

# THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

## 1: Welcome to the Global Community Global Information Media (GIM) daily proclamations

*Contents Introduction 7 1. The United Nations Builds Partnerships The UN Needs to Shift from Peacekeeping to Peace Building 47 the UN Needs for Its Mission*

Storytelling and airing of grievances Emphasis on relationships Top-down: PBF funding is either given for a maximum of two years immediately following conflict to jumpstart peacebuilding and recovery needs or given for up to three years to create a more structured peacebuilding process. The International Monetary Fund deals with post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding by acting to restore assets and production levels. Conflict prevention and management entails stopping the imminent outbreak of violence and encouraging a broad peace process. Rehabilitation and reconstruction deals with rebuilding the local economy and institutional capacity. Its main peacebuilding programmes focus on 1. Sudan , South Sudan and the Horn of Africa , 3. West Africa and Sahel , 4. Middle East , 5. South Eastern Europe and 7. Nongovernmental organizations[ edit ] Alliance for Peacebuilding: Berlin-based independent, non-governmental and non-profit organisation that supports efforts to prevent political and social violence, and to achieve sustainable peace through conflict transformation. Baltimore-based Catholic humanitarian agency that provides emergency relief post-disaster or post-conflict and encourages long-term development through peacebuilding and other activities Conscience: Taxes for Peace not War: London-based independent organisation working with people in conflict to prevent violence and build peace. Helsinki-based organization that works to resolve conflict and build sustainable peace by bringing international peacebuilding experts and local leaders together Generations For Peace: An Amman -based global non-profit peace-building organization dedicated to sustainable conflict transformation at the grassroots with a focus on youth. London-based charity that works with people affected by violent conflict to improve their prospects for peace and helps shape and strength peacebuilding policies and practices International Crisis Group: Brussels-based nonprofit that gives advice to governments and intergovernmental organizations on the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict Interpeace: Geneva-based nonprofit and strategic partner of the United Nations that works to build lasting peace by following five core principles that put people at the center of the peacebuilding process Jewish-Palestinian Living Room Dialogue Group: Since models and supports relationships among adversaries, while creating how-to documentary films. London-based charity that provides financial and administrative assistance to grassroots peacebuilding efforts and increases international awareness of both specific projects and grassroots peacebuilding in general; Saferworld: UK-based independent international organisation working to prevent violent conflict and build safer lives; Search for Common Ground: New York City-based nonprofit that works to empower youth from areas of conflict by inviting them to an international camp in Maine for leadership training and relationship building; United Network of Young Peacebuilders UNOY Peacebuilders: Launched in , Project COMMON BOND has so far helped teenagers from 15 different countries and territories turn their experiences losing a loved one to terrorism into positive actions that can help others exposed to similar tragedy. Brussels-based nonprofit that promotes and implements unarmed civilian peacekeeping as a tool for reducing violence and protecting civilians in situations of violent conflict Research and academic institutes[ edit ] Center for Justice and Peacebuilding: Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies: They are especially likely to be unrepresented or underrepresented in negotiations, political decision-making, upper-level policymaking and senior judicial positions. The report outlines the challenges women continue to face in participating in recovery and peacebuilding process and the negative impact this exclusion has on them and societies more broadly. To respond to these challenges, it advocates a comprehensive 7-point action plan covering the seven commitment areas: The action plan aims to facilitate progress on the women, peace and security agenda. The monitoring and implementation of this action plan is now being led jointly by the Peacebuilding Support Office and UN Women. When the book was written, seven countries prone to violent conflict had female heads of state. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia and Michelle Bachelet of Chile were the first female heads of

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

state from their respective countries and President Johnson-Sirleaf was the first female head of state in Africa. Both women utilized their gender to harness "the power of maternal symbolism - the hope that a woman could best close wounds left on their societies by war and dictatorship. The TFET has assisted reconstruction, community empowerment and local governance in the country. After the election riots in Kenya in , civil society organisations started programmes to avoid similar disasters in the future, for instance the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission TJRC and peace meetings organised by the church and they supported the National Cohesion and Integration Commission. Regarding the debate about the role of the liberal democratic model in peacebuilding, one side contends that liberal democracy is a viable end goal for peacebuilding activities in itself but that the activities implemented to achieve it need to be revised; a rushed transition to democratic elections and market economy can undermine stability and elections held or economic legislation enacted are an inappropriate yardstick for success. Institutional change is necessary and transitions need to be incremental. Another side contends that liberal democracy might be an insufficient or even inappropriate goal for peacebuilding efforts and that the focus must be on a social transformation to develop non-violent mechanisms of conflict resolution regardless of their form. Any third party attempt at institution building without genuine domestic support will result in hollow institutions - this can lead to a situation in which democratic institutions are established before domestic politics have developed in a liberal, democratic fashion, and an unstable polity. Autesserre stresses that international peacebuilders do not fully understand the conflicts they are trying to resolve because they rarely include local leaders in decision making, do not speak the local languages, and do not stay posted long enough to oversee effective change. This leaves decision makers out of touch with the key players in the peacebuilding process. Jeremy Weinstein challenges the assumption that weak and failing states cannot rebuild themselves. He contends that through the process of autonomous recovery, international peacekeeping missions can be unnecessary for recovery because they assume that conflicts cannot be resolved by the country internally. He claims that war leads to peace by allowing the naturally stronger belligerent gain power, rather than a brokered peace deal that leaves two sides still capable of fighting. Secondly he claims that war provides a competition among providers of public goods until one can control a monopoly. He says that war can create an incentive to create institutions at all levels in order to consolidate power and extract resources from the citizens while also giving some power to the citizens depending upon how much the institutions rely on them for tax revenues. Virginia Fortna of Columbia University, however, holds that peacekeeping interventions actually do substantively matter following the end of a civil war. Fortna says that peacekeeping missions rarely go into easily resolvable situations while they are sent into tougher, more risky post war situations where missions are more likely to fail, and peace agreements are unlikely to be committed to. When all factors of a certain peacekeeping case study are properly considered, Fortna shows that peacekeeping missions do in fact help increase the chances of sustained peace after a civil war. Implementation[ edit ] Barnett et al. He argues that international donors typically do not have the knowledge, skills or resources to bring meaningful change to the way post-conflict societies are governed. Mac Ginty states that although peacebuilding does not project all aspects of Western culture on to the recipient states, it does transmit some of them, including concepts like neoliberalism that the West requires recipients of aid to follow more closely than most Western countries do. Local and international actors, norms, institutions and interests engage with each other in various different contexts, according to their respective power relations and their different conceptions of legitimate authority structures.

# THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

## 2: "UN Peacekeeping in Africa and Good Governance: Challenges and Prospects" [] PER 9

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

They can maintain the status quo and authorize more achievable mandates aligned to what police components can actually deliver under the current operating model limited capacity building and institutional development. The review team is co-chaired by Hilde F. Wafy, and Mark Kroeker, another member of the team. Johnson underscored that the role of police in peacekeeping operations is not fully recognized in the UN system, as military deployments take precedence. The review team has proposed a new operating model that would focus on institution building and specialized capacities, rather than on the number of personnel being deployed. The approach of the review was field-focused, initially concentrating on the needs of host-States of UN peace operations, and subsequently on their police components. The review team then explored the required responsibilities and functions of the Police Division and its needed capacities. Indeed, the report found that the Police Division and UNPOL processes remain overly influenced by a military culture of peacekeeping, and significant gaps still remain. While UNPOL should not be a development agency, it should take a development approach to the reform and restructuring component of its mandate, if it is to be effective. In addition, police components in the field have expressed deep concerns about the lack of field orientation of Headquarters, the report found. A call for a new operating model The report found that it is imperative to address the constraints within which the Police Division operates and to change the approach of UNPOL. Among the key imperatives that the new operating model must follow include putting police at the centre of peace, stability and development. There needs to be a comprehensive approach. Johnson stressed during the press conference. Using South Sudan as an example, Ms. Key recommendations of the report In order to implement a new operating model for the Police Division and UNPOL, the report proposes several key recommendations. Among them is that the Police Adviser position should be upgraded to an Assistant Secretary-General level and include being an adviser on policing to the UN leadership and also the Director of the Police Division. In addition, the current staffing level of the Police Division needs to be increased in order to align proportionally with the expanded role of police in contemporary peace operations. The report also recommends that planning peace operations and their police mandates are based on a thorough political and technical analysis of the context, as the assessment of the context, capacities and needs of host-States will determine the need to address the protection needs and the institutional development requirements. The report also recommends that finalization and rollout of the Strategic Guidance Framework is done urgently. The report also recommends that a series of concrete recommendations are made to put in place an accountability framework for the Police Division and to reinforce the procedural integrity of the recruitment process. In addition, the review team recommends that a Police Advisory Committee should be created, to advise and assist the Secretariat on all questions relating to the use of police to maintain international peace and security, the deployment of officers placed at its disposal, and the capacity development role of UNPOL missions. Lastly, the review team found that given the forthcoming transition in the leadership of the UN, the Secretary-General should appoint a senior officer to oversee the follow-up of the report, working with the Police Division and DPKO leadership. The Chiefs of Police Summit that will take place at UN Headquarters in New York on 3 June will bring together national chiefs of police, key partners and senior UN representatives to chart the way forward for UNPOL to deliver greater impact on the ground and tackle the policing challenges of the twenty-first century.

# THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

## 3: NATO - Wikipedia

*View all notes On the same day as the summit, the US also released a presidential memorandum on 'United States Support to United Nations Peace Operations', the first of its kind since 32 32 The White House, United States Support.*

The combination of words is associated more often with failures than with success stories. While UN peacekeeping operations are in most cases anyhow confronted with a multitude of intertwined problems, this seems to be even worse in Africa. African operations have to react more than averagely to inter- as well as intrastate conflicts based upon ethnic tension, to conflicts starting from extreme poverty or the abuse of natural resources, and to situations in which governments are failing to do what governments should do. In the present paper the mandates of the six ongoing UN peacekeeping operations on African soil are analysed from the perspective of their desired contribution to the establishment of good governance structures. The paper starts by giving some general background on peacekeeping in Africa and on the concept of good governance section 2 , followed by a detailed investigation of good governance at six ongoing African peacekeeping operations section 3. Having done so, the paper continues by presenting more general observations as to trends in UN peacekeeping and their consequences for Africa section 4 , followed by a summary and some overall concluding observations section 5. The research has been concluded at 1 May

The core concepts of the paper 2. Sometimes there is no peace to be kept at all, and is the mandate of the missions more related to peace-enforcement " in which cases the UN these days often cooperates with NATO " or to, for instance, reconstruction of governmental and other structures. Using different labels, one should keep in mind that this is about more than words only. United Nations operations thus did not deploy into post-conflict situations but tried to create them. In such complex operations, peacekeepers work to maintain a secure local environment while peace-builders work to make that environment self-sustaining. Only such an environment offers a ready exit to peacekeeping forces, making peacekeepers and peace-builders inseparable partners. In this section the observation is maintained that 16 out of the 44 operations of the past related to African States, while six out of the current 15 operations " situation as of 1 May " are deployed in Africa. African operations in the past took place in thirteen states: The latter relates to the use of the concept in the areas of especially international development and international economic relations, for example, through practices developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund IMF. As a matter of fact, it would be easy to elaborate in a lengthy way upon the concept of good governance, but for the present paper it would do to follow the no-nonsense approach as taken by, amongst others, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific UNESCAP. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive, and follows the rule of law. In the order in which the core characteristics have been presented before: Participation by both men and women could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. Representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision-making. Participation needs to be informed and organised. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organised civil society on the other hand. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organisations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to whom varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organisation or institution. In general an organisation or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law. Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media. Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and “ in the long run ” the protection of the environment. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being. Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force. Governments are no doubt extremely important and central to the concept of good governance, but the major tasks they have to fulfil cannot be separated from non-state actors, such as populations, minorities included, companies and non-governmental organisations, the latter including for instance the media although these are often also to be considered as state actors. Some of these non-state actors are already mentioned in the point-wise presented overview of core characteristics of good governance borrowed from UNESCAP, while it could be added here “ having an eye upon Africa ” mixes of state and non-state actors, such as influential land lords, associations of farmers, and cooperatives, and state-based international actors such as the International Financial Institutions mainly the World Bank and the IMF and, in the context of the present paper, UN peacekeeping forces. That is to say: Some of these rights would be more important than others, in general as well as from the perspective of good governance. Some might even see the latter as a good governance issue, but in that case good governance would embrace everything, while the concept is already too broad. Peacekeeping operations in Africa and good governance 3. It would be beyond the scope of this paper to discuss all of them, be it only from a good governance perspective, while, on the other hand, it would also be risky to draw general conclusions as to UN peacekeeping operations in Africa without carefully discussing each of them on an individual basis. In terms of methodology, I therefore made the choice to discuss the six operations going on as of 1 May , thereby focusing upon their mandates, official resolutions and statements as to their aims, and reading these with the good governance glasses as grinded in the introductory chapter of this paper. Its tasks included to exercise good offices in support of the efforts of the ECOWAS and the Liberian National Transitional Government to implement the peace agreements, to investigate human rights violations and assist local human rights groups, and to observe and verify elections. This operation had a mandate to, inter alia, assist the government in consolidating peace following the July multiparty elections. After some interim proposals and measures, not very relevant for the present paper, the UN Security Council decided in November that the personnel authorised under its previous resolutions on the situation in the DRC, including a multidisciplinary staff of personnel in the fields of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, medical support, child protection, political affairs and administrative support “ shall constitute the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo MONUC. It was further decided, by the same Resolution, that MONUC will also have the mandate to provide advice and assistance to the transitional government and authorities, as to: Despite the agreement, the fighting between the two states erupted again in May , leading to renewed peace talks in Algiers and another peace agreement, signed in June Following the death of its founding leader in , however, it was confronted with a power struggle, which generated intense political instability. In , the new president organised a forum for national reconciliation to address the issues that had polarised the Ivorian people, including the questions of nationality, land ownership, the disputed legitimacy of his government and the conditions of service of the security forces. The leaders also agreed to form a new government of national unity. The agreement included the creation of a government of national reconciliation, that would have to prepare a timetable for credible and transparent national elections and would have to take care of, among other things, the creation of a human rights commission consisting of representatives from all parties, the drawing up of a voters roll, the

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

independence of the justice system with respect to electoral disputes, and the implementation of a land tenure regime. Since , the mandate is still basically the same, although it now also includes such issues as: The recently ended north-south civil war began in . Over two million people died, four million were uprooted and some , people fled the country as refugees. The parties agreed to continue talks on the outstanding issues of power sharing, wealth sharing, human rights and a ceasefire. It included provisions on security arrangements, power-sharing in the capital of Khartoum, some autonomy for the south, and more equitable distribution of economic resources, including oil. The latter is closely related to a right which is generally seen as either a right that belongs to the human rights codex or as a collective right that precedes individual human rights: It should be noted that the right to self-determination has been recognised in a series of UN documents and legal instruments, amongst other things, in common article 1 to the UN Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It is also considered to be a right with a peremptory character, as affirmed in case law by the International Court of Justice ICJ. Notions as the ones on transparency and responsiveness are reflected in, among other things, the mandate to assist the transitional government of Liberia in monitoring and restructuring the police force of Liberia "consistent with democratic policing", while issues such as effectiveness and efficiency can be found back in the mandate to assist the government in the re-establishment of national authority throughout the country, "including the establishment of a functioning administrative structure at both the national and local levels" and in words such as "developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions". Further to this, there is quite some attention in the mandate of the Liberian peacekeeping operation for the rule of law "consolidate a national legal framework and judicial and correctional institutions" and for human rights, including the rights of vulnerable groups such as refugees and internally displaced persons, women, children, and demobilised child soldiers. Finally, in relation to Liberia it is worth recalling that according to UNESCAP "the concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources ". The abuse of natural resources, still being a major issue in Liberia, is covered within the mandate of the UN operation by the task "to assist the transitional government in restoring proper administration of natural resources". Nevertheless, in the case of the Congo as well, it is clear that the UN Security Council is convinced that a standstill in the hostilities is only a part of the larger scene, including the need of establishing sustainable governance structures, based upon respect for underlying core values. Notions such as participation can be found in the mandate lines on contributing to "the successful completion of the electoral process" and "assisting in the establishment of a secure environment for free, transparent and peaceful elections to take place", while the effectiveness and efficiency of core tasks of the government, in casu performing its police and defence tasks, are reflected in such notions as "to contribute to arrangements taken for the security of the institutions and the protection of officials of the Transition in Kinshasa", "assist the Congolese authorities in the maintenance of order in other strategic areas" and "security sector reform, including the integration of national defence and internal security forces". It is also interesting to observe from a good governance perspective that the mandate speaks of training and monitoring the police, "while ensuring that they are democratic and fully respect human rights and fundamental freedoms". Further to this the human rights issue is again mentioned in relation to vulnerable groups, while the mandate also speaks of assisting "in the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons". That is an issue of refugee law as well as human rights law. The rule of law, finally, is reflected in such notions as providing "advice and assistance to the transitional government and authorities, as to essential legislation, including the future constitution". And where the core of the mandate relates to the cessation of the hostilities, the governance structures of both parties are not addressed. The expansion of the mandate to Darfur in August also clearly relates to several good governance elements. It will do to recall notions such as assisting the parties "in the preparations for and conduct of referendums provided for in the Darfur Peace Agreement" and "in promoting the rule of law, including an independent judiciary". Further to that the mandate of the operation includes the task to assist the parties "to develop and consolidate the national legal framework" and as to "the protection of human rights of all people of the Sudan through a comprehensive and coordinated

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

strategy with the aim of combating impunity and contributing to long-term peace and stability". The latter is a good governance notion par excellence. Reflections upon the changing nature of peacekeeping operations 4. They time and again refer to good governance related issues, from literally working towards building up a stable and accountable government to the taking into consideration of core values underlying it, especially respect for human rights and the systematic inclusion of minority perspectives in decision-making. The present section further reflects and elaborates upon this trend. Two of these operations, generally considered to be black pages in the UN history of peacekeeping, 55 related to Africa: It would be beyond the scope of this paper to discuss them systematically, but given the scope it would be good to try to learn some good governance related lessons. These lessons can be drawn, for instance, from the work of the Independent Inquiry Commission that was given the task by the UN to scrutinise the UN actions during the Rwandese genocide. In the words of the Inquiry Commission: While the presence of United Nations peacekeepers in Rwanda may have begun as a traditional peacekeeping operation to monitor the implementation of an existing peace agreement, the onslaught of the genocide should have led decision-makers in the United Nations " from the Secretary-General and the Security Council to Secretariat officials and the leadership of UNAMIR " to realize that the original mandate, and indeed the neutral mediating role of the United Nations, was no longer adequate and required a different, more assertive response, combined with the means necessary to take such action. Or in terms of this paper: Further to that, however, it would be important to keep in mind that in many African cases, leading to peacekeeping operations, almost everything is at stake that can be problematic. Many African cases show a multitude of factors that should in fact be addressed simultaneously, knowing otherwise that the outcome of the operations will never be satisfactory. As a matter of fact the descriptions and analyses of the six African cases have already given much evidence of that. In a recent article, Crispin Grey-Johnson, representative of Gambia to the UN, states that experts have identified three clusters of factors that give rise to conflict, viz, root or structural, proximate and triggers: Structural factors relate to issues of governance and the functioning of State with regard to its relationship with the citizenry, legitimacy, ability to provide basic services and mode of governance. They manifest themselves in weak or overly strong autocratic governments, rampant inequities among the population, corruption, discrimination, extreme poverty and deprivation, human rights deficiencies and a weakened system of adjudication. These cause disaffection among the population, which could eventually lead to uprisings, insurgencies and violent confrontation with established authority. Proximate factors differ only by degree from structural causes. When discrimination becomes legitimized in the promulgation of laws that target a particular ethnic group, religion or clan, or if there is a precipitous decline in the standard of living, the conditions of conflict become heightened. These factors are one step removed from the triggers of conflict.

# THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

## 4: Peacekeeping Contributor Profile: Norway | Providing for Peacekeeping

*15 years since the United Nations Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (UNSCR ) was adopted.  
2 The same year also marked the tenth anniversary of the World Summit Outcome.*

It will also provide a team of police experts on criminal investigation, intelligence or transnational organized crime. As the situation in Syria remains non-permissive for a UN deployment, no further discussions were conducted. The rapid reaction force is meant to be capable of conducting the full spectrum of operations, but has no standing forces on high readiness. Interestingly, in the founding letter of intention, the countries also agree to make the force available to the UN, in addition to other organizations or coalitions. Between and , the Norwegian Armed Forces deployed an infantry battalion to Southern-Lebanon, in addition to staff officers, support elements and a rapid reaction platoon. Norwegian uniformed personnel have also participated in many of the UN engagements in the Balkans, from the early s. Despite limited troop contributions over the past two decades, Norway is among the top financial contributors to the UN system. The ambition of the former Center-Left government September 2001 – September 2005 was to be more visible as a troop contributor in UN-led operations, especially in Africa, as outlined in the strategic concept for the Norwegian Armed Forces. Compared to the political platform of the former Government, the current administration has adopted a less pronounced emphasis on potential UN contributions. However, in light of recent events, it does seem committed to strengthening UN peace operations, supporting the UN reform process and the US-led initiative on peacekeeping through relevant contributions, as illustrated by the niche contributions to Mali. In addition, the potential number of available uniformed personnel has dropped dramatically during the last two decades. During the Cold War, the Norwegian Army consisted of up to 100,000 personnel. By 2000 that number had dropped to approximately 80,000; by 2005 it was approximately 33,000; and today there are around 9,000. NATO remains the most important pillar of the Norwegian security architecture. However, Norway will most likely balance this shift towards the northern regions with continued strong economic and political support to the UN, in addition to niche military contributions. For Norway, it is not a question of either supporting NATO or the UN – as a small nation it remains vital to work for the progress of both organizations. Whether this balancing act will lead Norway to contribute a more substantial number of troops to UN-led operations remains unclear.

**Decision-Making process** The Norwegian constitution stipulates that any decision to deploy troops abroad is made by royal prerogative – in practice exercised by the government. Currently, Norway is governed by a two-party coalition, which together does not hold the majority of the members of Parliament. However, the two governing parties have established an agreement of cooperation with the Liberal Party Venstre and the Christian Democrats KrF. Together with either one of these two parties, the Government will have majority in Parliament. Government ministries remain responsible to Parliament for their decisions, and the Parliament has influence over the budgeting process. On most occasions, the deployment of Norwegian forces abroad has achieved a consensus beyond the Government. Also, decision-making usually includes consultations with officials from the ministries involved, military advice from the Chief of Defense and the National Defense Staff, as well as advice from other subject matter experts. The case of Libya in 2011, however, highlighted that the government can make ad hoc decisions to deploy quickly when necessary.

**Rationales for Contributing** Political Rationales: Political support to the UN is seen as supporting an idealistic worldview where international cooperation, mediation and dialogue are valuable. Norway is consistently among the top financial contributors to the UN despite having only 5 million inhabitants. UN peacekeeping has historically been important to Norway. In the past, Norway provided a substantial number of troops to the Congo approximately 1,000 uniformed personnel, Lebanon approximately 22,000 personnel as well as to various operations in the Balkans. The UN still is an important feature in strategic documents. For example, the strategic concept of the Armed Forces lists among the top five priorities of Norwegian security policy: Strong support to NATO has long historic roots in Norway, but recent trends also point towards a development towards a more

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

interest-based foreign policy, in particular related to securing Norwegian interests and resources in the High North. Maintaining close trans-Atlantic relations with the United States and supporting the further development of a strong Atlantic alliance, which can provide security guarantees, are cornerstones of this policy. The current Government places even more emphasis than its predecessor on NATO as the main pillar for Norwegian security and defense policy. However, current long-term plan for the Norwegian Defense aims to cut the budget allocated to international operations in half by Also, a technical budgeting mechanism leads to smaller contributions being covered by the regular budget of the specific branches that provide troops, not by additional finances that would be allocated to larger contributions. This could produce an incentive for the Armed Forces to wish for larger engagements abroad that will not tap into their own budget. Norway is a small country with relatively few strategic interests besides protecting core national interests in its immediate neighborhood and securing access to resources in the north. In addition, Norway promotes international peace and security through the UN framework, and when asked to protect civilians in Libya in , Norway was quick to deploy military forces. The decision to deploy specialists and niche capabilities to MINUSMA also serves this dual approach, since Mali has become an arena for both counter-terrorism efforts as well as a robust peacekeeping mission. After ten years of conducting counter-insurgency operations in Afghanistan and a high-tech air campaign in Libya with highly capable allies, the Norwegian military establishment may see a growing gap between the current approach to UN peacekeeping and how NATO conducts operations. Despite efforts to reform UN peace operations, many military practitioners remain skeptical about the command and control structure and the ambiguous approach to the use of force in multidimensional UN operations. Another, less pronounced, consequence of operating in Afghanistan, is a lack of appetite for deploying major troop contributions to any complex conflict scenario in the near future. The absence of core personnel has made it more difficult to train and maintain the national defense structure. In addition, as the security situation in the north of Afghanistan deteriorated over the past few years, Norwegian troops performed tasks closer to war fighting than stabilization operations. This put additional strain on the already overstretched structure, although there is a general national consensus that Norwegian forces performed their tasks well. The dominant worldview among the Norwegian political elite is one where international cooperation, mediation and dialogue are seen as essential to promoting peace, stability and prosperity. In practice, however, the current Government largely mirrors its predecessor and contributes only a limited number of troops to UN operations. Barriers to Contributing Alternative institutional preferences for crisis management: NATO remains the most important pillar of the Norwegian national security architecture, balanced by the view that the UN must remain the primary actor responsible for international peace and security. Despite providing a limited number of troops overall, the current government has recently pledged additional niche capabilities to MINUSMA. Alternative political or strategic priorities: With budgets for international operations expected to shrink post-ISAF, larger deployments will be covered by additional financial means and not through the specific budget of each branch of the armed forces. Discomfort with the expanding UN peacekeeping agenda: Not relevant in this case. Absence of pressure to contribute: The current administration has already applied some pressure on itself by stating its willingness to provide troops to a potential UN operation in Syria together with its Nordic neighbors. Over the last decade, the engagement in Afghanistan has been the focus of attention. Only occasionally have there been calls for Norway to contribute more to UN peacekeeping, but there have not been any major debates at the national level. Damage to national reputation: Not very relevant in the case of Norway. However, many view combat experience as one of the main drivers for the ongoing professionalization of the Norwegian Armed Forces. Resistance in the military: Many military practitioners remain skeptical about the command and control structure and the ambiguous approach to the use of force in multidimensional UN operations. This skepticism is not often voiced openly, but will probably play a part of professional advice coming from the military establishment to the political leadership if Norway is to consider contributing more to UN peacekeeping. Lack of fit with legislative, procurement and operational timelines: Norway, similar to many other European states, has been reluctant to deploy troops to the UN without the

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

presence of other European partners in the missions. Several efforts to deploy joint Nordic contributions have stalled in the past. This has been due both to the cumbersome and sometimes dysfunctional force generation process in the UN and the challenges of synchronizing troop contributions from more than one country. The decision of the Netherlands to deploy a more substantial number of troops to MINUSMA in late have influenced Norway to deploy more capabilities to that mission, as this solved some of the partnership concerns that still exist. Not relevant in the case of Norway. Historically, different Norwegian governments have followed similar foreign policy directions. However, if a UN-operation materializes in Syria with a substantial Nordic contribution, this will indeed signal a new direction. In , Norway attempted to provide a company of engineers to UNAMID, but due to political obstacles laid out by Khartoum, the unit was never deployed. The hospital was operational for one year, despite UN calls for prolonging the deployment beyond May The official reason given was that Norway had committed to run the hospital for one year only. Russia was supposed to take over the hospital but this proved impossible. In addition, Norway was overstretched in the field of military medicine and the official UN request calling for an extension came too late for Norway to comply. This initiative stalled when the task was given to another troop contributor. Since then Serbia has maintained a wish to deploy its field-hospital, most preferably to an EU-mission, although UN-missions are not off the table. Norway continues to cooperate and train with Serbia in this field, and any future deployment of the Serbian field-hospital will probably include Norwegian administrative and logistics support. The Golan Heights have been discussed as a potential place to deploy this capability. In September it pledged to deploy a transport aircraft to Mali in , and possibly army engineers with C-IED capability, in As Norway has a small army, providing large generalist infantry units from the current structure is very challenging. In terms of ground forces, Norway is in the process of establishing a second professionalized infantry battalion, similar in structure to Telemark Bataljon. The new battalion is meant to be fully operational in Telemark Bataljon is currently the only professional unit in the otherwise conscription-based Norwegian army, and a highly mobile and capable unit, not least because it has operational experience from Afghanistan. Key Champions and Opponents There are several key actors that support UN peacekeeping in Norway, both individuals and institutions. PRIO conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people. Finally, the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment FFI , the official think-tank of the Ministry of Defense, provides research on a wide array of contemporary military challenges, including military operational challenges of protecting civilians in armed conflict in UN and non-UN operations. Capabilities and Caveats Capabilities: Norway maintains a low number of active forces comprised of conscripts and professionals. Several major transition initiatives over the last decade have made them capable and well-equipped, as demonstrated in Afghanistan and in Libya. Recently, there has been a reorientation back towards the core task of territorial defense and operations in the High North. This has gone hand in hand with the development of high-technology weapons platforms, both maritime and airborne, which has taken a toll on available resources to invest in, train and retain a more capable army. Meanwhile, the Army has been hard-pressed by the operations in Afghanistan. During spring , the government will present a new long-term defense plan for Parliament for the period ” In preparation for this process, the Chief of Defense has provided his advice through a Strategic Defense Review [Norwegian only] in late

### 5: Government of DRC | MinBane

*As the United Nations' role in countries affected by complex conflicts has grown in scale and scope throughout the years, UN Police (UNPOL) have increasingly become the central pillar of the Organization's peace operations, working both to reinforce the provision of security and also to build or re-build a basic system of policing in countries, and as such, require a new operating model.*

### 6: Peacebuilding - Wikipedia

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

*The United States, other nations, and international institutions should provide support and resources to ensure that conflict prevention, conflict response, peace-building, and state-building.*

### 7: External panel calls for "paradigm shift"™ in UN Police operating model | United Nations Police

*However, in light of recent events, it does seem committed to strengthening UN peace operations, supporting the UN reform process and the US-led initiative on peacekeeping through relevant contributions, as illustrated by the niche contributions to Mali.*

### 8: Health News | Latest Medical, Nutrition, Fitness News - ABC News - ABC News

*This past summer, the United Nations delivered a review of its peacekeeping operations, 15 years after the previous report. A lot has happened since, and peacekeeping has had occasional successes but lots of failures.*

## THE UNITED NATIONS NEEDS TO SHIFT ITS FOCUS FROM PEACEKEEPING TO PEACE BUILDING CRISPIN GREY-JOHNSON pdf

*The Animaniacs Get Dezanitized (Scholastic Graphic Novel) Bond of gratitude Oxygen (True Books) Pt. 1. Thinkers. Intellectuals since 1945 Records of the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement The black ball short story Optimal control theory with aerospace applications Pressure Ulcer Risk 15 Percussion Ensembles Element Story of two kingdoms Gently Through the Woods (Scene of the Crime Mystery) Pro .NET Directory Services Programming Bridging the Google gap Darrell W. Gunter Human capital needs of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection / Energy and Environment Multiregulation in Europe True North (Compass Clinical Methods in Pediatric Diagnosis Licensing exam review guide in nursing home administration Coastal South Carolina Exploring the Americas (Making a New Nation) The Boston Tradition: American Paintings from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston From a bush arbor to the ROC Illinois trial evidence V.2 David and Bathshua. Donna Marina. Undine. Gas Separation Technology Kitabistan english to urdu dictionary Lightning and a Bouquet of Roses Ing strategies for middle school Create and manipulate names in VBA War letters of Capt. Joseph E. Fiske A single set of rules of interpretation Handbook of the mammals of the world volume 3 Authentic Mexican Death Wears a Crown Mental health of the school child Mba study materials notes on quantitative techniques Picnics Barbecues Grade 7 math practice book 94 Murphys Law Desk Silks for thrones and altars*