Humanitarian Intervention

Determining the Effectiveness of Outsourcing Humanitarian Intervention during Humanitarian Crises

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Why?

“Why? This year the UN marks its seventieth anniversary. Sadly, there is little time for reflection or celebration. More pressing are the competing demands and challenges fuelled by an upsurge in conflict, disease and human suffering... the international community must rise to the moment.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General
Failed Humanitarian Intervention

- Somalia-1991
- Bosnia- 1992
- Rwanda-1994

The UN...

- Lacked built in strategy
- Failed to condemn or acknowledge genocide
- Was slow to respond
Brahimi Report

♦ Issued in August of 2000

♦ Identified Effects within UN that they could implement to better prepare for military intervention and peaceful operations

♦ Improvements would not be possible without an increase in support from permanent members of UN
The Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

- R2P Doctrine was issued in 2001 by International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS)
- Re-characterization of the notion of Sovereignty from authority to responsibility
- International community has ‘responsibility to react’
  - Responsibility to prevent
  - Responsibility to rebuild
- Proposed basic criteria that would legitimize the authorization of the use of force by the UN Security Council
Number of people affected by conflict

- 59.5 million
- 38.2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- 19.5 million Refugees
- 1.8 million Asylum-seekers

Source: UN, OCHA 2015 Humanitarian Data
Issues within UN and NGOs

♦ UN Security Council requires 9 confirming votes among members and 5 confirming votes from permanent members (China, France, Russia, the UK and the US) to apply military force legally

♦ “selective interveners”

♦ Takes crucial time to deploy forces

♦ Often lack necessary funding, equipment and training
Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)

- Requested $2,256m
- Funded $1,123m
- 50% of requirement met
- Targeted people 10.8 million
- Funding per person $104

Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP)

- Requested $3,741m
- Funded $2,333m
- 62% of requirement met
- Targeted people 6.6 million
- Funding per person $354
Issues within UN and NGOs

- While involved in an intervention they work off of a foundation of four principles
  - Neutrality
  - Impartiality
  - Humanity
  - Independence

- Working under these principles can allow UN/NGOs to fall under control in some cases of the entity creating conflict (i.e. Syria)
Syrian Conflict

- Started in March 2011, after pro-democracy protests erupt
- By June 2013 over 90,000 killed, that doubled by 2014
- Political and Financial Relationship with Russia and China has prevented UN action
- 40 years of Syrian Human Development have been lost, country went from the Medium to Low human development group
- 4 in every 5 Syrians are now living in poverty
Syria’s case

- Beginning in February 2016 the UN was able to deliver food aid to seven cities in Syria.

- To bring aid to the maximum number of Syrians in need the WFP have determined the situation “best served by maintaining close relations with the Syrian government and negotiating behind the scenes over access.” (Martinez, 2016)

- Assad’s manipulation of aid has undermined the resistance and allowed the Regime to maintain control of Syria.
Areas receiving aid: Deir el-Zour, Foah, Kefraya, Madaya, Muadhamiya, Kafr Batna, and Zabadani
History of PMSCs

- Composed of Private Military and Security Companies (PMSCs/PSCs/PSFs)

- In the 90s Defense expenditures were cut leading to a market of ex military personnel looking for work

- Following the Cold War the potential use of PMSCs increased with the upsurge of internal conflicts

- PMSCs have brought new services to Global Stage

- Examples: Aegis, KBR, Military Professional Resource Inc (MPRI)
Appeal of Outsourcing to Private Sector of Intervention

- Willingness to intervene
- Military Capacity and expertise
- Support other agents' capabilities
- Financial incentive to reconcile conflict
PMSC attempts at intervention

- Darfur Crisis - The PMSC Sandline International called for the UN to consider using private contractors to assist UN troops.

- Rwanda Crisis - The PMSC Executive Outcomes claimed for 150 million dollars they could have troops on the ground in Africa within 2 weeks.
## PMSC use for Humanitarian Intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>PMSC USED</th>
<th>RATIONALE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PEOPLE Affected</th>
<th>PMSC RESOURCES</th>
<th>DURATION OF CRISIS</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>PACIFIC A&amp;E</td>
<td>GOV. IS FRAGILE, PLAUGED BY MILITIAS</td>
<td>259,232 DISPLACED</td>
<td>HUMANITARIAN AID (DRILLING WATER HOLES, BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE)</td>
<td>2013-2015</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</td>
<td>PACIFIC A&amp;E</td>
<td>CONFLICTING POLITICAL AGENDAS, CONFLICTS OVER RESOURCES</td>
<td>5.4 MILLION PEOPLE KILLED</td>
<td>MILITARY PERSONNEL IN AREAS SUCH AS COMMUNICATIONS, LOGISTICS, ENGINEERING</td>
<td>1998-2003</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIERRA LEONE</td>
<td>EXECUTIVE OUTCOME (E.O.)</td>
<td>RUF PLAUGED GOV. CREATED INSTABILITY</td>
<td>50,000 KILLED DUE TO RUF</td>
<td>MILITARY COMBAT REINFORCEMENT</td>
<td>1991-1995</td>
<td>$35 MILLION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST TIMOR</td>
<td>KZN SECURITY &amp; EMPower LOSS CONTROL SERVICES</td>
<td>TO AID UN TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>200,000-300,000 REFUGEES</td>
<td>TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS, AND DEFENCE SYSTEMS</td>
<td>1999-2001</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGOLA</td>
<td>EXECUTIVE OUTCOME (E.O.)</td>
<td>COUNTRY ENGAGED IN CIVIL WAR</td>
<td>500,000 KILLED</td>
<td>COMBAT, LOGISTICS, SECURITY, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES</td>
<td>1992-1997</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROATIA</td>
<td>MPRI (MILITARY PROFESSIONAL RESOURCES INC)</td>
<td>MILITARY CONSULTING</td>
<td>20,000 KILLED</td>
<td>MILITARY CONSULTING</td>
<td>1994-2003</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWANDA</td>
<td>MPRI (MILITARY PROFESSIONAL)</td>
<td>REFORM DEFENSE</td>
<td>800,000 KILLED</td>
<td>LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES</td>
<td>1991-1995</td>
<td>NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UN funding for tasks PMSCs can perform

- Coordination and support services: 75%
  - 650
  - 491
  - 3%

- Protection/human rights: 47%
  - 753
  - 353

- Safety and security (staff and operations): 14%
  - 24
  - 3

Total funding allocation:

- 75%
- 47%
- 14%
- 8%
So what?

- More research is needed to determine the effectiveness of the private sector and whether the use will be more effective than the current agents within humanitarian intervention so we can limit future atrocities.

- State sovereignty should no longer be a barrier to humanitarian intervention.

- An entity to fill gaps in the UN is crucial in the progress of Humanitarian Intervention.
“To reaffirm humanity, we must counteract the politicization of aid. In today’s conflicts life saving assistance is often used as a tool or a weapon... All humanitarian action must seek not only to end suffering and meet the immediate needs, but to keep people safe and from harm and enable them to live with dignity.”

Stephen O’Brien, Emergency Relief Coordinator and Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs
Thank You!

Any questions?