Crisis, Conflict/ Peacbuilding, and the Environment: A Military Perspective

Senior Analyst Annica Waleij

annica.waleij@foi.se



Agenda

- Today
 - Military/peacekeeping and the environment
 - Drivers for environmental considerations
 - UN PKO best practices
- Tomorrow
 - SWE NATO/PfP event 2014: Improving the social and environmental performance of military and civilian actors operating in the same area



Defence and the Environment

Reactive



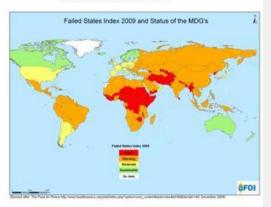
Environmental Risk Assessments of polluted areas

Active



Impacts on environment during peace keeping operations

Proactive



Foresight and proactive approaches (Environmental Intelligence)



Drivers for Environmental Considerations

- Protecting the health and well-being of deployed troops
- Reducing the environmental impact of the mission, and thereby improving relations with local communities
- Reducing direct costs (e.g., for fuel) and potential costs (e.g., for cleanup of contaminated land)
- Where appropriate, assisting the local population to move sustainably toward the next phase of the postconflict period.
- Delivering on the mandate



"VA to look into effects of 'burn pits' on veterans"



Source: CNN 090317 http://www.cnn.com/2009/US/03/17/burn.pits/



Haiti could happen anywhere....

The Washington Post

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UN probes base as source of Haiti cholera outbreak

By JONATHAN M. KATZ The Associated Press Thursday, October 28, 2010; 2:51 AM

MIREBALAIS, Haiti -- U.N. investigators took samples of foul-smelling waste trickling behind a Nepalese peacekeeping base toward an infected river system on Wednesday, following persistent accusations that excrement from the newly arrived unit caused the cholera epidemic that has sickened more than 4,000 people in the earthquake-ravaged nation.

Associated Press journalists who were visiting the base unannounced happened upon the investigators. Mission spokesman Vincenzo Pugliese confirmed after the visit that the military team was testing for cholera the first public acknowledgment that the 12,000-member force is directly investigating allegations its base played a role in the outbreak.

Meanwhile the epidemic continued to spread, with cases confirmed in two new departments in Haiti's north a Humanitarian Affairs spokeswoman Imogen Wall. At least 303 people have died and 4,722 been hospitalized

International aid workers and the United Nations are focusing their efforts on stemming the spread of the outle are increasingly turning their attention to its origins: How did a disease which has not been seen in Haiti since t countryside?

The mission strongly denies its base was a cause of the infection. Pugliese said civilian engineers collected san cholera and the mission's military force commander ordered the additional tests to confirm. He said no memb

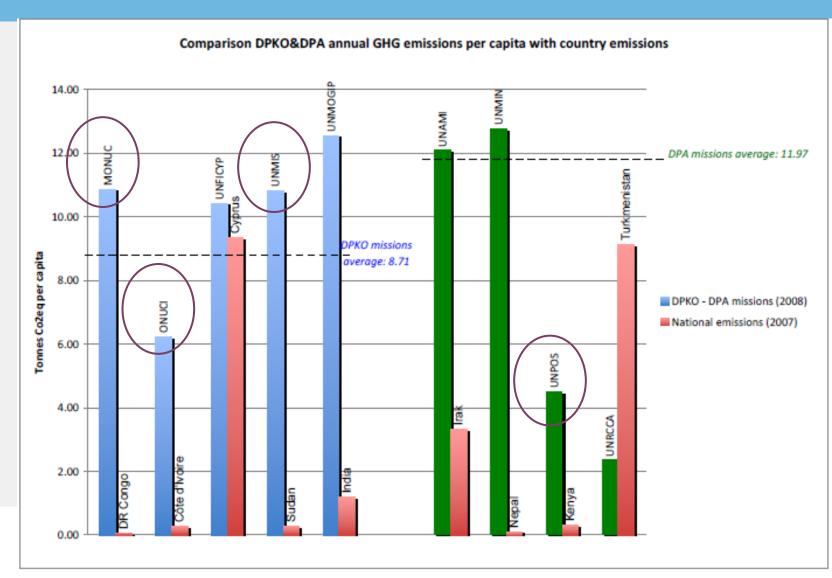


Photo Credit: FOI

Resolution A/RES/64/292. United Nations General Assembly, July 2010 explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realisation of all human rights



2008 GHG inventory (UN-wide climate neutrality strategy decided by Chief Executives Board)



Picture Credit: Sophie Raviers, UNDFS

Lack of Contractor Oversight results in financial claims

 A local contractor was hired to haul waste oil from a base camp. He dumped the oil in a local landfill and sold the barrels. Result: a claim by the host nation for cleanup compensation of \$1.25M.



- Lessons learned:
 - The contracting officer should have included the proper procedures into the contract statement of work.
 - The unit receiving the services should have reported all potential safety, health, or environmental incidents

Source: RAND "Green Warrior Report " and US Army Center for Lessons Learned (CALL) NOV 2004



The role of the military

- The military has valuable expertise in e.g. the areas of logistics, intelligence, and new tools/technologies
- However, tasks needs to be
 - Clearly defined to avoid mission creep
 - Matched with existing troop expertise and/or capacity
 - Coordinated with civilian authorities to avoid unintended consequences
- Nevertheless <u>within a defined role</u>, the military can help determine how the overall operation is perceived and facilitate a successful transition to civil authorities



UNSC mission mandates

- MONUSCO, UNMIL and most recent MINUSMA
 - S/RES/2100(2013) on the establishment of MINUSMA, OP32. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, encourages MINUSMA to manage them, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites



"All of the above"



Interoperability and harmonisation

Between

- Organisations (UN, EU, NATO, OSCE)
- Nations, e.g. SWE, NOR, FIN, DNK, USA, CAN

[Govt Comm. 2007/08:51 National strategy for Swedish involvement in international peace operations]

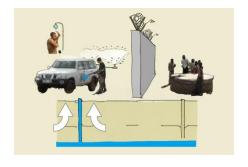
- Authorities, e.g. SwAF, MSB, Sida etc
- Disciplins; e.g. engineering, preventive medicine, legal etc



Photo credit FOI



Aggregate (cumulative) footprint



UN PKO Camp (SwAF part of UN mission)



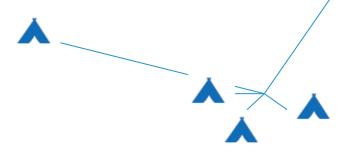
Refugee camps (UNCHR) with over 100000 inhabitants, excluding domestic animals



MSB supports UNHCR with camps, finansed by Sida



















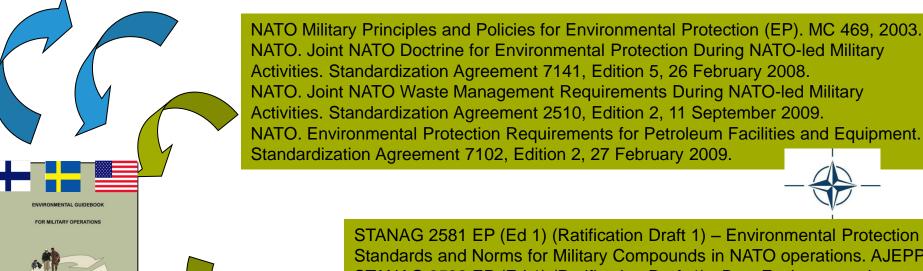


Local community expanded by 100 % in one year, excluding domestic animals

Photo/picture credit: OCHA, UNEP, MSB and FOI

UNDPKO/UN FS Environmental Guideline for UN Field Missions, 2009. UNDPKO/UN FS Environmental Policy for UN Field Missions, draft.





STANAG 2581 EP (Ed 1) (Ratification Draft 1) – Environmental Protection Standards and Norms for Military Compounds in NATO operations. AJEPP-1 STANAG 2582 EP (Ed 1) (Ratification Draft 1) - Best Environmental Protection Practices for Military Compounds in NATO operations -AJEPP-2 STANAG 2583 EP (Ed 1) (Ratification Draft 1) - Environmental Management System in NATO operations -AJEPP-3.

EP concept i EU Military Concept Development Implementation Programme 2010-2011 (CDIP 10-11). ESDP/PESD, 8475/10. COSDP 295



Gap analysis

- Research questions
 - What are the main difficulties with handling environmental issues in peace operations?
 - Which environmental policies or other strategic or high level documents in the field of military operations exist, and are peace operations specifically addressed?
 - What could be done to overcome the difficulties encountered, enabling environmental considerations to be 'operationalised'?

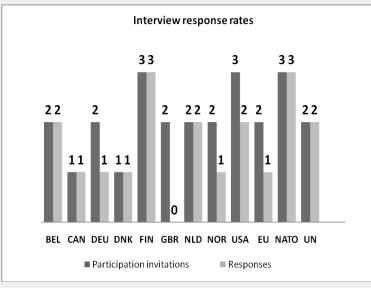


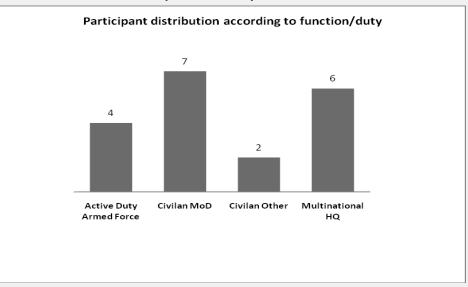
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Method

Policy/doctrine review, questionaires (n= 19) and interviews





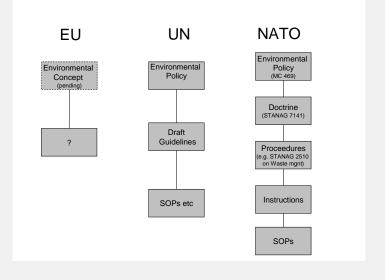
	BEL	CAN	DEU	DNK	GBR	NLD	NOR	USA	FIN	SWE
EU	$\sqrt{}$	-	\checkmark	\checkmark	V	V	-	-	$\sqrt{}$	V
UN	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	V	V	\checkmark	\checkmark	V
NATO	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	-*	_*

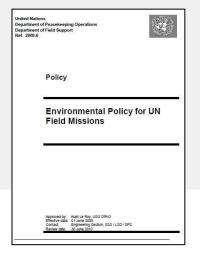
^{* =} Partnership for peace



Aim and objective

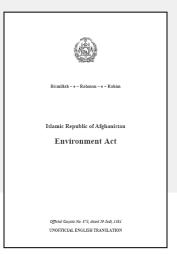
- Policy (etc) exist but is not operationalised
- Why is that
- What to do about it?













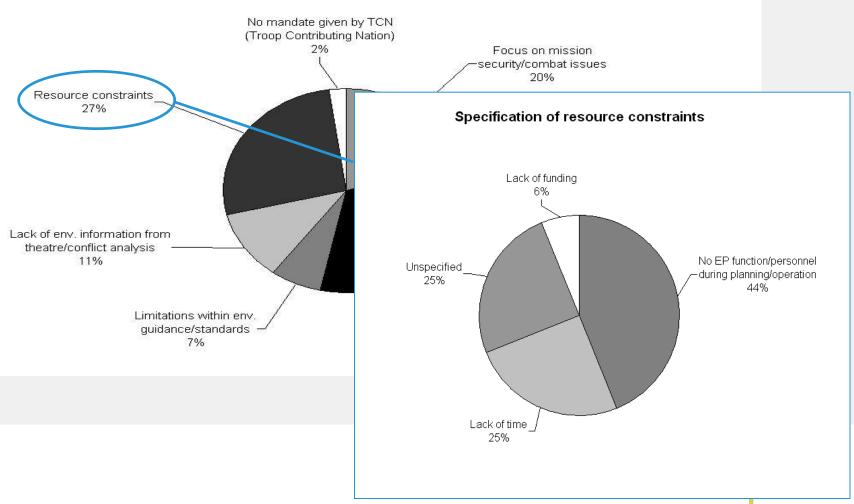
Survey

- Q1: How are environmental policies motivated in the planning and execution of complex peace operations?
- Q2: What difficulties and problems do you see as primary for the ability to integrate environmental considerations into strategic and operational planning?
- Q3: Could increased emphasis on the importance of environmental issues for mission success facilitate the integration of environmental considerations into strategic and operational planning?
- Q4: What should an organisation ideally look like in order to make sure environmental considerations get appropriately addressed (as opposed to how it may look today)?

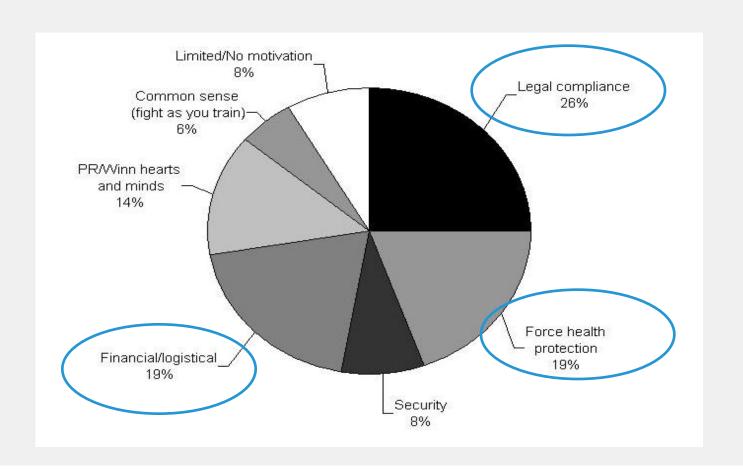


Q1: challenges





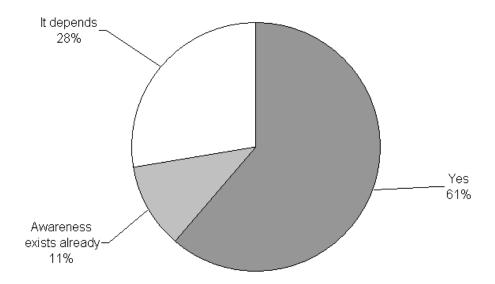
Q2. Drivers for environmental considerations





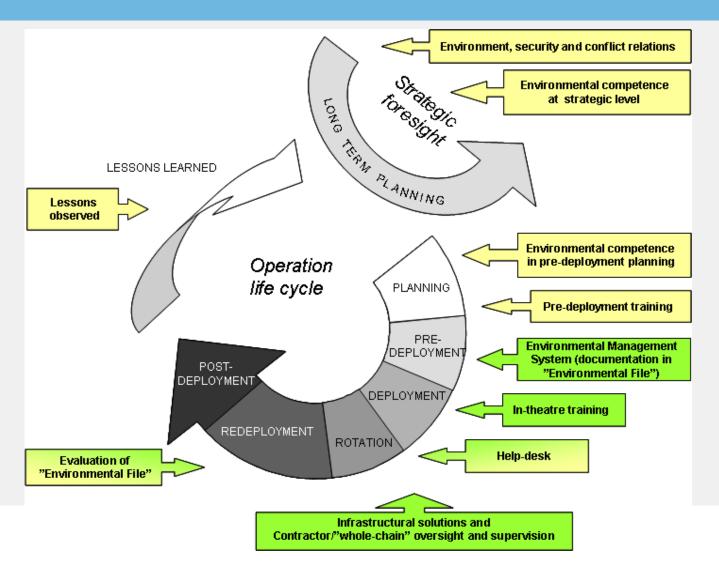
Q3: Way ahead?

Could increased emphasis on the importance of environmental issues for mission success facilitate the integration of environmental considerations into strategic and operational planning?

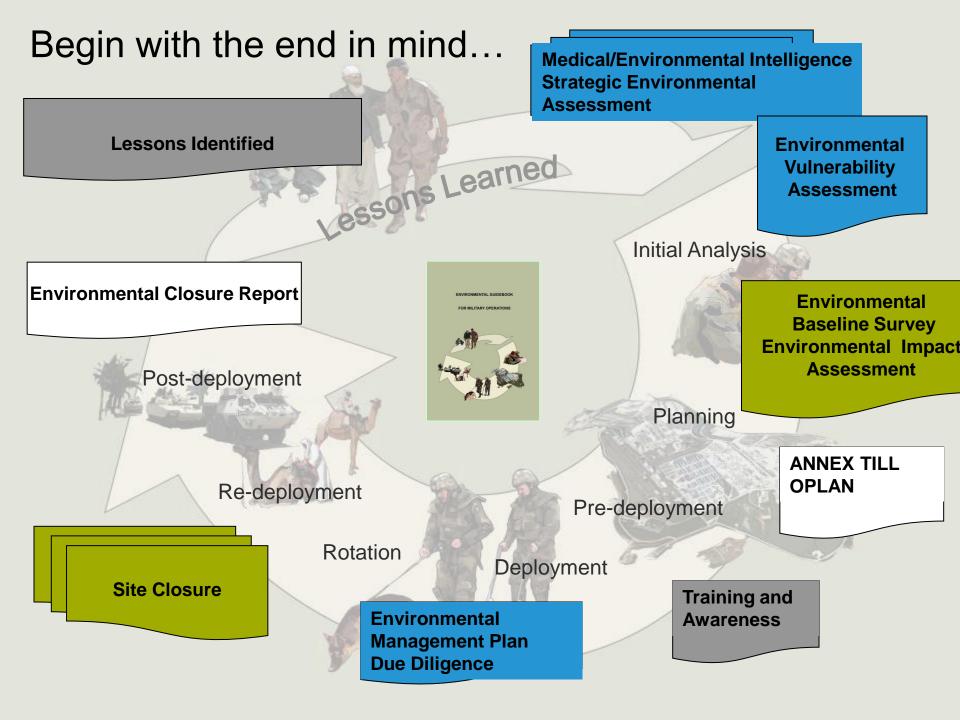


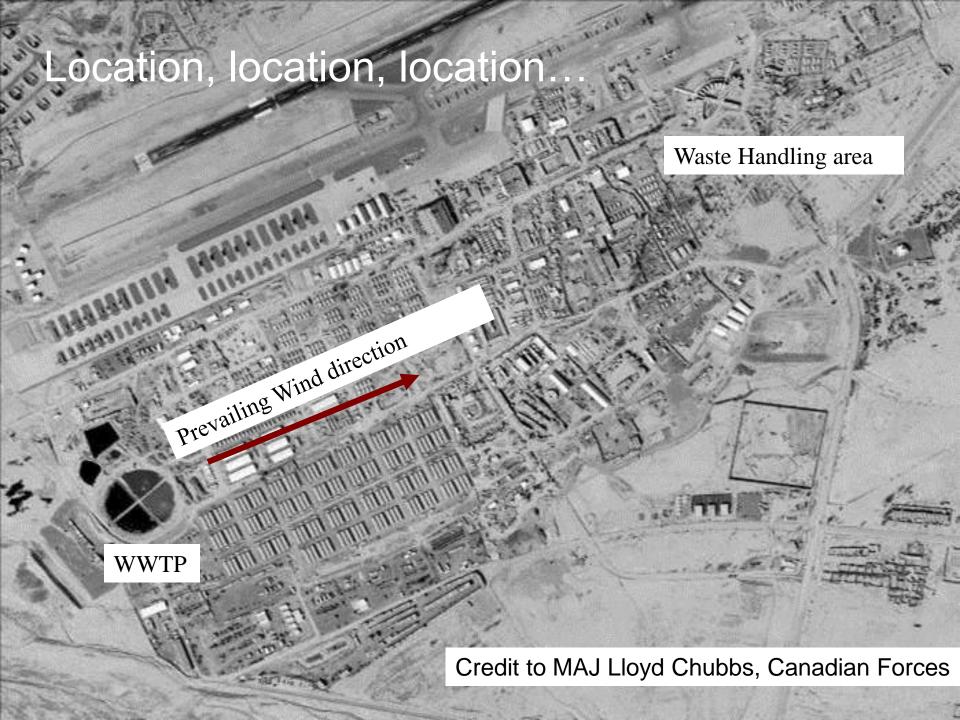


Recommendations









Environmental	Duration of Operation						
Protocol	Short-Term	Medium-Term					
Solid Waste	Field expedient methods: burn pits, bury-in-place, back-haul/retrograde	Field expedient methods: burn pits, bury-in-place, back-haul/retrograde. Engineered landfill, incineration	Engi incin com				
Environmental Requirements	Bare Base (Minimum Environ	Resources Developed Base Camp mental Standards)					
	Time						

Engineered landfill, ncineration, recycling, composting

Long-Term





Host nation infrastructure?

WWTP Mombasa Kenya





Photo Credit: Swedish Armed Forces



Contractors?

- Knowledge?
- Equipment?

Personnel?





Contractor oversight and supervision is **paramount**!

Photo Credit: Swedish Armed Forces





Environment and health considerations in UN peacekeeping operations

UN Contact:

Fernando Gryzbowski G. Environmental Engineer/ ES

UNMISS HQ ((United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan)

Juba, South Sudan

Phone: +249(0) 183-794013 ext. 2471

e-mail: gryzbowski@un.org

www: http://unmiss.unmissions.org/









"Juba III/ UN House Pilot Project"

- Renewable energy and power conservation system
- Water Conservation
- Sustainable Waste Management and GHG reduction
- Performance monitoring



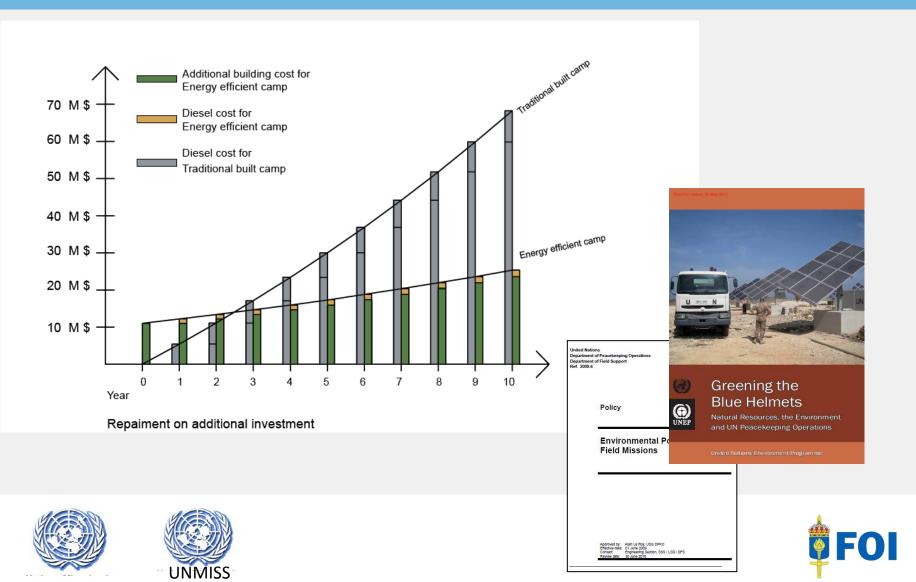








Calculated data (ROI)





FOI Camp CoE CAT screen dump



Environmental Awareness Training

- Strategic, operative and tactical level
- From theory to practice
- Lessons shared



Environmental training, UNMIS



Environmental awareness training MONUC (civilian and military)



Environmental field remediation UNMIS (civilian and military)



Other accomplishments in UN PKO missions

- Environmental Baseline Studies and Environmental Impact Assessment (UNSOA)
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Compactor/Baler and industrial shredder, landfills (UNMIS)
- PV-diesel hybrid power system
- Using CarLog System to monitor vehicles' idle time (UNMIT)
- AAR on 'Greening Campaign' (UNMIT)



- Solar panels for VHF radio (UNIFIL)
- Solar water heater for ablution unit
- New Generation of Prefabs improving insulation and self sustainability
- Removing Ozone Depleting Refrigerants
- UNAMID Water conference

Key take aways!

- Environmental issues needs to be integrated early in the planning process
- Complex reality requires decision tools and templates, process needs to be systematic
- Credibility of data; need for on-site verification!
- No silver bullet, capability to choose the right solution at the right time is paramount



Overall: tools for improvement

Urgent need for standards for environmental information systems and for data sharing

Collect and transform lessons observed/ heard, to true lessons learned

Horizon scanning and Environmental intelligence as an iterative process throughout the life cycle of a mission

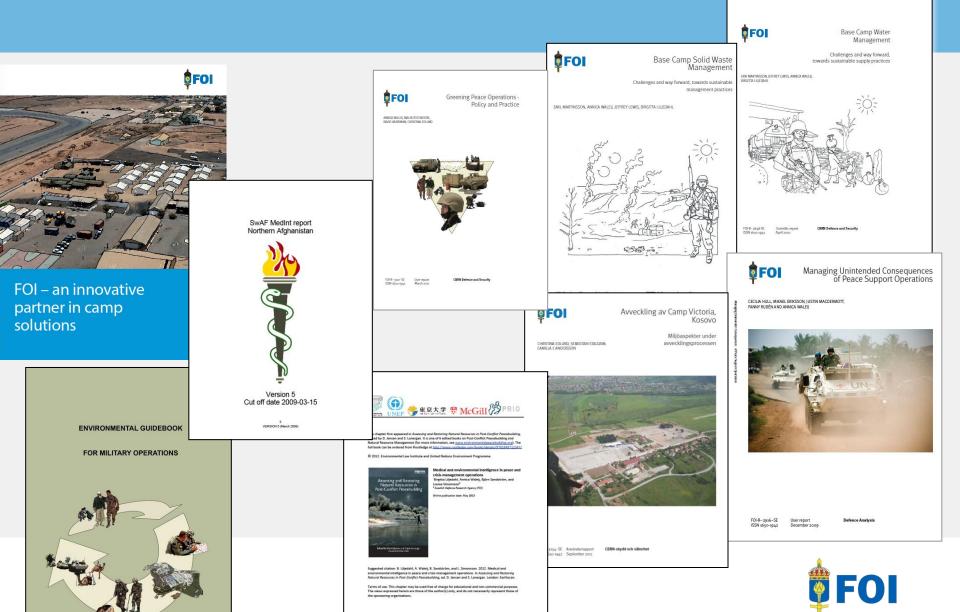
Assessment tools can improve foresight capacity and interoperability

Improved training and awareness campaigns

Due diligence, oversight and supervision is paramount



FOI and SwAF publications



UN publications

