

Table 4: Comparison of approaches to stabilization

<i>Actor</i>	<i>Definition of Stabilization</i>	<i>Priorities & objectives</i>	<i>Policy frameworks & Mechanisms</i>	<i>Timeframe of activities</i>	<i>Principles</i>
UK	‘one of the approaches used in situations of violent conflict which is designed to protect and promote legitimate political authority, using a combination of integrated civilian and military actions to reduce violence reestablish security and prepare for longer-term recovery by building an enabling environment for structural stability’ (SU 2014:3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to protect the means of survival and restore basic security, promote and support a political process to reduce violence as well as prepare a foundation for longer term stability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilisation Unit 2011 Building Stability Overseas Strategy’ (BSOS) 	No set period, can range from months to years depending on progress in specific contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated approach Political objective of stabilization Conflict sensitivity
US	‘an integrated civilian-military process to create conditions where locally legitimate authorities and systems can peaceably manage conflict and prevent a resurgence of violence’ (SAR 2018:4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist national and local actors in transition Strengthen civilian security in conflict-affected areas Promote post-conflict economic recovery and reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations 2020 US Strategy to Prevent Conflict and Promote Stability 2018 Stabilization Assistance Review 	Short- term, typically 1-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal-oriented, inherently political undertaking Whole-of-government approach Division of labour with local and international partners
France	No definition but seen as part of a set of activities on a crisis management continuum that spans the whole crisis cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling populations to benefit from peace dividends supporting States in redeploying their core functions, including sovereign functions 	Stabilisation Department	No specific period but envisaged as a short-term process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprehensive 3D approach interministerial coordination flexibility
Germany	No specific definition but stabilization is understood as one of approaches to violent conflict, alongside prevention and peacebuilding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering a secure environment by supporting political processes and legitimate political authority Promoting conditions that enable peace dividends Improve living conditions in short-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate General for Crisis Prevention, Stabilisation, Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Humanitarian Assistance 2017 Guidelines on Preventing Crises, Resolving 	No specific period but viewed as transitory process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interministerial cooperation Comprehensive approach Flexibility Regular assessment and linkage to long-term initiatives

			Conflicts and Building Peace		
NATO	<p>‘an approach used to mitigate crisis and promote legitimate political authority, using comprehensive civilian and military actions to reduce violence, re-establish security, end social, economic, and political turmoil, and set the conditions for long term stability’ (NATO 2015:1-1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing safe and secure environment • Helping to restore public security • Restoration of essential services • Enabling conditions for long-term stability, governance and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint approach made up of civilian and military sectors • 2011 Political Guidance on ways to improve NATO’s involvement in Stabilisation and Reconstruction • 2015 Allied Joint Doctrine for the military contribution to stabilization and reconstruction. 	<p>Short-term activity with a view to transition to national authorities or international partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian-led undertaking based on integrated civil-military approach • Primacy of politics • Context-driven
EU	<p>‘a set of swift actions aimed at creating conditions supportive of a political process, helping countries and/or communities to prevent or reduce violence, and initiating efforts to address the drivers of conflicts and the consequences of a crisis’ (EEAS 2017b:4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for legitimate local authorities • Capacity-building of security sector • Support restoration of basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRISM • 2016 Global Strategy • 2017 Issue paper on parameters for a concept on stabilization • Article 28 (1) of the Treaty of Lisbon 	<p>No specific period, Stabilization seen as a bridging period with a view to long-term governance and development outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated approach • Synergy with long-term activities • Conflict sensitivity • Flexibility • Local ownership
UNDP	<p>‘a time bound, integrated programme of activities in areas cleared and held through military action intended to create confidence in, and provide support to an ongoing peace process internationally recognised (including through a Security Council mandate) while laying the building blocks for longer-term peacebuilding and development by delivering a peace dividend to local communities and seeking to extend legitimate political authority.’ (UNDP 2019:1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick-impact projects for restoration of basic services and rehabilitation of essential infrastructure • Strengthen physical security and access to justice • Revitalization of the local economy 	<p>Decentralized approach in coordination with country resident representatives</p>	<p>Phased approach limited to a maximum of 5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on local level as focal point • Fast and efficient implementation • Partnerships with international donors