



Military and other contemporary forms of international crisis management

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Military Crisis Management

Why

- To support international peace and security
- To support humanitarian assistance
- To protect civilian populations

How

- Peacekeeping operations
- Peace enforcement operations
- Conflict prevention operations
- Peacemaking operations (primarily by diplomatic means)
- Peace building operations
- Humanitarian operations
- Conflict containment operations
- Peace restoration
- Implementation of Comprehensive Settlements
- Restoration of State Sovereignty





Peace Operations

Support to Civil Agencies



Peace Operations



Need for Combat Capabilities

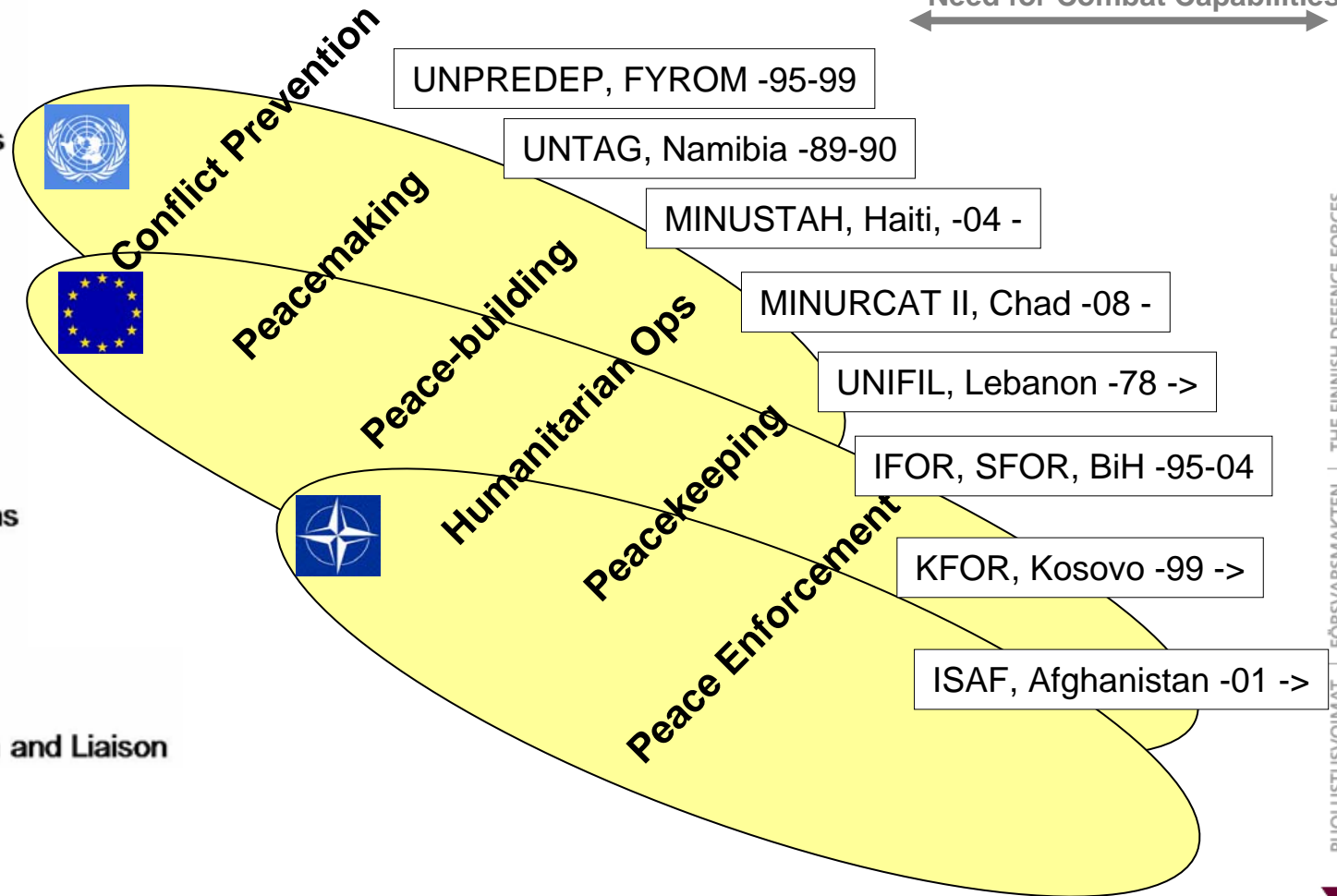


General Principles

- Political Primacy
- Objective
- Composite Response
- Co-ordinating Mechanisms
- Exit Criteria

Principles for the PSO

- Unity of Command
- Unity of Effort
- Impartiality
- Consent of the Parties
- Credibility
- Transparency of Operations
- Use of Force
- Security
- Flexibility
- Mutual Respect
- Freedom of Movement
- Civil-Military Co-ordination and Liaison



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Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
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Challenges to Military Leaders 1

- Operations are multidimensional and complex
- Tasks vary from fighting scenario to humanitarian aid
- Cases ranging from domestic violence to genocide
- Parties of conflict or opposing militant forces are neither following international nor humanitarian law
- Parties of conflict may not be identified
- Insurgents may take refuge among general population or refugees
- Armed actions may be conducted by minors
- No reliable counterparts or they may be non-existent





Challenges to Military Leaders 2

- Military faces high expectations from population, NGOs and from their superiors (civ/mil)
- Tasks are regulated by mandate, ROEs, OP-orders and SOPs
- In some cases law enforcement, maintenance of public order or safeguarding HLs of local population are ruled out of authorization
- Military also usually follows national laws (national caveats)
- Forced to take actions against corruption, severe crime, or abuses of HL => not typical military tasks
- Criminal actions taken by local rulers,
- Multinational forces with different backgrounds
- Media is everywhere and faster than military command





Protection of Civilian Population – Military Tasks

1. Observe cease fire, confirm the withdrawal of military and Para-military forces
2. Co-operate with or support NGOs
3. Coordinate and protect humanitarian aid efforts, open routes for humanitarian aid and escort humanitarian aid convoys
4. Locate and confiscate weapons, munitions and supplies
5. Assist in de-mining and EOD operations
6. Provide a temporary law enforcement authority or support the civil police
7. Assist in the processing, relocation, movement and handling of refugees and displaced persons
8. Establish and protect “safe areas” or exclusion zones
9. Assist in the restoration of civilian infrastructure





Contemporary and future challenges

- More demanding operating environments
 - terrain, climate, threat level, *modus operandi*
 - expenses, recruiting, civic support
- Improving the rapid response capability
- Responding to multidimensional crises
- Strengthening cooperation between different actors
- Supporting Security Sector Reform
- Building up African crisis management capabilities





Future trends in Military Crisis Management 1

- Rapid response capability, global perspective
- Unpredictable incidents and asymmetric measures refer to conditions similar to war
 - force protection, equipment, training, interoperability
 - forces must be able to operate the entire scale from humanitarian operations to combat missions
- Precondition to success is seamless cooperation between military and civilian crisis management
 - comprehensive approach from planning to execution and exit





Future trends in Military Crisis Management 2

- Nations group with peer counterparts with gradually increasing pressure to reach common goals
 - selection by capabilities and commitments, division of labour, political and geographic commonality
 - selection by interoperability and trust proven in operations

Peace operations are the real engine for military transformation and multilateral interoperability



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FDF Military Crisis Management Concept

1. COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH



2. ONE SET OF CAPABILITIES



3. HIGH LEVEL INTEROPERABLE CAPABILITIES



4. LONG TERM RESOURCE PLANNING

5. EFFICIENT USE OF LESSONS LEARNED PROCESS AND CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OF OPS





Finnish Forces in Crisis Management Ops

