In the intercept between
Humanitarian Space and Battle Space:
Do we have right players in the right slots?

Professor John Stuart Blackton

CREATIVE Center for Security & Stabilization
Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction Operations
Humanitarian Space

Battle Space

**Stabilization Challenge:**
The capacity to deliver results in non-permissive settings
The Space in the Humanitarian/Battle intercept can grow quite crowded
Who can do what?

U.S.PRT Jalalabad June 2007

EASY

Build schools

Build wells

Build clinics

Distribute medical supplies

Build agriculture systems

Implement Job programs

Support DDR

Support Elections

Support ANA and ANP

Improve Human Rights

Improve Governance

‘Rule of Law’

‘Reconstruction and Development’

SENSITIVE

Counter narcotics

Influence warlords

Mitigate conflict

Foster sustainable economy

Promote stable democracy

Building Self-Sufficiency

‘Enduring Security’

DIFFICULT

Support ANA

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‘Reconstruction and Development’
This is one way....
But not the most efficient
This approach feels good…. but is neither scalable or sustainable
Who can respond to which challenges?

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- Build schools
- Build wells
- Build clinics
- Distribute medical supplies
- Build agriculture systems
- Implement Job programs

**Easy**

**Sensitive**

- Support elections
- Support DDR
- Support ANA and ANP
- Improve Human Rights
- Improve Governance

**Difficult**

- Counter narcotics
- Influence warlords
- Mitigate conflict
- Foster sustainable economy
- Promote stable democracy
- Building Self-Sufficiency

- ‘Enduring Security’
- ‘Rule of Law’
- ‘Reconstruction and Development’

Who can respond to which challenges?
2. Battlespace or Humanitarian Space?

- Civil and military endstates are not the same.
- Military actions are driven by political objectives.
- Humanitarian actions are - or should be - driven by concern for the civil population.
- When **human rights** is a key political objective, potential for cooperation is highest.
- *If the population is or becomes a military target, cooperation is very difficult for humanitarian actors.*
Civil Military Coordination: the conventional paradigm

### Dimensions of CIMIC

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**Creative Associates International**
Some of the limits to CIMIC

CIMIC works best when:

- Security exists.
- Civil authority predominates.
- International legitimacy is apparent and unambiguous. (Non-belligerent occupation.)
- The host-population is supportive.

*But such situations are rare!*
Can militaries work with NGOs?

- Yes and No. It Depends.
- NGO principles – *humanity, neutrality, impartiality* – are sacrosanct.
- NGOs wary of “belligerent donors”.
- NGOs must abide by their Codes of Conduct and will be held accountable.
- NGOs are accountable to their beneficiaries, donors and Boards.
- NGOs prefer the military to provide humanitarian assistance only in exceptional circumstances – avoid dependencies.
It would be nice to be able to give them all direct orders. Therefore... 
...the military cannot work in isolation! 

Competing Interests!
Cooperation or Chaos?

CIMIC Actors

Foreign Govts
Donors
UN + Agencies
NGOs
Host Govt
Media
Local Population
Religious Groups
Business
Int Orgs
Foreign Govts
Foreign Military
Therefore...
SSTR: Who is in Charge? When?

Bureaucratic uncertainty: part of Stabilization
TAKE-AWAY FROM THIS SESSION:
FOR-PROFIT FIRMS WITH THESE SKILLS NEED TO BE BUILT INTO DOCTRINE, TRAINING, PLANNING AND FINANCE FOR SSTR

- Local/Municipal Governance
- Agriculture & rural employment
- Elections
- Education
- Public Health
- And more
THANK YOU!
Professor John Stuart Blackton