Milestone II: Literature Review:

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

ILyea Shanz

PS510-T301 Post-Conflict Politics (2235-1)

March 21, 2023

Introduction

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is deeply involved in promoting human security and fostering peace through peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts. While some of its operations have been successful, not all have yielded the desired outcomes. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive examination of NATO, exploring various aspects of the treaty organization and its significance, including human security and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.

To fully comprehend NATO's role, it is essential to understand the member nations, their origins, and motivations. As of 2023, NATO consists of 31 nations, including the United States, United Kingdom, Poland, Spain, Finland, and others (NATO 2023). These nations collectively contribute to NATO's efforts and shape its policies and actions.

The literature review section will delve into NATO's approach to human security, examining its policies on combatting human trafficking, protecting children in armed conflict, preventing conflict-related sexual violence, safeguarding civilians, and cultural property. NATO recognizes the importance of considering the impact of its actions on civilian populations and integrates human security principles into its core tasks. The organization has developed policies and guidelines to address these issues and collaborates with international actors to mitigate risks and promote stability.

Furthermore, the review will explore NATO's commitment to the WPS agenda, emphasizing the impact of conflict on women and girls and the roles they play in peace and security. NATO's approach focuses on integration, inclusiveness, and integrity, with policies and action plans developed since 2007. NATO actively collaborates with international organizations and deploys gender advisors to incorporate gender perspectives into planning and execution.

The paper will also examine NATO's involvement in various operations and missions worldwide. These crisis management operations, such as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, the Kosovo Force (KFOR) in Kosovo, and maritime surveillance operations in the Mediterranean, demonstrate NATO's dedication to maintaining peace and security in different contexts.

By thoroughly analyzing NATO's contributions, challenges, and potential areas for improvement in peacekeeping and peacebuilding, this research aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners. The findings will inform effective strategies for promoting global peace and security, enhancing NATO's future engagement in conflict prevention, crises management, and post-conflict reconstruction.

Literature Review

NATO: Human security

Summary

The article discusses NATO's approach to human security and its policies on combatting trafficking in human beings, protecting children in armed conflict, preventing conflict-related sexual violence, and safeguarding civilians and cultural property. NATO recognizes the importance of considering the impact of its actions on civilian populations and integrates human security principles into its core tasks. The organization has policies and guidelines in place to address these issues and works with international actors to mitigate risks and promote stability.

Regarding combatting trafficking in human beings, NATO supports international efforts and has a policy that commits member countries to prevent and combat trafficking. The policy includes a zero-tolerance approach and calls for appropriate training for personnel involved in

NATO-led operations. NATO works with host country authorities and relevant international organizations to combat trafficking.

In the context of children and armed conflict, NATO has guidelines and training to address violations against children, including their recruitment as soldiers and sexual exploitation. NATO's policy focuses on supporting UN efforts, training personnel to recognize and respond to violations, and incorporating the issue into exercises and mission planning.

To address conflict-related sexual violence, NATO developed military guidelines in 2015 to reduce the risk of such violence and ensure a responsive approach. NATO personnel are obligated to prevent, act, and stop conflict-related sexual violence and cooperate with relevant international actors.

NATO integrates the protection of civilians into its operations and missions, aiming to avoid, minimize, and mitigate the negative effects of military actions. Policies and guidelines for the protection of civilians have been developed, and training and exercises incorporate this aspect.

NATO recognizes the importance of protecting cultural property and considers it a critical indicator of community security and identity. The organization incorporates cultural property protection into its policies and doctrine and applies its mandate to protect and support cultural and religious sites in its operational areas.

In summary, NATO takes a multi-sectoral approach to human security and has policies and guidelines in place to address various aspects such as combatting trafficking, protecting children, preventing conflict-related sexual violence, safeguarding civilians, and preserving cultural property. The organization works with international partners to mitigate risks and contribute to stability and security.

Analysis

The analysis shows that NATO takes a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to human security, reflecting its commitment to protect vulnerable populations and cultural heritage in conflict zones. By engaging in combatting trafficking, protecting children, preventing sexual violence, and safeguarding civilians and cultural property, NATO aims to contribute to stability and security while respecting international norms and obligations.

Overall, the analysis of the article demonstrates NATO's commitment to human security and its efforts to address various aspects of security, such as combatting trafficking in human beings, protecting children in armed conflict, preventing conflict-related sexual violence, safeguarding civilians, and protecting cultural property. The article highlights NATO's policies, guidelines, and initiatives in these areas, emphasizing the integration of human security principles into NATO's core tasks and the cooperation with international actors.

NATO: Women, Peace and Security

Summary

NATO recognizes the impact of conflict on women and girls and the important roles they play in peace and security. The alliance is committed to integrating gender perspectives across its core tasks and structures, cooperating with international organizations and civil society, and promoting gender equality. NATO's approach to the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda is guided by the principles of integration, inclusiveness, and integrity.

Integration involves considering gender equality as an integral part of NATO policies and programs. This includes conducting gender analyses, examining gender aspects of early warning, and addressing the gender dimensions of terrorism. Inclusiveness focuses on increasing the representation of women in NATO and national forces to enhance operational effectiveness.

Measures include improving gender balance in NATO's structures and using gender-inclusive language. Integrity entails addressing systemic inequalities and ensuring fair and equal treatment of women and men. This includes developing policies to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and providing training on policies and procedures.

NATO has developed policies and action plans on WPS since 2007, with updates to reflect changes in the security environment and evolving understanding. The NATO 2021-2025 Action Plan on WPS, endorsed by Defense Ministers, aims to further advance gender equality and integrate gender perspectives across NATO. Partners are actively involved in shaping policy and practice, and several countries have associated themselves with NATO's WPS agenda.

NATO collaborates with international organizations such as the UN, EU, OSCE, and AU to learn from each other's experiences. Gender advisors are deployed throughout NATO structures and missions to integrate gender perspectives into planning and execution. The NATO Committee on Gender Perspectives promotes the integration of gender as a strategy in policies, programs, and military operations.

Overall, NATO is committed to promoting gender equality, incorporating gender perspectives, and recognizing the important role of women in peace and security.

Analysis

This article discusses NATO's commitment to the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, which recognizes the disproportionate impact of conflict on women and girls, the important roles women play in peace and security, and the need to incorporate gender perspectives into all aspects of NATO's work. Overall, the article demonstrates NATO's commitment to integrating gender perspectives into its work, promoting inclusiveness and equality, and collaborating with partners and international organizations to advance the WPS agenda. By

recognizing the importance of women's participation and perspectives in peace and security, NATO aims to enhance its operational effectiveness and contribute to a more inclusive and equitable world.

NATO operations and missions

Summary

NATO is actively involved in maintaining peace and security through its crisis management operations. These operations have become more diverse and frequent since the early 1990s. Currently, NATO has over 140,000 military personnel engaged in missions worldwide, including Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Mediterranean, the Horn of Africa, and Somalia.

In Afghanistan, NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) is its most significant operational commitment. ISAF, consisting of troops from 50 different countries, aims to extend the authority of the Afghan central government, establish democratic institutions, and enhance the Afghan National Security Forces. NATO has made progress in building up the Afghan army and police while conducting security operations and supporting reconstruction efforts through Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

In Kosovo, NATO's Kosovo Force (KFOR) maintains peace and security following the humanitarian crisis in 1999. With approximately 5,500 troops, KFOR ensures stability in the region and supports the creation of a professional and multiethnic Kosovo Security Force.

NATO's involvement extends beyond conflict zones. Since 2001, NATO has conducted maritime surveillance operations in the Mediterranean through Operation Active Endeavour to detect and deter terrorist activity. NATO also conducts counter-piracy operations off the Horn of Africa through Operation Ocean Shield, contributing to international efforts to combat piracy and supporting regional states in developing their own capacity.

Additionally, NATO supports the African Union (AU) in its peacekeeping missions in Somalia, providing airlift support for AU peacekeepers through the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). NATO continues to explore ways to support the African Standby Force in partnership with the AU. Overall, NATO's crisis management operations demonstrate its commitment to addressing security challenges and acting as a positive force for change on the international stage.

Analysis

The article provides a comprehensive overview of NATO's activities and missions, highlighting its role in promoting peace, security, and democratic values. However, there are some potential shortcomings and areas that could be further elaborated.

One aspect that could be improved is the analysis of NATO's effectiveness in achieving its stated objectives. While the article mentions various operations and missions, it does not delve into the outcomes or impact of these endeavors. Without a critical assessment of the results, it is difficult to gauge the overall effectiveness of NATO's crisis management efforts.

Another point of critique is the lack of discussion regarding potential controversies or criticisms surrounding NATO's actions. As a military alliance engaged in international operations, NATO has faced scrutiny and debate in various contexts. Addressing some of the criticisms and providing a balanced perspective would enhance the article's credibility and provide a more nuanced understanding of NATO's role.

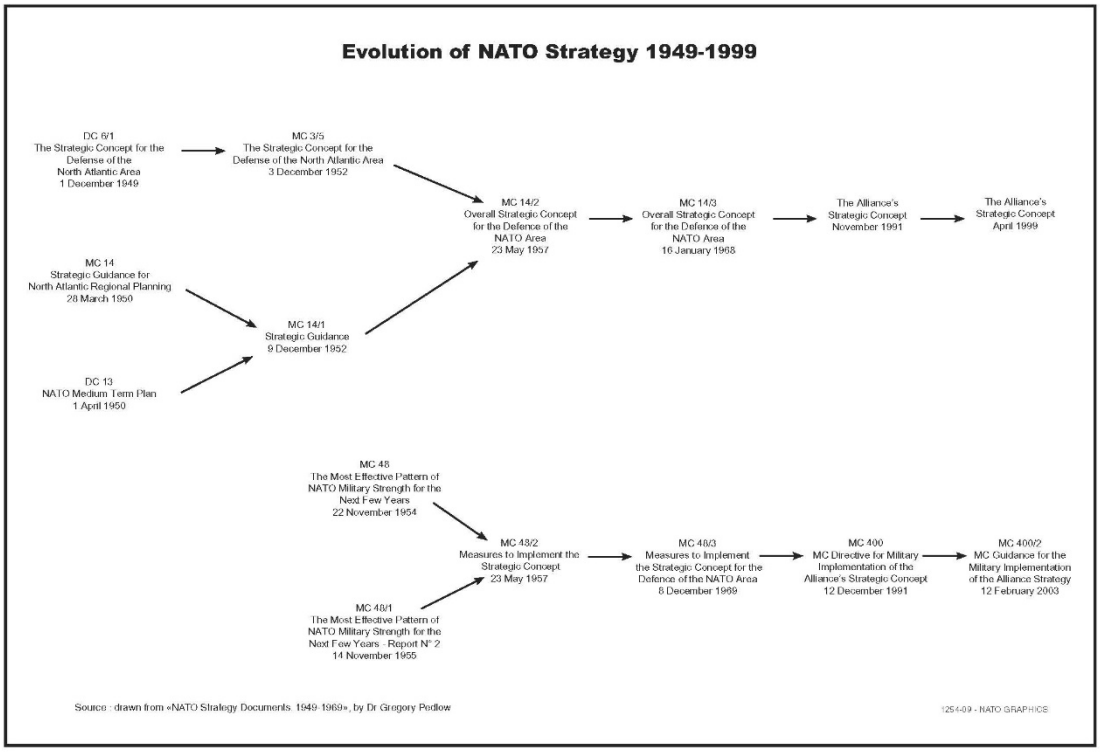
Additionally, the article could benefit from providing more context and historical background. For example, it briefly mentions the 9/11 attacks as a trigger for NATO's counterterrorism efforts, but does not provide a comprehensive analysis of NATO's response and evolution in the post-9/11 era.

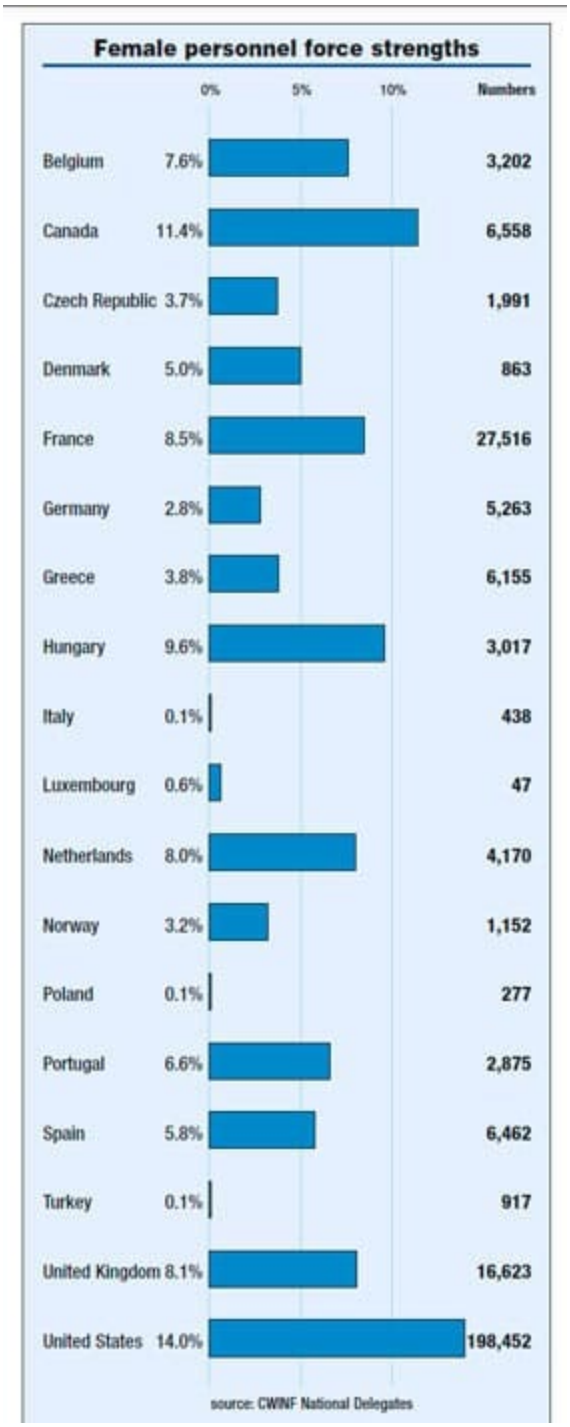
Overall, while the article provides a descriptive overview of NATO's activities and missions, it lacks critical analysis, outcome assessment, and addressing potential controversies. Adding these elements would enhance the article's comprehensiveness and depth.

Conclusion

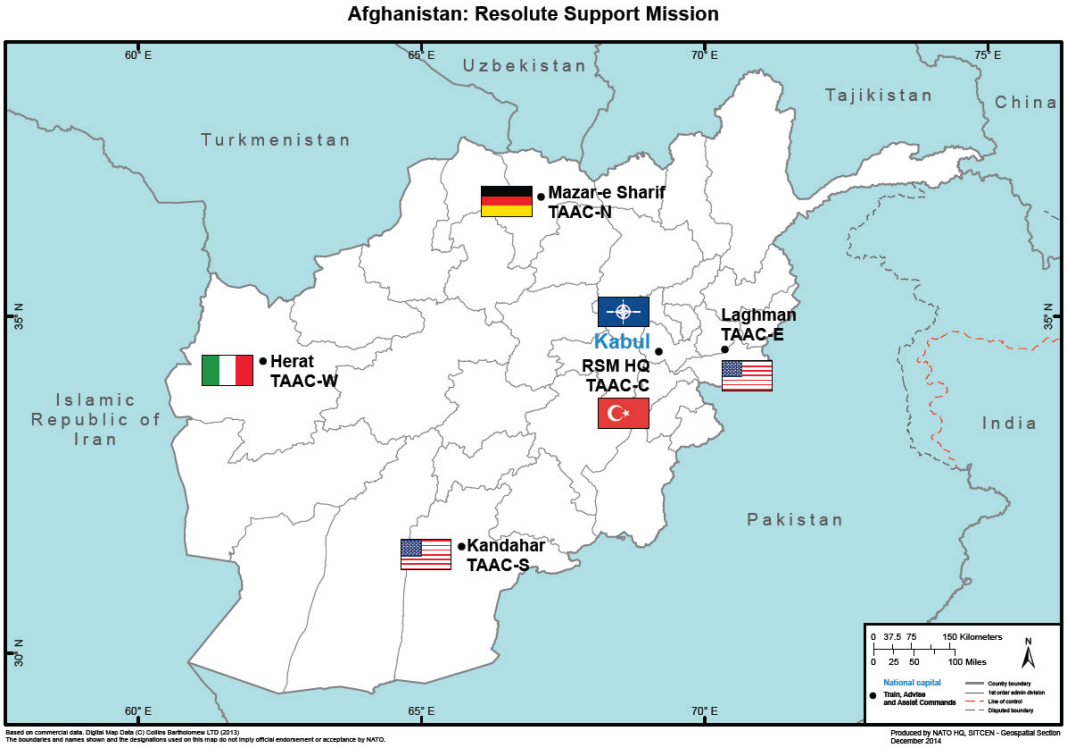
In conclusion, this paper has provided a comprehensive examination of NATO, focusing on its approach to human security, the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, and its involvement in crisis management operations. The analysis demonstrates NATO's commitment to promoting human security by addressing various aspects such as combatting trafficking, protecting children, preventing sexual violence, safeguarding civilians, and preserving cultural property. NATO's integration of human security principles into its core tasks and collaboration with international actors contribute to stability and security. Additionally, the paper highlights NATO's efforts to integrate gender perspectives, promote inclusiveness, and recognize the important roles of women in peace and security through its commitment to the WPS agenda. NATO's crisis management operations, such as ISAF in Afghanistan, KFOR in Kosovo, and maritime surveillance operations, exemplify its dedication to maintaining peace and security in different contexts.

Maps, Charts, and Graphs

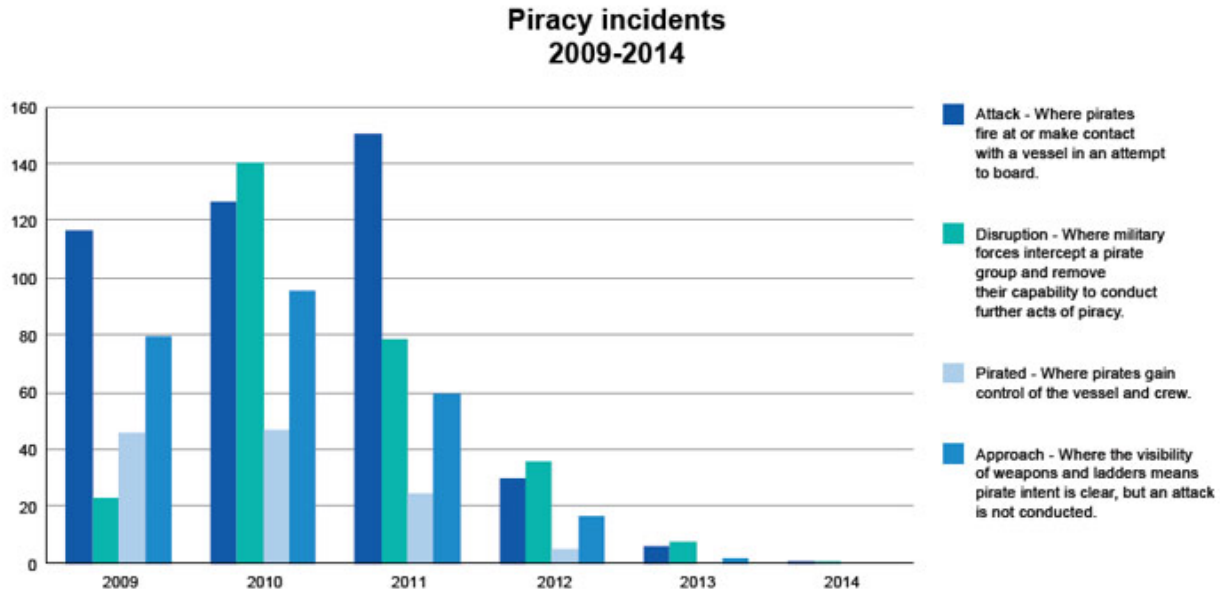




Women in NATO Forces and peacekeeping operations



(Stoltenberg 2015)



(Stoltenberg 2015)

References

NATO. 2022. *Human security.* July 18. Accessed May 18, 2023. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_181779.htm?

—. 2023. *NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES.* April 5. Accessed May 20, 2023. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/nato_countries.htm.

—. 2022. *NATO operations and missions.* June 14. Accessed May 18, 2023. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52060.htm.

—. 2023. *Women, Peace and Security.* April 17. Accessed May 18, 2023. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_91091.htm?

Stoltenberg, Jens. 2015. *The Secretary General's Annual RepoGrt 2014.* Annual, Secretary General, NATO, Brussels, Belgium: North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Potential articles to look up

Matlary, J. H., & Petersen, E. H. (2018). NATO's peacekeeping operation in Kosovo. International Peacekeeping, 25(4), 459-483.

Krause, K., & Mallory, C. (2019). NATO, Afghanistan, and the future of alliance burden-sharing. International Affairs, 95(2), 279-300.

Howorth, J. (2014). NATO, Afghanistan, and the future of NATO's partnerships. International Affairs, 90(5), 1067-1085.

Mawdsley, E. (2017). The EU, NATO, and the integration of Europe's defense industries: The emergence of a new defense industrial framework?. Journal of European Integration, 39(1), 1-16.

Beasley, R. (2019). A force for good? NATO's role in counter-piracy operations. European Security, 28(1), 25-45.

Hill, C. (2016). NATO's role in post-conflict stabilization: The case of Afghanistan. Journal of Transatlantic Studies, 14(4), 313-332.

Smith, M. L. R. (2018). The logic of NATO's partnership in Afghanistan. International Affairs, 94(4), 823-843.

Harnisch, S., Frank, C., & Maull, H. W. (Eds.). (2017). Role Theory in International Relations: Approaches and Analyses. Routledge.