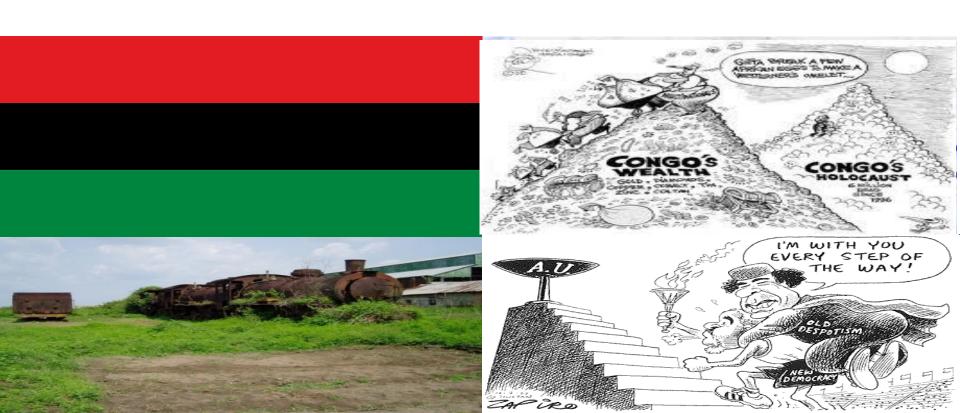


UN-AU PSO – symbolism or..?

ASF conference in Stellenbosch September 2015

By Thomas Mandrup, Royal Danish Defence College

Associate Professor, PHD





African Solutions to African Problems – meeting "Peaceland"

- "The idea of African solutions for African problemes is sound when pursued honestly.....African-tailored political "solutions" have so far been a circus, but with the right political will, there is enormous scope to make the concept a viable reality" ..."Be that as it may, the major issues needing attention relate to poverty and bad governance" Taurai Mabhachi Kufa 11/9-15 in African Independent
- "...many peace operations in Africa have suffered from a gap between expectations and capabilities." (Williams, 2010, p. 24)
- "We called them 'the humanoids'...they are people full of ideals, of vigor....but they come from another planet. They are completely disoriented" (Autesserre, 2010, p. 1)

01-10-2015



The AU project – its roots and ambitions

- set out a 'common vision of a united and strong Africa'
- acknowledged the obstacles 'to the development and integration agenda'
- AU objective to 'achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the people of Africa'
- New principles in the field of peace and security and for ensuring the respect for human rights



The AU project – its roots and ambitions

- The African Renaissance
- From non-interference to new norms of intervention and good governance/non-indifference
- Unconstituional change of governments
- From traditional security to human security
- Ex. The creation of the PSC ops. in Burundi, Darfur, Somalia, Comoros, Mali, CAR, anti-LRA and the DRC
- African solutions to African problems?



Changing UN PSO

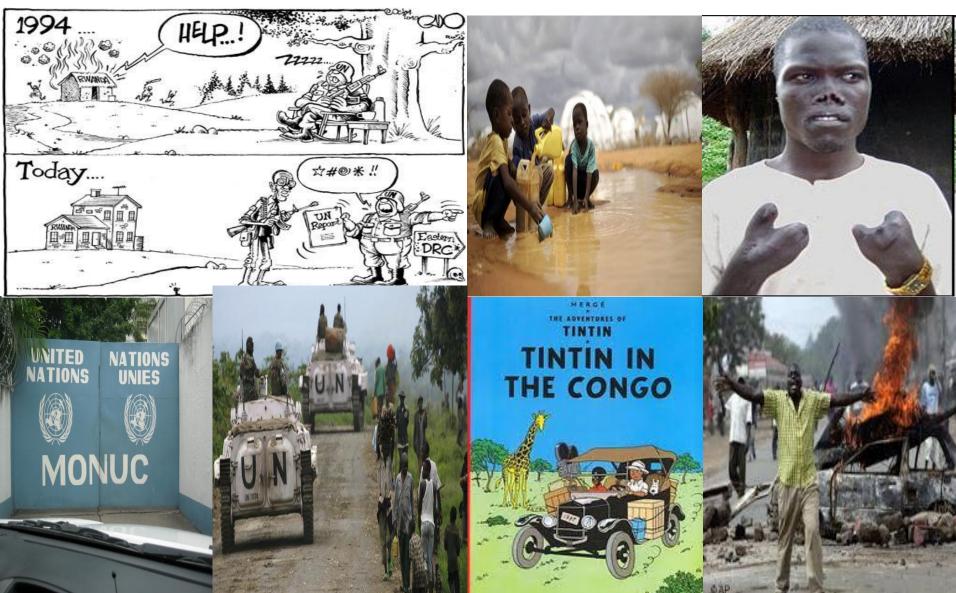


- UN peace operations have proven highly adaptable and contributed significantly to the successful resolution of conflicts and to a declining number of conflicts over two decades. Today, however, there is evidence of a worrisome reversal of some of this trend and a widely shared concern that changes in conflict may be outpacing the ability of UN peace operations to respond. The spread of violent extremism, overlaid onto long-simmering local or regional conflicts and the growing aspirations of populations for change, is placing pressure on governments and the international system to respond. (Panel, 2015)
- A number of peace operations today are deployed in an environment where there is little or no peace to keep. ... There is a clear sense of a widening gap between what is being asked of UN peace operations today and what they are able to deliver. it is essential that UN peace operations, along with regional and other partners, combine their respective comparative advantages and unite their strengths in the service of peace and security (Panel, 2015)



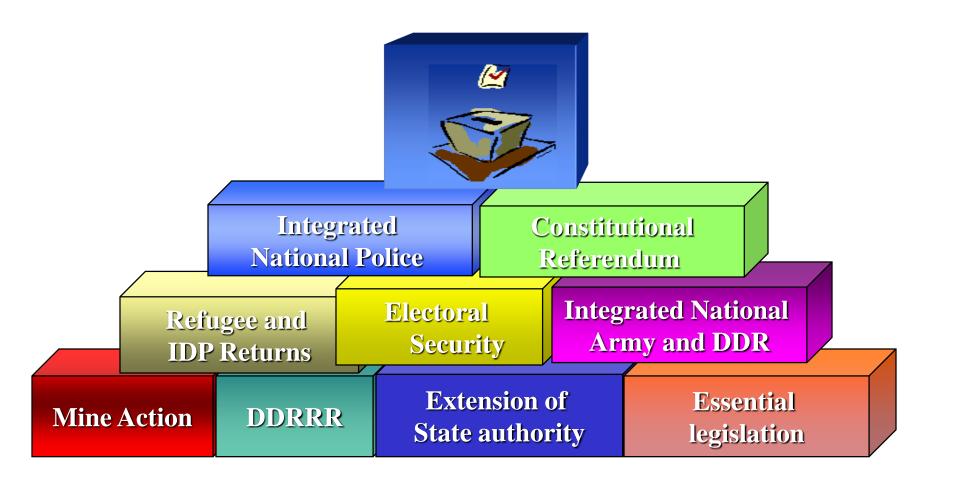
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UN PSO in Africa – POC/R2P



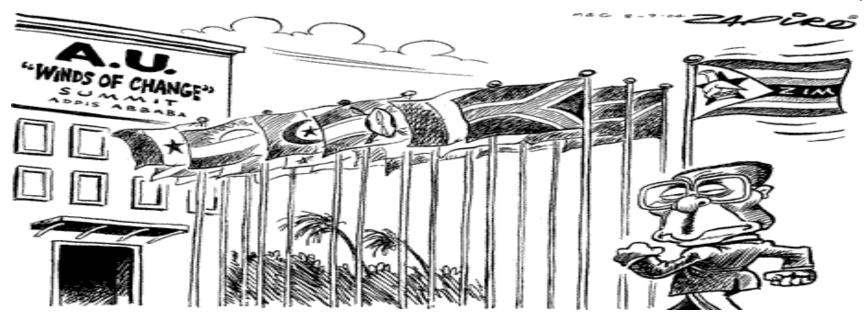


The UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping – In the DRC known in the DRC as "no use"





Collective defence, common security,?



From a strategic point of view, the African Standby Force represents a dissuading factor against threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our states. It would be an instrument for intervention (Chissano 2004) or

serve in peace-building efforts, including post-conflict disarmament and demobilisation and humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of civilian populations in conflict areas and support efforts on major natural disasters (Mwanawasa 2007).



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The African Armies – African FOC/lessons learned?













NEW MODEL ARMIES? Trained to fail and who is the opposition?









The "other" – the opponent

- Rational actor, the "uncivilised other", => Joseph Kony pure evil, rebel, goods representative on earth? No political agenda?, etc
- Strategic asymmetry time on his side, not conventional soldiers



Mapping armed groups in eastern Congo Decoupage adminis Orientale DISTRICT DE TSHOPO **Armed Groups** OI APCIS 02 FDLR FOCA 03 FPC/UPCP (Lafontaine) 04 FDC/Guides/MAC 9 05 FNL (m O6 Mayi Mayi Kifuafua 07 Yakutumba (PARC FAAL incl. allies) O8 MCC Bede O9 Nyatura Nord/FDDH/(FPP?) 10 Mayi Mayi Mulumba/Chochi 11 M27 12 NDC Sheka 13 Nyatura Sud 14 Raia Mutomboki Kalehe 15 Raia Mutomboki Walikale 16 Raia Mutomboki shabunda 23 17 Raja Mutomboki walungu/Kal 18 Mayi Mayi Shetani/Bwira Ouganda 19 Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) 20 Mayi Mayi Kapopo/Eradi 22 RUD-Urunana (FDLR) 23 FDLR-Soki/Kasongo 24 Mayi Mayi Morgan 25 Various Local Defense 26 Mayi Mayi Kirikicho 26 Mayi Mayi Kirikicho 27 Mayi Mayi Mayele mrDc/Marambo 28 Mayi Mayi Fujo & Nyerere 29 Mayi Mayi Nyakiliba 30 Mayi Mayi Karakara/Simusisi 31 Mayi Mayi Sikatenda 32 Mayi Mayi UCCB/Brown 33 Mayi Mayi UCCB/Brown 33 Mayi Mayi Mushombe/Ilunga State of October 2014 Maniema 26 34 Force du Peuple Congolais **Primary sources** Approx. FARDC positions in red: field research 2010-2014 Secteur confidential discussions Regiment X (ex-)members of armed groups Battalion (early 2014) various local thinktanks anda not included: Secondary sources 17 IPIS UN Group of Experts nundi **RVI Usalama Project** MONUSCO UN OCHA OXFAM Life and Peace Institute International Crisis Group **Human Rights Watch** Africa Confidential 28 Local & International Media 02 Approximate spheres of influence means the possible extension of the operations or mere presence through military elements or other staff across territory, it is used to approximate the area in which any given group can impact on the socio-economic life of civilian populations. This map indicates such spheres of influence for the indicated point in time. High volatility and the fluctuating nature of DRC's various conflicts provide for quick changes in this topography. Maniema Découpage administratif du Sud Kivu 07 Nice en carte : SIGE PNUID Propodon Marcalor, WGS 84 Marc 2008 Toute erreur ou comprement d'information peuvent être envoyés par ema Lon limites administratives et les fractions une price de position de la part des auteurs

