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Peace and Security

Cooperation between humanitarian organisations and military peacekeeping components in mission areas

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Humanitarian Principles

Humanity	Neutrality	Impartiality	Operational independence
<p>Human suffering must be addressed wherever it is found. The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings.</p>	<p>Humanitarian actors must not take sides in hostilities or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.</p>	<p>Humanitarian action must be carried out on the basis of need alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions.</p>	<p>Humanitarian action must be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.</p>

Mandate for peace operations assigned by the Security Council

- Deploy to prevent the outbreak of conflict
- Stabilise conflict situations after a ceasefire
- Assist in implementing comprehensive peace agreements or
- Lead states through a transition to stable government



Guidelines on the use of foreign Military and Civil defence Assets in disaster relief

Last Resort

Military and civil defence assets should be seen as a tool complementing existing relief mechanisms in order to provide specific support to specific requirements..... Therefore, foreign military and civil defence assets should be requested only where there is no comparable civilian alternative and only the use of military or civil defence assets can meet a critical humanitarian need’.

Oslo Guidelines (2007)

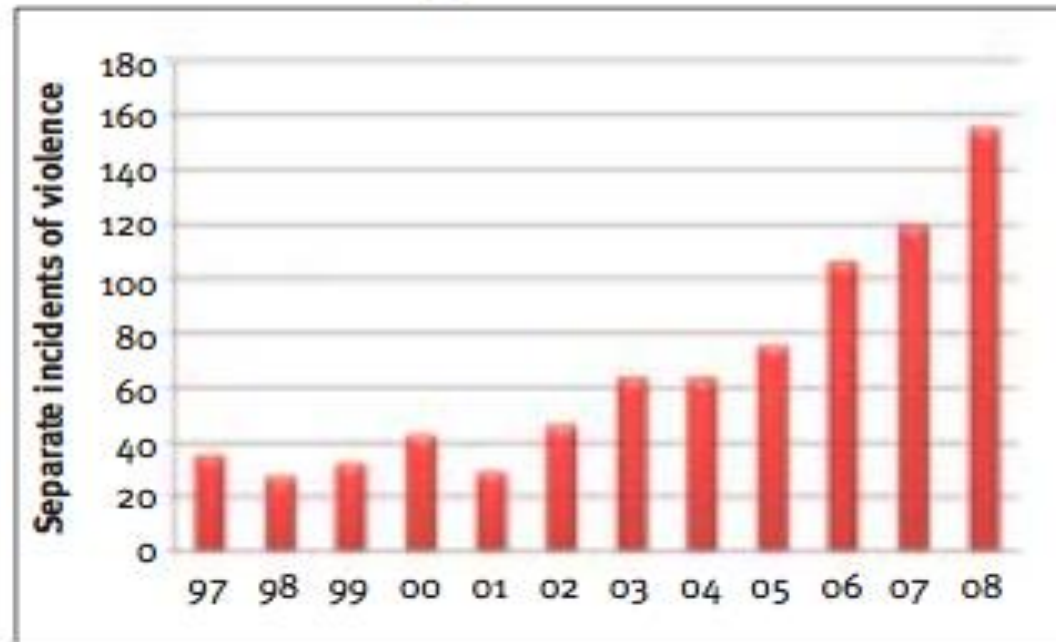


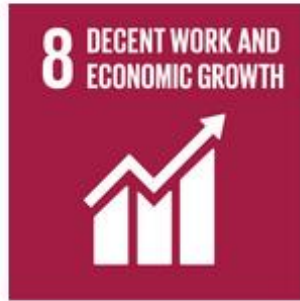
Mission mandates and ways for cooperation between military and humanitarian actors

1. Local peace-making, where armed forces guarantee the general security and support NGOs and state civil reconstruction logistically
2. Military engagement in reconstruction activities due to absence of civilian actors
3. Combating rebellion, where reconstruction and building of local authorities are used with military actions to win hearts and minds and turn the population away from the rebels



Figure 1: Absolute numbers of violent incidents affecting aid workers





Way forward

1. Clear distinction between identities functions and roles
2. Defining context specific red lines
3. Military involvement in humanitarian activities under civilian control
4. Clarity and consistency on concept of last resort
5. Dialogue between military and humanitarian actors
6. SDGs foundation for peace and security

