

### Curriculum

To be reviewed by <b>February 2024</b>	Activity Number <b>14</b>	<b>Course on Recovery and Stabilisation Strategies</b>	<b>ECTS</b> <b>2</b>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Target Audience</u></p> <p>Participants will come from EU institutions, EU Member States and EU candidate countries. A limited number of slots will be allocated to participants from NATO, U OSCE structures. Participants may be civilian, military or police staff.</p> <p>Participants should be working in a post-conflict recovery context at strategic level or be in charge of policy-level programming for long-term stabilisation strategies in peace operations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Aim</u></p> <p>The course will provide participants with a comprehensive understanding and approach to recovery and stabilisation strategies, by flagging the challenges in the running of recovery and stabilisation operations and providing suitable tools to address them.</p> <p>Enhancing the co-operation of the wide range of actors in the field – including international and regional organisations, governments, civil society, the private sector, agencies and non-governmental organisations, the course will embrace a coherent, co-ordinated and complementary (3C) approach, thereby fostering in particular the co-operation and interoperability of international organisations such as the UN and the EU.</p> <p>The training activity offers an opportunity of networking for people working in the field of peace building.</p>
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<b>Learning outcomes</b>	Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Explain the rationale of the CSDP and the role of CSDP missions and operations in civilian aspects of EU crisis management.</li> <li>· Describe structures and instruments in EU, NATO, UN and OSCE management.</li> <li>· Recall the decision making process of EU, NATO, UN and OSCE crisis management and compare the respective approaches of each organisation.</li> <li>· Explain the multi-dimensional character of peacebuilding and the importance of whole-of-government approaches in stabilisation efforts</li> <li>· Recognise the opportunities and limitations of civil-military interaction in peacebuilding efforts.</li> <li>· Define the concepts of local ownership and sustainability.</li> <li>· Define the concept of Human Rights, Human Security and Protection of Civilians</li> </ul>
	Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Analyse conflicts and identify lessons learned and best practice in view of long-term recovery and stabilisation strategies.</li> <li>· Draft strategies and approaches for recovery and stabilisation plans.</li> <li>· Co-ordinate peacebuilding efforts among various stakeholders.</li> </ul>

	Competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Explain why international engagement in peace building efforts is desirable and justified.</li> <li>· Apply a integrated and comprehensive approach for strategic recovery and stabilisation planning and implementation.</li> <li>· Use enhanced conflict analysis skills for the design of recovery and stabilisation strategies</li> </ul>
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#### Evaluation and verification of learning outcomes

The course is evaluated according to the Kirkpatrick model: it makes use of *level 1 evaluation (based on participant's satisfaction with the course)*.

In order to complete the course, participants have to accomplish all learning objectives, which are evaluated based on the active contribution in the residential Module, including their syndicate session and practical activities as well as on their completion of the eLearning phases: course participants finalise the autonomous knowledge units (AKUs) and pass the tests (*mandatory*), scoring at least 80% in the incorporated out-test/quiz. Active observation by the course director/lead instructor and feedback questionnaire filled by course participants at the end of the course is used.

**However, no formal verification of learning outcome is foreseen; proposed ECTS is based on participants' workload only.**

Course structure		
Main Topics	Recommended Working Hours (eLearning)	Contents
EU as a global actor	13(9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU crisis management within the frame of CSDP</li> <li>• The integrated approach of the EU</li> <li>• Overview of ongoing CSDP missions and operations</li> <li>• Similarities and differences of the respective approaches of EU, NATO, UN and OSCE</li> </ul>
UN as a global actor	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of UN peacekeeping missions, structures and the wider UN family</li> <li>• The integrated approach of the UN</li> <li>• Overview of ongoing peacekeeping operations</li> </ul>
OSCE as a regional actor	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role and structures of OSCE peacebuilding efforts</li> <li>• The OSCE as a regional actor</li> <li>• Overview of ongoing missions</li> </ul>
HR, Human Security and Protection of Civilians	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevance for successful engagement in peacebuilding efforts</li> </ul>
Local ownership	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of local ownership versus third-party interventions for conflict resolution and long-term stabilisation</li> </ul>
Capacity building and MMA	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges of capacity building in post-conflict settings</li> <li>• Monitoring, Mentoring and Advising (MMA)</li> </ul>

Conflict assessment	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict analysis techniques that are suitable tools for recovery planning</li> </ul>
Civil-military inter-action and the use of force	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organisational cultures of civilians, police and military staff</li> <li>The need for co-ordination and co-operation</li> <li>Use of force as a tool for peace</li> </ul>
SSR	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The processes of SSR including DDR in the context of conflict recovery and peacebuilding</li> </ul>
Justice and reconciliation	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice and Reconciliation as key factors for recovery from a conflict</li> </ul>
Rehabilitation	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs and limitations of rehabilitation efforts after conflict</li> <li>Possible approaches in view of long term stabilisation</li> </ul>
Women, Peace and Security	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WP&amp;S aspects in Recovery and Stabilisation Processes</li> <li>UNSCR 1325</li> </ul>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35(10)</b>	

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
<p><b>AKU 1</b> - History and Context of the CSDP</p> <p><b>AKU 55</b> - The Strategic Compass</p> <p><b>AKU 4</b> - CSDP Crisis Management Structures and Chain of Command</p> <p><b>AKU 11A</b> – Gender and the UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security Agenda</p> <p>CSDP Handbooks and materials focusing on current developments in the field of peace building in general and in EU policies in particular.</p>	<p>All course participants have to prepare for the residential module by going through the relevant eLearning preparatory phase, which is mandatory.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the discussion between course participants and trainers, experts, guest speakers etc., the <b>Chatham House Rule</b> is enforced during the residential part of the course: <i>"participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed"</i>.</p>