

Partners for Global Change

Toolkit Peacekeeping Lessons Learned and the Path Forward

**September ~ October
2011**

Nationwide Teleconference
Saturday, July 9, 2011
1:00 p.m. Eastern
Dial: 888-299-4099
Verbal Passcode: VJ37627



**Citizens for
Global Solutions**

Call Tips

- Participants should dial in 5-10 minutes prior to the scheduled start time.
- When dialing in, the host and participants should hold the line for an operator.
- Participants will verbally give their pass code to the operator.
- Operators will take the city, state, and number of people in the room and place them into the Main Conference.
- Hit “*1” during Q&A sessions to queue up if you have a question. The Operator will allow questions in the order they are received.

Call Details

Moderator:

- Anu Joshi, Director of Outreach, Citizens for Global Solutions

Speakers:

- Kieran Dwyer, Acting Chief, Public Affairs Section, Department of Peacekeeping and Field Operations
- Dwight Raymond, U.S. Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI)

Call Agenda:

- Introduction & opening remarks from Anu Joshi
- Kieran Dwyer speaks on UN peacekeeping – history and current efforts
- Question and Answer session with Kieran Dwyer
- Dwight Raymond discusses civilian protection and the interaction between the U.S. and UN Peacekeeping efforts
- Question and Answer session with Dwight Raymond
- Citizens for Global Solutions Partners Project
- Question & Answer Session Regarding the Partners Project

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Speaker Biographies

Kieran Dwyer

Kieran Dwyer, Acting Chief, Public Affairs Section, Departments of Peacekeeping and Field Support, recently joined Headquarters from his position as Director of Strategic Communications at the United Nations Assistance Mission IN Afghanistan (UNAMA). Prior to UNAMA, Mr. Dwyer was Chief of Public Information in UNMIT/Timor-Leste (2009-10), Chief of Public Information in UNMIN/Nepal (2007-08), and was earlier Head of Public Information for the UN human rights office in Nepal (2005-07).



Mr. Dwyer worked in successive UN missions in Timor-Leste from UNAMET during the time of the 1999 popular consultation through to UNOTIL in 2005, including four years as a human rights officer supporting the Timorese Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR). Further, Mr. Dwyer has worked internationally for the consultancy arm of Oxfam Australia and for the International Center for Transitional Justice. An Australian national, in the 1990s Mr. Dwyer worked on a range of social justice and human rights advocacy work, especially in support of marginalised young people in his country and on the issue of self-determination for East Timor.

Dwight Raymond

Dwight Raymond joined PKSOI in July 2009 after retiring from the Army as an Infantry Colonel. His military assignments included infantry leadership, command, and staff positions; faculty positions at the United States Military Academy and the US Army War College, theater-level plans positions in Korea, and training and advisory assignments at the National Training Center and in Iraq as an advisor to an Iraqi Army brigade.



His awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Combat Infantryman's Badge, and the Airborne, Ranger, and Pathfinder qualification badges. Dwight has a Bachelors Degree from the United States Military Academy and Masters Degrees from the University of Maryland School of Public Affairs, the US Army School of Advanced Military Studies, and the United States Army War College. He is one of the primary authors of the Mass Atrocity Response Operations (MARO) Military Planning Handbook.

Citizens for Global Solutions Partners Project

September - October 2011: Submit Your Thoughts & Comments on Peacekeeping

Peacekeeping: Principles and History

The United Nations was founded, in the words of its Charter, in order “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.” For Citizens for Global Solutions and for many of the people of the world this is the most important function of the United Nations – and to most people it is how the United Nations is and will be judged.

United Nations Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East. The mission's role was to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbors – an operation which became known as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Since then, 66 peacekeeping operations have been deployed by the UN, 53 of them since 1988. Over the years, hundreds of thousands of military personnel, as well as tens of thousands of UN police and other civilians from more than 120 countries have participated in UN peacekeeping operations. More than 2,900 UN peacekeepers from some 120 countries have died while serving under the UN flag.

United Nations peacekeeping is a unique global partnership. It draws together the legal and political authority of the Security Council, the personnel and financial contributions of Member States, the support of host countries and the accumulated experience of the Secretariat in managing operations in the field. It is this partnership that gives UN peacekeeping its legitimacy, its sustainability and its global reach.

UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles: the consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate. Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the world to assist countries in navigating the difficult path from conflict to peace. UN Peacekeeping operations are deployed to play a direct role in countries' efforts to resolve conflicts. They involve civil, political, and military components in an attempt to set the stage for sustainable peace.

Currently there are approximately 123,000 civilian and military personnel directed and supported by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations personnel serving on 16 peace operations around the world. UN peacekeeping missions underpin stability in Lebanon, Haiti, Somalia, and the Indo-Pakistani border region of Kashmir. UN missions are also critical to solidifying American gains after U.S. troops leave; it is UN peacekeepers who have prevented the resurgence of violence in post-conflict areas like the Sinai desert, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

But United Nations peacekeeping is now at a crossroads. The scale and complexity of peacekeeping today are straining its personnel, administrative and support machinery. New political, military and financial challenges threaten to erode the unity of vision and purpose of the global peacekeeping partnership. The United States also plays a critical role in the future of peacekeeping operations – the U.S. contributes 27% of the peacekeeping budget and has a critical vote on the UN Security Council (the body that approves new peacekeeping operations). (Source: Department of Peacekeeping Operations, The United Nations)

Citizens for Global Solutions is hosting a Roundtable this September and October with experts in the field examining the U.S. policy on peacekeeping and how it can be strengthened. On October 19th Citizens for Global Solutions will release a report detailing specific recommendations on improving the United States support for peacekeeping aimed at the Obama Administration

The Obama Administration and Peacekeeping

Based upon Administration officials' statements and documents, the unofficial U.S. peacekeeping policy is to continue to assist in the capacity building of peacekeeping missions, by making financial contributions, as well as providing training and equipment. Obama Administration officials have also spoken out about operations reform and insisting that the UN provide clear mandates for peacekeeping missions. In addition, the Administration has made public statements on increasing the number of U.S. personnel engaged in stability operations, but it remains to be seen if these statements will turn into action.

Capacity building is an important element of how the U.S. government improves peacekeeping operations, and is addressed most frequently in the framework of providing training and equipping of peacekeeping forces. In September 2009, President Obama laid out recommendations for strengthening UN peacekeeping missions, including increasing our commitment to training and equipping forces, saying, "We are willing to consider contributing more U.S. civilian police, civilian personnel, and military staff officers to UN missions." The President also identified providing medical services, logistical support, and our contribution to UN peacekeeping missions as other ways the United States supports capacity building.

While these statements show commitment by the U.S. government to improve U.N. peacekeeping operations, the Obama Administration's policy recommendations and statements do not form a comprehensive policy position on peacekeeping. Unlike President Clinton's Presidential Decision Directive 25, the Administration lacks clear criteria for U.S. participation in peacekeeping missions, detailed plans for training and equipping forces, and outlining specific steps for U.S. military engagement in peacekeeping operations.

What Do You Think is the Future of Peacekeeping?

Over the next two months Citizens for Global Solutions, working with the Partnership for Effective Peacekeeping coalition, is embarking on a project to identify a forward-looking agenda for effective U.S. engagement with the U.N. on peacekeeping operations and, specifically, develop a list of recommended executive and legislative actions for the next five years.

At the end of this process, on October 19th, the coalition will publically release a report with recommend steps to implement U.S. policy including: (a) Outcomes to be accomplished by the current Administration and Congress, and (b) Outcomes to be accomplished by the next Administration and Congress. We hope to build a consensus around the desirability and practicality of this implementation plan within civil society, the general public and the Administration and Congress.

The project will be primarily focused on four areas of U.S. policy related to peacekeeping:

- U.S. Engagement and Funding
- Women in Peacekeeping and Conflict-related Sexual Violence
- Training and Equipping Peacekeepers
- Creating Civilian and Police Capacity

We invite you to provide your thoughts, recommendations and insights on how the United States policy towards peacekeeping can be revitalized and improved.

Simply visit: www.globalsolutions.org/partners to submit your comments and recommendations.

Please email me if you have any questions getting started on the project or have any feedback to report! ~ Anu Joshi, ajoshi@globalsolutions.org

UN Peacekeeping and the U.S.

What is Peacekeeping?

Peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the world to assist countries in navigating the difficult path from conflict to peace. UN Peacekeeping operations are deployed to play a direct role in countries' efforts to resolve conflicts. They involve civil, political, and military components in an attempt to set the stage for sustainable peace.

Currently there are approximately 123,000 civilian and military personnel directed and supported by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations personnel serving on 15 peace operations around the world.

UN Peacekeeping is guided by three basic principles:

- Consent of the parties
- Impartiality
- Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate

Multidimensional peacekeeping operations are called upon to:

- Maintain peace and security
- Facilitate the political process
- Protect civilians
- Assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants
- Support the organization of elections
- Protect and promote human rights
- Assist in restoring the rule of law

Peacekeeping has unique strengths:

- Legitimacy
- Burden sharing
- Ability to deploy and sustain troops and police from around the globe, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional mandates.

UN peacekeeping missions underpin stability in Lebanon, Haiti, Somalia, and the Indo-Pakistani border region of Kashmir. UN missions are also critical to solidifying American gains after U.S. troops leave; it is UN peacekeepers who have prevented the resurgence of violence in post-conflict areas like the Sinai desert, Bosnia, and Kosovo. In an era where a dwindling number of allies are willing to contribute to international peace and security, the UN is a reliable partner with the United States in many troubled regions—often willing to work alongside, or in lieu of, U.S. soldiers. As a consequence of the UN's basis in international law and universal membership, it has unparalleled international legitimacy.

Key Talking Points – Why Peacekeeping is important

Sharing the burden

- The United States cannot promote international security alone, nor should it be asked to do so. UN peacekeeping draws upon the economic and human resources of UN member countries to share the burden of collective security and reduce the need for unilateral intervention.

Saving money

- The UN continues to be the most cost-effective way to prevent conflict, keep the peace, and rebuild societies emerging from conflict. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, having the UN run the mission in Haiti was eight times less expensive than letting the United States run it alone. In fact, the UN pays the same to run its current 15 missions for a year as the U.S. pays to wage one month of war in Iraq.
- Last year's Peacekeeping budget was ~\$7.9 billion. This represents about 0.5% of global military spending (estimated at US \$1.464 trillion).

Preventing failed states

- With the help of the United States, UN peacekeeping continues to prevent the collapse of weak states by supporting peace agreements, demobilizing combatants, facilitating humanitarian efforts, training police, and creating conditions for political reconciliation and elections. Fewer failed states mean fewer safe havens for terrorists – a boon for U.S. counterterrorism efforts.

Promoting democratic governance

- The promotion of democracy is a key U.S. foreign policy priority. UN peacekeeping operations provide security allowing elections to proceed freely and fairly; these operations also build capacity for sustainable governance and rule of law in fragile post-conflict states.

Leveraging international legitimacy

- Because of its diverse membership and their adherence to the UN Charter, UN peacekeeping operations enjoy a level of international legitimacy that unilateral and coalition efforts do not. As a permanent Security Council member, the United States is able to leverage that legitimacy in pursuit of America's strategic national security interests.
- The United States has financially supported every UN peacekeeping operation since the first in 1948 because of the important stabilization, recovery, and peacebuilding roles that the UN plays.

For more information visit the
Citizens for Global Solutions website
www.globalsolutions.org