
Analysis for Governance and Stability

Professor David F. Davis

Peace Operations Policy Program
The School of Public Policy
George Mason University
Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A.
e-mail: ddavis@gmu.edu.

David F. Davis is a Senior Fellow and Assistant Research Professor in The School of Public Policy, George Mason University. His current position is that of Director of the Peace Operations Policy Program. He has been working on the application of Operations Research techniques to Peace Operations since 1992, after his retirement from the US Army's Corps of Engineers. This research has focused on the application of analytic approaches to the study of the complex missions inherent in Peace Operations and Conflict Resolution. He has conducted research or intervention work in Cyprus, Bosnia, Croatia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Haiti and several east European emerging democracies as well as Central and South American countries. In the process of this research he is building the Conceptual Model of Peace Operations, or the CMPO, as a domain model of multinational, multientity peace operations. The CMPO has been used by OSD, NATO, and the UN/DPKO as well as within the academic program offered at GMU. Mr. Davis has been an expert witness before the House International Relations sub-Committee on Africa, and chairs the Cornwallis Group for the multi-disciplinary approach to analysis of Peace Operations. Mr. Davis is also an Adjunct of the Institute for Defense Analyses and has been working on the Synthetic Environments for National Security Estimates simulation.

The theme for Cornwallis VIII was Analysis for Governance and Stability. The workshop was conducted from the 14 to the 17 of April in 2003 at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Cornwallis Park, Nova Scotia, Canada. As a group, we have been working on various aspects of peace operations; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and other international interventions such as Peace Building. In March 2001 the theme was Analysis for Evaluation, Assessment and Crisis Management. Of course, things changed that Fall and in 2002, Cornwallis VII, we had changed as well.

Now the group was looking at Analysis for Compliance and Peace Building. Compliance, from the aspect of governments complying with cease-fires and with agreements. Looking also at Peace Building as a complement to that effort. In 2003, Cornwallis VIII, we had prepared for Ambassador Tim Carney to come and to be our keynote along with the Major General Lindstrom. However Ambassador Carney was called off early in the year to go work with the Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance (ORHA).

Things changed. This year we had had a larger than normal number of people registered for the workshop and on March 20 of 2003 the War in Iraq began. Not only did Ambassador Carney deploy to the theater, but so did over a dozen other Cornwallis attendees. We were no longer looking at issues such as those of Bosnia, Kosovo, or East Timor. Those were operations where the combat had ceased and although conflict may remain, the major operations had stopped and the roles of the international community were: to provide area

security, to provide a presence and by that presence to demonstrate international will to the parties of the conflict. Hoping that the space would be made to build the peace in the nation. Not Nation Building but to Peace Building in the nation that existed.

In late 2001 and early 2002 *Operation Enduring Freedom* began in Afghanistan and was followed by the destruction of the Taliban and a redefinition of the government of Afghanistan. The Cornwallis theme for the following year was identified as Analysis for Governance and Stability. How do you know when the trade-offs between the stabilization and the long-term security efforts are in correct balance with traditional Peace Building?

At the end of 2002 and the beginning of 2003 when planning for Cornwallis VIII was accelerating the US and its coalition partners began the War in Iraq. Attacks began and continued during the Cornwallis VIII workshop. Cornwallis was held the last week of the war, or the major combat in Iraq including the fall of Baghdad.

So Cornwallis was an evolution from the early days of looking at future conflict to the resolution of conflict to peace operations to civil military interactions to crisis response and assessment and then to compliance and peace building last year. Cornwallis has evolved and it is now looking more at how do these operations work when you have concurrent activities. Concurrent activity such as in Afghanistan where *Operation Enduring Freedom* is in the same time and place as the International Security Assistance Force. In Iraq where CJTF-7 is still conducting combat operations while part of its forces are involved in civil affairs. The CJTF and the Coalition Provisioned Authority in Iraq. It is the concurrency of these operations, trying to bring civil order and social justice, at the same time with a war in the same area that is to be studied.

So, although most of the papers that were presented at Cornwallis VIII were developed in the days preceding the Iraq War, much of what they were talking about and much of what they presented in the discussion was very clearly relevant. Monday morning Professor Woodcock chaired the first session where he was able to introduce Ms Sandra Dunsmore, the president of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre. She gave very good welcoming remarks that were followed by a primary paper by Mr. Walter Clarke on the uncertain relationship between civilians and the military on the humanitarian battlefield. Walter's paper was followed up by a related paper by Mr. Andrew Corcoran of United Kingdom on defense diplomacy.

That afternoon Professor Gene Visco was the session chair and had a group three papers. Mr. William Kiehl from the US Army Peacekeeping Institute continued the theme of civil military affairs, now including information operations. This was followed by of Ms Nicola Mee from the United Kingdom talking about media monitoring of news themes in relationship to the impact of interventions. The final paper of Monday was given by Mr. Sandy Babcock from Canada who presented on the efficacy of peacekeeping. He was able to look at a wide ranging number of peacekeeping missions, identifying successes and failures. For the evening session we had a very interesting demonstration by Mr. John Medhurst and Mr. Ian Mitchell from United Kingdom on a mind mapping demonstration. With a group of attendees they were able to work through a scenario on reconstruction.

Tuesday 15 April, Dr. Paul Chouinard then from the NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency, was the session chair and introduced the keynote presentation by Major General Lindström from Sweden. General Lindström had just returned from his liaison

position at the United States Army Central Command where he was working on the Swedish contributions to *Operation Enduring Freedom*. His insights into the relationship between the many members of the coalition in Afghanistan, with a comparison to the current coalition that was forming in Iraq, what is well worth the meeting. The last paper of the morning was on modeling the governance and stability of political dynamic systems by Dr. Ted Woodcock.

The afternoon session in the second day was chaired by Mr. Karl Bertsche, from Germany. It started off with a paper on bridging of the gaps in peace operations by Col. Richard Cousens and Mr. Robert Bailey both of United Kingdom. In this paper they focused on the issues of scenario building and ensuring that all of the variables and processes that one would like to look at were included. Following Cousens and Bailey, Mr. David Evans of the United Kingdom presented a paper on analytical support to the Afghanistan government. This paper discussed some of the efforts that were put in place to support Mr. Karzai's fledgling government. Finally that afternoon, Mr. Larry Wentz from the George Mason University's School of Information and Technology Engineering, talked about the GMU contribution to millennial challenge, a major exercise, and the efforts that have been put into place to the support the analysis of the exercise.

Wednesday, which is always a day slightly different than the other two days, we had several breakout groups. The groups chose from Governance, Elections, DD&R, Refugees, Security and Public Health. They were charged with developing initial research frameworks in their areas of choice. Each of these groups reported and their reports are included in this volume.

Thursday morning I was honored to chair the final session where Mr. Gene Visco talked about Clauswitzian Friction. Mr. Karl Bertsche presented a very interesting paper on a simulation called MARKANT. We finished up Cornwallis VIII with the traditional Cornwallis Round Table which will be reported on at the end of this volume. Cornwallis VIII has come and gone and we are planning for Cornwallis IX. In a world that has changed from the simple days of peacekeeping in 1995 or 1996 to that of peace enforcement then to multi-disciplinary, multi-functional, peace operations such as IFOR/SFOR, KFOR and East Timor and into the concurrent operations of today. Major reconstruction and stability requirements - concurrent with low level combat. Cornwallis VIII began to get us moving in that direction and I believe that Cornwallis IX will take us even further.