

## MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

### "THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT AS PART OF CANADA'S DEFENCE EFFORT"

22 September, 2003, Ottawa

- Some current peace operations missions include civilian protection as part of their mandated activities. Examples from among the current UN-led peace operations include UNAMSIL (UN Mission in Sierra Leone) and MONUC (United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Examples of coalition protection operations include the Australian-led INTERFET mission in East Timor, as well as ECOWAS and French forces in Côte d'Ivoire.
- Canada's Department of National Defence (DND) has not fully integrated civilian protection requirements into peacekeeping policy planning. Defence policy should be developed further and there is interest among officials in seeing that this occurs.
- Doctrinal changes are required in order for the Canadian Forces (CF) to integrate R2P into future strategy and tactics. However, DND's recently promulgated Peace Operations Manual includes much material on which to base future doctrinal development. Training for civilian protection operations will provide additional skill sets for Canadian soldiers.
- Canadian government efforts may well benefit from greater utilization of a "3D approach,, to government decision-making, i.e. greater coordination of objectives and priorities between the defence, diplomacy, and development elements of Canada's foreign policy apparatus.
- The need to deploy troops to protect civilians invariably corresponds to an emergency situation, requiring prompt responses. The CF have demonstrated growing interest in rapid deployment and have responded accordingly, albeit within the constraints imposed by the relatively tight funding and personnel ceilings set by the Government. The Canadian public may be inclined to support increased funding for CF, particularly if those resources were earmarked for peace operations. Canada could expand capacity by addressing the need for deployable personnel and units, as well as the absence of strategic air- and sea-lift.
- The proportion of Canada's troops currently participating in NATO vs. UN peace operations is at a ratio of approximately 20 to 1.
- Canadian military interventions can make more use of Canadian civilians to better achieve their mission objectives, including new Canadians who have extensive knowledge of their previous home countries. Canadian civilian capacity can act as a "force multiplier,, for Canadian military.
- There is a need to adapt peacebuilding approaches to particular country circumstances. Nevertheless, there is also a necessary sequencing to peacebuilding efforts. The judicial triad, including police, functioning correctional institutions and a judiciary need to be developed at an early stage. Law and

order is the foundation for further economic and social development. Effective police functions should begin very soon after major combat operations conclude.

- Canadian policy and CF deployment decisions can be made on the basis of calculations of “national security interests;,, alternatively, “human security,, and R2P may offer preferred frameworks for determinations of policy and action. Participants at this meeting recognized that there are currently competing approaches to policy and decision making regarding Canadian participation in peace and protection operations.