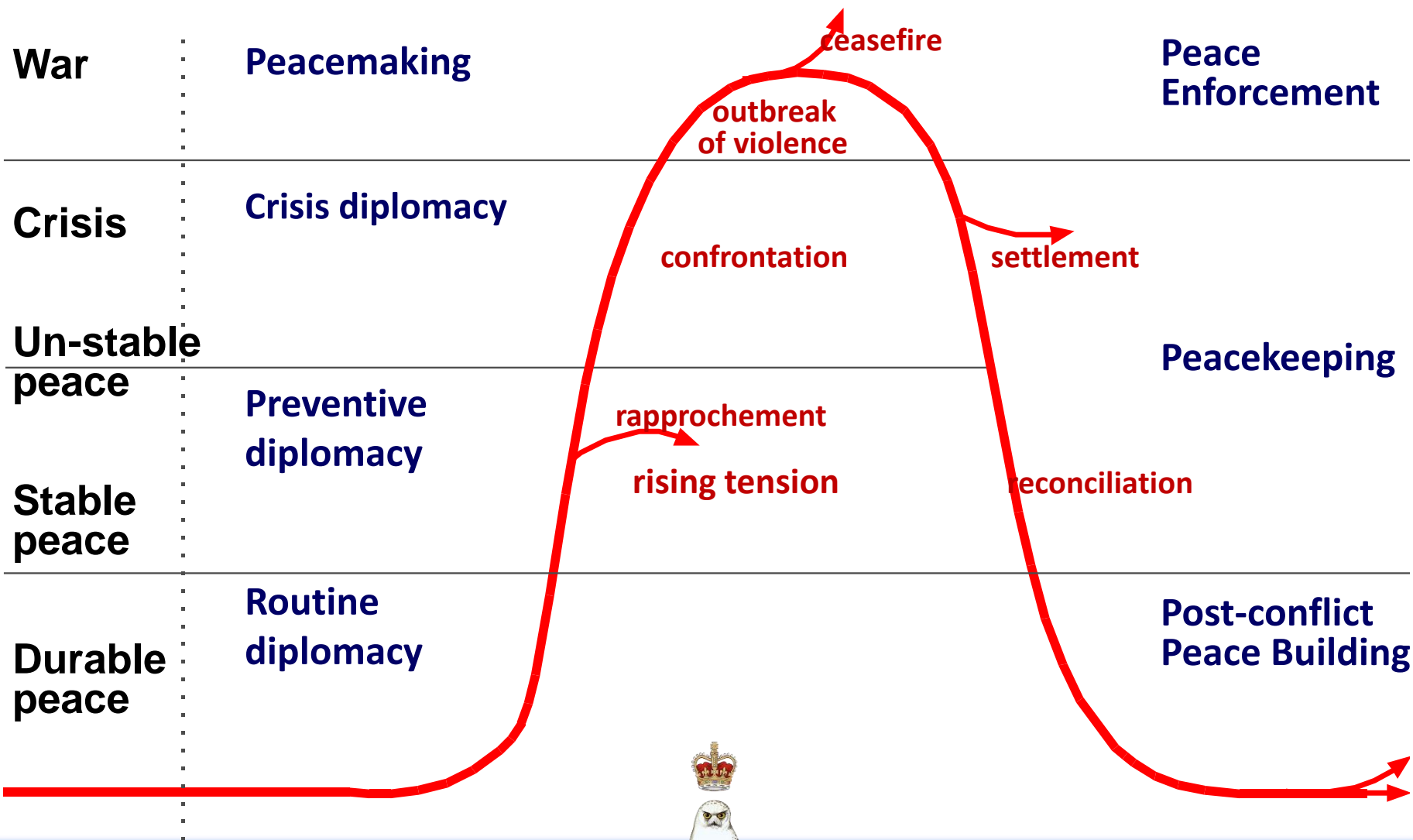
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Main Teaching Points (MTP)

- Stabilization - Definition
- Causes of Instability
- Achieving Stability
- Challenges
- Tasks
- Stabilization Framework
- End States & Principles
- High-Level Trade-Offs



Life-Cycle of a Conflict



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What is Stabilization?

“The **process** by which **underlying tensions** that might lead to a **resurgence in violence** and a **break-down in law and order** are **managed and reduced**, whilst efforts are made to **support preconditions** for **successful longer-term development**”



Causes of Instability

- Corruption, poor governance and predatory government
- Forced migration
- Criminal gangs
- Exploitation of natural resources
- Ethnic, tribal and factional issues
- Political rivalries
- Food insecurity
- Environmental degradation



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Achieving Stability

- By creating a secure and stable environment
- While strengthening the State's ability to provide security
- Facilitate the political process by promoting dialogue and reconciliation
- Supporting the establishment of legitimate and effective institutions of governance

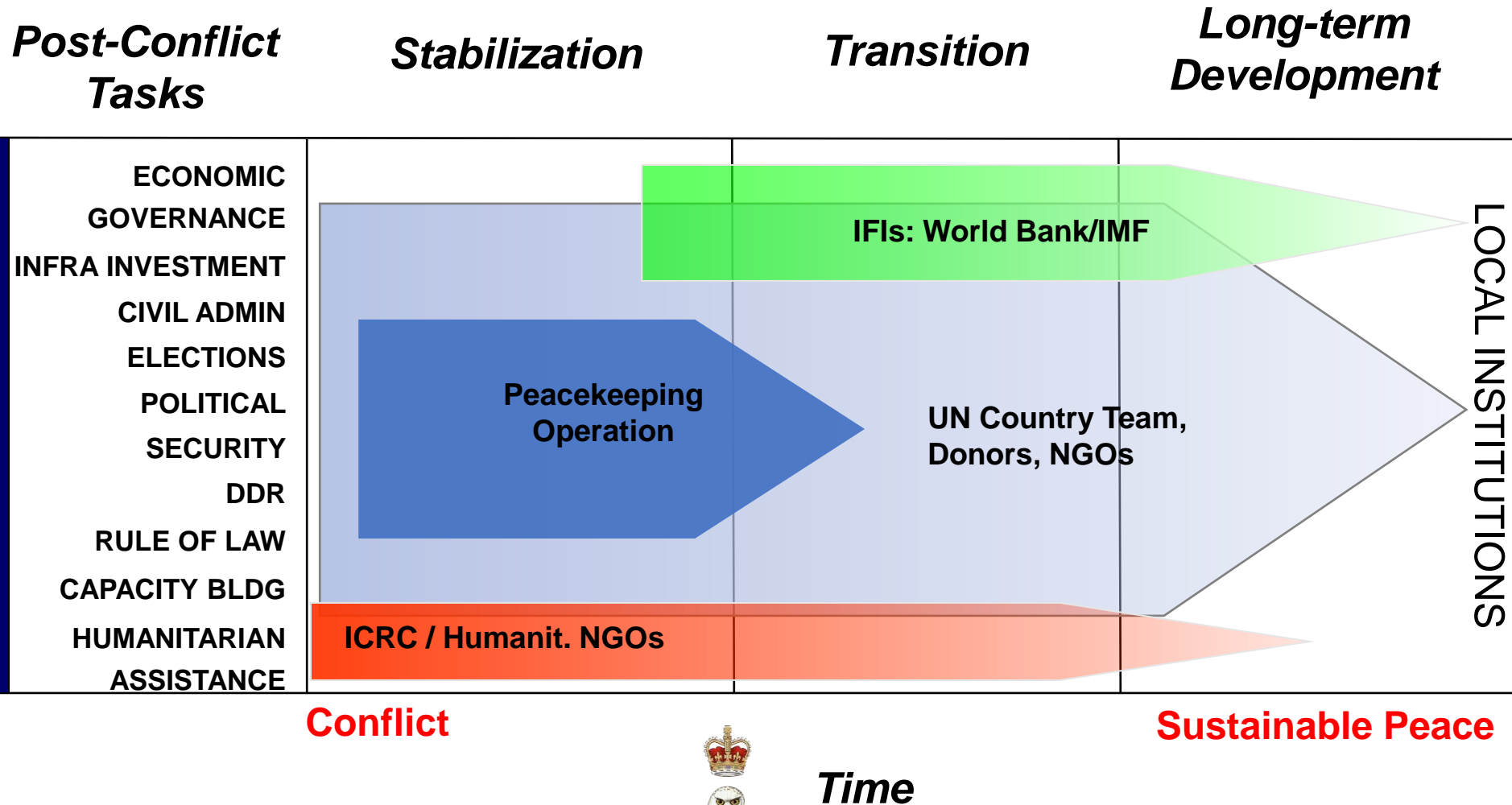


Achieving Stability

- Stability Ops leverage the coercive and constructive capabilities of the military force to:
 - Establish a safe and secure environment
 - Facilitate reconciliation among local or regional adversaries
 - Establish political, legal, social and economic institutions
 - Facilitate the transition of responsibility to a legitimate civil authority



Post-Conflict Tasks & Actors



UN Mandates (examples)

MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of Congo) – UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo

- The new mission has been authorized to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate relating, among other things, to the **protection** of civilians, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders under imminent threat of physical violence and to support the Government of the DRC in its **stabilization and peace consolidation efforts.**

UNMISS (South Sudan)

- Support for peace consolidation and thereby fostering longer-term state building and economic development; support the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and **protect civilians** and support the government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing its capacity **to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors.**

Challenges

- Core objectives of stabilization reflect *competing* mandates, priorities, interests and capacities
- Approaches are divided between:
 - Prioritizing security imperatives
 - Pursuing wider peace-building, state-building and developmental goals.



Stabilization Tasks

- Restoring Law and Order
- Providing Humanitarian Relief
- Supporting Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
- Building (or rebuilding) local security capacity
- Building or rebuilding government institutions
- Promoting economic stabilization and development
- Promoting democracy and representation



Safe and Secure Environment

Cessation of Large-Scale Violence

- Separation of Warring Parties
- Management of Spoilers
- Enduring Cease-fire/Peace Agreement
- Intelligence

Territorial Security

- Freedom of Movement
- Border Security

SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT

Ability of the people to conduct their daily lives without fear of systematic or large-scale violence.

Physical Security

- Security of Vulnerable pop
- Protection of Infrastructure
- Protection of War Crimes Evidence

Public Order

- Detention and Imprisonment
- A Comprehensive System
- Interim Law Enforcement
- Interim Judiciary

Legitimate State Monopoly Over the Means of Violence

- Disarmament and Demobilization
- Reintegration of Ex-Combatants
- SSR

Rule of Law



Stable Governance

Provision of Essential Services

- Access and Non-Discrimination
- Core Service Delivery
- Host Nation Capacity

Stewardship of State Resources

- Restoration of Executive Institutions and Public Administration
- Security Sector Reform
- Protection of State Resources

STABLE GOVERNANCE

Ability of the people to share, access, or compete for power through nonviolent political processes and to enjoy the collective benefits and services of the state.

Political Moderation and Accountability

- National Constituting Processes
- Political Governance and Conflict Management
- Systems of Representation
- Legislative Strengthening

Civic Participation and Empowerment

- Civil Society Development
- Independent Media and Access to Information
- Inclusive and Participatory Political Parties

Sustainable Economy

Macroeconomic Stabilization

- Monetary Stability
- Fiscal Management
- Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Control Over the Illicit Economy and Economic-Based Threats to Peace

- Control Over Illicit Economic Activity
- Management of Natural Resource
- Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

Sustainable Economy

Ability and Opportunity for the people to pursue a livelihood, within a system of economic governance, bound by law.

Employment Generation

- Quick Impact
- Agricultural Rehabilitation
- Livelihood Development

Market Economy Sustainability

- Infrastructure Development
- Private Sector Development
- Human Capital Development
- Financial Sector Development

Social Well Being

Access to and Delivery of Basic Needs Services

- Appropriate and Quality Assistance
- Minimum Standards for Water, Food, and Shelter
- Minimum Standards for Health Services

Access to and Delivery of Education

- System-Wide Development and Reform
- Equal Access
- Quality and Conflict-Sensitive Education

SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Ability of the people to be free from want of basic necessities and to coexist peacefully in communities, with opportunities for advancement.

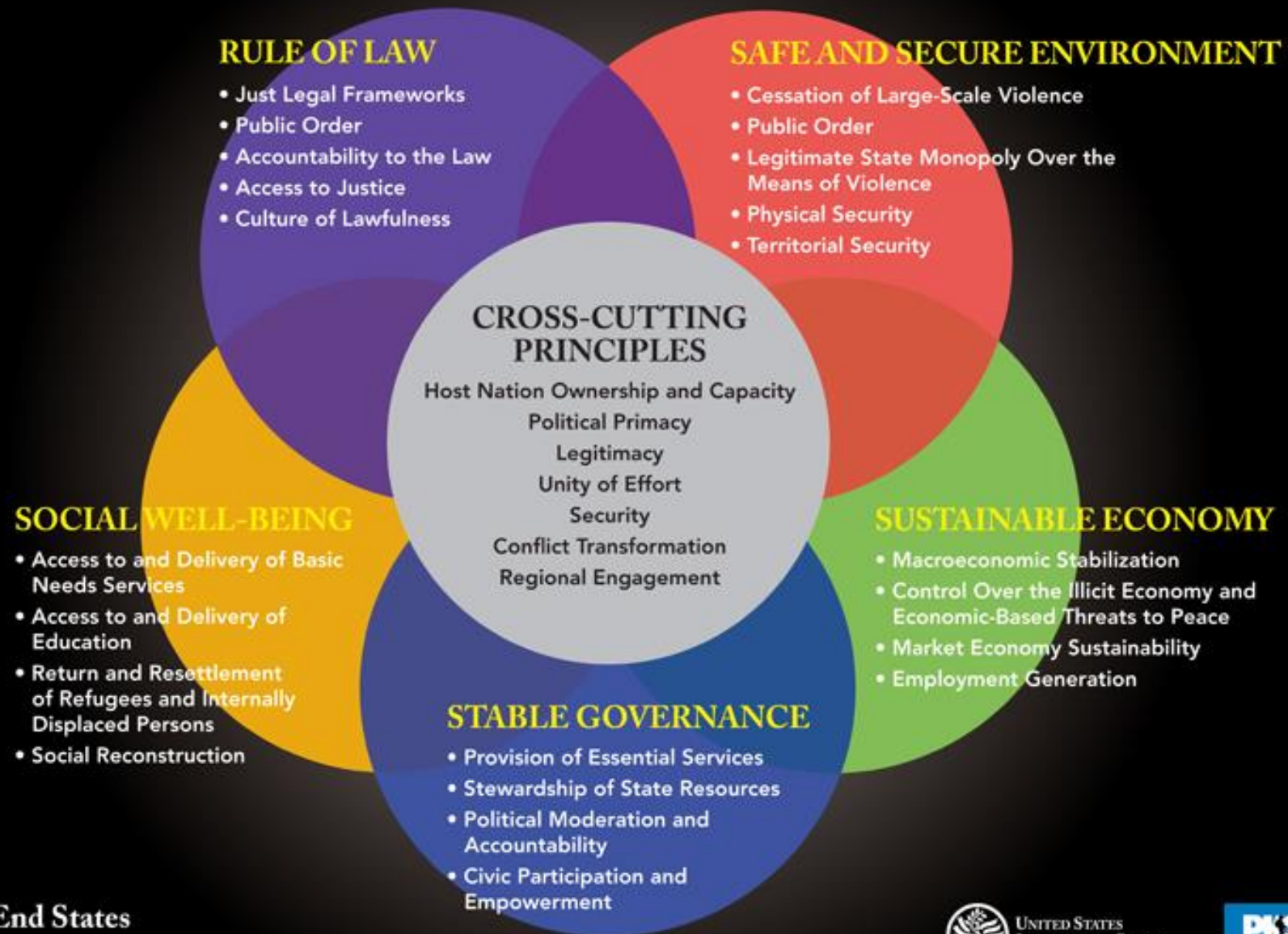
Social Reconstruction

- Inter and Intra-Group Reconciliation
- Community-Based Development

Right of Return and Resettlement of Refugees & Internally Displaced Persons

- Safe and Voluntary Return or Resettlement
- Property Dispute Resolution
- Reintegration & Rehabilitation

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK for STABILIZATION and RECONSTRUCTION



End States



Conditions



UNITED STATES
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Questions?



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Principles of Stabilization

- Host Nation Ownership and Capacity
- Political Primacy
- Legitimacy
- Unity of Effort
- Security
- Conflict Transformation
- Regional Engagement



Host Nation Ownership and Capacity

- Affected country must drive its own development needs and priorities even if transitional authority is in the hands of outsiders
- **Ownership** requires **capacity**, which often needs tremendous strengthening in S&R environments.



Political Primacy

- Political settlement is the cornerstone of a sustainable peace.
- Every decision and every action has an impact on the possibility of forging political agreement.



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Legitimacy

Legitimacy has three facets:

- The degree to which the host nation population **accepts** the mission and its mandate or the government and its actions
- The degree to which the government is **accountable** to its people
- The degree to which regional neighbors and the broader international community **accept** the mission mandate and the host nation government.



Unity of Effort

- Unity of effort begins with a shared understanding of the environment
- Refers to cooperation toward common objectives over the short and long term



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Security

- Is a cross-cutting prerequisite for peace
- Lack of security is what prompts an S&R mission to begin with
- Security creates the enabling environment for development



Conflict Transformation

- Conflict transformation guides the strategy to transform resolution of conflict from violent to peaceful means
- Requires reducing drivers of conflict and strengthening mitigators across political, security, rule of law, economic, and social spheres while building host nation capacity to manage political and economic competition through peaceful means.



Regional Engagement

- Entails encouraging the host nation, its neighboring countries, and other key states in the region to partner in promoting both the host nation's and the region's security and economic and political development
- Three components:
 - Comprehensive regional diplomacy
 - Shared regional vision
 - Cooperation.



Questions?



High Level Trade-Offs

- Many decisions in S&R missions involve difficult trade-offs
- Trade-offs refer to the inherent conflicts that exist between objectives
- Involve making concessions between those objectives and understanding the impact on stability
- High-level trade-offs:
 - Stability vs. host nation legitimacy
 - Expediency vs. sustainability
 - Meeting needs vs. building capacity



Summary and Conclusion

- Each S&R mission is quite unique depending on the local context
- Recognize that the end states and their associated conditions cannot be pursued independently of one another
- High-level principles should be applied by every person and to every activity that is conducted in support of the S&R mission



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