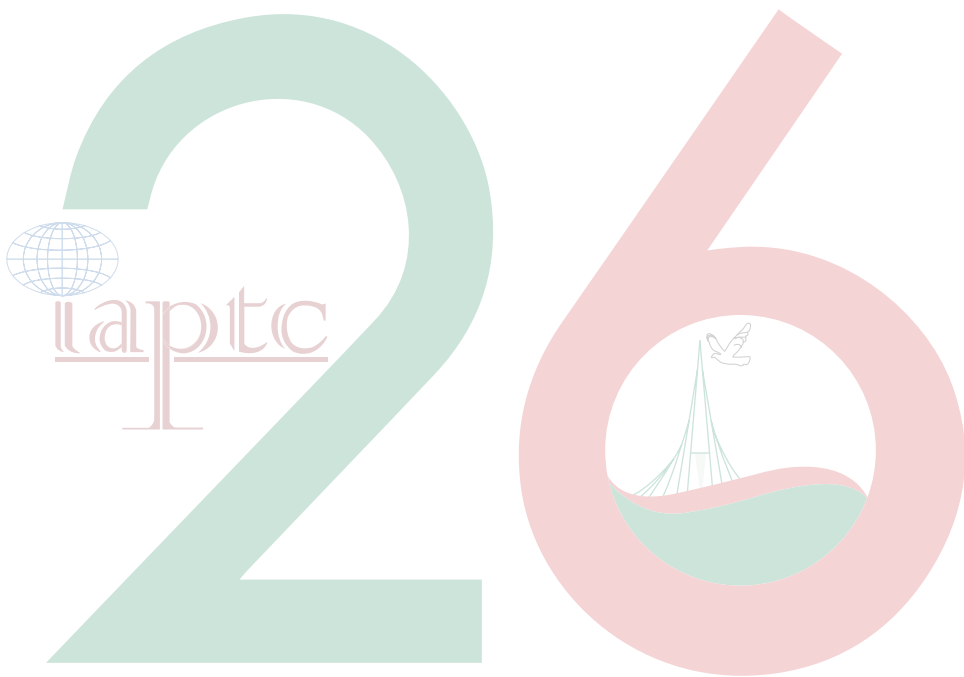


26TH IAPTC

ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT



BANGLADESH INSTITUTE OF PEACE SUPPORT OPERATION TRAINING

A large, stylized graphic of the number "26". The "2" is a solid green color, and the "6" is a solid red color. Inside the circular part of the "6", there is a white circular area containing a line-art illustration of a bridge with a bird flying above it, set against a green and red wavy background representing water.

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FOREWORD

Brig Gen Muhammad Wasim Ul Haq
ndu, afwc, psc

It has been a tremendous honor for Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) to host the 26th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) for the third time. We appreciate the IAPTC Secretariat and the members of the Executive Committee for providing us the chance to plan this significant event. This event has become incredibly professional and lively thanks to the enthusiastic involvement of the vast and diverse specialists from all components—military, police, and civilian.

We take great delight in having organized this spectacular event here at BIPSOT, which is regarded as one of the top training facilities for peacekeeping in the world. I want to thank everyone who helped make this event a success, including the faculty, staff, mentors, participants, and support staff. IAPTC's 26th Annual Conference Report is being presented with great pleasure. Hope that this report will be cherished by all of us for many years to come. At the 27th Annual Conference of IAPTC in Kenya in November 2023, I also want to see as many friends, colleagues, and newcomers as I can. We truly hope that all relevant parties can come together to build a single platform so that the pigeon of peace can continue to soar in the skies and bring about a lasting state of peace on the planet.

26th IAPTC Annual Conference



FRAME WORK OF 26th IAPTC

Background of the Conference

Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) hosted the 26th International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC) Annual Conference from October 31 to November 4, 2022. IAPTC held its 16th and 19th annual conferences in 2010 and 2013, respectively at BIPSOT. This esteemed organization was proud to host the IAPTC Annual Conference for the third time, which is a special honour.

Venues

All the plenary and breakout sessions including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were held at BIPSOT Multipurpose Hall, Auditorium, Central Lecture Hall and other rooms.

Accommodation

The accommodations for the IAPTC delegates were arranged at a local hotel within proximity of BIPSOT. Necessary transportation to and from the conference location and the hotel was provided by BIPSOT.

Theme

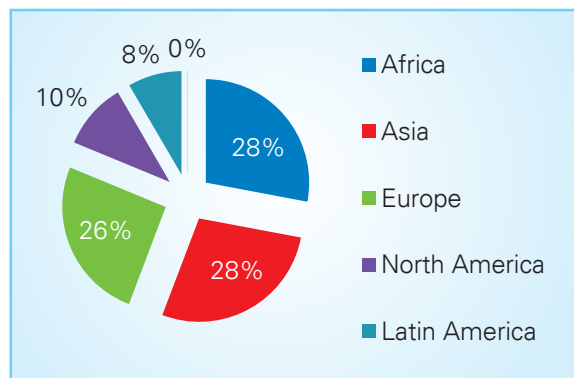
The overall conference theme of this year was ***“Peace Operations in the Digital Era – Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community”***. Today, modern technologies including information technology are readily available to peace spoilers, who are using them extensively to target innocent civilians and peacekeepers. On that note, the theme of this year’s annual conference was very time worthy. Views

from the United Nations Headquarters, field missions, training institutions and other volunteers from military, police and civilian domains were explored during the conference. It helped to ascertain the trend and ways forward for optimum utilisation of information technology and other emerging technologies for the capacity building of the peacekeeping community.

Attendances

A total of 220 delegates (174 males and 46 females) representing 72 different government and Non-Government Organizations, institutions, and agencies from 52 different countries attended the conference. Academicians, government and military leaders, humanitarian workers and students actively contributed to the success of the conference.

The 26th IAPTC Annual Conference saw representation from Africa (28.11%), Europe (25.61%), Asia (28%), North America (10.43%) and Latin America (8.43%).



Conference Design

The conference spanned four days and had a total of eleven sessions. The first five of which were predominantly focused on the conference's central theme of technology and digitalization on Days 1 and 2. While Days 3 and 4 focused on thematic sessions, regional updates and the Annual General Meeting (AGM). Besides, a host of cultural activities, sightseeing, and conference dinner were also arranged.

Conduct of the Sessions

Out of 11 sessions, 5 were followed by a breakout group discussion. A "Question and Answer" session followed after most of the plenary sessions. Throughout the conference, 12 moderators (Session 9.1 and 9.2 being run concurrently) presided over each of the plenary sessions. This conference featured 42 speakers among which 11 were conducted through Virtual Tele-Conference (VTC).

Opening Ceremony

Brig Gen Mohammad Khalil-ur-Rahman, Chief Instructor, BIPSOT conducted the opening events as master of the ceremony. The event began with a ceremony by a smart military detachment. The flag bearers carried the Bangladesh National Flag, IAPTC Flag, UN Flag and Bangladesh Army Flag. After that Commandant BIPSOT delivered his welcome speech. He expressed his hope that, this conference would provide the chance to get to know one another better and learn more in-depth about issues of shared interest in working for world peace. The President of IAPTC, in his recorded speech, hoped excellent and beneficial results for educational community as well as for valued personnel those who all will deploy to perform challenging peacekeeping missions in various complex areas of the world. He also coveted that everyone will get professional

benefit out of 26th IAPTC annual conference. The Chief of Army Staff, Bangladesh Army, in his speech, thanked IAPTC for allowing Bangladesh to host the Annual Conference for the third time and assume the coveted chair of Presidency of the prestigious association. He further said, the global security scenario and conflict dynamics are changing drastically and becoming more complex. Our operational approach to peacekeeping is similarly evolving to adapt to these changes. It is imperative to ascertain this trend and predict the future trajectory explicitly so that our endeavours for the noble cause of global peace remain relevant. The Chief Guest Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Assaduzzaman Khan, MP said the conference is taking place at a time when the inter-state and intra-state conflicts are becoming more complex and unpredictable. This calls for a changing mindset, apparatus and approach at all levels of peacekeeping to embrace digital transformation to deny its use by wrongdoers and facilitate the effective conduct of operations. The annual conference bears special significance as it rightly chose this time-worthy domain as the main theme.

Keynote Speech

Under Secretary General Jean-Pierre Lacroix opened the conference session with a succinct keynote address titled "**Peace Operations in the Digital Era: Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community.**" In his recorded keynote address, he concentrated on the value of information and communication technology for peacekeeping operations, the necessity of digital technology for risk reduction and real-time scenario monitoring, and the potential of telemedicine and mobile diagnostics. He emphasized that the use of technology must not restrict overall operational capability or the proper use of data, as a further word of caution.

PLENARY SESSION-01

“Digital Transformation: The UN HQ Perspective” was the theme of the opening session. The plenary session was moderated by Col (Retd) Mustafizur Rahman, Head of the UN Train the Trainer’s Center (TOT), ITS/DPO, Entebbe, Uganda and Military Chair of IAPTC. Major General (Retd) Hugh Van Roosen, a UN consultant spoke about the “Concept of Digital Transformation Strategy of UN Peace Operations” during the plenary session. Speaking from the military perspective and the police perspective, respectively, were General Birame Diop, Military Advisor and Mr Jun Tan, Acting Police Advisor. The three functional Chairs, each of which was composed

of representatives from the military, police, and civilian committees, led the breakout sessions.

In the plenary session, the effort of UN Security Council and C34 was highlighted in integrating new technologies that will help building new capabilities and strengthening the existing ones (an Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+) priority). On the other hand capacity gap of some TCCs to operate advanced technology was also identified as a key concern. The house opined that some TCCs are still struggling to provide requisite training as well as equipping units appropriately before deployment as advanced technology is a costly affair.

PLENARY SESSION-02

Session Two of the conference with the title **“Voices from the Field: Digital Transformation”** concluded the first day. The plenary session was moderated by Mr Mark Pedersen, Chief of ITS, DPO. Three speakers Mag Jen (then Brig Gen) Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam, Director Overseas Operations Bangladesh Army; Mr. Souleymane Thioune, Principal Coordination Officer, MINUSCA (through VTC); and Ms Christine Fossen, UN Police Commissioner UNMISS (through VTC), highlighted the challenges from their respective perspective i.e. military, civilian and police. There were breakout sessions in three multi-functional groups for 40 minutes. Respective Speakers/Moderators led the breakout sessions.

The session identified information sharing/collection as the main gap of Situational Awareness and Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE), as relevant mission components do not report incidents on SAGE. It is also discussed that awareness regarding SAGE usage is also not yet fully included in the daily operations of all the mission components. It is also floated in the forum that technology, though not a cure-all to the issues - could help in improving seven areas: surveillance, reach, mobility, safety, cost saving, precision-guided strike, and training (Simulation Based). It was also well highlighted that rotation of troops creates a challenge for the efficient use of digital tools.

PLENARY SESSION-03

The theme of the third session was **“Digital Transformation: Perspective from the Training Communities”**. The session was moderated by Brig. Gen. (Retd) Farooque Choudhury of the Bangladesh Army. Four eminent speakers presented their speeches in the 90 minutes session. Mr Mark Pedersen, ITS, DPO, was the first speaker, and he spoke on “Incorporating Digital Transformation into Peace Operations Training.” Brig Gen Mohammad Khalil-ur-Rahman, Chief Instructor, BIPSOT; Brig Gen Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU; and Mr Gbenga Isaac Oni, USIP presented on “Opportunities & Challenges Identified by the PKTIs” and shared their standpoints from the

perspectives of the military, police, and civilians, respectively. The purpose of the session’s discussion was to identify the gaps and training needs assessment for the peacekeeping training communities. There were no breakout sessions.

In the session it was highlighted that peacekeeping training centres have varying levels of access and use of technology ranging from computers to simulation software. To remove such inequalities, a level playing field should be sought out where everybody has relatively equal access to technology and opportunities for training.

PLENARY SESSION-04

The fourth session, which had as its theme **“Partnership and Cooperation in Delivering Training in the Digital Era”** was moderated by Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Ex-Commandant, BIPSOT. Dr Walter Dorn of the Royal Military College of Canada spoke during the plenary session about “Peacekeeping Simulation: A New Medium for Scenario-based Training” Through VTC. In the same session, Ms Jennifer Pulliam from Global Peace Operation Initiative (GPOI), and Ms Elisabeth Rosenbaum from Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI), presented on the topics “Initiatives for the Peacekeeping Training Community” and “Enhancing Accessibility

to Effective E-Learning” respectively. All the speakers discussed the scope for future partnership and cooperation in delivering training in the digital era. Later, the plenary was divided into multi-functional groups, where Ms Jennifer Pulliam and Ms Elisabeth Rosenbaum expressed the perspectives of two training institutes, GPOI and POTI.

Dr. Walter Dorn highlighted the opportunity to use technology in peacekeeping. He also opined that video games can be used for peacekeeping training to educate the general public and train military officers. Ms. Rosenbaum highlighted

POTI activities that offer a spectrum of course supplements to keep up with the pace of technology. POTI also offers mobile apps to access courses, transcripts, download course textbooks, take examinations and access certificates of completion and E-Publications.

On behalf of GPOI, Ms. Jeniffer informed GPOI commitment with partner countries to help ensure that technology for the peacekeeping units that are getting deployed into the mission environment is available and effectively integrated into the training environment.

PLENARY SESSION-05

The final session of the second day was the fifth plenary session on **“Technology and Innovations in UN Peace Operations Training”**. Dr OYONO nee THOM Cecile from APSTA spoke on ‘Digital Innovation and Peace Support Operations in Africa: Opportunities and Limitations’. **She highlighted on the opportunities and limitations inherent in Digital Innovation for Peace Support Operations (PSOs) in Africa** and offered some ways forwards. Col. Carlos Alberto Moutinho Vaz, CCOPAB presented on Exercise VIKING 2022: Lessons Learned’. Col Vaz highlighted the lessons learned from the exercise. ‘Deployment

Review Digital Toolkit’ an application developed by the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) of DPO, was introduced to the audience by the last speaker Mr. Herbert Loret, ITS/DPO. He presented how it can facilitate the overall PSOs in different parts of the world. After the formal discussion, the floor was opened for the question and answer. Mr Gustavo De Carvalho, the Senior Researcher at the South African Institute of International Affairs in South Africa and Civil Chair of the IAPTC, moderated the aforementioned session. The session did not have any breakouts.

PLENARY SESSION-06

Plenary session six was the first meeting of the third day. It addressed the topic **“Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence”** and was moderated by Col (Retd) Mustafizur Rahman, Military Chair of the IAPTC. Five. speakers were present. Maj Gen (Retd) Adrian Foster of the UK spoke on ‘Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence Issues encountered

by the Uniformed Components’. ‘Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence Issues Faced by the Civilian Component’ was the topic of Mr Kevin Kennedy’s speech (via VTC). Mr Guillaume Darne, Chief PICT, presented his presentation through VTC on “Peacekeeping Intelligence,” while Mr Guy Bennett presented “Unite Aware” through VTC. The UN C5ISR

Peace Operations Academy (UNCAP): Technology in Peacekeeping and Capacity Building' was presented by Jean-Michel Kergoat, UNCAP, in person.

This session outlined the definitional and conceptual issues of situational awareness and peacekeeping intelligence and provided vivid analysis from the point of view of uniformed components and civilians. It also highlighted

ways to enhance situational awareness. Regarding peacekeeping intelligence (PKI), this session discussed seven principles that demonstrate robust and comprehensive mechanisms for enhancing mission performance. Later technology in peacekeeping and capacity building-related issues was also presented by the UN C5ISR Academy for Peace Operations Academy (UNCAP).

PLENARY SESSION-07

"Performance and Accountability" was the focus of Session Seven, which was held as a plenary. Col. (Ret.) Mustafizur Rahman, Military Chair of the IAPTC, served as the session moderator. The session focused on matters relating to the performance of the mission, the assessment system, and expectations from TCCs, and recommendations. Maj Gen (Retd) Jai Sankar Menon presented "Mission Performance: Evaluation and Recommendations" via VTC. Cdr Vladimir Jevtic, Chief MPET, OMA/DPO delivered his address on "UN Military Performance Evaluation System: Expectations from the TCCs". Speaking via VTC, Mr Ata Yenigun, DPO of the Police Division, discussed "UN Police Performance Evaluation System: Expectations from the PCCs." Mr Benjamin Bernard, Conduct and Discipline Service, UNHQ, gave the final speech on "The Integrated

Misconduct Risk Management as an Important Element of Training and Preparing Personnel, Particularly Commanders, for Deployment."

This session examined integrated misconduct risk management as a crucial component of training and preparing personnel, particularly commanders, for deployment. The focus of this session was on the training and preparation of personnel. Issues such as the Reinforcement Training Package (RTP) on Conduct and Discipline, the importance of partnership building, refining the existing guidance and strategies, and improving the accountability and evaluation system were emphasized throughout the presentations as ways to improve the overall performance of the mission.

PLENARY SESSION-08

“Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) & Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+)” was the topic of Session Eight, which was moderated by Colonel Helen Cooper from New Zealand (NZDF) and IAPTC Past President. Two topics were presented during the plenary session. Ambassador Abdel-Latif, CCCPA, Egypt spoke on “Challenges and Opportunities of Implementation of the A4P+: Views from the Region” and Colonel Byung Chun Kim, Director, PKOTC, ROK, on “Updates on 2021 Seoul PK Ministerial Summit -Enhancing the Performance and Impact of Peacekeeping Operations.”

This session began with a discussion on how to improve the performance and impact of peacekeeping operations in light of the 2021

PK Ministerial Summit in Seoul. It described in broad strokes the Republic of Korea’s (ROK) contribution to UN Peacekeeping Operations, the UN Smart Camp, Summit pledges, the Triangle Partnership Programme (TPP), medical capacity building, and ROK international cooperation in relation to UN PO. Thereafter, the region’s problems and potential associated with the implementation of A4P+ were also discussed. The study concluded with recommendations for quadrilateral consultations, clarity of mandates, collective responsibility, greater coherence between mandates and resources, integration of women, peace, and security agendas, and leveraging effective partnerships between national and regional peacekeeping training centers.

PLENARY SESSION-09

Two sub-sessions were held concurrently during the ninth session. The delegates had the option to join any of the sessions of his/her choice.

PLENARY SESSION 9.1

Colonel Antonio Del Gaudio, the Director of the Turin, Italy-based Post Conflict Operations Study Centre, moderated the session titled **“Highly Sensitive Tasks in Current Peace Operations”**. The presentations included “UN

Peacekeeping Operations: Relationship of the Commanders of the Forces and Challenges of the Multifunctional Command” by Lieutenant General (R) Carlos dos Santos Cruz, Brazil (through VTC). Mr Raymond Kemei, Program

Officer, United Nations Mine Action Service, UNMAS, Entebbe, Uganda (through VTC) presented “EOD and IED Threat: Appropriate Training Needs.” Finally, “Challenges of Integrated Mission Mandate Implementation: Responsibilities of the Military Components” was presented by Lt Gen (Retd) Jasbir Singh Lidder, CUNPK, India. Three speakers broadly discussed challenges in multinational command, training needs related to EO and IED threats and lastly, challenges towards integrated mission mandate implementation and responsibility of military components. This session unearthed that the multinational commands in UN peacekeeping missions (both civil and military) face challenges not only from cultural differences but also from

political challenges. With regard to the EO and IED threats, this session examined the current scenario of IED incidents in the DRC and discussed various essential training needs in detail. Lastly, the session highlighted the challenges of integrated mission mandate implementation, which mainly include political division, violence with UN peacekeepers, displacement, and environmental instability. Discussion emphasized on effective mission strategy where it focused on inclusive political solutions engaging all stakeholders, assisting host nations to keep a safe and secure environment for the peacekeepers, and promoting narratives through strategic communications to gain trust from the locals.

PLENARY SESSION 9.2

The session titled “Contemporary Challenges for Mission Leadership’ was moderated by Colonel Luiz Negreiros from Brazil. This session had three speakers. “UN Peace Operations and Civil-Military Coordination: A bottom-up Approach of State-building” was presented by Brig Gen (Retd) Saleem Ahmad Khan from Bangladesh. Ms MASA Dikanovik presented ‘Partnership, Navigating the Complex Field of Conflict, Peace and Security’. Finally, ‘Stabilization and Reconstruction: Long Term Objectives for Peace Operations’ was presented by Lt Col Gianluca MASCHERANO, Italy. Three different speakers widely discussed different aspects of leadership and suggested ways

forward for future Peace Operations (POs). The first speaker discussed the partnership opportunities and challenges in the complex field of conflict, peace, and security. The next speaker was from Bangladesh who presented the Civil-Military Coordination, shortly known as CIMIC as a bottom-up approach to state building with a reference to the South Sudan case study. And the last speaker discussed stabilization and reconstruction as the long-term objectives for peace operations. Then, the floor was opened for the Q/A session where participants raised their questions and opinions.

PLENARY SESSION-10

Plenary Session 10 of the conference kicked off on the fourth day. **“Women, Peace and Security”** was the focus of the event. The discussion was presided over by Lt Col Darleen Young, Senior Instructor, Australian Defence Force Peace Operations Training Centre. Ms Ana Maria Garcia Alvarez presented on “UN Gender Parity Strategy: Challenges & Opportunities”. Ms Eugenia Zorbas of the Elsie Initiative, Canada, presented via VTC on “Opportunities for Potential Areas of Cooperation by the Member States”. Lt Gen (Retd) Abdul Hafiz of Bangladesh presented on “Challenges Faced by the TCCs to Implement the UN Gender Parity Strategy: A Case Study of Bangladesh”. Finally, Ms Xiangrong Huang, Gender Unit, DPO, presented “Training on Women Peace and Security in the Digital Era.”

The session highlighted the challenges and opportunities of the UN gender parity strategy, the framework for achieving gender parity in UN Peacekeeping, as well as the UN Secretariat’s actions regarding progress in the military, police, and government. Later, it focused on the challenges and opportunities in recruitment, and training from the perspective of the UN and T/PCCs. After that, the session discussed the opportunities for possible areas

of cooperation by the member states. In this regard, the Canadian Elsie Initiative was broadly discussed and pointed out how this initiative was piloting innovative approaches to identify and address barriers to uniformed women’s meaningful participation in UN peace operations. The session also went into detail about the six main components: T/PCC participation, beneficiaries, advocacy events, policy change, recent products, areas for improvement, and the Elsie Initiative fund. The “Case Study of Bangladesh” demonstrated Bangladesh’s stand in implementing UN Gender Parity Strategy, feedback on the female engagement team from one of the missions, progress made by Bangladesh in deploying female peacekeepers, training needs for female peacekeepers in order to improve their performance in operations and cooperation received from other stakeholders, which ultimately led women peacekeepers to perform better in the missions. Lastly, the session highlighted the training on women, peace and security in the digital era, that outlined how the DPO implements women, peace and security mandate and the significance of digital training on women, peace and security in the UN PO.

PLENARY SESSION-11

The session was designed for **“Regional Training Updates by the Associations”**. The Regional Associations of Peacekeeping Training Centres presented respective regional updates. The Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Operations Training Center’s (AAPTTC) regional report was provided by Lieutenant Colonel Tariq, Coordinator of AAPTTC Secretariat. The regional report on the African Peace Support Trainers Association was provided by Mr. Alexander Odartey Lamptey (APSTA). Col (Retd) Roberto Gil of Uruguay presented a briefing on the latest developments with ALCOPAZ. Finally, Col Jonathan Drake, PKSOI presented the vision of the Peace and Stability Operations Training Evaluation Workshop (PSOTEW). The session was moderated by Mr. Jonas Alberoth; Deputy Director General, Folke Bernadotte Academy and CDC Chair, IAPTC.

Other Events

Welcome Reception. A delightful welcome reception was organized in honour of the guests as the first day came to a close. The joyous ceremony was held in the beautiful courtyard of the BIPSOT Officers Mess with stylish prettification.

Ideas Bazaar & BIPSOT Tour. ‘Ideas Bazaar’- an exhibition of various innovative ideas, training materials, publications, research papers etc. on peacekeeping training was held at the conference. Various institutes involved in peacekeeping training from 13 countries including Bangladesh participated in the

exhibition. The participants were drawn to the 22 stalls of various organizations and institutes by the attractive displays of training aids, visual displays, books, journals, booklets, brochures, posters, DVDs, photos, and souvenirs. A visit was organized in unison to familiarize the delegates with the various training lanes and facilities of BIPSOT. Demonstrations were also organized for delegates at various training lanes.

Showcasing Cultures and Traditions of Bangladesh. The second day came to a close in the late afternoon with an exhibition of Bangladesh’s traditional culture and various development activities for the visiting guests of the conference. Apart from this, the exhibition organized the display of modern weapons and equipment used by the Bangladesh Armed Forces and Police in the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission. Delegates had a beautiful experience learning about Bangladesh’s history, culture, traditions, and many other fascinating features.

Cultural Evening and Conference Dinner. The conference dinner and cultural show in honour of the guests marked the conclusion of the third day. The cultural program showcased the history, culture and traditions of Bangladesh.

Closing Ceremony. General S M Shafiuddin Ahmed, Chief of Army Staff of the Bangladesh Army, graced the event as the Chief Guest. In the beginning, Col Mustafizur Rahman (Retd), the Military Chair of the IAPTC Executive Committee, presented a review of the

conference's four days' highlights. Later, as President-Elect of the IAPTC, Major General A S M Ridwanur Rahman, awc, afwc, psc, G, Commandant, BIPSOT, expressed his gratitude for entrusting him with the role of Presidency. The Chief Guest then delivered his final remarks.

Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Annual General Meeting marked the end of the fourth day. It was decided with the unanimous approval of all Executive Committee (EC) members and member states that, the existing IAPTC Secretariat (CCCPA Egypt) will continue in the present role for another five years, until 2027. The proposed Executive Committee for 2022–2024 was likewise approved by all the member state delegates. The representative of the outgoing President delivered the closing remarks of the conference and congratulated the host of the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference for successfully organizing the event. After official declaration of the end of 26th IAPTC Annual Conference, he officially handed over

the IAPTC flag to the organization's newly elected president, Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Commandant, BIPSOT as a symbol of transfer of the presidency. The newly elected president conveyed his profound appreciation for Peru's presidency on behalf of the EC and other pertinent IAPTC stakeholders.

Exploring the History, Culture and Heritage of Bangladesh. The fifth day was set aside for a full-day tour to Dhaka, the nation's capital. The idea was to introduce the IAPTC delegates to the rich and traditional cultural heritage and history of the host country. The delegates visited the Banagabondhu Military Museum where they got to know the history of Bangladesh's Liberation war, military history including rich history of participation in the UN peacekeeping missions, traditions etc. The tour came to a close after dinner at picturesque Tribeni restaurant. Honoured delegates were transferred safely to the Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport well in advance of their departure flight schedule.

C O N F E R E N C E O P E N I N G



OPENING ADDRESS BY THEN PRESIDENT- ELECT



Major General A S M Ridwanur Rahman **awc, afwc, psc, G, EX-COMMANDANT, BIPSOT**

Bismillah Rahman Ibrahim. Honourable guests of today's opening ceremony, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, People's Republic of Bangladesh; Respected Chief of Army Staff; Inspector General of Police; Military adviser and Acting Police Adviser to the Secretary-General in United Nations Department of Peace Operation, esteemed Executive Committee members; Distinguished senior officers from the Armed Forces, Police and Civil Services; Honourable Members of the Parliament, All the members of IAPTC coming from across the globe; Distinguished invited guests, diplomats and ladies and gentlemen.

Assalamu Alaikum and a very good morning. This morning, I feel extremely honored to welcome the august gathering. On behalf of BIPSOT and the Executive Committee of International Association of Peace Training Center in short IAPTC, I convey my sincere gratitude to the Honourable Minister for gracing this occasion as the Chief Guest. Sir, we feel highly honoured and pride by your presence. I also extend the hearty welcome to all the distinguished members of IAPTC joining

us from across the globe in this 26th Annual conference. My gratitude to all the invited guests and dignitaries, members of the print and electronic media and all who have come all the way from Dhaka to attend and grace this opening ceremony. My special gratitude to military advisor, acting police advisor, the esteemed speakers and moderators who have offered their support and attending to our call, and thus playing a key role in this annual conference. It's our honour and privilege to host the conference for the third time and take over the Presidency of IAPTC for the third time.

I thank the IAPTC community for entrusting us with such a noble responsibility. My sincere appreciation and gratitude to all former commandants and officers for raising BIPSOT to this level. My sincere gratitude to Chief of Army Staff, Chief of General Staff, all the principal staff officers and directors of Army Headquarters, Armed Forces Division and the Service's Headquarters, Police Headquarters for their continuous support, which has made it possible for us to take this mammoth responsibility. At this moment, I also take this

opportunity to thank the previous commandants I feel honoured to inform you that there were two other commandants who had been the president of IAPTC, and we are honoured by their kind presence today in this occasion.

Ladies and gentlemen, as highlighted by the master of the ceremony, this annual conference will primarily focus on the core theme that is peacekeeping in the digital era, challenges and opportunities; however, we haven't lost sight of other very important and significant contemporary challenges and cross-cutting domains like Women, Peace, Security, Performance and Accountability, Action for Peacekeeping Plus and all. Thereby, though the core focus is on the theme, we have allotted a substantial amount of time and the package is designed in a manner that can meet the quest of the practitioners, researchers and volunteers from all the domains. I am sure that we will find this annual conference professionally rewarding and enriching for all of you.

At this moment, I again express my gratefulness to the executive committee members who had been working and supporting us relentlessly to develop the framework and design this package. Without their untiring support, it would not

been possible. I would like to mention that the executive committee comes from as diverse a platform that the time difference, if we keep Bangladesh in the center to the one side, it is minus 10 hours in one side and the other side is plus 10 hours. So it was really challenging in this era of corona pandemic, not having the possibility of having in-person meeting, to really connect each of them virtually. But still, because of your perseverance, we could really get it together and come to this stage.

I once again thank Chief of Army Staff, Inspector-General of Police and all Senior Officers, Honourable Members of the Parliament for spending their valuable time and gracing this occasion. My special thanks to Honourable Chief Guest for gracing this occasion. I am thankful to the Services Headquarters, Police Headquarters, the Army Training and Doctrine Command, Logistics Area, and particularly all the units institutions of Rajendrapur garrison without whose support we could not possibly organize this evening. I wish all the success for this 26th Annual conference and once again, thank you very much for your gracious presence.

Thank you, Ladies and gentlemen.

BENIGNO LEONEL CABRERA PINO, PERU IAPTC PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS



1. On this great occasion, I would like to convey my special appreciations and gratitude to the professional team that makes the executive committee; who have worked hard with great responsibilities, tenacity and initiative during this three years (2019-2022). And also to the host Bangladesh, the institution that generously provided all its means and capacities to develop this event that is taking place for the third time in the domain of this generous friendly nation.
2. In reference to the development of the conference program and its content prepared with the proposals received from our associates and knowing the number, level and quality of the participants who all congregated there, I am sure that the results will be excellent and beneficial for our educational community as well as for our valued personnel those who all will deploy to perform challenging peacekeeping missions in various complex areas of the world.
3. Unfortunately, though due to administrative responsibilities I am not able to be there with you, however, I will accompany you from a distance. On my behalf, I have appointed Colonel Cesar Bartola, who is the Director, Joint Training Center for Peace Operations in Peru (CECOPAZ) along with our international adviser Colonel Roberto Gil (Retd). Knowing their professional skills and personal values, I am sure that they will be able to assume these responsibilities. I grant my vote of confidence in them.
4. Concluding this message, I wish that everyone gets professional benefit out of this event and enjoy the personal re-union.
5. Warm Greetings.



ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF OF ARMY STAFF, BANGLADESH ARMY

Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Assaduzzaman Khan, MP, Excellences - Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Inspector General of Bangladesh Police, Military Adviser (MILAD) and Deputy Police Adviser (POLAD) of UN Department of Peace Operations, the Chief of Integrated Training Service, the UN Resident Coordinator and Heads of other UN and International Organizations, Distinguished Members of the IAPTC Executive Committee, Former Service Chiefs; Senior Officials of the Armed Forces, different Ministries and Bangladesh Police; participating Overseas and Local delegates, Eminent Scholars and media personalities, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum and Very Good Morning,

1. I would like to begin my speech by paying tribute to our Father of the Nation, the Greatest Bengali of all times, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was the architect of our independence. I also reverently remember all our freedom fighters, who sacrificed their lives for our freedom and independence. I also pay homage to those valiant heroes, who sacrificed their lives at home and abroad for the cause of our motherland and world peace. May their souls rest in peace.

2. I would like to have the honour of extending a warm welcome to you all this morning at the Inaugural Ceremony of the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference 2022 at BIPSOT. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to all of you for participating in this conference from as many as 50 countries and more than 100 institutions from across the globe. Your gracious presence has made this assembly an auspicious one and reiterates our collective pledge for fostering world peace and humanity. My special gratitude to the Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs for gracing the Inaugural Ceremony of the 26th Annual Conference as the Chief Guest.

Distinguished Guests,

3. I would like to thank IAPTC for allowing Bangladesh to host the Annual Conference for the third time and assume the coveted chair of Presidency of this prestigious association. This is a unique honour and recognition of our contribution for the peace loving global community. This will surely inspire us to take positive steps in keeping the association vibrant. While we will spare no effort to make the objectives of this conference a success, I would like to request all of you to accommodate yourself within our resource constraints. I am

confident that BIPSOT will render all out support to make you comfortable and contended.

Esteemed Audience,

4. The IAPTC is a unique association that provides a collaborative platform for all the stakeholders involved in securing peace-academics, researchers, practitioners, field operatives, and trainers - from individuals to institutions. Since its inception, the IAPTC has taken numerous initiatives to broaden contacts between various international organizations, peacekeeping training centers and institutions, and other associated agencies. The primary responsibility of Peacekeeping Training Centers is to prepare the peacekeepers, both individuals and contingents, with required skills and competencies for successful mandate implementation. Today, the global security scenario and conflict dynamics is changing drastically, and becoming more complex. Our operational approach to peacekeeping is similarly evolving to adapt to these changes. It is imperative to ascertain this trend and predict the future trajectory explicitly, so that our endeavors for the noble cause of global peace remains relevant. It demands a concerted effort from all concerned stakeholders to carry out research and analysis, and share the findings expeditiously. Voluntary participation of such a diverse audience and subject matter experts from all over the world, in this year's annual conference surely reassures us that we are on the right track.

5. The conference theme of this year is "Peace Operations in the Digital Era- Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community". Today, different modern technologies including information technology is readily available to the peace spoilers, who are using it extensively to target innocent civilians as well as the

peacekeepers. On that note, the theme of this year's annual conference is very time worthy. I am hopeful that our collective strive would result in specific recommendations for reviewing our approach to peace operations and training, and retaining the technological edge under trying conditions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

6. Our world continues to suffer from a series of destabilizing shocks along multiple trajectories. Global economic fallout resulting from the enduring adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic is further compounded by unprecedented escalation of conflict and instability in Eastern Europe, the Asia-Pacific, Africa and the Middle East. Besides, the intra-state conflicts emanating from ethnocentric, racial or religion-based communal disharmony has forced the civilian populace, specifically the women and children to be the worst victims. It is encouraging to note that this annual conference has aptly included relevant cross-cutting domains like Protection of Civilians; Women, Peace and Security; Action for Peacekeeping and so on with due emphasis. I am confident that concerned subject matter experts and practitioners will be able to spark captivating discussions and constructive debates with positive outcomes to cope with such plight.

Distinguished Audience,

7. Forty-eight years back, on 25 September 1974, our Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered a phenomenal speech at the UN General Assembly, where he stated,

"Peace is an imperative for the survival of humanity. It represents the deepest aspirations of men and women throughout the world"

This philosophy, coupled with the promises preserved in our constitution for promoting international peace, security and solidarity, lays the foundation for our peace-building initiatives. Bangladesh has always responded promptly and positively to the call of the United Nations not by mere contributing forces, but also by leading the global diplomatic community in furthering the ethos and values of peace and humanity. Our initiative in adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000; adoption of the resolution on UN Culture of Peace in 2010; instrumental contribution as two-times Chairman of the Peace Building Commission; two-times Chairmanship of the Climate Vulnerable Forum; nomination of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina as one of the Champions of Global Crisis Response Group etc. provides a compendious view of our credible role in global diplomacy. The 'Six-point Global Peace Model' proposed by our Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 66th UN General Assembly in 2011 is surely a masterpiece framework of the all-encompassing factors essential for securing peace and solidarity. The six multipliers of her proposed model included eradication of poverty and hunger, reduction of inequality, mitigation of deprivation, inclusion of excluded people, acceleration of human development and elimination of terrorism. Her hypothesis turns out to be even more relevant today as segregation, deprivation, exclusion and marginalization continue to be the real hidden cause behind most of the inter and intra state conflicts.

Distinguished Participants,

8. Let me now take this opportunity to briefly highlight about our peacekeeping journey. Our voyage in blue helmets began in 1988 with the

deployment of a 15-member observers group from Bangladesh Army to UNIMOG (Iraq-Iran). Bangladesh Police joined in the following year, and Bangladesh Navy and Air Force joined in 1993. Since then, Bangladesh Armed Forces and Police continued to lead the way in providing troops and police for UN peacekeeping operations. Bangladeshi peacekeepers have left their mark in almost every troubled region of the world. I am proud to state that Bangladesh is currently the largest contributors of troops and police. Impartiality, moral integrity, highest standard of discipline and strict compliance to UN values are the key strengths of our peacekeepers contributing to their greater acceptance. Besides, our instinctive empathy to stand beside the distressed, eagerness to go an extra mile whenever called for and high standard of professionalism have encouraged the UN to look upon us for any challenging deployment. Our sincere effort to embrace emerging technologies and systems in to our contingent owned equipment inventory is another positive step. It is important to note in this context that the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) is the prime contributor in training our peacekeepers. I am confident that BIPSOT, in collaboration with our international partners, will continue to render quality training to our peacekeepers in the future.

Distinguished Delegates and Participants,

9. During a recent General Assembly session, the UN Secretary General urged upon all to listen closely, speak out loudly, and act decisively while addressing any challenge. I expect our esteemed speakers and subject matter experts to voice loudly about our Do's and Don'ts in mitigating the diverse challenges associated with peacekeeping and

peacebuilding. The onus is then on to us, the wider audience, to listen attentively, reflect upon those and devote ourselves heart and soul to act decisively in bringing in required changes. I would like to conclude by echoing the philosophy of our Hon'ble Prime Minister on partnership, as she stated during her speech at the 76th UN General Assembly in 2021,

“For us multilateralism remains the strongest panacea for resolving the global problems and creates global good”

Once again, a hearty welcome to all of you to this conference in Bangladesh. Within the broad framework of the dedicated schedule of the conference, we tried to create windows for you to know about the culture, hospitality and glimpses of development efforts of this fascinating country Bangladesh. Enjoy your sojourn at home away from home. Let me thank you once again for your gracious presence in Bangladesh. Thank you all, for your kind attention.

Joy Bangla.



ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF GUEST



Mr. Assaduzzaman Khan, MP. **Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, People's Republic of Bangladesh**

Excellences - Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Chief of Army Staff, Military Adviser (MILAD), Deputy Police Adviser (POLAD), the Chief of Integrated Training Service, the UN Resident Coordinator and Heads of other UN and other International Organizations, Distinguished Members of the IAPTC Executive Committee, Former Service Chiefs; Senior Officials of the Armed Forces, different Ministries and Bangladesh Police; participating Overseas and Local delegates, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum (Peace be upon you All) and Good Morning

It gives me immense pleasure to be with you today at the Opening Ceremony of 26th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers' (IAPTC). We are extremely delighted and honored to host the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference 2022 in Bangladesh. I want to express my sincere gratitude to everyone attending this conference from home and abroad. I wish you all a rewarding and enjoyable time in Bangladesh.

I would like to begin my speech by paying tribute to our Father of the Nation, the Greatest Bengali of all times, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was a sincere proponent of peace and humanity. His vision for mankind is distinctly endorsed in our constitution and is the prime foundation of our foreign policy, setting the philosophical path for us to pursue multilateralism. I also take a moment to pay my deepest tribute to those valiant peacekeepers, who laid down their lives for the cause of world peace and stability. My sincere prayers for the departed souls.

Distinguished Guests,

Our inspiration to work selflessly for humanity and mankind is drawn from our own hapless experience of genocide, persecution, displacement and innumerable sufferings during and prior to the Liberation War. Who else would better understand the plight of a distressed population or nation? Bangladesh strongly denounces radicalism, racism and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and strictly maintains a 'Zero Tolerance' policy. We

profoundly belief in the 'Culture of Cooperation' over the 'Culture of Conflict'. Our steadfast reliance on diplomacy for the settlement of contentions is vividly demonstrated through the peaceful settlement of our maritime border with both the neighbors. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister is truly a protégé of our Father of the Nation, whose unequivocal stand and support for the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals testifies her commitment to peace, humanity and solidarity.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has earned special recognition in the comity of nations for her diplomatic prowess, humane stances and voices in favour of the oppressed and excluded communities. Under her visionary and dynamic leadership, we are constantly looking for transformative solutions to poverty alleviation, mitigating climate change effects, preventing conflicts, and energy and fuel crises that the world is grappling with today. We assure you that Bangladesh will continue to play a key role in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, post-war reconstruction, and peacebuilding in collaboration with like-minded partners.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This conference is taking place at a time when the inter-state and intra-state conflicts are becoming more complex and unpredictable. While the primary threats to global peace and stability emanates from increasing tensions, rifts and competition between and among the global and regional powers, intra-state conflicts based on ethnocentricity and multifaceted communal disharmony are also on the rise. The situation is further aggravated because of easy accessibility of disruptive technologies to the non-state actors. This calls for a changing mindset, apparatus and approach at all levels of peacekeeping to embrace digital transformation

in order to deny its use by the wrongdoers and facilitate effective conduct of operations. At this backdrop, this year's annual conference bears special significance as it rightly chose this time worthy domain as the main theme.

Esteemed Audience,

The IAPTC is doing a great job in uniting stakeholders from diverse domains on a common platform, enabling them to evaluate the challenges to peacekeeping, develop congruous strategy and pursue those vigorously. I want to express my sincere gratitude and best wishes to all the IAPTC members for their unwavering efforts and contributions for humanity. My special gratitude to the IAPTC Executive Committee and all members for entrusting BIPSOT with the Presidency for the 3rd time. Finally, I want to express my appreciation to the Bangladesh Army and the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training in particular for hosting this Annual Conference. I am confident that this conference will bring you closer and revamp your collective resolve for world peace and stability. Let me conclude my speech by echoing the pledge made by our Hon'ble Prime Minister during her speech at the 77th UN General Assembly last month, which states,

(I quote) "We want to see a peaceful world with enhanced cooperation and solidarity, shared prosperity and collective actions." (I unquote)

With this, I hereby inaugurate this 26th IAPTC Annual Conference and wish the conference a grand success.

Thank you all. May the Almighty bless us all.

Joy Bangla.

KEYNOTE SPEECH



**Jean Pierre Lacroix, Under
Secretary General
Department of Peace Operations, UN**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Hello and welcome everyone. I want to thank the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) for hosting the 26th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC). I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Bangladesh for its longstanding and steadfast support for UN Peacekeeping. Close to 6,700 Bangladeshi Peacekeepers contribute to 8 Peace Operations around the world and we are thankful for their service in advancing peace. I would also like to pay tribute to 164 Bangladeshi Peacekeepers who have lost their lives under the blue flag. We honor their sacrifice. As we gather today for this important conference, I am pleased that the Military Advisor, the Department of Peace

Operations, General Birame Diop will be with you in person and will be able to participate in your important discussions, along with the Deputy Police Advisor Mr. Jun Tan and the representative of the DPO integrated training service. In addition, multiple colleagues from headquarters and field missions will join virtually for individual sessions. As we move to the future of Peace Operations in a digital era, we must ensure that the United Nations Peacekeeping takes appropriate action on the strategy for digital transformation at the United Nations Peacekeeping. The strategy focuses on embracing new developments in information technology to provide a more organized and structured approach to the increased use of digital technology in UN peacekeeping. Digital transformation in peacekeeping aims to enhance situational awareness capabilities and

provide real-time information on the operational environment. It will also build a Peacekeeping data system that will provide deeper information sharing and enable data-driven decision-making. The strategy recognizes the importance of member states in contributing to a collective approach to strengthen performance as well as safety and security. This is critical to enhance security and protect civilians. As improvised explosive devices in our theaters of operation increasingly injure and kill civilians and UN Peacekeepers, we must step up our efforts to counter them and mitigate the risk. Together, we need to level the playing field among troop and police contributing countries and ensure that Peacekeeping Operations are well-equipped. The well-equipped contingent and personnel with digital tools and data will support mandate implementation, situational awareness, and safety and security. The achievement of our key mandate as the protection of civilians will be enhanced by the use of data-driven tools for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing threats to civilians. Additionally, Action for Peacekeeping Plus, or A4P+ places accountability at the heart of our shared efforts. We need to do more to support troops in improving their emergency medical care practices and in using technology. In this

regard, we will build on our current efforts to make greater use of telemedicine, in particular, for remote diagnostics and mental health support. For peacekeeping training developers and training centers, the move towards a more innovative, data-driven, and text enable peacekeeping will have implications. We know that each member state has a different level of technological capacity and different equipment. Our approach to training must take these into account. We must also ensure that our approach to technology in peacekeeping does not limit our geographical diversity in troop and police contributing countries. This may require some adaptation in the way in which we approach contingent-owned equipment and the United Nations owned-equipment. We must also ensure that our approach supports the greater inclusion of women in peacekeeping. Lastly, we must address the responsible use of data. I know that these are the issues that we will consider in the coming days and I look forward to hearing about your progress from my United Nations colleagues. I would like to wish you all a fruitful and successful 26th Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers.

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PLENARY SESSION- 01

Title: **“Digital Transformation: The UN HQ Perspective”.**

Date & Time: Monday, October 31, 2022, 11:30-13:00 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Col (Retd) Mustafizur Rahman, Military Chair, IAPTC.

Email: mustafizur.rahman@un.org

Speakers of the Session:

- 1.1: Concept of Digital Transformation Strategy of UN Peace Operations.** (Maj Gen (Retd) Hugh Van Roosen, former Dy MILAD, vanroosen@un.org, hughvr@yahoo.com) – **VTC**
- 1.2: Military Perspective.** (General Birame Diop, MILAD, OMA, DPO, UNHQ, birame.diop@un.org)
- 1.3: Police Perspective.** (Mr Jun Tan, Deputy UN Police Commissioner, Police Division, DPO, jun.tan@un.org)

CONCEPT OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY OF UN PEACE OPERATIONS



Speaker: Major General (Retd) Hugh Van Roosen former Deputy MILAD

Major General (Retd) Hugh Van Roosen, former Deputy MILAD, at the very outset thanked the IAPTC authority and Bangladesh for inviting him to talk in such an important seminar. He at first focused on the need for the digital transformation of peacekeeping. He said it is needed because of being a part of the 2020 United Nations Secretary General's Data Strategy. He referred to United Nations Secretary-General who underscored that these new technologies have great potential, if managed responsibly, to enable safer, harm-free, and more effective operations. In his view, digital transformation of peacekeeping is pivotal for better integration, and it certainly requires incorporation of new technologies. In accordance with that, he informed the audience that the UN Security Council and C34 have highlighted the need to better integrate new technologies. This transformation, he said, will help building new capabilities and strengthening the existing ones. This is an Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+) priority.

Key priorities for Phase 1 of the digital transformation strategy uses some enablers, which are (a) Digital Enablement Team & Networks, (b) Data Ecosystem, (c) Innovation, (d) Partnerships, (e) Governance,

and (f) Capacity Building. These enablers are connected with three specific projects. The first project is 'Enhancing Situational Awareness', the second one is 'Countering Mis/Disinformation', and the last is 'Leveraging Technology for Uniformed Peacekeepers'.

The first project 'Enhancing Situational Awareness' is primarily focused on the program known as Unite Aware. Important to note that integrating various inputs is essential for enhancing situational awareness. These inputs include the patrolling, layered surveillance system, global information systems and more.

The second project is 'Countering Mis/Disinformation'. This one focuses primarily on social network be it radio transmissions, or social media. It seeks to provide missions with the tools and the expertise to counter the mis/disinformation.

The third project 'Leveraging Technology for Uniformed Peacekeepers' is considerably broader compared to the previous two in terms of scope. To talk about this project, Major General Roosen (Retd) at first defined technology. According to him, digital technology rely on communications, communications equipment, and computer hardware and

software. The goals of the project are to use digital technology to enhance performance, capabilities and innovation. To be specific, three objectives of this project are (a) strengthened uniformed peacekeeper performance through digital technologies, (b) improved capabilities for uniformed peacekeepers through digital technologies, and (c) drive digital technological innovation for uniformed Peacekeeping.

Major General (Retd) Roosen here explained the third project from his experience he gathered since 2019. He said, documents like Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+), 2020 United Nations Secretary General's Data Strategy, mission reports from the Office of the Military Affairs and office of the Police Advisor, and consultation reports show cross cutting challenges in the areas of (a) safety, security, and performance; (b) processes and structures; and (c) skills and capabilities.

In the **safety, security, and performance** aspects, he found operations and welfare are negatively impacted by limited or no internet (especially in temporary bases), host nations/regional restrictions limit use of new technologies (e.g., counter IED, weaponized UAVs), and base/perimeter defense require greater coordination and monitoring/surveillance technology.

Likewise, in **processes and structures** aspect, he noticed that information sharing across HQ/sector/battalion levels is still inadequate and uncoordinated. The processes are dated, offline, and unintegrated which hampers operational and tactical decision making, and policies are required to ensure responsible use of emerging technologies such as weaponized UAVs.

In the **skills and capabilities** aspects, he observed that technical literacy and analytical capabilities of uniformed personnel varies considerably, institutional knowledge is lost during rotations resulting in information/process gaps, and innovation occurs in silos; there are no clear pathways for uniformed personnel to innovate.

Based on these initial findings, some key actions he proposed that includes addressing critical operational needs, gaps and challenges by leveraging digital technology as an enabler, increasing awareness of existing solutions and expand use of their capabilities, and identifying future fit-for-purpose digital technology solutions.

However, he also informed the audience that this project is still in the discovery phase where some consultation and survey are still at play. This phase will transit to findings and insights in the coming month where along with findings, recommendations will be proposed to the Under Secretary Generals. If accepted, these recommendations will then form the basis for a detailed merchant specific implementation.

Major General (Retd) Roosen however enlightened the audience with the very early draft recommendations that focuses on six areas. These include (a) Enhancements to Existing Systems (e.g., upkeep with evolving requirements, UX/UI, integration), (b) Piloting Emerging Technologies (e.g., Weaponized UAVs; Robotics for Counter IED, CubeSat, OSINT/SIGINT), (c) Institutionalizing Uniformed Peacekeeper-driven Innovation (e.g., innovation labs, training), (d) Process Reengineering and Simplification (e.g., single-source data entry, integration, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning), (e) Increasing Pre-Deployment Preparedness (e.g., hybrid training programs, e-Learning), and (f) New partnerships / structures (e.g., regional post-blast labs, hybrid teams, industry-teams).

At the end he said, all these recommendations have to be implemented in partnership with Member States, with the peacekeeping training centers, with the administration and the various offices, and departments. With this note, he ended his delivery and thanked the audience once again for their patience hearing.

STRATEGY FOR THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF UN PEACEKEEPING: THE MILITARY PERSPECTIVE



General Birame Diop **Military Adviser (MILAD), DPO/Office of the Military Affairs, UN**

General Birame Diop, at the outset, expressed his gratitude to the IAPTC Secretariat, the Executive Committee of IAPTC, and Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training for inviting him and giving him the opportunity to interact with the audience. He was also thankful for organizing this seminal event on an extremely relevant subject which is assuming ever more significance for the UN peacekeeping efforts. He appreciated the inclusion of important stakeholders from relevant international organizations, training centers, institutions, government, non-government agencies and other entities in this conference, which underlines the importance of this topic and the need for comprehensive efforts to improve peacekeeping.

General Diop presented the military aspect of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping. He stated that more than 75% of peacekeepers are from military, and being the vanguard elements of any peacekeeping mission, military are the ones that are subjected to every kind of threats,

challenges and opportunities indicated in the Strategy. Perhaps none of the initiatives of the Strategy can be effective without integrating military in it. The military component is very much connected and integrated with all internal and external partners that are planning and contributing to the implementation plan of the Strategy.

Office of Military Affairs at the UN Headquarters maintains all sorts of coordination with other entities, provides military related input and advice, facilitates coordination with peacekeeping missions, and very importantly identifies and generates the required military capacities in the field. Similarly, at Force Headquarters level also, military components are working hand in hand with other stakeholders to ensure that the initiatives are well understood, and well implemented. At this juncture, he mentioned that the initial step would be to identify and prioritize critical existing operational needs, gaps, and challenges that can be addressed by leveraging technological solutions and

adopting new ways of working. This shall include the gaps and challenges already identified by ongoing and previous initiatives such as the Action Plan on Improving Safety and Security. Thereafter, the military component will review ongoing United Nations Office of Information and Communications Technology and field technology-related initiatives related to uniformed components and assess their alignment with priority needs, gaps, and challenges along with the required resources. Simultaneously, identification will be carried out for any other technological solutions, including emerging trends and advancements in technology that can be deployed holistically. It shall culminate into development of an implementation roadmap in close collaboration with the digital transformation team and other relevant stakeholders.

In coordination with Department of Operational Support and UN Global Service Center, General Diop said the Office of Military Affairs at the UN Headquarters are currently working on planning and implementing several initiatives in peacekeeping missions, like:

- Geolocation & Threat Analysis Unit and a Tactical Intelligence Unit are already deployed in MONUSCO to provide effective ISR support to military operations.
- Deployment of all-terrain vehicles to improve mobility in difficult terrain. A trial of SHERP all-terrain vehicles is already under way in UNMISS.
- Counter-IED systems through and beyond ECM (Electronic counter measure), and deployment of mine resistant vehicles in MINUSMA, which will soon be deployed in MINUSCA as well, to reduce casualties from IED and mines.

- Enhanced camp security systems like RADAR, mini UAS, access control system, indirect fire warning systems in MINUSMA.
- Smart camps to reduce environmental footprint, and to improve force protection, resource management and situational awareness to contribute to protection of civilians more effectively. UNISFA has been selected for the pilot project of Smart Camp 1.0.
- Deploying precision targeting assets/ weapons like UAS.
- Counter-UAS to deny threat surveillance.
- Telemedicine to improve medical care in remote areas.
- Improving situation awareness through enhanced Unite Aware system.
- Countering mis and disinformation through social media, etcetera.

General Diop, however mentioned that implementation of all such projects does not go without challenges. The foremost one he mentioned is the **capacity gap to operate technology**. There are military peacekeepers who belong to more than 120 Troops Contributing Countries. Because of the diversity, their orientation to modern technologies varies significantly. Such deficiency can be overcome with proper training. However, some TCCs are still struggling to provide requisite training to their contingents before deployment to the peacekeeping missions. **Advanced technology is costly**, which is a key concern for some TCCs to equip their units appropriately.

One of the most significant challenges General Diop flagged is the **continuous rotation of military**

personnel in both headquarters and contingents. It highly impacts the mindset and performance level, and consequently the continuity of efforts. The trend shows that whenever a new capability is added in missions, most TCCs initially deploy well trained personnel, but gradually lose sight of it.

To meet these needs and challenges, General Diop suggested that the TCCs need to ensure imparting proper job specific pre-deployment training before sending their contingents to missions. This also needs to be followed up by proper handover and in-mission training to be conducted after deployment. However, technological expertise can be best achieved when it forms part of organizational culture. When talking about promoting a culture in UN peacekeeping that is data literate and skilled in digital technologies, he said that it is not wise to expect military members, who does not have a similar culture in their countries, to be able to catch up when they are deployed in mission for a limited period. General Diop hereby suggested to collectively build this digitally literate culture in our national militaries to be able to perform to the expectations in future UN peacekeeping operations.

General Diop however admitted that this may not be easy for many TCCs, due to economic or political concerns. Then again, he urged to think and plan ahead, lest the peacekeepers find themselves as an 'Outdated' force in the peacekeeping business. He, in this regard, also suggested that any TCC that need support for training or equipping their peacekeepers can do so through bilateral engagement with developed Member States, or through other enablers like UNMAS, who

are already providing Counter IED training to many TCCs. The Office of Military Affairs at UN Headquarters is always available to provide any assistance or advise sought by the TCCs in this regard, or to connect them to the Enablers. It is also working on promoting **UN Regional Peacekeeping Networks**, which can assist in arranging such support, besides sharing of expertise and best practices.

General Diop also emphasized on the need for a strong gender perspective across all our areas of work in this domain. Gender remains not only about numbers, but about the meaningful consideration of the gender differentiated impacts of our work.

At the end General Diop re-emphasized that UN peacekeeping continues to be an indispensable multilateral tool in the realm of peacekeeping in the years to come. Its responses are required to be consistent and abreast with the most current scenarios focusing on the immediate challenges as well as the prospective ones. The human civilization is in an era where the world is being transformed dynamically by potentially lethal and disruptive technologies, climate-related disruptions, and a more urbanized population. In coming decades, it will be needed to ensure that these peace missions remain capable to deliver mandates according to the changing scenario and this vision quintessentially requires to be heavily underlined with the use of digital technology. This shall ensure that the peacekeepers have an edge over the adversaries with respect to our capabilities thereby ensuring successful achievement of our aims in time to come.

STRATEGY FOR THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF UN PEACEKEEPING: THE POLICE PERSPECTIVE



Mr. Jun Tan Deputy United Nations Police Adviser

Mr. Jun Tan, at the very outset expressed his gratitude for inviting him to discuss the Digital Transformation Strategy from the police perspective. He started by shedding light on the very practical scenario of the conflicted zones where the peacekeepers operate. He said, the conflict, post-conflict and fragile contexts that host UN peace operations are often characterized by remote expanses and low technology, connectivity, and bandwidth, where basic equipment may be in short supply, infrastructure may be dysfunctional or damaged, and where the host-state police services may have limited capacity to implement the new technologies required to stay ahead of the criminals.

Mr. Tan, from his experience, added that the peacekeepers are now experiencing the expansion of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech as an enabler of radicalization, violent extremism, and conflict in some of the mission settings. He thus predicted further destabilizing societies where ethnic, social, religious, and cultural divisions may run deep. He however assured that the police

component is able to deliver on the mandates in support of the host populations in the face of this complex and quickly evolving operational landscape.

In 2018, Secretary-General Guterres launched the Strategy on New Technologies. He further called for “reclaiming the digital commons” to ensure the internet is a global public good and highlighted Member State mobilization to confront “lawlessness in cyberspace” as one of his five priorities for 2022. In parallel, the UN Department of Peace Operations initiated the development of the Digital Transformation Strategy, or DTS. This vision is consistent with the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative launched by the Secretary-General, while the A4P Plus (A4P+) priorities emphasize the need for innovative, data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping.

Mr. Tan informed the audience that, within the DTS, the Leveraging Technology for Uniformed Peacekeepers Project, is looking at how training, when provided remotely and self-paced and when materials are

readily accessible and easy to digest, can help preserve skills when rotations take place and how training modalities like virtual or augmented reality contribute with pre-deployment preparedness. In that spirit, few online courses for the United Nations police officers are being developed. It will shortly be introduced to all Member States the new mandatory online course on Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF), aimed to introduce core principles and guiding documents of SGF, and to evaluate candidates' knowledge accordingly.

He said, enhancing situational awareness is another key outcome of the DTS and is integral to a peacekeeping mission's ability to implement its mandate, protect civilians, and ensure the safety and security of its personnel. The operating environment in the missions requires the peacekeepers to continuously ingest, manage, and analyze large volumes of information to inform a timely response, which has become challenging with current systems and capabilities.

Deputy POLAD further added that the UN has introduced the Situational Awareness Program to facilitate a more coherent and integrated approach towards strengthening situational awareness and information analysis at UN Headquarters and across field missions. Through data-mining software, web-based incident tracking systems, and cutting-edge data visualization and analysis tools, this program strengthens our knowledge, understanding, and anticipation of a situation or event to ensure more informed decision-making and efficient responses. Within the Situational Awareness Program, Unite Aware is a centralized information system to collect, disseminate and track data on notable incidents from multiple sources and inform of potential

threats and security issues before they occur. It integrates with others the Situational Awareness and Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) computer-based incident reporting system, which strengthens the systematic collection and analysis of data on threats of violence against civilians.

Through the DTS, Mr. Tan mentioned, peacekeeping aims to have in place a more integrated approach to situational awareness to ensure missions have the right doctrine, expertise, data management, processes, and underlying technologies to gain an informed understanding of their operating environment, thereby ensuring UNPOL are better prepared and equipped to address the security challenges of today and tomorrow. He added, other examples of ways in which UNPOL are using technologies to tackle threats such as transnational organized crime include unmanned aerial vehicles, which support policing activities in areas characterized by wide, vast terrains and underdeveloped road networks, such as in our missions in the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Mali. Along with aerostat images and live high-resolution video feeds, drones have enabled otherwise impossible surveillance capacities, directed at armed groups, in areas of rugged terrain and thick forestry, and have enhanced civilian protection. As a result for example, they are deployed by the MONUSCO Police for day and night surveillance, operational planning, and crime scene analysis.

At this juncture Mr. Tan brought an example from Central African Republic where UNPOL, in collaboration with INTERPOL and MINUSCA, has trained host-state police and other law enforcement agencies on the use of the INTERPOL database, which helps to

detect fake travel documents to support cross-border police cooperation and investigations. For the first time, mobile access to the database was expanded to the country's international airport, strengthening border security efforts. UNPOL is also looking at ways to increase participatory peacekeeping, in which information about safety and security can be partly crowd-sourced by giving local populations the means to submit their observations, alerts, and insights he added. When used properly, Mr. Tan is optimistic that participatory peacekeeping can form an early warning mechanism to identify potential hotspots and quickly allocate or reallocate the necessary resources, advancing our efforts to maintain law and order, prevent crime, and protect civilians. About social media, Mr. Tan said that social media channels such as Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn are vital means for engaging local populations, promoting the positive impact of the United Nations Police in the communities where we are deployed, and enhancing recruitment efforts and outreach to Member States.

About future strategies, he stated that all the stakeholders will need to ensure that the United Nations Police remain fit for purpose with the adequate capacities and capabilities to address current and emerging threats to peace and security, including greater social unrest and inequality, criminal violence, organized crime, pandemics and public health crises, and increased climate insecurity. These global security challenges require global policing responses. However, it must be kept in mind that even when available, the widespread adoption or implementation of technology may continue to present unique challenges for United Nations policing.

He said, the national authorities that are

supported are often under-resourced, have technology gaps, lacks reliable electrical power, and telecommunications, as well as adequate budgets to sustain and maintain IT equipment and back up data. Any high-tech initiatives deployed by a mission's police component, Mr. Tan added, must not discourage the development of potentially more viable low-tech national solutions. It is therefore imperative to ensure that peacekeepers are not only operationally competent but that the initiatives they launch, the training they provide, and the guidance they develop are adapted and tailored to relevant contexts and meet current and future challenges, in close consultation with Member States and UN system partners.

To this end, he argued that the recently established United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing brings together entities throughout the UN system involved in aspects of policing and law enforcement, as well as strategic partners. By strengthening strategic-level coordination, the Task Force will deliver dividends by maximizing our collective impact while reducing redundant efforts in the digital domain.

He finally expressed his gratitude for the technology-related training and resources that the Member States pledged during the Peacekeeping Ministerial in Seoul last December and the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit in September. He ended his delivery by saying that, working together, it is possible to ensure greater impact in the communities that police everywhere are sworn to protect and serve.

FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 1.1

TOPIC: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: MILITARY PERSPECTIVE



Moderator: Col Mustafizur Rahman (Retd)

The topic of this breakout session was “Digital Transformation: The UN HQ Perspective”. This motion was discussed in an argumentative way covering wide ranges of topics. Participants were asked to discuss four questions in breakout sessions. The questions were:

1. Are TCCs fully aware of the details of the “Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping”?
2. What are the challenges being faced in implementing the strategy?
3. Are the “training needs” identified to implement the strategy?
4. What is the support needed by the TCCs to implement the strategy?

Regarding the questions, speaker highlighted several initiatives of the UNPO.

In response to the first question, Major Ken Mcrae, Deputy Commanding Officer, Peace Support

Training Centre, Canada, mentioned that Canada is not aware of the “Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping.” He further added that, critically examined the existing courses that prevailed in Canada and the UN should provide required standard training for peacekeeping missions.

General Birame Diop, MILAD replied with a positive tone that the UN was trying to interact with TCCs. Pre-deployment visits are held in order to check the level of readiness.

In response to the second question, Colonel Manoa Driuvakamaka GADAI CM, MSD, msdss, psc mentioned that in many cases the UN mandate depends on the political will of the UNSC, which serves the interests of New York. He also questioned the relevancy of the three principles of UNPKO.

General Birame Diop, MILAD responded that the UN Security Council is a political tool. UN peacekeeping is guided by three basic

principles namely consent of the parties; impartiality; non-use of force except in self-defense and defence of the mandate. Non-state actors are probably missing here. But if the principle changes continuously with the situation, then there is likely to be instability in the system.

Brigadier Shahid from Pakistan also responded to the second question. Firstly, he emphasized on educating the TCCs in the early stages in order to understand and comprehend the strategy. For that, annual and biannual training can be facilitated. Secondly, he pointed out non-availability of digital system in TCCs that limits implementation of the strategy.

Mr. Jonathan Swoyer, programme manager, GPOI responded to the third question. He discussed the capacity to participate in PO and the teaching of technology.

Professor Moon and Jin-hyeok from the Republic of Korea responded to the fourth question and briefly discussed about the smart camp project in Mission.

To summarize this breakout session, several key ideas can be pointed out. These are-

- TCCs and PCCs must fully understand the “Digital Transformation Strategy.”
- The majority of the TCCs and PCCs do not have access to the “high-tech technologies” being used in the UN missions.
- Technologies may be made available to the National Peacekeeping Training Centers.
- Highly technical equipment need to be used extensively during the pre-deployment training at home.
- More cooperation is needed between the TCCs and PCCs and the various donors and supporting countries.
- Due to host-state restrictions, it is also difficult to deploy high-tech gadgets in the mission.

FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 1.2

TOPIC: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION- CIVILIAN PERSPECTIVE



Moderator: Gustavo de Carvalho

Chair Gustavo de Carvalho questioned the participants on technology as a tool for peacekeeping through data-driven decision-making, the scope for more engagement with the community, and how they would deal with situations like social media disinformation in operations.

Alexander Lamptey, APSTA expressed his frustration regarding local people's unawareness about civilian participation in missions despite many civilians engagement in peace operations training. Lamptey focused on using technology to share intelligence across three dimensions (civil, military, police).

Issiaka Amkoullel, EMP-ABB Peacekeeping School shared his opinions on whether technology should be given priority in training or in day-to-day operations for more integration with locals.

Dr. Hideaki Shinoda, Hiroshima Peacebuilding Centre shared his experience of remote training during the pandemic and proposed to take motivation from UNSC's existing digital diplomatic services while adding to

the discussion on what methods would be appropriate for operations.

Moderator Gustavo Carvalho reminded participants that technology usage in peace operations should be focused on strategic purposes and also on the issue of outreaching other stakeholders. He pointed out the positivity that pandemic brought through ideas of remote training.

Ambassador Abdel Latif, IAPTC seconded the chair and added that the pandemic has made a huge shift in training, and capacity building. Pointing out from the plenary session he emphasized technology usage should uphold UN peacekeeping doctrines.

Carley Volks, Global Affairs Canada agreed with technology's power for better integration but raised concerns about threats related to data manipulation.

The chair concluded the session by putting the subject of integration, system development, and capacity building through technology in peace missions for further debate.

FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 1.3



TOPIC: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION – POLICE PERSPECTIVE

Moderator: Giovanni Pietro Barbanno

The aim of this session was to explore the digital transformation from the police perspective. Brig Gen Giovanni Pietro Barbanno, CoESPU, Italy, presided over this session. Representatives of police officials from the participating countries were present in this session. This session started by a brief thanksgiving segment and the introduction of the topic by the session chair.

In this session, digital transformation and its challenges were extensively discussed from the standpoint of police departments. During the session, the establishment of integrated systems, training mechanisms, and equipment support enhancements were stressed. In addition, the development of digital capabilities among police officers was emphasized. Speakers also demanded stronger activities in the following areas:

- Situational awareness' development.
- Support for mission-specific training.

- Utilizing unmanned vehicles (drones), digital maps, GIS, mobile applications, and data analysis software, etc to counter offenders.
- Financial and budgetary requirements.

The chair of the session described the digital development of recent years as astonishing and revolutionary, which has had dual impacts on the development and implementation of strategies on the ground by the police officials in UN peacekeeping missions. Thereafter, he mentioned that digital developments like the use of satellite system can help in providing intelligence and facilitate prompt support and response in the affected fields. Satellites can also be used to communicate in real time and share information at various times. As communication remains at the core of the success of operational activities in UN peacekeeping missions, therefore, the use of such technologies has become extremely vital for achieving success in these missions.

In this context, he urged for the development of a standard communication system for the police and UN peacekeepers. He also mentioned that police are primarily referred to as a state's domestic security provider. Therefore, deploying police officials at the UN peacekeeping missions inherently involves various challenges and difficulties, which he described as multifaceted and dynamic.

Mr. Herbert Loreto, ITS/PETD/DPO, argued that there are multiple related issues regarding the involvement of police in the UN peacekeeping missions. He specifically mentioned the two issues. For starters, he argued that police should not be burdened with additional responsibilities in UN Peacekeeping missions on the ground. In other words, police colleagues should not be employed as only data collectors in field-level activities, he argued. In his view, they could be employed in many other fields that are more vital and requires standard support to facilitate the activities of missions. Secondly, police colleagues need to be trained effectively so that their skills are improved to provide quality support in field-level activities. However, adequate financial and budgetary support should be in place to ensure effective training for police officials.

On the other hand, Mr. Jun Tan, Deputy POLAD, DPO, vividly emphasized the importance of developing integrated systems to develop mechanisms and strategies so that the collective goals of UN Peacekeeping missions in a designated area are achieved in an efficient manner. He also stated that the rotation of officials is a major impediment in achieving effective mission outcomes. Because of rotational change, technologically sound officials are frequently replaced by other officials who all are unable to provide in time technological support in missions.

He also mentioned increasing expertise and comprehensive digital technological planning to achieve long-term success in the field-level activities.

Bessala Desire of Cameroon emphasized the improvement of situational awareness-related issues and the promotion of mission-specific training for police officials. Additionally, experts from various sources can be used in the development and execution of internal planning by the police officials, he added. However, he specifically emphasized on the development of three particular issues: Firstly, the development of effective early warning system that would be capable of detecting and assisting police officials in protecting both innocent civilians and peacekeepers from targeted attacks involving bombs, mines, and other types of injuries and casualties. Secondly, adequate technological equipment to police officers for gathering intelligence on imminent threats. Thirdly, incorporation of digital tools and mechanisms into UN peacekeeping systems.

On the other hand, David Butare of Rwanda called for the development of an effective system to address potential sites of fighting by the opponents or rebel groups. He noted that collecting data will not be effective to develop strategy unless it is extensively sorted and analyzed through modern digital tools. Furthermore, he advocated for greater engagement with local residents rather than local police in order to learn about potential sources of threat.

Following that, the speaker began the "Question and Answer Session," during which he presented the four specific questions in this session:

1. Are the PCCs fully aware about the details of the “Strategy of the Digital transformation of the UN Peacekeeping”?
2. What are the challenges being faced to implement the strategy?
3. What are the “training needs” identified to implement the strategy?
4. What are the supports needed by the PCCs to implement the strategy?

In responding to these questions, it was found that nearly all of the participant countries’ delegates were not aware of the strategy. However, the discussion of the various participants mainly pointed three challenges for implementing the strategy. These include:

- a. Interoperability obstacles.
- b. Budgetary and financial challenges.
- c. Inadequate training.

Speaker emphasized the importance of standardizing training by providing adequate equipment in training centers around the world. Training centers should be provided with advanced technologies and tools to implement this strategy. Quick implementation of this strategy was also emphasized.

The Additional DIG of Bangladesh Police, Saiful Islam, mentioned about the technological gap between developed and developing countries in addressing these issues properly. He then pointed out that training should not

be confined to the PowerPoint slides or the discussion table. He emphasized sharing of technology from the developed countries to the developing countries in order to facilitate a more effective implementation of the strategy. He also opined that widening gap in technology between developing and developed countries must be reduced.

The session Chair stated that “we need to go step by step” in order to implement this strategy. For instance, we need to get the documents and equipment first. Then, we need to address the financial issues as quickly as possible. However, a concern was raised regarding who will play the key role in implementing the strategy - military, police, or civilians? Some speakers then expressed the idea of an integrated approach regarding this question and sought cordial support from all these groups, while others favoured the military due to its advanced dimensions.

At the end, the police chair mentioned that this topic is very unexplored by the training centers and needs awareness to enhance the digital transformation in UN peacekeeping. As the procurement of digital tools and software is costly, the UN must come forward to provide these tools and software in the training centers to facilitate the improvement of the skills of the police officials. Finally, he thanked everyone for their patience and interactive participation and expressed gratitude to the hosting members of Bangladesh.

PLENARY SESSION-02

Title: **"Voices from the Field: Digital Transformation"**.

Date and Time: Monday, October 31, 2022, 14:00-15:30 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Mr. Mark Pedersen, Chief of ITS, DPO.

Email: pedersenm@un.org .

Speakers of the Session:

- 2.1: Challenges from Civilian Perspective. (Mr. Souleymane Thioune, Principal Coordination Officer, MCOS, MINUSCA, thioune1@un.org) – **Through Video Tele Conference**
- 2.2: Challenges from Military Perspective. (Brig Gen Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam, Former Sector Commander, MINUSCA, mhaz72002@hotmail.com)
- 2.3: Challenges from Police Perspective. (Ms. Christine Fossen, UN Police Commissioner, UNMISS, christine.fossen@un.org) – **VTC**

CHALLENGES FROM CIVILIAN PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Mr. Souleymane Thioune **Principal Coordination Officer, MINUSCA**

In his presentation titled “Voices from the Field: Digital Transformation Challenges from Civilian Perspective,” Mr. Souleymane Thioune gave an overview of MINUSCA’s digital landscape. He informed that the Mission had adopted many digital initiatives follows:

- ✓ SAGE, IBM i2
- ✓ Unite Aware – Pilot
- ✓ Umoja SMA, Umoja IPMR – Peacekeeping Pilot
- ✓ CPAS – Pilot, Inspira Compact
- ✓ A4P+

As part of the modernization process, the Mission is adopting both planning and situational awareness digital tools. These tools are capturing similar and overlapping data. The interfaces are spread across different proprietary software such as:

- Microsoft
- SAP
- SIEBEL
- Oracle

However, these tools are not inter-connected and different browsers are required for different applications. As examples of digital transformation potential, Mr. Thioune

mentioned the process of remote infrastructure monitoring. In this regard, he also mentioned the initiatives that will contribute positively in terms of efficiencies in power, water, fuel, and waste management. Automated data can be collected from connected generators, fuel meters, water meters and wastewater stations. He further informed the audience that MINUSCA has already 100s of IoT (Internet of Things) devices contributing to MINUSCA Field Remote Infrastructure Monitoring (FRIM) dashboard. It is an automated data collection system that can read data from connected generators, fuel meters, water meters and Wastewater stations. He informed that MINUSCA with Engineering, Environment, Fuel Unit and FTS are planning to expand FRIM to all SHQ, FHQ, and accessible camps. CPAS and SAGE data are combined to develop factsheets for Senior Leadership and the Security Council. This helps to provide some better context to the information that is conveyed in the (SG) reports. This can help informed decision-making as well as create strategic communications products and to strengthen social/digital media campaigns.

Thereafter Mr. Thioune discussed the Field Operation Management Application (FOMA).

He informed that a pilot project is taken in the Bouar Field Office as an application front to regroup access to some existing applications in the Mission. The goal is to automate functions such as drafting and submission of memos, mission terms of references, MEDVAC procedures, integrated list of activities, including QIPs, as well as crisis management procedures. This is expected to streamline communication both internally and with partners and stakeholders while also speeding up coordination and response.

He identified a few challenges as well. Change in the management is one of them which might result in the fragmented approach from the HQ. Mr. Thioune argued that the UN Peacekeeping is still a text-based organization, not a visual one. There is a greater need to integrate the Mission, Military, Police and Civilian staffs working collectively. He argued digitization process is assisting this, but the challenge is the fragmented nature of the processes as demonstrated by the many existing tools. Usage of different tools by the different agencies, funds and programs is another thing to be considered.

Mr. Thioune argued that while there is a wealth of data, there is a need to learn how to properly use it and need to move beyond just data collection. There is a lack of digitally skilled and trained staff in different sections and components not just digitally literate staff. He recommended for wide office 365 training for all mission personnel (including uniformed colleagues) since, the features of office 365 are highly under utilized, and there are updated features which are constantly introduced.

He identified information sharing/collection as the main gap of Situational Awareness and Geospatial program (SAGE). Sometimes, relevant mission components do not report incidents on SAGE. Awareness regarding SAGE usage is not yet fully included in the daily operations of all the mission components. Approval and review of reports by subject matters experts is required. Same level of efforts will be required with Election, Transhuman, APPR related incidents. A team of at least 2 -3 staff should be dedicated to SAGE information management.

The use of digital tools over the last 5 years is creating a convergence of our plans and frameworks. He identified few good practices as he argued the use of data has driven planning and situational awareness. Framework has been used to automate more forms (SharePoint Online), use of one drive and Power BI Dashboards. As a result a growing harmonization with HQ and across the Mission can be seen. He opined that linking the UAI/ SAGE data with CPAS has allowed for greater data accessibility and sharing.

However, he has flagged some concerns as well where he thinks data capture is an afterthought – not at source. Data validation is a massive task beyond the capability of the current resource. Furthermore, he argued that duplication or old content can accumulate which can slow the retrieval of accurate data in the short-term.

CHALLENGES FROM MILITARY PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Maj Gen (then Brig Gen) Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam
Ex-Director, Overseas Operation Directorate Bangladesh Army

Brig Gen Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam commenced his presentation with a quote from the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on sustainable peace in 1974 when he said, “peace can never be sustainable if not based on justice.” Brig Minhaz said that this statement is a widely-felt truth under the present context. He opined that no matter how intense the peace efforts are; sustainable peace will only be available after establishing equitable social justice. As one of the promoters of global peace efforts, Bangladesh derives this spirit from the idea of the Father of the Nation; therefore, he paid his heartfelt tribute to the memory of the Father of the Nation for his lifelong struggle for peace and justice.

Brig Minhaz talked about his experience as a sector commander of MINUSCA, between October 2020 to October 2021. At that time, the Central African Republic went through a few significant events. One was very formidable; the election that took place after almost five years, was rejected by major armed groups and the Coalition. In any case, the government still went for unilateral conduct of the event. It cost several valuable lives of the peacekeepers and many civilians. However, the price paid did not guarantee sustainable peace in the end. In MINUSCA, Brig Minhaz lost three of his

peacekeepers on the fateful night of the 3rd October 22. Adding to the earlier sacrifices, that number made Bangladesh Army endure 129 martyrs of peace in just three decades.

By studying this particular case, certain things could have been addressed differently. Firstly, the identification or detection of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), especially at night, the ability to remotely destroy them and rescue the injured persons by a quick Helicopter-evacuation, including use of Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle and so forth. The capacity to pre-identify the activities of armed groups with the help of high-end surveillance devices could have divulged the signature of their presence and could have alerted the battalion. He argued that, since none of these aids were available, the impact of that particular incident might compel the force headquarters to take a protective stance like - limiting night operations. During his tenure as a Sector Commander, Brig Minhaz lost men in gun battles, accidents, and diseases. He also lost civilians in ethnic clashes and during the actions of bilateral forces. Whatever the reason may be, all these losses signify one particular aspect of the peacekeeping operation: limited abilities to tackle the vulnerability prevailing in the mission area.

Before taking any critical position, he wanted to contemplate the peace effort by the UN, where the peace effort is primarily a physical effort at the outset, which means some bodily components are in place for action and effect. Following that, it is a noble effort, planned and executed for the common good of humanity. Finally, it is a concerted noble effort, a collective approach with the ethos of partnership, cooperation, shared values and respect for diversity. Brig Alam argued that this idea suffers from the usual conflict between the idealist approach vis-à-vis the realist findings on the ground. He reminded the audience that not everything is designed to act ideally, and sometimes, flexible approaches following a “doctrine of necessity” can serve greater purposes. UN’s prevailing organizational culture and psyche endure certain holdups that pose challenges for the operators on the ground.

Brig Minhaz discussed some challenges and mentioned the mismatch between the given task and available resources. An infantry battalion guards about 60,000 to 100,000 square kilometers area with conventional resources. With about 750 troops and very traditional mobility, the crucial task of protection of civilians cannot be performed. Again the intent to continue surveillance over such a large area cannot be achieved by mere patrolling. Ideally, a pure infantry battalion is supposed to defend approximately 25 square kilometer area. Indeed, the African continent’s population is not as dense as many other places, but they live all over the area, and some keep moving from one place to another. A foolproof system could demand a perimeter protection mechanism, or else they should be under a force with higher mobility who could instantly respond to the threats against them. However given the terrain and weather conditions in the operation area, the available

mobility apparatus is of no use - especially in the rainy season.

Brig Minhaz identified the mismatch between the operational permanency of the civilian component and the military components in the field. Military components get rotated on a yearly or 6-monthly-basis. Every new component has to endure, in V S Naipaul’s words, the enigma of arrival. They have to learn afresh, get physical orientation and develop operational synergy. Whereas the civilian components remain there for a long time. The civilian component reserves a greater and matured institutional memory, whereas the military component has to start with new commanders, new troops and a fresh understanding of the situation. Hence, he believes it is essential to register and note that without a successful transition of the understanding, both components (civilian and military) cannot deliver coherently.

Brig Minhaz defined the third challenge as “the paradox: obligated commitment versus good faith engagement”. A military force in any country is oath-bound to make supreme sacrifice if required. A force under the UN flag does not necessarily hold that kind of constitutional obligation. It is not also desired to be like that. Almost all the missions have the clause of protecting the UN personnel as one of the primary mandated tasks. This specification makes a difference when it comes to creating the mindset of the peacekeeping force. For the most part, they understand it rather to be a good-faith engagement for a noble cause. This could work well with rational actors. But the armed groups are no more behaving rationally these days. They are targeting the UN convoys, laying mines, and using human shields and child soldiers in some cases. They are sheltered and harboured by the civilian clans and groups who are to be protected by the UN as the topmost mandated tasks. This

poses an ethical dilemma or paradox of choice for the field commanders and sometimes, the actions are delayed. Brig Minhaz posed the question to the audience whether technology can help to segregate or separate pure civilians from these armed groups by building a method of screening and identification.

The fourth challenge was dubbed as the “idealist procrastination” by Brig Minhaz. UN rules and procedures are very formatted. The staff and employees do not take risks. The UN efforts at times suffer from dillydally or wasting time in consultation. The rules of engagement dominate over rational judgement. He mentioned one event when the TCC wanted to change the age-old worn-out vehicles and carriers, but the UN System took several years to give consent.

UN values diversity and inclusiveness with utmost importance. A sector HQ has many staffs from all over the world with different backgrounds. This is noble but inversely proportionate to productivity and efficiency. The staff are changed and rotated now and then based on their Tour of duty (TOD) tenure. This also affects a focused engagement. He floated the idea for MSOs and commanders to be trained on a common platform and then get deployed and ask for a more supportive rotation schedule.

Brig Minhaz argued almost all the missions are now being conducted under UN Charter chapter VII which authorizes the use of force by the peacekeepers. However, he shared his mission experience, when only once force was applied robustly and effectively to prevent certain kinds of possible atrocities. In all other cases, the peacekeepers continued to negotiate peacefully and tried to solve the problem at the negotiation table. As he understood, there are certain kinds of conceptual dichotomy which work in their mental domain when

they work for peacekeeping missions. First of all, they are trained not to consider the belligerent groups as enemies or targets. So, the mindset of “shoot to kill” does not exist. Furthermore; almost all the armed groups are somehow rather in the middle of some kind of negotiation agreement with the government. Brig Minhaz presented an example when in his sector, the most ferocious armed group leader, Mohammad Al-Khatim, was a minister of the coalition. But then he launched a massive attack on the government and UN forces at Dekoa which caused the killing of BURBAT soldiers. He took full advantage of the grey areas.

The volume of equipment that remains under utilized with each of the contingents could be minimized by a resource-sharing approach. A survey on the economy of effort and resource-sharing probability could save funds to be utilized for enhancing needed operational efficiency. Technology, though not a cure-all to the issues - could help in improving seven areas: surveillance, reach, mobility, safety, cost saving, precision-guided strike, and simulation based training.

In the concluding part, Brig Minhaz argued that the core working philosophy of the UN peacekeeping force is inherently protective/defensive than resolute/insistent. Even after all technological assistance, the peacekeeping force is no match to the locals when it comes to the acclimatization of the area and the context. It is also very important to acknowledge that peace cannot be achieved by military instruments alone. The Long Walk to Freedom, as said by Nelson Mandela, has to be made by climbing succeeding hills. Important is to committedly connect with the fateful people in those areas of violence, understand the alpha and omega of their existence and gain their confidence.

CHALLENGES FROM POLICE PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Ms. Christine Fossen

At the outset of her presentation, Ms. Christine Fossen thanked the audience and praised the role Bangladesh Police played in the UN missions. At the commencement of her presentation, she briefly introduced the mandate for UNMISS. This includes the protection of civilians, capacity building, supporting humanitarian aid delivery and the implementation of revitalized peace agreements. She highlighted the strength of UNPOL in UNMISS, which is as follows:

- 638 IPOs (38% female)
- 850 FPU (33% female)

She mentioned that all these IPOs are coming from 47 TCCs which means they are from 47 different countries with different knowledge and backgrounds. The lack of electricity and infrastructure in South Sudan is a challenge for digital transformation. The utilization or harnessing of the potential of digital technologies is imperative for the purposes of increasing safety and security, improving situational awareness and building an early warning system, enhancing field operations and facilitating substantive mandate implementation.

Ms. Fossen identified the diverse background and digital skill sets of IPOs as one of the major challenges, particularly when it comes to data collection and using an existing system such as Situational Awareness and Geospatial program (SAGE). As the IPOs and FPUs get rotated after a while, this makes it challenging

as a new set of people comes with different digital skillsets. This creates a challenge for the efficient use of digital tools. A lack of infrastructure in the host country can make digital training very difficult. She mentioned the unstable internet connection as an example of such poor infrastructure. Due to the rapidly changing situation in the mission area, it is critically important to maintain a high situational awareness through a proper and functional communication network. However, a lack of digital infrastructure makes it challenging to be proactive in that regard. Social media is another crucial aspect of digital transformation. It is essential how social media is being used as it might have a counterproductive impact on the Mission itself. The harsh weather condition, especially extremely high temperature, adversely impacts the equipment, altering their durability and accuracy. Vandalism, stealing of equipment and unfavourable host government regulation can restrict the usage of security-related technology. Ms. Fossen recommended the engagement of experts to provide user training for specific equipment and mission environment dynamics and basic skills training for technology in use (communication and reporting tools). For PCCs, she had a few more recommendations where she asked for the acquisition of durable products from reputable manufacturers and organizing an end of a tour of duty debriefing for the returning personnel to obtain feedback and practical experience from the personnel.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 2.1



CHALLENGES FROM CIVILIAN PERSPECTIVE

Moderator: Mr. Mark Pedersen

The session followed Mr. Souleymane Thioune's discussion on civilian challenges regarding using various data management software in the peacekeeping field. Moderator Mr. Mark Pedersen who is currently the chief of integrated training services (ITS) asked for suggestions from the participants to build up a new recruitment process to filter out more digitally aware staff, capable to face the aforementioned challenges mentioned by Mr. Thioune.

Gustavo de Carvalho, University of Johannesburg gave emphasis on designing training by keeping day-to-day operations in mind. He focused on finding out what applications peacekeepers need most and following simpler methods of technology training for gaining better outputs.

Carley Volks, Global Affairs Canada highlighted that individual needs can be different, and that is why training modules should also be

personalized according to one's role in the operations.

Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Peace Operations Training Institute seconded Ms. Volks and also questioned the effectiveness of a 40-hour-long training in one's first week of a job as a peacekeeper.

Gbenga Issac Ohi, US Institute of Peace prioritized considering regional dynamics on technological training mentioning troublesome internet issues in Africa and further added that on-field implementation will be harder in respect of technology.

Mr. Pederson thanked everyone for vibrant discussion and stated that factors pointed out from the session would provide new directions towards finding a more techno-inclusive training method.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 2.2

TOPIC: CHALLENGES FROM A MILITARY PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Maj Gen (then Brig Gen) Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam

Ex-Director, Overseas Operation Directorate Bangladesh Army

Followings two aspects were on the floor to discuss in the breakout sessions.

1. Baseline on Current technical knowledge among TCCs: What training or equipment help is needed by TCCs?
2. Transitional approaches: What can be done with large TCC contributors having limited technical capacity?

Major Ahsan from Pakistan responded to the first question, and identified the knowledge and training gap in the digital era. He also suggested carrying out a need assessment strategy. Jean-Michel Kergoat from UNCAP also emphasized the requirement of knowledge and suggested for training following UN guidelines. Colonel Bauyrzhan Nigmatullin raised issues regarding the concept of operation and doctrine. Based on previous mission experience, Brig Gen Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam pointed out two operational aspects namely techniques and procedures; and the other one was doctrine.

Every country has its own doctrine for dealing with violence. But in terms of peacekeeping missions, the UN has doctrinal language at a different level and has strategic guidelines. As officers are coming from diverse backgrounds, questions remain about the uniformity of the officers.

Captain Shahid from Bangladesh responded to the second question and placed emphasis on the aviation assets and highly skilled manpower. He identified the capacity gap and focused on UN training for peacekeeping operations. Major General Ridwanur Rahman, Commandant BIPSOT, focused on the culture of particular institution. He further added that the introduction of equipment and training is not enough, if the sustainability of the system is not robust. A representative of UNDPDPO responded to the second question, and proposed a policy for joint deployment of two-country, in order to ensure equipment support, reducing the gap among TCCs, and establishing a regional cooperation and

coordination network. Colonel Mustafiz (Retd) suggested that new technology should be provided before the deployment of the troops.

Air Commodore Tariq suggested providing loans to the TCCs in order to buy equipment and facilitate the training. Major General Ridwanur Rahman mentioned about the on-ground challenge in maintaining global peace. Therefore, sharing our knowledge and capacity is foremost requirement where IAPTC may be the ideal platform to share new innovations and ideas.

To summarize the breakout session, several key ideas can be pointed out which are:

- There is a need to train commanders and staff officers on a common platform.

- Government restrictions will limit security-related technology.
- Technical requirements could be met by joint or co-deployments.
- Experts could be hired to provide basic training (for civilians after contract acceptance and before deployment) to meet training requirements.
- It is necessary to have durable products that are common to all UN missions and that allow a common approach to training.
- We need to understand that technology is not the answer to all peacekeeping issues.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 2.3

TOPIC: VOICES FROM THE FIELD: CHALLENGES FROM POLICE PERSPECTIVE



**Chair: Ms. Christine Fossen
UN Police Commissioner, UNMISS.**

The session highlighted the following issues:

- Baseline on current technical knowledge among the PCCs.
- Kind of training/ equipment support needed by the PCCs.
- Addressing the rotational change in order to increase its effectiveness in fulfilling the unifying objectives of UN Peacekeeping.
- Implementation of the “Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping” as soon as possible.
- Enhancement of induction training.

Initially, the session addressed the current baseline issue in terms of technical knowledge among the PCCs. Speakers in this session pointed out the following training and equipment needs:

- Providing adequate equipment to formal and special police forces.
- Providing convenient software to collect and analyze various kinds of data for the mission.
- Use of digital maps, mobile apps, and GIS technology to provide efficient service in the fields.
- Guaranteeing data security and providing technical support to prevent cyber-attacks on the data management systems.
- Addressing the software and technology copyright issue.
- Providing unmanned aerial vehicles to find the terrorist area.

- Use of modern technology related to engagement at night and to ensure the security of civilians and peacekeepers in the fields.
- Support for the training of the troops to make them technologically sound and capable of developing digital tools and systems.

The chair of this session pointed out some critical equipment challenges, that includes lack of effective monitoring and surveillance technology; scanning devices used for operation in the protection of the POC site; impact on the equipment of harsh weather conditions; human effects like vandalism and theft of equipment; and host nation regulation regarding usage of security-related technology.

In addition, it was also stressed that the UN should play the primary role in providing the aforementioned support to the PCCs. Additionally, it was also emphasized that these technologies should only be used for the purpose of providing training by the training centers. The session finally ended with an approach to the participating members regarding actions that can be done for large PCC contributors having poor technical capacity. In this regard, speakers came up with various opinions. For instance, providing fast-track induction training, standardizing interoperability of information, providing job-specific training for officers, standardizing current training, investing in improving the training systems and enabling the officers to carry out effective report writing were highlighted among many more.



PLENARY SESSION-3

Title: **“Digital Transformation: Perspective from the Training Communities”**.

Date and Time: Tuesday, November 01, 2022, 09:00-10:30 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Brig Gen (Retd) Farooque Choudhury, Bangladesh Army.

Email: farchoudhury@gmail.com .

Speakers of the Session:

3.1: Incorporation of Digital Transformation into Peace Operations Training. (Mr. Mark Pedersen, Chief of ITS, DPO/UNHQ, pedersenm@un.org)

3.2: Opportunities & Challenges Identified by the PKTIs- Military Perspective. (Brig Gen Mohammad Khalil-ur-Rahman, BIPSOT, chiefinstructor@bipsot.net)

3.3: Opportunities & Challenges Identified by the PKTIs- Police Perspective. (Brig Gen Giovanni Pietro Barbano, Director, CoESPU, Italy, Giovanni.Barbano@carabinieri.it)

3.4: Opportunities & Challenges Identified by the PKTIs- Civilian Perspective. (Mr. Wandile Langa, ACCORD, South Africa, wandilel@accord.org.za)



INCORPORATION OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION INTO PEACE OPERATIONS TRAINING

Speaker: Mark Pedersen
Chief, Integrated Training Service, DPET/DPO

Mr. Mark Pederson, at the very onset sketched his speech that he was going to deliver. Broadly, he talked about the process of incorporating digital transformation into peace operations training. He talked about strategy through which peacekeeping operations stand right now, where it wants to go to and how might possibly it can reach there. His speech also covered some of the issues of training, and challenges.

At first, he described the aims of the strategy. Namely five aims i.e., enhance situational awareness, build peacekeeping data systems, encourage use of technology, boost uniformed safety and security, recognize member states as an integral actor, and level the playing field by supporting T/PCCs.

The first strategy aims to enhance situational awareness capability by giving decision makers real time operational information. It will help strengthening the safety and security. Operationally peacekeepers want to be able to focus on protection of civilians which is the core mandated task. He said, it is needed to take on board the Member States in this

regard. The reason is when it comes to the use of technology as well as the responsible application of technology, member state is the primary authority which soughts for safe engagement.

He also talked about the need of leveling the playing field. He thinks it is a generic concept and there are some associated tasks to perform as well. He said, in association with leveling the playing field, developing the workforce in terms of digital tools and informing them about the know how to carry out their work effectively using those digital technologies are equally necessary.

In addition to these, Mr. Pederson also highlighted the fact that peacekeepers should find ways to support Member States with the tools and data to support situational awareness which is currently hard. He said delivering training will allow people to use and utilize those technologies.

To exhibit the current context, he said, different member states have different levels of access to digital technology and different levels of

the use of that technology. For example, Uruguay deploys micro-UAVs and C-IED jammers; Vietnam deploys short range UAVs; Ghana plans to deploy drones; and Germany deploy mobile apps for background checks. Peacekeeping training centres have varying levels of access and use of technology ranging from computers to simulation software. To remove such inequalities, he called for finding a level playing field where everybody has relatively equal access to technology and opportunities for training.

In today's world, he said, resources for peacekeeping training is rapidly diminishing and some of those issues come down through the funding and budgeting for equipment. There are big decisions to be made that ponders questions like - Are the peacekeepers going to insist on convention or are going to focus on UN? Referring to Uruguay, Germany and Vietnam, he said digital transformation is already in use, but it's silent and it didn't link up effectively.

About training, he said the trainers know that digital skills are limited across our personnel. The trainers perform a good job of making the skills and providing the training needed either as a terms of reference or to the individuals deployed in missions or within the users from the state. Problem is, institutional knowledge get lost as the peacekeepers go through rotation.

A better understanding of the capacities is needed. He, at this point, referred Major General (Retd) Roosen who said that the data strategy is still in the early stage of application. Agreeing with his argument, he sketched the future direction. To figure out the future steps, he suggested one of the first things to do is the training needs assessment and that would be

something which we could possibly do in the summer of next year. Still parties are not quite ready to do any training needs assessment. Again referring to Major General Roosen, Pedersen reiterated that consultations with Member States and with academia and in House is still ongoing. However it is anticipated that the survey could actually be launched to identify needs and amongst the Member States by the summer of 2023.

On the training front, he said that already there are some training provided in pre deployment training. But it doesn't have a systematic approach that clearly identifies the job requirements and how things can be satisfied. Moreover, the training on the use of technology lacks contextualization and it lacks organizational commitment. There's no point in training people on technology if they don't relate that to the job that they're going to do.

Thus, Pedersen said, a more systematic approach is needed from and for T/PCCs. Digital technology training is often a one-off, but must be maintained across rotations. Women must be included in a digital-ready peacekeeping force. Technology also offers good, and useful opportunities to enhance women's employment in peacekeeping. However, it is needed to identify these opportunities and seize them.

Pedersen said, women should be involved in the training for peace operations through equal access to training, operational deployments, and professional development opportunities as men. After receiving proper training, women should be assigned to all ranks and jobs in the field. Women are deployed in the field, but they are not performing the operational tasks we would like to see them doing. It should not fall into the trap of arguing that women should

not be employed in frontline positions because they lack digital abilities. Peacekeepers are not able to connect digital work to back-office work. Women must be able to do the whole spectrum of operational responsibilities. Moreover, everything goes smoothly with the equal contribution of men and women.

He added, peacekeepers also know that not all countries have equal access to digital training and technology. So, it is required to find ways to collaborate to complete employment and immersion training. This will require partnerships, whether triangular or bilateral.

Having strong training cooperation with the US as well as the Global Peace Operations Initiative, with the Netherlands, Germany, China, Kenya, Nigeria, Mali and Denmark is important. There are currently partnership with NATO and Japan but we need to have more.

Additionally, he mentioned, all must make sure that member states support the development of our philosophy and training. He also said that it has to be ensured that the ideology and training are appropriate to all TCCs.

The UN must work with the member states to ensure broad applicability as well as to create training for documents.

Thereafter he talked about the technology used in training. He said we are also aware that technology use and training are still voluntary. It means that as developing their production, their training, and those essential tasks linked to the protection of civilians, we must make sure that we are concentrating on our key operational tasks. This, unsurprisingly, is supported by information, situational awareness, and peacemaking.

The speaker spoke on the need for coordination and coherence when implementing digital transformation in peacekeeping operations. The speaker discussed about Deployment Review Toolkit that enables member states to record their lessons learned to improve Peacekeeping Training.

His final argument dealt with the control area, which needed to determine which equipment capabilities should be maintained and which ones should be owned by the UN. All of these are problems that still need to be solved. COVID-19 was a fantastic opportunity in terms of training. We experienced transition to the usage of e-learning, whether it takes the shape of pure e-learning or a hybrid. He claimed that we already use the concept of hybrid e-learning.

Therefore, there are several chances to combine face-to-face and online learning in ways that are advantageous for everyone. He emphasized once again on the importance of the trainers. For him, it's time to reevaluate the process of preparing the trainers because they must have the authority to use this material. He then said the peacekeepers also need to address the issue of using extremely specific UN IT solutions in our joint operation centers, or Joint Mission Assessment Centers.

Military, police, and civilian personnel with a variety of roles, should be trained before being deployed in these joint centers. This suggests that they need to have the training necessary to be able to get started right away. He added that caution must be exercised, at the very least, to move forward with the strategy to avoid starting to exclude those significant donors who are operationally willing.



OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED BY THE PKTIS- MILITARY PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Brig Gen Mohammad Khalil-ur-Rahman, ndc, psc, te

Brigadier General Khalil started his delivery by saying that, though the UN has made significant progress toward becoming more technologically advanced in recent years, peace operations (PO) suffer from insufficient access to, and use of digital technologies, and it struggles to capture full capabilities of new technologies used in modern warfare. In most of the cases, when UN peacekeepers are deployed, peace is waged by primitive or outdated approaches and devices. He brought an example that says, inadequacies in information-gathering and early warning have accounted for many catastrophes in several UN missions. Unquestionably, he argued, digital technologies hold enormous potential to help peacekeepers comprehend their mission goals and better accomplish their mandated responsibilities. There is no denying the fact that the success of a PO is largely dependent on comprehensive training, both pre-deployment and in-mission. Therefore, he suggested that any PKTI, being the primary training organization to prepare the peacekeepers to operate in multifaceted, violent, and complex operating environment, should take

all endeavors to identify the challenges and opportunities of digital transformation of PO. In his speech, he broadly focused on (a) digital transformation of UN PO, (b) how it impacts the training of Bangladeshi peacekeepers, and (c) the challenges and opportunities of digital transformation.

About **Digital Transformation in UN Peacekeeping**, Brigadier General Khalil said that when technologically advanced equipment was not used in the POs, the peacekeepers were not able to observe a large area. Their area of observation was limited to the capacity of human eyes or binoculars. Moreover, detection of threats at night, underground detection, and operation in remote terrain were very difficult. Furthermore, he added, information sharing, analyzing and storage were done manually which incorporated time-consuming process, and it was full of inaccuracies. Therefore, the 'Strategy for Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping' has been released in September 2021. About the strategy, he said, it underlines the importance of digital technologies in ever more complex conflicts.

The strategy calls for innovative, data-driven and technology enabled peacekeeping. It has multiple target audience, to include the peacekeeping architecture, member states, UN system and external partners. It is all about the organizational change through technology.

He considers that using modern surveillance, sensing devices, and night vision equipment; reconnaissance vehicles; satellite reconnaissance; aerial observation, particularly drones; and surface radars potential threats can be identified easily, range and accuracy of observation can be increased, continuous monitoring of the area of observation can be ensured, intrusiveness of information can be decreased, and safety of personnel on ground can be enhanced. He referred the European nationalities who are deployed in various integrated missions, use sophisticated devices to collect, collate and disseminate information in many cases. Most of the infantry battalions who are deployed in mission area are from the Third-World or developing countries of Africa and Indian subcontinent, still rely on age-old technologies and lack significantly in the field of digitalization.

About the **Impact of Digital Transformation on the Training of Bangladeshi Peacekeepers**, he said world-wide digital transformation has significantly changed the operating environment in all integrated UN missions. Now-a-days, peacekeepers face more of digitally driven threats like remote controlled improvised explosive devices (RCIED) from presumed radical armed elements than those of conventional raids or ambushes. Additionally, misinformation, disinformation, and propaganda through social media against UN peacekeepers have turned into a prevalent issue for the conflicting armed groups.

Recruitment of new members in the rebellion armed groups is facilitated by social media. On the other hand, the most fundamental impact of cell phones on conflict comes from increased communication. Research has shown that the expansion of cell coverage increases violent conflict and protest in Africa, primarily by aiding in collective action. Furthermore, availability and opportunity to access the internet has eased up inter-communication between the leaders and ground attackers of the armed rebels.

Keeping all these recent digital transformations of PO into consideration, Brigadier General Khalil informed the audience that BIPSOT has taken due steps to change the mindset of the peacekeepers by creating digital content for training, setting of digital recording and editing center, taking online classes and exam etc. Moreover, worthwhile trainings are provided to BD peacekeepers on Global Positioning System (GPS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and aerial observation by drones to locate probable threats, search and detect technologies through modern jammers to identify probable improvised explosive devices, use of VSAT and other modern gadgets to communicate with higher HQ and any air support element etc.

On the aspect of **Challenges and Opportunities of Digital Transformation in UN Peacekeeping**, Brigadier General Khalil said that, despite all the endeavors from the institution, the mindset of the participants is yet to be adapted with the modern change of the technologies. Moreover, participants' shyness to use digitally advanced devices is a matter of great concern too. In many cases, it is found that the students are still hesitant regarding the use of modern gadgets in time of need. On the other hand,

as most of the trainings are conducted on the basis of “Training of Trainers (TOT),” the second echelon of trainees show up less interest on technologically advanced training issues.

He further added that, non-availability of required digital infrastructure hampers the overall training too. Absence of digital and multimedia content in native language further aggravates the training for the peacekeepers. Use of simulation for many sophisticated training events does not fulfill the necessity of practical experience. Specially, digital data storage and processing system is a grey area of the training.

At this juncture, Brigadier General Khalil focused on the opportunities of digital transformation. He highlighted few significant ones. Firstly, he talked about using online platform for distributing resources that has eased up learning barriers. Presently, most of the training materials are available in the internet. It has a global reach now. Downloaded materials can be utilized for training at any time and at any place. It helps to grow interest amongst the participants.

Secondly, he shed light on using online training courses of Peace Operations Training Institution (POTI) for e-learning which has enhanced the capacity of the peacekeepers in manifolds. It has become cost-effective in true

sense. A learner does not need to travel to any place for acquiring knowledge. Now, any interested person can learn any of his chosen subjects using this platform.

Finally, he focused on Digital Recording Studio for digital content creation. Presently, few applications like ‘You Tube’ have visual and audio explanations of almost all subjects related to digital transformation. Anyone interested, may learn by himself seeing those digital contents.

In conclusion, Brigadier General Khalil emphasized on the matter that digital transformation in all sectors is not an easy process. It needs enthusiastic and innovative minds to adapt with the modernization of equipment. Therefore, he put forward two recommendations on this issue:

- a. The operating environment warrants an attitudinal shift towards field delegation, where junior leaders are trained to think creatively and empowered to take time-critical decisions.
- b. UN Training and Research Institutes may take a proactive approach in anticipating future training requirements.



OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED BY THE PKTIS-POLICE PERSPECTIVE

Speaker: Brig Gen Giovanni Pietro Barbano

Brigadier General Barbano at first expressed his profound gratitude to the organizing team for arranging such an important seminar. He started by saying that the participation in Peace Operations, often compels Police Commanders to adopt decisions on particularly complex situations characterized by composite factors in volatile environments, sometimes chaotic, frequently requiring immediate responses. In this framework, digital transformation turns out to be quintessential to ensure the highest standards of performance, as well as to effectively and efficiently deliver on the police mandate.

The peacekeeping domain, he says, is facing upheaval, overcoming new challenges, concerning the ability to analyze large amounts of data related to conflict or destabilized situations; mitigate the information risks that follow; ensure accountability and preserve public trust in an era of asymmetric threats. The emergence of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence techniques requires police peacekeepers to anticipate new challenges in cyberspace, to improve their

own security. He substantiated his argument by saying that, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of internet has increased worldwide by 40%. So, it is now time to take urgent actions to protect our cyberspace, as called by the UN Secretary-General in his 2020 Report to the General Assembly, a "*Road map for digital cooperation.*" Accordingly, the "UN 2.0 Quintet of change" part of the 2021 UN SG Report "*Our Common Agenda*" indeed lists: "*data, analytics and communications; innovation and digital transformation; strategic foresight; behavioral science; performance and results orientation*" as the key factors of change.

The UN new *Digital Transformation Strategy for Peacekeeping*, underscores the need for a data-driven approach. It is especially essential given the increasing amount of data from the proliferation of Internet accesses and smartphone usage in the countries of deployment of peace operations. These have caused a technology-driven transformation of the operational environment.

Brigadier General Barbano then referred *Charles Hunt* who recommended in his recent study “*The Future of Police in UN P.O.*” that, UNPOL needs to be deeply conversant and fully operational in a broad range of new technologies, and namely in cyber capability, to effectively operate in tomorrow’s field missions. Against this background he said, UN Police are required to play a pivotal role in the implementation of the Digital Transformation Strategy in field missions in all three possible Police mandates, namely: *interim* law enforcement, Operational support to local law enforcement agencies, and Capacity building and development.

Then he moved to cyber security and said, enhanced capabilities are likely to be required by any current and future missions and UNPOL is expected to be one of the actors that will contribute to, benefit from, and maintain them. In this regard, he found it worth mentioning that on the occasion of the “Workshop on Information Technology Needs of United Nations Police,” held in Valencia in 2019, presented *Systems for Command & Control of Police assets* deployed on the field, the collection, evaluation, integration and management of information. Still, these products need to be developed further in order to enhance the capabilities of the Police components and to ensure the proper integration and interoperability with the military and other mission components.

He further added, the Formed Police Units rely on contingent own equipment provided by their police contributing countries, thus raising the need for updated and more detailed standards for integration and interoperability with the other police components. Seemingly important is to increase flexibility, reliability,

resilience of the communications systems. This can be achieved by resorting to cutting-edge digital technologies, ensuring appropriate and effective communication networks with the police patrols.

Another aspect of the digital transformation Brigadier General Barbano talked about was the ability to use machine assistance to overcome logistics challenges, for instance producing on-site equipment for local Police and UNPOL itself through 3D printing. A further key area for up-skilling on new technology for the Police peacekeeping today, relates to the *fight against cybercrime*. As a minimum, skillsets around modern cyberspace intelligence gathering methodologies and software familiarity are required.

He emphasized that the ability to navigate *information landscapes affected by misinformation* is also essential for:

- Accurate and timely crime analysis, to guide responses and inform the conduct of the operational activities to the intelligence-led policing approach;
- Enhancing the force protection in situations where peacekeepers are targeted;
- Counter attempts to put discredit on the mandate implementation and peacekeepers conduct and reputation.

Additionally, *forensic cyber security* capabilities are also deemed vital for peace operations. UNPOL shall therefore be the essential actor among those expected to possess and manage them.

Furthermore, advances in *Natural Language Processing*, which are tools for translation and interpretation, can be useful for the *police*

activities on the field. In fact, they might be helpful for improving interoperability in multinational missions and facilitating direct interaction with the local population. Moreover, the ability to process language offers powerful tools to analyze open-source information from social media, which can be serviceable in criminal investigations.

This access to unprecedented amounts, types, and sources of information can provide Police deployed in peace operations and in special political missions with a better understanding of the operational environment and, ultimately, smarter emergency response.

Another aspect he thought to be considered, is the need to protect encrypted mission databases, that might include very sensitive data, such as the criminal proceedings or Police files, against attacks by malicious state and non-state actors. A breach of the protection system from external actors would impact quite negatively on the effectiveness and credibility of the entire Mission. Whereas in all UN missions UNPOL is mandated to perform capacity building and development of local law enforcement agencies, when they are engaged in mentoring, advising and training of national police or gendarmerie, Police peacekeepers need to transfer the know-how to tackle cybercrime that may target critical infrastructure and systems that underwrite stability in society.

In order to better deliver on the police mandate, with an integrated approach, the police component shall also build collaborative relationships with the other UN branches that are in the frontline of the digital transformation, such as the “Digital Blue Helmets” Unit in the Office of Information and Communications Technology.

This, Brigadier General Barbano considered, is a pre requirement in order to enhance cybersecurity preparedness, resilience and response. Despite the fact that there are several criticalities regarding the potential deployment of a full-fledged cyber peacekeeping force, this concept can be integrated into the current UN peacekeeping organizational structure, building on police, as well as on civilian and military assets, where UNPOL would have an important role to play.

The UN Police are obviously aware of the potential benefits and are making efforts to exploit at best the new technologies. However, the shift from “exploring” and “raising awareness” to systematically “regulating” and “committing resources” are yet to take place.

For the safe dissemination and use of the new potential offered by cyberspace, it is necessary to limit the sources of risks. It is assessed that the greatest risks in the use of the new technology come from human errors, which are present in more than 90% of cybersecurity breaches. The repercussions of errors in security procedures often cause enormous damage to the organization and the victims of cyber-attacks. This entails the paramount importance of training and education in the digital transformation domain. The enhanced awareness allows users to learn how to behave in cyberspace, how to protect themselves from potential threats, and, consequently, protect the Mission by raising the level of security.

The training on digital awareness takes place through courses to learn the principles of cyber security. Peacekeeping Training

Institutions for training personnel to be deployed in peace operations and special political missions cannot ignore the provision, in their training packages, of the key elements of cyber security and cyber hygiene practices. Center of Excellence for stability Police Unit (CoESPU), for instance, has substantially increased the hours of training dedicated to this topic. Also, the learning based on simulation, making resort to “MAGISTRA” (*Modeling and Gaming Information Simulation Training Area*), is particularly effective. Specific programs aimed at the automation of exercises and management of dynamic events and injections are extremely useful tools.

To this day, there are, regrettably, as observed on occasion of the Valencia workshop, very few software that are able to faithfully recreate the reality of a sound post-conflict situation appropriate to exercise police peacekeepers. The majority is limited to recreating simplistic visions of conflicts where the role player is confined to participating following the attack-defense dichotomy, without having to care about the legitimacy principles, legal coverage, proportionality of the use of force, or simply moral consequences.

To this regard, capitalizing on the current information technology knowledge, in order to recreate the multifaceted dynamics of a peace mission, or alternative scenarios activated by the player’s choices, Brigadier General Barbano considered would reach tangible and concrete results. Surely, the involvement for the audience would be quite higher compared to, for example, the ordinary frontal lecture. Gaming could actually constitute the added value of the police training sector: both from an educational and training point of view and from an academic one.

Approaching the conclusion, he emphasized the main challenges faced by the police peacekeeping training institutions, in the specific domain of digital transformation and formulated some recommendations.

The first one he mentioned is indubitably represented by the lack of a sufficiently articulated and detailed doctrinal background as key reference material for trainers and instructors. Detailed guidance and standardized procedures, descending from the UN digital strategy, should indeed be set forth in order to comprehensively regulate the use of the digital tools, to include integration and interoperability principles with the military and other mission components. These guidance and principles should also define the typology and the technical requirements of the IT and digital equipment to be provided and used by police peacekeepers once deployed. This is necessary in order to train the personnel exactly with the same kind of equipment they will be mandated to use in the field.

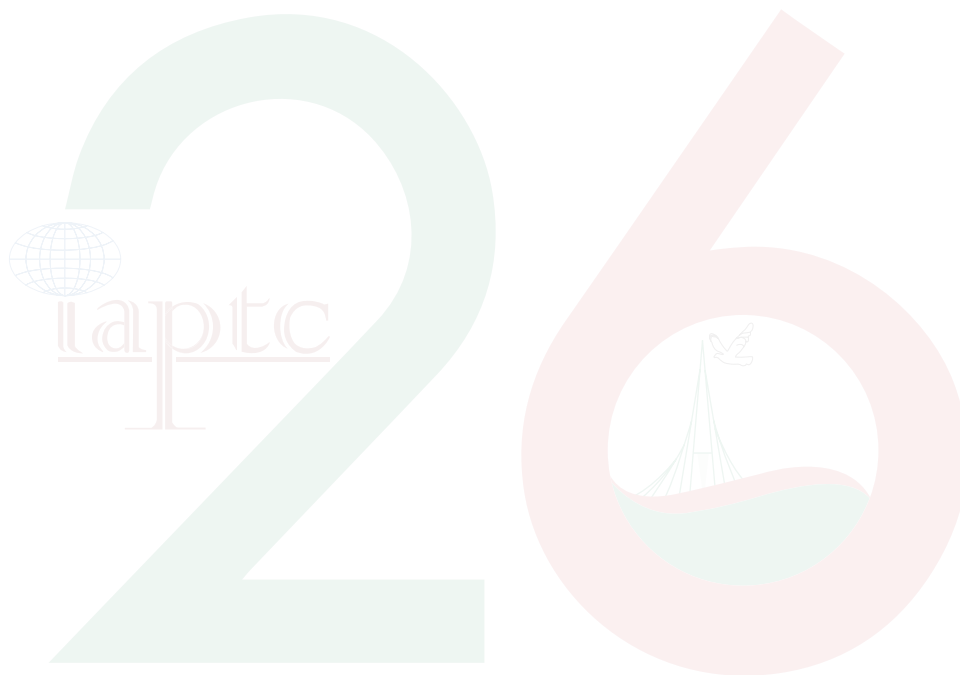
Second major challenge he notified is to allow police peacekeeping training institutions to use the command-and-control systems that are currently used in UN missions. There could be some limitations due to secrecy or copyright property and exploitation of the software. But, still, it is clear that it would be quite more realistic and effective to familiarize the trainees with the very same tools they will have to use once deployed.

The third major challenge is represented by the IT illiteracy of a significant number of police peacekeepers. In fact, it is almost impossible to fill this gap through a systematic transfer of knowledge in highly specialized technologies in a short period of time. On the other hand, the new native digital generation will probably,

spontaneously, fill this void in the near future, limiting the need for training to the use of the specific systems they are supposed to use.

He finally concluded asserting that technology applied to practical training and the definition of information technology guidelines and standards can significantly contribute and

refine the training of Police peacekeepers and represent a useful and stimulating resource to improve teamwork, sense of belonging and cohesion, as well as cybersecurity awareness and effective cyber hygiene practices. This in turn, will decidedly minimize cyber threats, and enhance the security of the Mission.





OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED BY THE PKTIS

Gbenga Issac Oni

Interim Lead, US Institute of Peace, Conflict Management Training Program for Peacekeeper

Gbenga Issac Oni, at the very onset thanked the IAPTC authority for giving him the opportunity to share his views. From a civilian perspective, he said, the existing challenges can also be opportunities. Through his field experience in delivering conflict management programs for peacekeepers around the protection of civilians, he identified few opportunities and challenges from civilian perspectives.

He identified four key challenges. The first challenge he identified is about designing the pre-deployment training. There is a need to invest in pedagogy that ensures shared learning, not just a didactic approach used in most military schools, he argued. He further narrowed down this into following parts:

- i. Curriculum Development: Approach should use adult learning principles and use of personal experiences, and storytelling with real-life scenarios to help peacekeepers understand what they would be facing in mission fields.

- ii. Tactical vs. “Soft” skills: There is debate on what skills are needed in the Mission. Most peacekeepers would end up not using their weapons all through their mission period. However, the authority invests more in tactical training. Conflict management skills include negotiation and mediation with communication skills. Hence, do not neglect the tactical skills but complement them. These ‘soft’ ends bring what they need yet, training centers are not investing enough in them.

Second challenge he mentioned is about Community Engagement “Trust Issues.” There is an increasing mistrust issue with peacekeepers he said. Communities sometimes see them as extensions of the problem because both the communities and peacekeepers do not understand their mandates.

Thirdly, **The Identity**. Who is a “Civilian” is a question that ponders in mind of people. He argued, there is also an urgent need to define “Who is a civilian” clearly. With the sophistication of current warfare, the line is becoming blurred, and it might also be leading to issues of abuse and mistrust by civilians.

Finally, he mentioned Protection of Civilians (POC). Most peacekeepers do not understand what POC is about. They see it as just a part of the Mission. However, it is the mandate. Training centers must ensure that all deploying peacekeepers know their mandate and that all pre-deployment training modules have the POC theme cut across all contents.

From here, he moved into the opportunity section. Firstly, he talked about Training Development. In training development, he

stressed on two distinct issues- (a) Instructor Cadre development- training centers, Oni suggested, should invest in instructors’ development around curriculum development and facilitation skills, and (b) Civilian & Military Collaboration: before deployment, troops, he recommended, should have regular engagement with civilians and civic society engagement to enable them to share what it means to be effective peacekeepers or human rights-based peacekeeping.

Lastly, he talked about Learning Visits. He said, Peacekeeping training centers should organize learning visits across regions to learn and share best practices and mission experiences.

With these notes, he thanked everyone and ended his delivery.

PLENARY SESSION-4

Title: **“Partnership and Cooperation in Delivering Training in the Digital Era”**.

Date and Time: Tuesday, November 01, 2022, 11:00-12:30 (UTC+6).

Modertor: Maj. Gen. A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Commandant, BIPSOT.

Email: commandant@bipsot.net

Speakers of the Session:	<p>4.1: Peacekeeping Simulation: A New Medium for Scenario-Based Training. (Dr. Walter Dorn, RMC, Canada, Walter.Dorn@rmc.ca) – VTC,</p> <p>4.2: Enhancing Accessibility to Effective E-Learning. (Ms. Elisabeth Rosenbaum, POTI, erosenbaum@peaceopstraining.org)</p> <p>4.3: GPOI Initiatives for the Peacekeeping Training Community. (Ms. Jennifer Pulliam, GPOI, USA, pulliamja@state.gov)</p>
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PEACEKEEPING SIMULATION: A NEW MEDIUM FOR SCENARIO- BASED TRAINING

Speaker: Dr. Walter Dorn

At the outset of his presentation, Dr. Walter Dorn mentioned that he has been using digital simulations for training as a new medium at the Canadian Forces College and three other different colleges in Canada. He originally started teaching about technology, engineering and modern peacekeeping at the Pearson Peacekeeping Center at the turn of the century. He continued to teach peace operations courses for the last 20 years. Dorn mentioned that one of his research areas is looking at how technology, particularly developing technology, could be used in peace operations. He also mentioned that many of his students are training in virtual battlespaces. Hence, he thinks there is an excellent opportunity to use technology in peacekeeping. Just as there are thousands of video games for work, he thinks he could create some video games for peacekeeping that can be used to educate the general public and train military officers. Hence, he thinks studying and writing papers is not going to be enough and he had an impulse to do something that would make a difference in the work of the UN.

He said it is possible to download such simulation games from the internet and play them without connecting to the internet. So if the connection goes down or it is slow, then it won't slow down the simulation. The simulation has different levels and modules. Therefore, players can progress at their own pace and make their own levels and thus can have many possible scenarios, including military observers, based on the tabletop exercise. Other types of simulations related to human rights based on actual scenarios, will also be available. These can be played in multiple environments on different devices. One of the advantages of such simulation games is that they can be recorded, and the users can receive an automatic assessment. These games can be played in isolation or in a classroom environment where students can interact with each other. This is cost-effective as thousands of people can be educated with the simulation just by distributing it. Climate change can be an exciting area, which can be incorporated with the simulation as it has an impact on the local population and peace operations in a particular area. Dr. Dorn then demonstrated one of his simulation system developed for peacekeeping operation.

ENHANCING ACCESSIBILITY TO EFFECTIVE E-LEARNING



Speaker: Ms. Elisabeth Rosenbaum

At the commencement of her presentation, Ms. Elisabeth Rosenbaum briefly talked about the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI). POTI is an independent, nonprofit, nongovernmental organization providing globally accessible self-paced, online, on-demand courses since 2008. It offers a comprehensive e-learning curriculum on peace support, humanitarian relief, and security operations. POTI is governed by an international Board of Directors and overseen by the Partnership for E-Learning on Peace Operations.

She said that the Board of Directors of POTI is comprised of former Force Commanders, a former Deputy Force Commander, a former Chief of the Integrated Training Service, a former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, an Ambassador, and experienced peace operations personnel.

Ms. Rosenbaum mentioned the Partnership for E-Learning on Peace Operations (PELP)

is a Forum wherein UN Member States provide input and ideas on how e-learning on peacekeeping should be provided. PELP provides, oversight, and recommendations to POTI. Such a partnership demonstrates how partnership can enhance e-learning. POTI collaborates with peace operations experts and various agencies and organizations to offer students a comprehensive curriculum which includes UNESCO, UNMAS, UN Women, WHO, DECAF (Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance) and King's College London. POTI offers more than 99 per cent of its enrollment at no cost to its students. Military, police, academia, national training centers, NGOs, peace operations personnel, gendarmerie and individuals receive such services from POTI.

POTI has partnerships with 49 national and regional peacekeeping training centres that blend POTI e-learning into their classroom training programmes. Centres with the most enrolments thus far in 2022 are:

- ✓ Birendra Peace Operations Training Centre (BPTOC), Nepal

- ✓ Escuela De Misiones Internacionales Y Acción Integral (ESMAI), Colombia
- ✓ International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Kenya
- ✓ Centro de Entrenamiento y Capacitación Para Operaciones de Paz (CECOPAZ-PERU)
- ✓ Carabineros de Chile - Centro Nacional de Perfeccionamiento y Capacitación (CENPECAR)

She informed that the current course model using downloadable PDFs allows POTI to reach a vast global audience. POTI offers a spectrum of course supplements to keep up with the pace of technology. It has continuously worked to expand its offers to provide dynamic, engaging content while maintaining accessibility. POTI offers courses in five languages which include, 31 in English, 23 in French, 17 in Spanish, 02 in Portuguese and 01 in Arabic.

POTI offers mobile apps to supplement the user experience. By using this app, students can access courses, transcripts, and their student profiles. They can also download course textbooks, take examinations and access certificates on completion. As course supplements, POTI offers audiobooks and

E-Publications. Audiobook format allows students to download an audio version of the course and listen to it on their mobile phones, tablets, and computers. On the other hand, E-publications adjusted to the orientation and size of a screen, make the course adaptable and easy to read on handheld devices. POTI is researching additional course formats, including interactive modules based on existing courses. Interactive modules will provide further dynamic, engaging experiences for adult learners. As they are developing these modules, POTI remains focused on determining the best method to ensure these experiences remain available to as many learners as possible. POTI is working to stay up-to-date with technological advances while ensuring no student gets left behind. As technology advances, partnerships within the peace operations community will aid us in offering increasingly effective e-learning to a growing audience. At the end of her presentation, Ms. Rosenbaum expressed her sincere thanks and gratitude to the founding members of PELP for their generous funding which enabled E-learning. PELP's founding members are Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.



GPOI INITIATIVES FOR THE PEACEKEEPING TRAINING COMMUNITY

Speaker: Ms. Jennifer Pulliam

At the outset of her speech, Ms. Jennifer Pulliam described the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference as an inspiring platform to share best practices. She praised the IAPTC executive committee for navigating the pandemic years and for planning a substantive agenda to drive this successful conference. She briefed on the activities of the Global Peace Operation Initiative (GPOI). This is a US Security Assistance program that is budgeted through the US Department of State and implemented with a close partnership with the US Department of Defense. The sole purpose is to invest in the capabilities of troop and police-contributing countries and to strengthen the UN and regional peacekeeping operations.

The United States needs peacekeeping capacity-building partnerships as long-term relationships that build toward clear objectives. The US focuses on the full spectrum of factors that influence the countries' peacekeeping capabilities, including, for example, the provision of training equipment, aids, the

construction of safe and fit for purpose training facilities, and the refinement of processes for training and deploying peacekeepers. The objective is to support partner countries, objectives and aspirations that contribute to strengthening the performance of international peace operations.

Ms. Pulliam argued that for the United States, it is increasingly important identifying ways to leverage technology to enhance the effectiveness of the training and capacity building activities. Modern advancements have catalyzed the global movement towards digitalization, and digitalization in the context of peacekeeping operations, often entail shifts for virtual training. The pandemic motivated many major countries to shift some of their training events to virtual platforms. Even now, as the pandemic has loosened its grip and now when in person training is possible, countries continue to leverage these platforms to enable hybrid training options where appropriate. Therefore, digital technology provides a valuable opportunity to reach

wider audiences and deepen their learning experiences, particularly when it comes to education on peacekeeping topics, conducting classroom based training in a virtual or hybrid format. It can reduce costs associated with the training by combining courses that can accommodate larger number and broader group of participants and reduce the logistical and administrative burdens associated with travel.

However, she argued that pandemic proved that for practical or skills-based requirements, virtual events cannot replace in person training. It requires hands on practical exercises. For example, in the training of national investigation officers, remote learning can be used to teach forensic methodologies or interview techniques. However, such methods simply are not as effective as providing training that allows officers to examine evidence at a mock site or to conduct in-person interview face to face with real time observation of words, tones and body language.

Hence, she argued, one helpful approach has been the integration of both virtual learning and in person training to maximize training outcomes. She mentioned, the April 2022 National Investigation Officer training with trainers' course which was co-hosted by India. As a prerequisite, before attending in person training event, the UN had trainees complete the online training modules. It helped to ensure that trainees arrive to the course with the baseline knowledge of the topics, and it allows instructors to focus in-person time on the practical application of the material.

She said that the US is increasingly employing simulation technology to enable more real-life training experiences for peacekeepers. For example, the US delivered medical

patients simulators to a number of partner countries to provide police with more practical training on triaging, administering first aid and stabilizing patients. This has provided more opportunities for hands-on simulated practice of medical skills and subsequently, significantly helped address known shortfalls with respect to medical capabilities and ultimately saved peacekeepers lives. The integration of simulation technology can also be valuable in building other basic staff skills. One of the most common shortfalls in partner countries' is the lack of training on weapons and particularly training ammunition. This means uniformed peacekeepers do not always have adequate opportunities to develop basic marksmanship or weapons skills. Which, among other issues, increases the risk that undertrained soldiers or police will either be reluctant to engage in protecting civilians or they will employ excessive force out of fear and uncertainty. To tackle that, the US is providing some partner training facilities with firearms training simulators, which offer consistent, cost effective training platform to help improve technical proficiency. Simulation technology cannot fully replace live fire marksmanship training, but the integration of simulators is a component of pre-deployment preparations, enable routine realistic practice opportunities, particularly in resource constrained environment.

She informed that the US is working with partner countries to help ensure that the technology for peacekeeping units which are getting deployed into the mission environment is available and effectively integrated into the training environment. Often the resource constraints limit the availability of training equipment and force the peacekeepers to fall in on mission equipment that they have

no prior experience operating, maintaining or employing. One increasingly predominant example of this is the use of tactical unmanned aerial vehicle or UAV which are being deployed particularly by infantry battalions. As new additions, such technology is beneficial on multiple fronts, potentially enhancing the safety and security of peacekeepers and better enabling intelligence driven operations. But often units lack the same equipment at their training facilities. They are subsequently forced to adopt technology they have not previously trained on, rendering it difficult to operate or maintain that equipment. More notably, the unit staff often do not fully understand how to effectively integrate the technology into operations, how to incorporate the capabilities into operational planning, and analyze and act on the information that has been provided. Accordingly, the US is working to replicate such technology through the training environment to help bridge performance gaps. It is important to ensure that any technology that has been employed in the mission environment is replicated in the respective home training sites.

One area where the importance of partnerships can really factor is establishing capacity-building partnerships through

supporting troops and police contributing countries' efforts to ensure that their training tools are close to mission requirements. The second point is the importance of ensuring that a total package approach is used when acquiring or delivering technology solutions. Getting new technology-based capability requires more than just delivering equipment. It includes planning for appropriate training, maintenance, sustainment doctrine, and the accompanying institutional development factors to fully integrate and optimize the employment of technology to deliver a functional capability. And finally, she highlighted the importance of data collection and assessment in the technology space. The US places high importance on monitoring and evaluation efforts, which they view as an integral component of their planning, particularly in the context of employing new technology solutions. It is important to gather baseline data to pilot these capabilities and conduct follow-up assessments and analyses to determine if the capabilities are achieving their intended results. Data-driven processes in the digital and technology

states will help ensure that the most productive returns on collective investment of resources.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 4.1



TOPIC: PEACEKEEPING SIMULATION: A NEW MEDIUM FOR SCENARIO- BASED TRAINING

Moderator: Dr. Walter Dorn
Royal Military College, Canada-VTC

Major Ken Mcrae, Deputy Commanding Officer, Peace Support Training Centre, Canada, presented the development of simulation software for peacekeeping operation. Lt Col Leigh Crawford, from Australian Defence Force, argued that opportunities are endless with simulation software. Dr. Walter Dorn responded that coordination leads to greater efficiency in simulation based training. Major General Ridwanur Rahman highlighted the two challenges namely the technological barriers

and the financial capabilities in simulation training. Col (OF5) Arnault ROUGER, Director, Military International Relations, France described that NATO is using simulation technology, which provides the soldiers with real time information. Integrated GIS support provides better service in simulation. Greater coordination between NATO and the UN will provide an opportunity to make a difference in the training scenario.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 4.2

ENHANCING ACCESSIBILITY TO EFFECTIVE E-LEARNING



Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Rosenbaum

The session was followed by Ms. Rosenbaum's presentation on the E-learning facilities of the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI). She urged participants for their feedback on the works of POTI and recommendations as regards the future of E-learning in peace operations.

Frigate Captain Tarick Taets, Brazilian Navy shared his experience in translating two POTI courses into Portuguese and encouraged partnerships & cooperation among TCCs to facilitate the process. *"Though our work can be considered as a small drop in the ocean, we should remember that every drop counts"* he further added. **Colonel Baurzhan Nigmatullin, Kazakstan Peace Operations Centre** urged to find out more suitable ways to conduct learner's assessments in e-learning platforms. **Major A.O. Quadir, Martin Luther Agwai International Leadership and Peacekeeping Centre, Nigeria** congratulated

POTI for their contribution and recommended adding feedback to make e-learning more interactive. **Issiaka Amkoullel, EMP-ABB Peacekeeping School** demanded more focus on matters like language barriers while accessing e-learning resources. **Myoung-eung Kim, ROK Ministry of Defense** cautioned POTI regarding reliance on pdfs that might turn e-learning into a computer-based version of the textbook system. **Major Fadilrollah Bin Yahaya, Malaysian Peacekeeping Centre** suggested POTI to invest in developing e-learning capabilities of Peace Training Centers.

Lastly, Ms. Rosenbaum assured participants that POTI is going to bring interactive courses available in different languages and develop their mobile application to ensure more engagement from all 122 TCCs.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION 4.3



TOPIC: GPOI INITIATIVES FOR THE PEACEKEEPING TRAINING COMMUNITY

Moderator: Ms. Jennifer Pulliam, GPOI, USA

This session was chaired by Ms. Jennifer Pulliam, GPOI, USA. This session focused on a variety of issues related to enhancing partnership and cooperation in the digital world. The session primarily sought the answers to the following questions:

1. How is your country or organization currently leveraging technology to strengthen peacekeeping training?
2. What challenges has your country or organization experienced with respect to technology integration and how have you overcome these challenges?
3. How could collaborative partnerships (between TCCs, between a TCC and a donor partner, or with other training institutions) better help support the integration of technology tools into peacekeeping training?
4. How is your country or organization measuring the effectiveness of technology tools that you are integrating into training?

The session then addressed the aforementioned questions comprehensively. In response to ways for leveraging technology to strengthen peacekeeping training, fundamental thoughts floated through which countries and organizations promotes partnership, provides professional courses in both online and offline means, engages in bilateral or multilateral assistance programs.

In respect of challenges associated with technology integration, the discussion indicated lack of effective coordination with the partners and donors, lack of effective foundation training, costly technologies, lack of robust planning and growing complexities of the affected areas. Some notable recommendations were: Improving basic skill, integrated annual exercise, developing constructive simulations for pre-deployment training etc. Most of the IAPTC delegates opined that effective integration of technology is able to identify the actual threat and threat patterns.

PLENARY SESSION-5

Title: **“Technology and Innovations in UN Peace Operations Training”** .

Date and Time: Tuesday, November 01, 2022, 13:15-14:30 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Mr. Gustavo De Carvalho.

Email: gustavobcarvalho@yahoo.com.br .

Speakers of the Session:

5.1: Digital Innovation and Peace Support Operations in Africa:

Opportunities and Limitations. (Dr. OYONO née THOM Cécile, Commissaire Divisionnaire Secrétaire Exécutif, APSTA, oyono.cecile@yahoo.fr)

5.2: Exercise VIKING 2022: Lessons Learned. (CCOPAB

Commander - Colonel Carlos VAZ, Brazil, cmtccopab@gmail.com, carlosvaz95@gmail.com)

5.3: Orientation with the ‘Deployment Review Digital Toolkit’ Apps by

the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) of DPO. (Mr. Herbert Loreth, Program Manager, LCM, ITS/DPET/DPO UNHQ, loreth@un.org)

DIGITAL INNOVATION AND PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS



Speaker: **Dr. Oyono Nee Thom Cecile** Executive Secretary, APSTA

Dr. Cecile Thom Epse Oyono, Executive Director, African Peace Support Trainers Association, discussed about the inherent opportunities and limitations in digital innovation for Peace Support Operations (PSO) in Africa. She started her presentation with a brief overview on how digital innovations created deeper impact in Africa and presented the following statistics:

- 30% of the population has access to the internet.
- 50% of the ongoing twelve (12) UN Peace Operations are originated in Africa.
- Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 48% of global deaths due to terrorism using digital innovation; which shows that the Sahel is becoming more and more a new epicenter for terrorism using technology.
- Non-regulated hobbyist drone sale has risen from US\$ 14 billion in 2018 to a projected US\$ 43 billion in 2024 and are used as potential weapon.

However, she also presented three major areas where digital innovation can help and these are:

- Robust Force Multiplier like digital innovation and digital technology offer enormous potential to enhance performance, economize resources, and simplify processes when well applied.
- Situational Awareness Enhancement tools like Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise (SAGE) and the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPPAS) may be adopted and implemented by all African training centres.
- Countering abuse by terrorists taking advantage of innovations in computing and telecommunications– like widespread internet access, end-to-end encryption, and virtual private network (VPN).

Dr. Cecile further discussed the limitations and possible challenges in Africa regarding

the inclusion of digital technology in PSO. She argued that, although there are many opportunities presented by digital innovation for PSO, many critical challenges and limitations are there. These include:

- Skills. Absence of basic digital and computer literacy (abuse and misuse of new technology such as social media).
- Training. Acute deficit of requisite digital skills and capabilities for PSO.
- Budgetary Constraints. High cost.
- Environment. Access to internet, electricity, qualified trainers, training centres, approved syllabus, and policy framework.

She proposed few ways forward that can be followed to counter those challenges while harnessing the benefit of digital innovation in PSO in Africa. These will entail:

- Targeted Policy and Institutional Frameworks that succinctly stipulate required capabilities as well as mechanisms for accountability and regulation of digital transformation of PSO in Africa.
- Robust Investment in Research, Training, Capacity Building, and Infrastructure that underscores the development of requisite skills, capabilities, and interdisciplinary research to ensure knowledge transfer as well as bridging existing gap between tech specialists and mandate implementers.

- Commitment to Multilateral Cooperation and Partnerships that targets equitable access to requisite digital skills and capabilities for PSO as well as harmonizing regulations in view of enhancing interoperability and overall mission efficiency.

At the end of her presentation, the speaker gave a short overview of the APSTA's attempts to include digital innovation in PSO in Africa. She added that APSTA under its mandate of standardization of PSO training across Africa is facilitating efforts to leverage digital innovation to improve the capacity for PSO. In 2020, Training Centres across Africa, aimed to overcome the adverse impact of the lockdown through E-Learning Design. APSTA also collaborated with the United Nations Systems Staff College (UNSSC), drawn experts from on-line platforms for training. Currently, APSTA is engaging experts from training and research institutions as well as from few missions across the continent, on leveraging digital innovations to enhance PSO. The intended outcomes will be communicated to appropriate departments of the African Union as well as the United Nations.

Finally, she concluded her presentation by underscoring that digital innovation has become imperative for the continent to leverage these opportunities to change the face of PSO and augment the capacities of various training centres.

PLENARY SESSION 5.2

EXERCISE VIKING 2022: LESSONS LEARNED



Speaker: **Colonel Carlos VAZ** **CCOPAB Commander, Brazil**

Colonel Carlos presented the key lessons learned from the participation of Brazil in the Exercise VIKING 22 from different perspectives. He also gave a brief overview of Exercise VIKING.

Exercise VIKING is a multinational and multifunctional initiative by the Kingdom of Sweden and the United States of America. It is multifunctional in a sense that it includes civilian, military, and police personnel sharing the responsibility for planning, executing, and evaluating the exercise. It also includes a rich, continuously developed scenario, reflecting current challenges seen in international Peace Operations (PO) and Crisis Response Operations (CRO), and applying current operational concepts.

The central aim of Exercise VIKING 22 was to train and educate participants in order to meet the challenges of the current and

future multidimensional crisis response while integrating different entities of peacekeeping operations. Moreover, the exercise objectives were to:

- Promote mutual understanding, confidence, cooperation, and interoperability among all contributing and affected forces, organizations, offices, and personnel – military as well as civilian.
- Understand and apply mission command and management, staff roles and functions, procedures and structures, as well as coordinated planning processes.
- Understand and apply current operational concepts reflecting present as well as future challenges in multinational and multidimensional po.

- Create an environment that supports and facilitates the development and experimentation of methods, operational concepts, and technological enhancements for participating organizations and nations.

The speaker presented the audience an idea of the scenario and the Main Event List/ Main Incident List (MEL/MIL) of the exercise. In 2022, Brazil participated in all the phases of exercise from conceptualization and implementation to evaluation phases.

Then he jumped onto the lesson learned in terms of military, police and civilian component. In terms of the military component, the speaker highlighted few key points which are:

- Training Audience (TA) with members of units pledged in PCRS.
- Integration with the Armed forces of Latin America through the participation of ALCOPAZ.
- Integration of simulation systems (Sweden & Brazil).

In terms of police component, he highlighted the following:

- For the Training Audience (TA) composed of police officers selected for deployment, Exercise VK 22 was valuable reinforcement training.

- Integration of military-police-civilian components since the initial drawing of the MEL-MIL.

The speaker highlighted the following in terms of the **civilian** component, which were:

- Understanding civilians role
 - Current PO are multidimensional and integrated.
 - Brazilian Army augmented the space for civilians in Exercise VK 22.
- Inclusion of civilians in planning
 - Invitation: AUG 2021 (8 months before V22).
 - Integrated planning (MIL / POL / CIV).
 - “Build up” a civilian team.
- Defining clear tasks for the civilian team

Colonel Carlos concluded his presentation with a positive note that Exercise VIKING will play an important role in promoting the right and proper use of digital technology in the PSO in this digital era.

PLENARY SESSION 5.3

ORIENTATION WITH THE 'DEPLOYMENT REVIEW DIGITAL TOOLKIT' APPS BY THE LIGHT COORDINATION MECHANISM (LCM) OF DPO



Speaker: Mr. Herbert Loret
Program Manager, LCM, ITS/DPET/DPO, UNHQ

Mr. Herbert presented the Deployment Review Digital Toolkit App. He discussed the utility of the app and suggested the ways in which the app can be followed to develop further with a coordinated effort with relevant stakeholders. The Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) worked in collaboration with 16 member states over two years. It is a collective effort by national institutions, training centers, capacity-building providers, and the UN HQ/Field Missions.

The speaker highlighted the utility of the app that can be used as a knowledge-sharing tool which includes:

- 3x Instructional Templates:
 - Observation Collection Template.
 - Lessons Learned Log Template.
 - Writing a Deployment Report Template.

- Designed for use by Commanding Officers and Deployed Personnel.
- Facilitates the execution of the lessons-learned process.

The app can also be utilized as a policy and guidance documents library. Features of the app are-

- Catalog of most up-to-date policy and guidance documents relevant to police and military personnel.
- Collated in consultation with DPO's Office of Military Affairs and Police Division.
- Directly linked to Peacekeeping Resource Hub.
- Updated half-yearly.

Mr. Herbert further said that the LCM always encourages the following:

- T/PCCs without a lessons learning system to utilize the app to build their systems.
- T/PCCs with a lessons learning system to utilize the app to enhance their current systems.
- Training and capacity-building providers to utilize the app to monitor, adjust and enhance the delivery of their assistance programs.
- Training centres and academies to incorporate the app's methodology into training modules to enhance preparedness for future deployments.

The speaker concluded his presentation by assuring the support of LCM to the member states in developing the app. He stated that the LCM will always seek to develop the app into other languages to increase linguistic accessibility, which is not possible without the help of member states. Nonetheless, it also encourages all T/PCCs to share lessons learned from experiences with other Member States. He emphasized that it is the integrated collaborative approach that has the power to make digital innovation beneficial in different areas of PSOs.



PLENARY SESSION-6

Title: **“Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence”**

Date and Time: Wednesday, November 02, 2022, 09:00-10:30 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Col (Retd) Mustafizur Rahman, Head of the UN Train the Trainer’s Center (TOT), ITS/DPO, Entebbe, Uganda.

Speakers of the Session:

- 6.1: Integrated Approach for Situational Awareness.** (Maj Gen (Retd) Adrian Foster, adrianjfooster@hotmail.com)
- 6.2 Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence Issues Faced by the Civilian Component.** (Mr Kevin Kennedy) - VTC
- 6.3: UN Peacekeeping Intelligence: Training Needs for Peacekeepers.** (Mr. Guillaume Darne, Chief, PICT, OUSG, DPO, darne@un.org) – VTC
- 6.4: Unite Aware.** (Mr Guy Bennett) -VTC
- 6.5 UN C5ISR Peace Operations Academy (UNCAP): Technology in Peacekeeping and Capacity Building.** (Jean-Michel Kergoat, UNCAP, OICT, DOS, Entebbe, jean.kergoat@un.org)

INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR SITUATIONAL AWARENESS



Speaker: Major General Adrian Foster, (Retd)

General Foster emphasized that Peacekeeping Intelligence (PKI) enables missions to take decisions on appropriate actions, enhance Situational Awareness (SA) as well as the safety and security of UN personnel. He

emphasized issues like Acquisition, Reporting/ Collation, Analysis, and Dissemination. He further said that SA and PKI cycles should roster with other elements like Information Management with Unite Aware App.



UN PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE: TRAINING NEEDS FOR PEACEKEEPERS

Speaker: **Mr. Guillaume Darme** Chief, PICT, OUSG, DPO

The speaker started with the differentiation of Peacekeeping and Intelligence. There are particular rules and concepts that sometimes many countries do not have. Some countries have different rules and different working conditions. The highlights of the session are as follows:

- PKI is a multilayer program. PKI is not only about the military; instead, it talks about the military, police and civilian.
- The professionalization of PKI consists of guidance, recruitment and training.
- On-going courses are: MPKI (in-mission), MPKI ToT, OPKI, JMAC, E.W. & Critical Indicators
- Upcoming courses: PKI Fundamentals, Analytical Techniques, Data Management, PKISR ToT, Crime PKI



UN C5ISR ACADEMY FOR PEACE OPERATIONS (UNCAP): TECHNOLOGY IN PEACEKEEPING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Speaker: Jean-Michel Kergoat, UNCAP

The speaker started his discussion with the quote of the UN Secretary General, "With the structural aspects of the reforms now well consolidated, it is imperative to keep the foot in the pedal to achieve the cultural change we need for greater collaboration across pillars and tangible results for people on the ground." The gist of his speech is as follows:

- Triangular Partnership for A4P was established in 2015 as UN Signals Academy, which was an outcome of the first Partnership for Technology in Peacekeeping Symposium. It supports Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative and objectives.
- It was established to enhance preparedness of military and police C4ISR specialists and other targeted uniformed personnel before and during deployment in UN Missions.
- It supports gender objectives to increase women's participation in UN Peacekeeping (WOC).
- **C5ISR "integrated training concept"** is based on the following:
 - Legal frame / Budgets
 - PIR's
 - Information Management
 - Peacekeeping-Intelligence
 - Threat / Risk assessment
- The Academy delivers courses and learning events in in-person, in mission, e-learning, online, and as a service in areas identified as crucial for UN peacekeepers. The Academy focuses its learning and training portfolio on five (5) thematic areas to strengthen peace operations through technology training which are:
 - C5ISR.
 - Situational Awareness & COP (Common Operational Picture)

- Support Gender Objectives (WOC).
- Camp Security
- R&D

He drew a line for UNCAP strategy for 2022 & 2023 that consists of development of partnerships, the creation of the UNCAP Training Tiger Team, development of e-learning, online training, increasing the number of training modules & courses, and increasing the level of collaboration and coordination between Peacekeeping training centres and UNCAP.

- He presented the UNCAP facilities and equipment, such as:
- OPSCENT-STE.

- MCC (Modular Command Center).
- Classroom.

He briefed the equipment capacity and its purposes as follows:

- Ability to host over 30 participants during a live simulation exercise in a class (can be increased if more storage disks are purchased).
- It can host several applications, such as environment for cyber security, networking etc.
- Hosts cisco 4500 catalyst network switches for higher availability and complex switching capabilities.

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION-6

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS AND PEACEKEEPING INTELLIGENCE ISSUES FACED BY UNIFORMED CIVILIANS

Kevin Kennedy

Mr. Kennedy informed that Situational Awareness Program began in 2017 by DPO. He expressed his concern that many IT tools are not adaptable in anticipating situational awareness. In addressing these gaps, he urged

for the necessity of information that helps UN to decide in vulnerable situations. He indicated few gaps like training deficiency, generation gap, knowledge gap in IT that hinder PKI and Situational Awareness Program (SAP).

MULTI-FUNCTIONAL BREAKOUT SESSION-6

ENHANCING SITUATIONAL AWARENESS-BRIEFING TO IAPTC

Guy Bennett, DPO through VTC

He focused on Unit awareness that relates to:

- U.A. Maps
- Sensors
- Asset Tracking
- Patrol Planning
- UA SAGE (Incident Log)

Thereafter, he spoke on existing capabilities of Situational Aware Program (SAP). The speaker also emphasized on the role of Joint Operation Center (JOC) as the information hub for the Situational Awareness Program. Finally, he concluded by showing the timeline of Situational Awareness Project Implementation with a demonstration.

PLENARY SESSION-8

Title: **“Performance and Accountability”**.

Date and Time: Wednesday, November 02, 2022, 11:00-12:30 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Col. (Ret.) Mustafizur Rahman, Head of the UN Train the Trainer’s Center (TOT), ITS/DPO, Entebbe, Uganda.

<p>Speakers of the Session:</p>	<p>7.1: Mission Performance: Evaluation and Recommendations. (Maj Gen (Retd) Jai Sankar Menon, Office of the PK Strategic Partnership, OPSP/DPO/UNHQ, menon1@un.org) – VTC</p> <p>7.2: UN Military Performance Evaluation System: Expectations from the TCCs. (Cdr Vladimir Jevtic, Chief MPET, OMA/DPO, vladimir.jevtic@un.org)</p> <p>7.3: UN Police Performance Evaluation System: Expectations from the PCCs. (Mr. or Ata yenigun (VTC), Police Division, DPO, tikhomirovd@un.org)</p> <p>7.4: The Integrated Misconduct Risk Management as an Important Element of Training and Preparing Personnel, Particularly Commanders, for Deployment. (Mr. Benjamin Bernard, Programme Officer, Conduct & Discipline Service, MINUSCA, bernard4@un.org)</p>
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MISSION PERFORMANCE: EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Speaker: **Maj Gen (Retd) Jai Sankar Menon** OPSP/DPO/UNHQ (through VTC)

Major General Menon started his speech by thanking the IAPTC for the invitation, expressing his gratitude for hosting this important meeting, and mentioning the opportunity as a pleasure to be with all the participants. He discussed the mission's performance and its evaluation system and subsequently provided some recommendations related to the enhancement of the mission's performance.

He mentioned that there are different stakeholders in UN peacekeeping missions that are equally important. He also noted that all the military, police, and civilian components are critical to achieving success in mission performance. He expressed that female peacekeepers are a vital component of this ability to effectively engage with the entire population.

He mentioned that it is important to understand the culture of the host country

in the region as well as the local political and social environment to improve performance in the mission. On the other hand, he noted that peacekeeper should not hesitate to communicate to other actors in the missions to gain knowledge and to engage with the community. To enhance performance, he emphasized community policing initiatives by the security personnel.

He continued by saying that we often see commanders simply applying the overall threat assessment of the nation to his area of responsibility. Each area of responsibility in a mission has a different nature. Therefore they demand a different posture. He stated that there is no systematic flow of information within the mission. Frequent rotation has emerged as a problem in enhancing mission performance. He identified that each time a new contingent comes to an area, they ask the same questions to the population

over and over again. He also provided some recommendations, which are as follows:

- Improving the mindset.
- Protection of civilians from any source of violence.
- Using all possible means to protect the civilians.
- Increasing engagement with the local community or population.
- Realistic threat assessments.
- integrated mechanism for sharing information.
- Mission-specific pre-deployment training must be tailored to the needs of the mission.
- Developing mechanisms to evaluate troops and police after their arrival.
- Enhancing all kinds of pre-deployment training, and this training must be properly delivered.



THE UN MILITARY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM: EXPECTATIONS FROM TCCS



Speaker: Cdr Vladimir Jevtic Chief MPET, OMA/DPO

Mr. Jevtic discussed the UN military performance evaluation system and expectations from the troop contributing countries (TCCs). He explained the UN military performance evaluation system in several categories, which are as follows:

- Evaluation cycle
- Projects
- Standards
- Resource availability
- Process diagram

In the evaluation cycle, there are two broad dimensions: Operational Readiness Assurance (ORA) preparation and ORA delivery. Additionally, he mentioned about four parts of the evaluation cycle, which include pre-deployment training, self-certification, in-mission evaluation, and lessons learned or best practices. Each of these parts includes specific aspects of evaluation, which are given below:

- **Pre-deployment training**
 - Evaluators (training)
 - UN military Performance Standards
- **Self-certification**
 - UN Guidelines: conducting self-certification exercise
 - Military performance data tool
 - Military skill validations
- **In-mission evaluation**
 - Evaluators (training)
 - UN military Performance Standards
 - Military performance data tool
- **Lessons learned/ Best practices**
 - Recognition of good performance (Units)
 - Performance improvement plan

- Reporting/Analysis (FHQ-OMA)

With regard to **projects** in the military performance management system, he mentioned in-mission unit evaluation, military skills validations (MSV), deployed military HQ evaluation, and UN military performance evaluators. Regarding the in-mission unit evaluation, he mentioned the framework and emphasized developing revised Standard Operation Procedures (SOP), Task Standards and Indicators (TSIs), and an online tool Military Unit Evaluation Test (MUET) to collect and analyze data. He mentioned that missions now use standards for infantry battalions and QRFs. He also called for standards for specialized units to be published with UN guidance revisions.

For Military Skills Validation (MSV), he mentioned the framework of TSI and an online tool to collect and analyze data. He pointed out that MSVs are mainly aimed at TCCs identified with shortfalls. Regarding Deployed Military HQ Evaluation, he mentioned the framework that includes SOPs, functions, standards, and indicators, as well as an online tool to collect and analyze. He also mentioned the pilot evaluation conducted at UNFICYP in January 2022 and the second pilot to be held at MINUSMA in December 2022.

Regarding the UN Military Performance Evaluators, he mentioned the training event that was held in Tanzania in 2021 and the pilot course in Entebbe in March 21–25, 2022 with TCCs and training partners. With regard to **standards**, he mentioned the following issues and data describes how much standardization has been achieved in the past few years:

- **90% + of UN Military standards developed**

- Infantry – 79%
- Maritime – 1%
- Medical – 2%
- Aviation – 4%
- Engineering – 7%
- Others – 6%

- **Operational Performance Report (OPR)**

- **Military Skill validations**

- Asia – 5
- Africa – 29
- South America – 2

- **Military Performance Evaluation tool**

- Department of Public Information (DPI) App
- DPI Workbook

He further discussed the standards that have been used to evaluate units in-mission through the Military Unit Evaluation Tool (MUET). These standards include the following aspects:

UN Military Unit Performance standards (Completed):

- Infantry Battalion.
- Quick Reaction Force (QRF) Company.
- UN Military Engineer Unit.
- UN Military EOD.
- UN Military Aviation.
- Mil Military.

UN Military Unit Performance standards (Under piloting):

- UN PKISR
- UN Military Signals

UN Military Unit Performance standards (Under development):

- MTF
- MCTU
- UN Military Special Operations Unit
- UN Military Medical Units (Level II and III)

UN Military Unit Performance standards (to be developed):

- UN Military Police Unit
- UN Military Riverine
- UN Military CIMIC

Thereafter, the speaker explained the **availability of resources** about UN military performance standards, which, he mentioned, can be found online at the UN Peacekeeping Resource Hub. He also shared the website's links, which are as follows:

- <https://research.UN.org/en/peacekeeping-community/home>
- <https://pcrs.UN.org/Lists/Resources/Forms/AllItems.aspx>

These links are helpful for finding military unit performance standards provided by the UN. He also highlighted the following:

- Military Unit Evaluation by the Force Commander.
- Performance improvement plan.
- Integrated performance analysis (for

issues that require UNHQ or TCC engagement).

- Integrated T/PCC performance feedback meetings.
- OMA/MILAD engagement with TCC and FC (for systemic performance issues).
- Monthly performance meeting (MPM).
- Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM).
- Senior visits to TCC.
- Rotational PDVs.
- USG-level engagement.
- Remedial measures at mission level.
- Remedial steps with capital-level or partner engagement.
- Decisions on, e.g., re-tasking or relocation, or partial or full repatriation.

However, he mentioned that these aforementioned processes are often interlinked and require an integrated approach to be dealt with efficiently. He also talked about the level-based military performance evaluation system, For Formed units, The system include Assessment & Advisory Visit (AAV) and RDL Verification Visit, pre-deployment training by TCC that include self-certification by TCC, pre-deployment visit and pre-rotation visit. In the post deployment phase the system includes initial Force Commander (FC) evaluation and performance improvement plans, FC evaluation (Operational Performance Evaluation Report – OPR) of TCC and unit. For individuals, the performance evaluation system includes screening by OMA/FGS

(job description), clearance by CDS, medical clearance, and validation interviews; pre-deployment training by TCC that includes evaluation during induction by FHQs; and the post deployment phase includes evaluation on completion of the Tour of Duty (TOD).

For Headquarters, he suggested that since UN Force/Sector/Task Force HQs are not pledged or trained before deployment, therefore deployment should be made after evaluation by the Force/UNHQs. Thereafter, he discussed Military Performance Evaluation Taskforce (MPET) performance management, in which he talked about operational readiness assurance through five distinctive points of view as mentioned below:

- Develop standards and continue to improve all processes.
- Conduct evaluations before and during deployments.

- Collect and store performance data.
- Analyze data to support decision-making, TCC training and learning.
- Train military evaluation personnel.

In addressing the **expectations from TCCs** with regard to the UN military performance evaluation system, he emphasized ensuring compliance with operational requirements and UN Military Standards ahead of deployment. TCC should be getting feedback on performance in support of mandate implementation while deployed, work on mindset, and support the development of evaluators through UN-provided training.

ENHANCING THE PERFORMANCE OF UNITED NATIONS POLICE

Speaker: Mr. Ata Yenigun **Police Division, DPO (through VTC)**

Mr. Yenigun discussed about enhancement of the performance of the United Nations Police. Initially, he introduced the topic of his speech “Supporting the realization of Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P Priorities), Common Agenda, and Agenda 2030 for Police.” The mission of the UN police is to enhance international peace and security by supporting Member States in conflict, post-conflict, and other crisis situations to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive, and accountable police services that serve and protect the population.

On the other hand, the mandate of the UN Police is to build and support, or, where mandated, act as a substitute or partial substitute for, host-state police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property, and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law.

He explained that the United Nations Police pursue community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches. UN Police contribute

to the protection of civilians and human rights; address, among other things, sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and organized crime; conduct investigations, special operations, and electoral security.

Later, he pointed out the growing complexity of police tasks performed by the UN Police over the years, particularly from 1960 to 2016. However, these tasks have increased sharply since the beginning of the 21st century. The UN Police saw the rapid expansion of tasks since 2001 and they still continue to increase. He noted that the growing complexity of police tasks revolves around four major priority tasks that include emergency response, stabilization and improvement, development, and unforeseen tasks. Among these tasks, he highlighted that the emergency response remains at the core of the mission being the largest and most prioritized task of the mission. Under emergency response, the UN Police mainly deals with monitoring and humanitarian assistance responsibilities and tasks.

The second important task of the UN Police is stabilization and improvement, which mainly focus on interim law enforcement, training, mentoring, and providing advisory operational support. In the third layer, the development-related tasks include reform, restructure, and rebuilding responsibilities; building law enforcement capacity; and providing an integrated approach in terms of Rule of Law and SSR. Later, he discussed some unforeseen tasks that might arise from the changing dynamics and nature of the conflict situations and called for taking precautionary measures to effectively deal with them by enhancing the capacity of the UN Police.

Later, he talked about the issue of providing system-wide service by the UN Police. In this regard, he mentioned that the UN Police is doing outstanding work in providing system-wide services to various missions. He also informed the audience that UN Police is currently deployed in nine peacekeeping operations and is providing support to ten special political missions in this respect.

He discussed the functions of the police division broadly and pointed out the key functions, which are:

- Planning for the deployment of UNPOL to UN peacekeeping, special political missions, and other non-mission settings.
- Selection, recruitment, deployment, and rotation of UN Police personnel to UN peacekeeping and special political missions.
- Analysis and development of policy and guidance on international police peacekeeping to ensure coherence.

- Provision of operational support, strategic advice, management, and guidance to field missions, including assessments and backstopping.
- Advocacy with Member States; coordination, including through the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Policing; partnership building and consolidation; and strategic communications.

Mr. Yenigun further discussed the “Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing.” He explained that this framework intends to create a robust, comprehensive, and common approach to policing. The salient activities of the framework are:

- Five regional consultative meetings were held with Member States, the African Union, the European Union, INTERPOL, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), academia, and UN system partners.
- The above mentioned meetings were supported by Security Council Resolutions 2167 (2014), 2185 (2014), and 2382 (2017).
- The meetings were held in conformity with all international norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice compliant with human rights and humanitarian law; gender sensitive evidence-based and field-tested.

He also mentioned some key issues that exist at the heart of this framework that include shared understanding, detailed job descriptions, standardized training, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), including

performance evaluation. These would foster greater strategic and operational coherence in the framework.

Moreover, he mentioned the “United Nations Police Training Architecture Programme,” which was launched in April 2019 with a view to operationalizing Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF). He noted that there are 45 countries those have participated in this programme so far. The key partners of this UN police training architecture programme include the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). He also mentioned that there are some regional and international organizations, for instance, the AU, EU, INTERPOL, NATO, and OSCE, which

contribute to the programme.

He then emphasized the UN Police’s efforts to achieve gender parity, as well as the remarkable progress made by the UN in recent years. He noted that gender parity has become a major priority area in the UN police, and considerable efforts have been made to eradicate gender inequalities of all forms in the UN Police. He mentioned that UN Police has organized “Women Senior Police Officer Command Development Courses” in Addis Ababa with the AU, Kuala Lumpur with the ASEANAPOL, Dakar with the AU targeting Francophone member states, and Amman. He also updated the audience on current situations and goals for the UN Police Division by 2028. The graph related to the police division’s current situation and targets by 2028 is as follows:

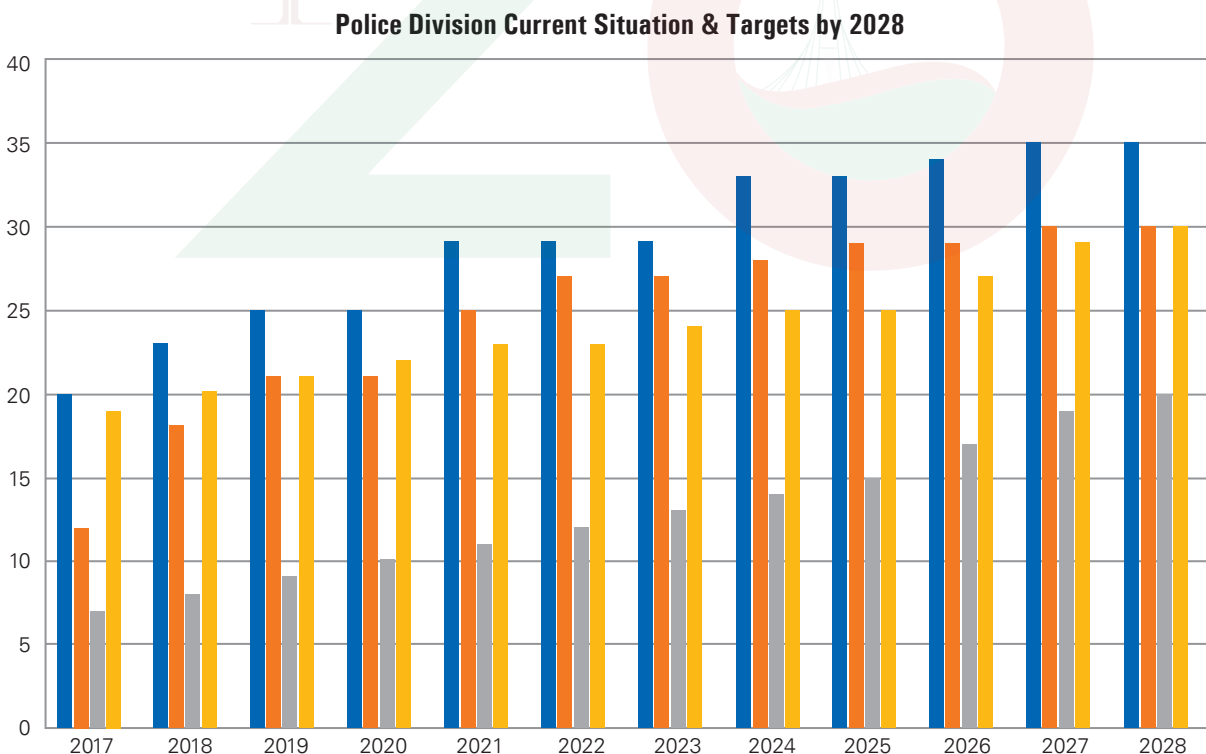


Figure: Police division current situation and targets by 2028.

He then mentioned about the “Police Division Performance Taskforce,” which was established in June 2018 by the Department’s Extended Senior Management Team and expanded in scope in 2019. The Deputy Police Advisor acts as the chair of this taskforce. Its members include police division seniors and relevant subject-matter experts.

The objectives of the taskforce are to:

- Consider and advance the contribution of United Nations Police and the Police Division, as appropriate, to organizational performance to the planning, implementation, performance monitoring and reporting cycles.
- Monitor and support, as appropriate, United Nations Police Components’ performance assessment and evaluation efforts.
- Oversee Police Division performance

matters.

- Serve as a platform for two-way feedback and communications and contribute to the Peacekeeping Operations and Management Client Boards in line with A/74/19 and A/75/19.

In discussing “Performance Assessment and Evaluation Process for Formed Police Units” he emphasized on monthly operational inspections, quarterly FPU evaluations, integrated performance analysis, PD / POLAD engagement with PCC & PC, performance improvement plan, integrated T/PCC performance feedback meetings, light coordination mechanism (LCM), USG-level engagement, monthly performance meeting (MPM), remedial measures at mission level, remedial steps with capital-level / partners engagement and decisions on e.g. re-tasking / relocation, partial or full repatriation.

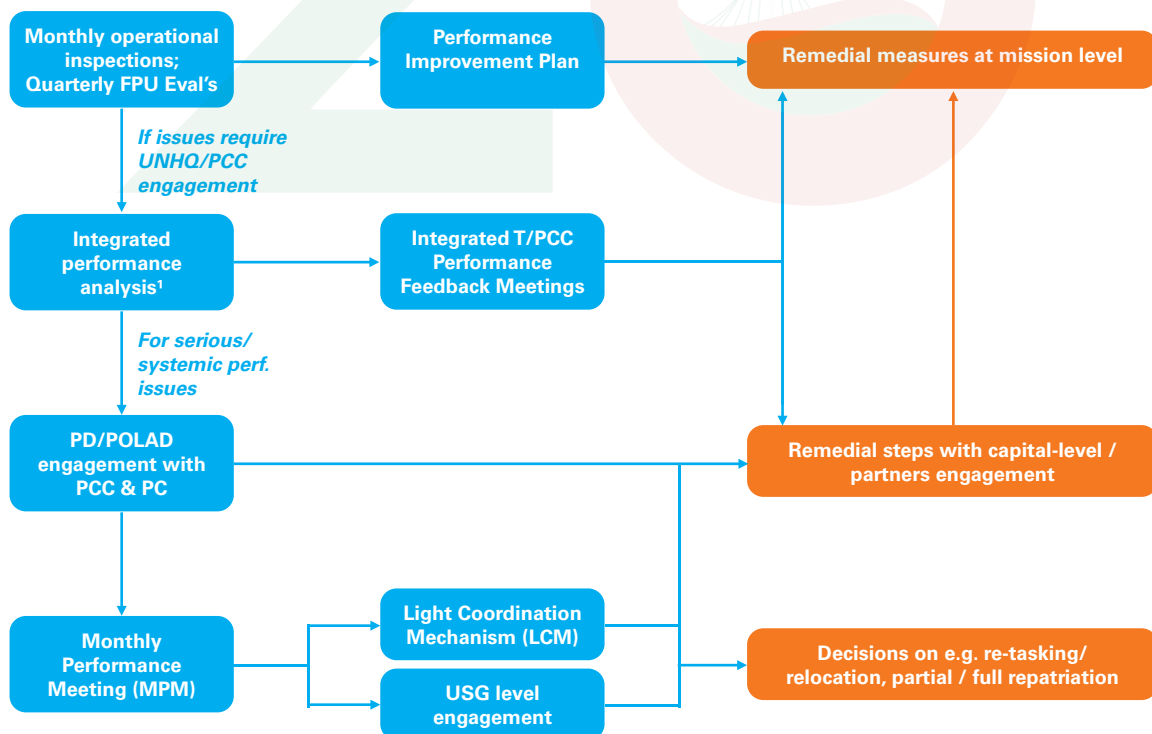


Figure: Performance Assessment and Evaluation Process for Formed Police Units

He further discussed about the “Performance assessment and evaluation process for individual police officers,” which is divided into 3 sections. These three sections are as follows:

- Prior to nomination or deployment (Assessment for mission service (AMS)).
- During deployment (Evaluation of performance).
- Post deployment.

There are certain issues those must be taken into account in the phase “prior to nomination or deployment” of the police officers. These are basically associated with the assessment for mission service. The major issues in this section include the following: HOPC informs PD about PO requirements for requests to member states, and pre-deployment training is conducted by member states prior to nominations. Some member states request the support of the PD Selection, Assessment, and Advisory Team (SAAT), which conducts an AMS, a language interview, and driving and shooting exams that are valid for a period of two years. Member States nominate candidates and provide mandatory certifications (e.g., human rights), and PD undertakes an eligibility review, including a review of previous performance. In this phase, PD conducts interviews for candidates who have not been cleared by SAAT.

In the phase of “during deployment,” he mentioned conducting induction and internal and external in-mission training by the mission. It also includes the Individual Police Officer (IPO) work plan based on the UNPOL components and unit plan, in-mission AMS for personal not cleared by SAAT, and an annual

performance assessment. In the “post-deployment” phase, it is necessary to prepare performance reports about all IPOs deployed in mission and assignment reports.

He also mentioned about the police division support to pre-deployment and in-mission training. He identified some key issues regarding this support that are given below:

- Ensuring consistency between pre-deployment training materials on operational readiness and requirements.
- Mission-specific briefings should contain issues raised during periodic evaluations, inspections, performance audits, and after-action reviews.
- Facilitating accessibility of pre-deployment training materials for all Member States, as well as bi-lateral pre-deployment training support for identified police contributing countries requesting assistance.
- Strengthen in-mission training on performance-related aspects, including enhancing the skills of FPU and IPOs in line with job-specific tasks.
- Supporting integrated and cross-cutting in-mission training initiatives to strengthen leadership, emergency response, and crisis management skills, amongst others, as well as facilitating continuity amidst regular rotations.

Regarding the assessment issues, he mentioned that performance assessment and evaluation team visits in missions Formed

Police Units: MINUSCA (2021); MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNMISS, MINUSCA (2022). Besides, it is also necessary to make regular inspections to deal with issues of equipment serviceability and have quarterly communications done with police departments in contributing countries to address gaps in contingents' owned equipment. Statements of Unit Requirements (SUR) are continuously revised in response to mandate changes. Additionally, specialized police teams need to be deployed in areas including training and investigations.

At the end, he discussed the key advances for further UN Police performance in 2022. He divided these key advances into eight segments, which are as follows:

Enhance evaluation systems

- Performance improvement plans (PIP) and performance assessment and evaluation team (PAETs) recommendations are included in every FPU's Performance Assessment and Evaluation Reports (PAERs).
- Implementation of IPOs performance assessment SOPs, including quarterly reviews and PIPs based on Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF) aligned criteria and individual workshops.

Strengthen Accountability

- Contribution to Integrated Peacekeeping Performance Management (IPPAF) priority projects, Compressive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPPAS), convening of the UN Police Commanders Course.

- Implementation of the HRDDP handbook, the UN Police Environmental Framework, and the SEA prevention and accountability process, Heads of Police Components' performance workshop in Abu Dhabi.

Improve Support to PCCs

- Assistance with PCCs pre-deployment readiness efforts.
- Training and certification of trainers' courses on assessments of operational capabilities (AOC) and AMS, Entebbe & FPU Commanders and Coordinator Courses in Vicenza; All women SAAT in Jordan and Nigeria.

Build Partnerships

- Operationalization of the UN Police Training Architecture Programme including the curriculum on crime intelligence during a workshop in Avila.
- Operationalization of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing chaired by DPO and UNOPC.
- Preparing the third UN Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS).

Refine guidance and standards

- Finalizing the review of the FPU policy, SOP for AOC of FPU's, SOP on FPU Performance Assessments, IPO Performance SOP, and SOP on recognizing outstanding performance.
- Review of SUR to enhance capabilities.

Safety and Security

- Support the implementation of the SOP

- on accountability for crimes committed against peacekeepers and the Action Plans to Implement the Cruz Report, embedding SWATs in FPU.
- Enhanced rapid deployment capabilities.
- Coordination with host-state counterparts.
- Prioritization of welfare-related aspects.

Women Peacekeepers Engagement Statistics

Items	2020 (Target)	2022 (Actual)	2025	2028
FPU s	10%	14.5%	15%	20%
IPO s	22%	31%	25%	30%
P-Posts (Field)	20%	29%	25%	30%
P-Posts (KQ & SPC)	25%	37%	30%	35%

Develop new initiatives

- Leverage donor coordination to improve assistance to Member States and field missions on pre-deployment assessment assistance and in-mission evaluations & environmentally responsive policing.

THE INTEGRATED MISCONDUCT RISK MANAGEMENT AS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF TRAINING AND PREPARING PERSONNEL, PARTICULARLY COMMANDERS, FOR DEPLOYMENT

**Speaker: Mr. Benjamin Bernard
Conduct and Discipline Service, UNHQ**

Mr. Bernard initially defined the peacekeeping personnel and their duties and responsibilities. He mentioned that peacekeeping personnel represent the UN and are present in the country to help it recover from the trauma of a conflict. As a result, they must consciously be prepared to accept special constraints in their public and private lives in order to perform the mandated tasks and pursue the ideals of the United Nations Organization. He then outlined the UN's three-pronged strategy for managing misconduct risks which are:

Prevention

- Training
- Public outreach
- Vetting and selection

Remedial action / Victim Assistance and Support

- Trust fund
- Victim assistance
- Paternity claims

Enforcement

- Investigations
- Disciplinary process
- Criminal accountability

He then discussed command and risk management in relation to various issues in UN missions. He emphasized that field missions should have a misconduct risk management plan that is tailored to the unique misconduct risks of the deployment location. Moreover, risk management planning must cover all forms of misconduct. He also stressed that commanders are responsible for engaging and coordinating with the field mission to align risk management activities.

He later discussed the integration, communication, and coordination-related management strategies, policies, and practices. He mentioned that risk management planning depends on a full understanding of context and internal controls. In this regard, there is a need for a coordinated and integrated

approach. On the other hand, the entity should communicate key misconduct risks to managers and any external relevant audience (local communities, community leaders, vendors, and so on). Besides, commanders must think about how to identify and manage risks, and how to work with other mission actors.

He also placed grave importance on using data to inform misconduct and SEA risk management in the missions. In explaining how SEA data can contribute to risk management,

he noted that Mission Conduct and Discipline Teams provide leadership with data analysis to maintain visibility over historical and current SEA allegations and inform where emerging risks may demand reviewing prevention and mitigation efforts.

He also displayed two visual graphs that demonstrated allegations by incident location and identified subjects or victims by year of the incident, which are as follows.

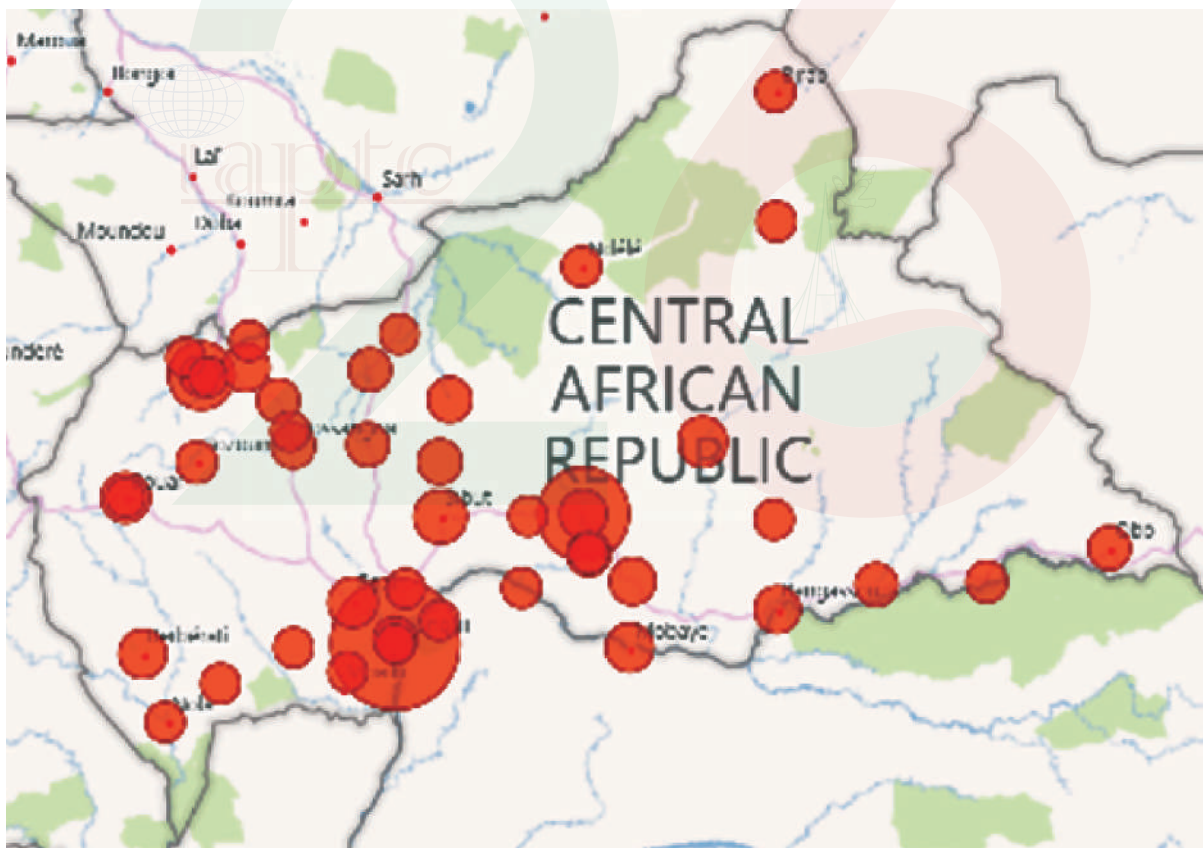


Figure: Allegations by identified location.

The size of the bubble represents the number of allegations.

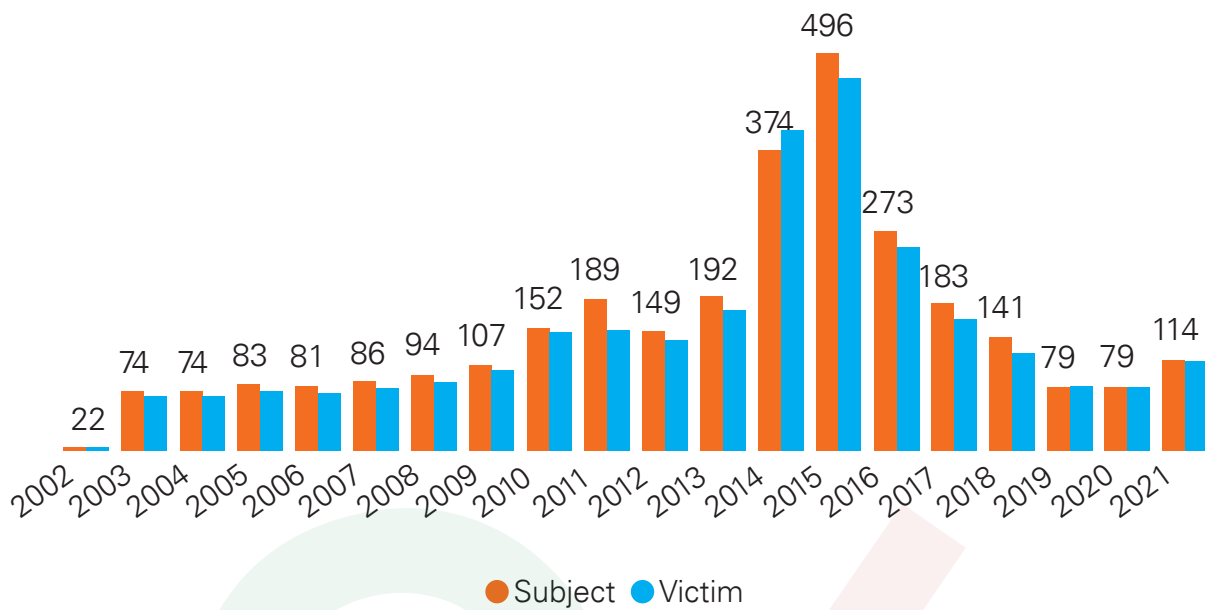


Figure: Identified subjects/victims by year of incidents.

Finally, he discussed about the Reinforcement Training Package (RTP) on Conduct and Discipline. In this regard, he mentioned the following:

- RTP tool support leadership and complementary to the core pre-deployment training.
- Identify and address the challenges of maintaining good conduct and discipline in a UN Peacekeeping environment.
- Helps commanders on how they should take preventive actions against all forms of misconduct.
- Assess the forms of misconduct in which contingent personnel are most likely to be engaged.
- Develop a misconduct action plan to prevent misconduct.
- Equip commanders to better handle and report allegations of misconduct to the UN.

PLENARY SESSION-8

Title: “Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) & Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+)”.

Date and Time: Wednesday, November 02, 2022, 13:30-15:00 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Col Helen Cooper (NZDF).

Email: HELEN.COOPER@nzdf.mil.nz .

Speakers of the Session:

- 8.1: Updates on the 2021 Seoul PK Ministerial Summit – Enhancing the Performance and Impact of Peacekeeping Operations.** (Colonel Byung Chun Kim, Director, PKOTC, ROK) (spain1234@hanmail.net)
- 8.2: Challenges and Opportunities of the Implementation of the A4P+: Views from the Region.** (Amb. Ahmed Abdel-Latif, Director General, CCCPA, Egypt) (ahmed.abdellatif@cairopeacekeeping.org)

UPDATES ON 2021 SEOUL PK MINISTERIAL SUMMIT – ENHANCING THE PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS



Speaker: Colonel Byung Chun Kim
Director, POTC, RO

Colonel Byung Chun Kim divided his presentation into three parts:

- I. ROK Contribution to UNPO
- II. 2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial

III. Enhancing the Capability and Performance

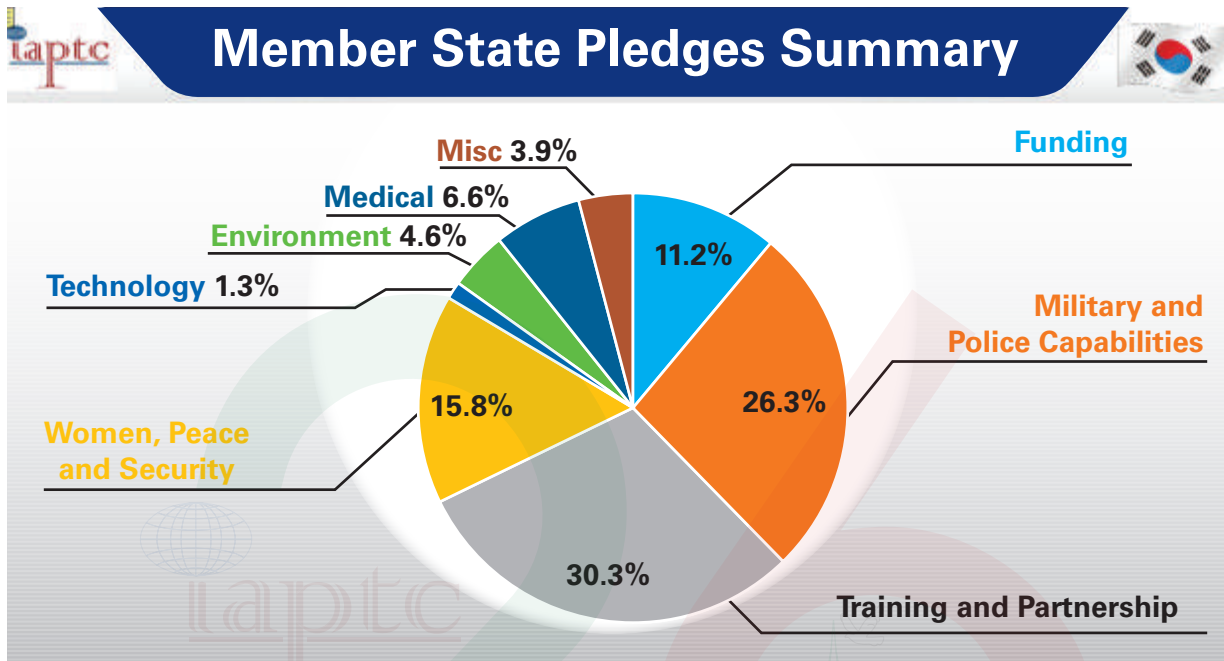
ROK Contribution to UNPO

ROK Participated in four UN peacekeeping missions. These are MINURSO, UNIFIL, UNMISS, and UNMOGIP.

I. ROK Contribution to UN PKO

Update of 2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial

Seoul Initiative on Technology and Medical Capacity Building in Peacekeeping (7~ 8th Dec 2021).

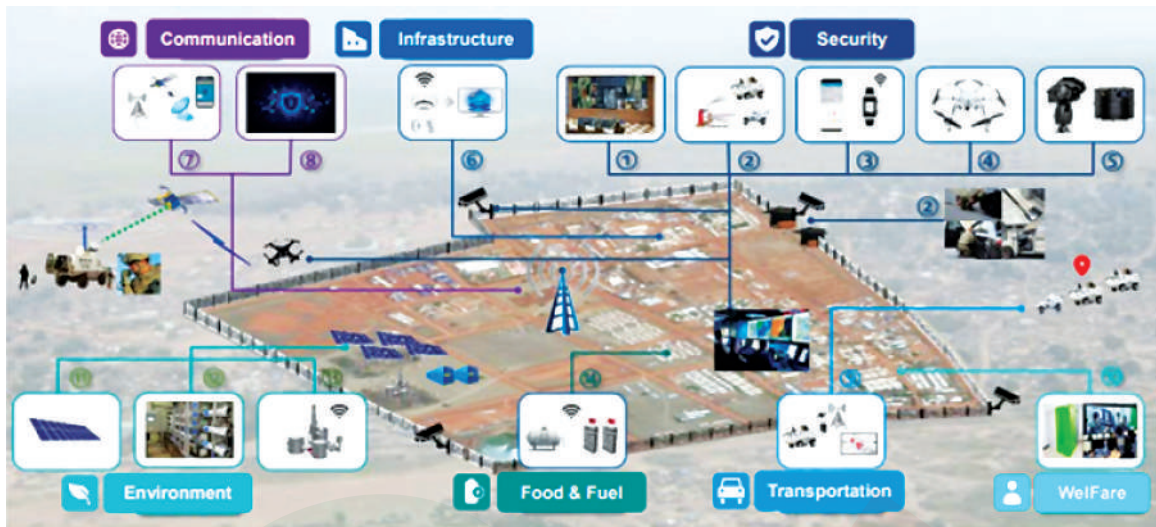


ROK's Pledged for the following for UN Peacekeeping:

UN Smart Camp:

In 2017, UNPO Smart Camp plan was initially devised by KRIHS. In 2019, UN Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT) chose the Smart Camp concept. ROK Pledges (Smart Camp and etc.) were presented at the 2021 Seoul UN PKM. Smart camp was necessitated for 6 important elements in mission operation areas, which are:

- Safety- Insufficient security in the base, rudimentary CCTV surveillance.
- Communication - Weak internet network, price issues.
- Transportation- Only the driving record for the vehicles noted, limited tracking.
- Environment-Waste management is handled poorly by local companies.
- Energy- inefficient energy source and fuel sources, risk of theft and leakage.



• ROK Contribution to UN

- 16 Helicopters (500MD) through partnership (El Salvador & Kenya) to deploy to UN Peacekeeping Operations (MINUSMA).
- UN Delegation visited Seoul to check the Helicopter in July 2022.
- Transfer will start from 2023 to 2024.

Triangular Partnership Program (TPP)

- Enhance the capacity of engineering for peacekeepers through the provision of training & Heavy Engineering Equipment (HEE) to TCC.
- Agreement of TPP between ROK and Cambodia through UN in August 2022.
- Planning to signing of MOU with Cambodia.
- Provision of HEE and Training in 2023.

Medical Capacity building

- Enhance the capacity of Medical for peacekeepers through the provision of medical training and supply.
- UN qualification to ROK Instructors: 2 x Instructors passed the UN BFA (BFA Buddy First Aid) course in UK in Sep.
- Participate in the UN FMAC (FMAC: Field Medical Assistant Course) in 2023
- UN BFA Course in UK.
- Provision of Medical training and supply to TCC in UN Mission in 2024(tentatively).

Women, Peace and Security

- Enhance the capacity of ROK Female officers and increase participation in UN Mission.
- Female Military Officers Course (FMOC) -22 (Virtual) in February.

- UN Military Observer Course (German) in June.
- WPS Conference in June (Mongolia).
- Peace Operations Course in August (Brazil).
- UNCAP for Peace Operations 'Women Outreach Course' (WOC) in September.
- 2023 FMOC in Seoul by ROK & UN Women (Uganda).

United Nations Infantry Battalions Training of Trainers (TOT) Course in Seoul

- (Duration) From 7 to 18 November 2022
- (Purpose) Deliver the new mandatory training module to deploying Infantry Commanders & Staffs.

Research and Development of ROK

Annual PO Seminar

Government Authority, UN, ICRC, NGO, Association, college, R&D agency, etc. participated in the seminar.

Seoul Defense Dialogue 2022

Special Session: International Cooperation in Improving the PO Environment Seminar 2022

After Action Review with Peacekeepers

- Share the Best practices and Lessons learned after returning from the mission.

Publish a report of contingent, SO & MO.

Enhancing the capability of Peacekeepers:

- Pre-deployment Training
- Multidimensional Training Environment

International Partnership

PO Memorandum of Understanding

- (Signed) Pakistan, United Kingdom, Vietnam.
- (In Progress) Australia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Uruguay.

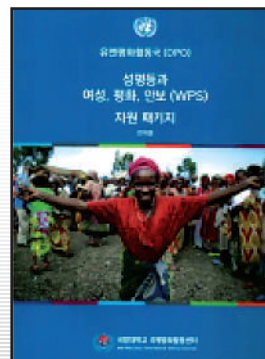
Publications & Mission Reports by ROK PKO Center



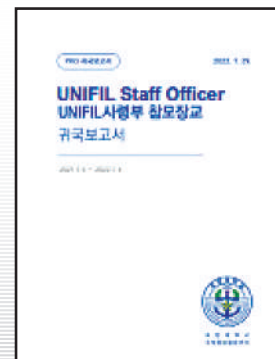
PKO Journal
(Half-yearly)



UN PKO News Letter
(Monthly)



UN Publications
(Korean version)



Mission AAR Report
(Contingent, SO, MO)



CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE A4P+: VIEWS FROM THE REGION

Speaker: Ambassador Abdel-Latif, CCCPA, Egypt

Ambassador Abdel-Latif discussed the challenges and opportunities from the African region's perspective. He placed emphasis on the High-Level Regional Conference "Enhancing the Performance of Peacekeeping Operations: From Mandate to Exit," which took place on November 18–19, 2018, and aimed to develop concrete recommendations and action plans to advance the implementation of the Declaration of Shared Commitments. The Regional Conference provided a platform for top African and Arab troop- and police-contributing countries to exchange views with other key stakeholders in UN peacekeeping operations. The Cairo Roadmap is based on the outcome of this high-level regional conference. It was endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council as an African Common Position in October 2020. The roadmap defines peacekeeping performance as the ability of a peacekeeping mission to achieve its strategic political objectives, set forth by the Security Council, and revised as the need arises in its mandate,

subject to the availability of the appropriate resources and its functioning in a coherent and integrated manner, through measurable progress towards exit. As such, enhancing the performance of peacekeeping:

- Requires a clear and adaptable political strategy.
- Do all peacekeeping actors and stakeholders share responsibility?
- Covers the entire life cycle of the peacekeeping mission (from mandate to exit).
- Requires capable leadership.
- Demands "Whole of Mission" coherence and an integrated approach to mandate implementation, including through the contribution of the UN development system.

Accordingly, this road map aims to ensure a balanced, concurrent, and mutually reinforcing implementation framework for

the shared commitments, as follows: First: advance political solutions, including through clear, focused, prioritized, sequenced, achievable, and appropriately resourced mandates. Second: Hold all civilian and uniformed peacekeepers, particularly leaders, accountable for effective performance under common parameters while addressing performance shortfalls. Third: Provide well-trained and well-equipped uniformed personnel and support the effective development and delivery of peacekeeping training. Fourth: During the lifecycle of the mission, particularly during transitions from peacekeeping operations, support UN country teams to continue assisting host countries to build peace.

Recommendations:

The speaker provided some recommendations on the basis of the conference. These are:

- The concept of “quadrilateral consultations” and host nations’ ownership of the political process.
- Collective Responsibility.
- A4P and A4P+ complementarity.
- Clarity of mandates.
- Greater coherence between mandates and resources.
- The Women, Peace, and Security Agenda is integrated into all priorities.
- Leverage effective partnerships between national and regional peacekeeping training centers, including through the IAPTC.

THEMATIC SESSION-9.1

Title: **Highly Sensitive Tasks in Current Peace Operations.**

Date and Time: Wednesday, November 02, 2022, 15:30-17:00 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Colonel Antonio Del Gaudio, Director, TURIN (Italy-based Post Conflict Operations Study Centre).

Email: antonio.delgaudio1@esercito.difea.it

Speakers of the Session:

9.1.1: UN Peacekeeping Operations: Relationship of the Commanders of the Forces and Challenges of the Multifunctional Command. (LTG (R) Carlos dos Santos Cruz, santosalberto714@yahoo.com.br, santoscruzmonusco@gmail.com), **VTC**

9.1.2: EOD and IED Threat: Appropriate Training Needs. (Mr. Raymond Kemei, Program Officer, United nations Mine Action Service, UNMAS, Entebbe, Uganda, kemei@un.org)

9.1.3: Challenges of Integrated Mission Mandate Implementation: Responsibilities of the Military Components. (Lt Gen (Retd) Jasbir Singh Lidder, CUNPK, India, jasbirsinghlidder@gmail.com)

UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: RELATIONSHIP OF THE COMMANDERS OF THE FORCES AND CHALLENGES OF THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL COMMAND

Speaker: Lt Gen (Ret.) Carlos dos Santos Cruz

Lt Gen Cruz classified United Nations as a political entity of multiple organizations. UN is a political organization that prefers political solutions and depends on political elites. The pacifist and academia also play a key role in UN decision-making since the late 19s or 90s.

Multinational command in UN peacekeeping missions (both civil and military) face challenges not only from cultural differences but also political challenges. Political differences create a conflict of interest between the commands. Gen Cruz pointed out factors such as pressure coming from TCCs, PCCs, Security Council Members, Regional Organizations, and former colonizers against or in favour of peace operations.

There are also on-field challenges like Human Rights policies, which contradict decisions while taking action. Gen Cruz further mentioned about the asymmetric training received by the host and contributing nations creates a skill gap between forces. Moreover, there is a corruption problem in host nations that hinders the peace process and makes it

difficult to understand the real enemy. Further more, many cases have been witnessed where politicians manipulated public opinion against blue helmets.

Mr. Cruz also acknowledged some systemic challenges such as fragmented deployment and rotation of troops which make impossible to establish a strong bond and trust between the members. It also creates gaps in issues like information or intelligence sharing.

He considered for whom to be the primary solution to all challenges. First of all, peacekeepers have to remember they have the mandate to protect civilians, maintain a strong posture, and identify threats. Secondly, they have to take risks and take action to eliminate the threats and take action against it. The challenges can be minimized by being disciplined, motivated, and maintaining qualities at work. Last but not the least peacekeepers should always bear in mind, *"We are fighting against the evil, for the people"*.

EOD AND IED THREAT: APPROPRIATE TRAINING NEEDS



Speaker: Mr. Raymond Kemei

Program Officer, United Nations Mine Action Service, UNMAS, Entebbe, Uganda

UNMAS is working for last 25 years under the United Nations Department of Peace Operations and currently have 19 regional centers mostly in Africa to mitigate threats related to IEDs. UNMAS Mobile Training Team is operating since 2020 based in Entebbe, Uganda.

Mr. Kemei pointed out the growing number of IED incidents in DRC, Mali, and also in troop-contributing nations like Togo, and Burkina Faso. He highlighted the necessity of appropriate training against IED attacks.

He also showed the results of appropriate training from MINUSMA where UNMAS provided pre-deployment training for the troops including awareness training, search and detect training, convoy commander course in 2017, and staff officer training in 2021. Statistics showed that more IEDs were detected and fewer casualties happened.

He stated that as TCCs have good structures to conduct training and also have proper pictures

coming from the mission, they can learn from the lessons. He mentioned Ugandan soldiers' success in combating IEDs in missions in Somalia through participating in training, and workshops over time.

UNMAS is also prioritizing assisting TCCs with training aids though he believes a well-trained soldier can be better than any equipment. He gave the example of an Al Shabab attack on a well-equipped contingent where all equipment was destroyed. Mr. Kemei further added UNMAS's role in force protection training to avoid casualties in strategically important areas.

He concluded his statement by recommending TCCs to build up their capabilities to train more soldiers about IEDs, suggested deploying technical expertise in forces headquarters and continuously analysing on changing threats and addressing these on training.

CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATED MISSION MANDATE IMPLEMENTATION- RESPONSIBILITY OF MILITARY COMPONENTS

Speaker: Lt Gen (Ret.) Jasbir Singh Lidder

Lt Gen Lidder expressed that the biggest challenge today for the UN is the growing gap between theory and practice. In his speech, he first pointed out the contemporary challenges and later recommended how to overcome these challenges.

He prioritized Political divides, violence with UN peacekeepers, displacement, and environmental instability as the main challenges for today's peacekeeping. He gave an example of how UN peacekeepers now face backlash from host country citizens as happened in Mali, DRC, and also how peacekeepers have to deal with disaster relief operations in the post-pandemic era peace operations.

He emphasized integration for mandate operationalization developed through a system-wide approach where he put Joint Operations, Joint Analysis, and Mission Support divisions at the core of all missions. He also added the importance of forward-looking intelligence for the success of the mission.

He recommended an effective mission strategy where he focused on inclusive political solutions engaging all stakeholders, assisting host nations to keep a safe and secure environment for the peacekeepers, and promoting narratives through strategic communications to gain trust from the locals.

He mentioned that effectiveness of missions depends on the convergence between political and military and advised joint mediation on the field between civil and military divisions to find out a more human-centric approach.

Mr. Lidder acknowledged the growing demand for Techno-enabled contingents and also advised maintaining an agile deployment system like Sudan's temporary operating base. He emphasized intelligence which is reliable; logistics which has quality and mobility.

He concluded by recommending realistic training of peacekeepers focusing on the aforementioned areas and always keeping the human aspect in mind throughout the operations.

THEMATIC SESSION-9.2

Title **Contemporary Challenges for Mission Leadership .**

Date and Time: Wednesday, November 02, 2022, 15:30-17:00 (UTC+6).

Moderator: Colonel Luiz Negreiros, Brazil Army.

Email: lufaneg@gmail.com .

**Speakers of the
Session:**

- 9.2.1: UN peace operations and civil-military coordination: A bottom-up approach of state-building.** (Brig Gen (Retd) Saleem AHMAD KHAN, Bangladesh, sak3123@yoahoo.co.uk)
- 9.2.2: Partnership: Navigating the Complex Field of Conflict, Peace and Security.** (Ms. MASA DIKANOVIK, UNITAR)
- 9.2.3: Stabilization and Reconstruction: Long Term Objectives for Peace Operations.** (Lt Col Gianluca MASCHERANO, Italy, gmascherano@hotmail.com)



THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE OPERATIONS AND CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION (CIMIC): A BOTTOM-UP APPROACH OF STATE-BUILDING

Speaker: Brig Gen (Retd) Saleem Ahmad Khan, Bangladesh

Brig Gen Saleem tried to establish the argument throughout his presentation that CIMIC could assist in national-level state-building, and it could build trust and confidence of local populations in the peace process by referring to South Sudan as a case study.

Before diving into the main discussion, the speaker gave a brief overview of what is CIMIC and how it works in different UNPO. UN CIMIC refers to the coordination mechanisms and procedures used by the UN military and civilian partners within the UN system. It can bring positive results by delivering livelihood, health, education, sports, and capacity-building programs for the affected populations in conflict areas. Furthermore, he showed the audience the evolution of CIMIC since the second world war period up to 2000 onward. In stating so, the speaker presented a graph that shows the number of projects initiated by CIMIC in UNPO over the years. It shows that the CIMIC section completed seven projects in 2009-2010 for populations within three to eight months in a single UNPO in Sudan, which

is far more than the total projects conducted in 2017-2018.

In South Sudan, the CIMIC was of a great help in the state-building process, as stated by the speaker. Different CIMIC projects were initiated to assist the state-building process. Some of them were UN military provisions of basic medical services to local populations, assistance to child survival initiative programme, CIMIC-WHO projects: renovation of WAU eye clinic, agro based pilot project in South Sudan; CIMIC-NGO-private sector project: mechanization of ploughing for agriculture; CIMIC-Local Women Organization projects: seating support for school, sport for peace; CIMIC-NGO project: 10 schools for non-formal education; CIMIC-private sector projects: solar power project, construction of outpatient clinic, and renovation of offices and toilets of university.

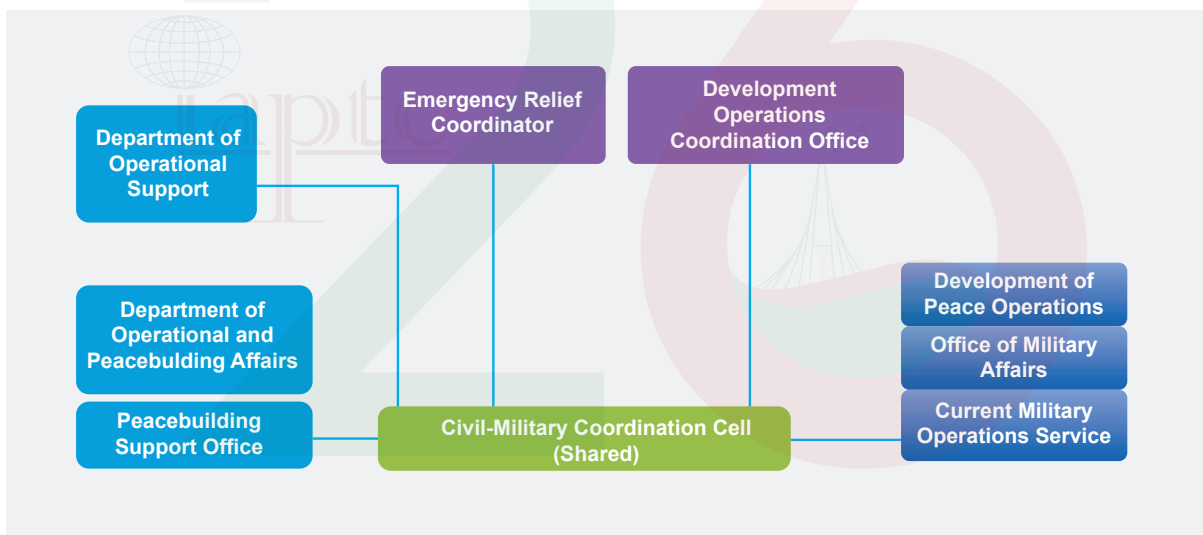
Then the speaker showed a graph of how CIMIC worked in coordination with other UN organs.

The speaker completed his presentation by highlighting some of the key lessons learned from the CIMIC projects in South Sudan which helped the country in state building. Those are as follows:

- The military is an efficient implementing partner.
- Joint implementation, a cost-effective and quick solution.
- Address the mandate gap of UN agencies.
- “Training together” to bridge the gaps.
- Training of TCC’s military.

- Leadership: mission and CIMIC personnel.
- Top-down vis-à-vis bottom-up approach.
- CIMIC is an efficient tool to assist in state building.

The Speaker concluded with a high hope that the CIMIC would play a more important role in the national building with an integrated approach of all different components as it prioritizes a bottom-up approach to state building.



PARTNERSHIPS: NAVIGATING THE COMPLEX FIELD OF CONFLICT, PEACE, AND SECURITY



Speaker: Ms. Masa Dikanovik, UNITAR

Ms. Masa focused on the advantages and challenges of partnership in the UNPO. She extensively discussed the works of the Pre-Deployment Training and Advisory (PDTA) team in creating lasting peace and security in the world.

The speaker started her presentation with a very short introduction of her organization, the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which is a training arm of the UN system. Its mandate is to develop individual, institutional, and organizational capacities through outcome-based training and learning initiatives.

Thereafter, she discussed the works of PDTA. The speaker argued that her organisation was working for establishing peace and security by:

- Strengthening the impact of TCCs, PCCs, and Civilian Officer Contributing Countries (COCCs) as they deploy in peace operations.

- Improving the performance of national security forces in alignment with international principles and standards.
- Enhancing the impact of international and regional organizations, as well as other relevant organizations supporting stabilization efforts.

By doing so, the PDTA adds many important values to the overall UNPO, which are as follows:

- **Performance enhancement.** PDTA has a long-standing experience in the field of peacekeeping, and it avails itself of highly qualified personnel which ensures that training has an impact on performance.
- **Behavioural change.** Training goes beyond transferring knowledge and skills and seeks to impact behaviour and attitudes, hence ensuring long-term effects.

- **Flexibility and adaptability.** Training is tailored to the specific needs of the target audience and to the reality on the ground. PDTA avails itself of an extensive network of partners which allows for flexible responses.

Lastly, she mentioned the advantages of partnership. Such as, the amplifying impact of missions, filling in gaps, promoting ownership, and ensuring sustainability. On the other hand, in stating the major challenges of partnership,

the speaker mentioned about possibilities of working in silos, lack of standardization and harmonization, and also the lack of funding, along with the difference in mandates, timelines, priorities & perspectives. Ms. Masa concluded her presentation by hoping that member states would come forward to form more partnerships that would benefit the overarching goal of establishing peace and security in the world.



STABILIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION (S&R): LONG TERM OBJECTIVES FOR PEACE OPERATIONS



Speaker: Lt Col Gianluca Mascherano, Italy

Lt Col Gianluca critically discussed S&R as the long-term objectives for peace operations. He brought out several examples and illustrations to present the audience with the importance of the topic.

The speaker started with a brief introduction of the Post-Conflict Operations Study Center (PCOSC). The motto of the PCOSC is to develop educational programs and to contribute to the development of doctrine, in order to enhancing the ability of military and civilian personnel, both from national and foreign countries, to effectively plan and conduct "Stabilization Activities."

Then, he stated a phrase, "Nomen Omen," which means its destiny in its name. By this, he wanted to point out that out of twelve current UN missions, three have "stabilization" in their names: MINUSMA (UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali), MINUSCA (UN Multidimensional Integrated

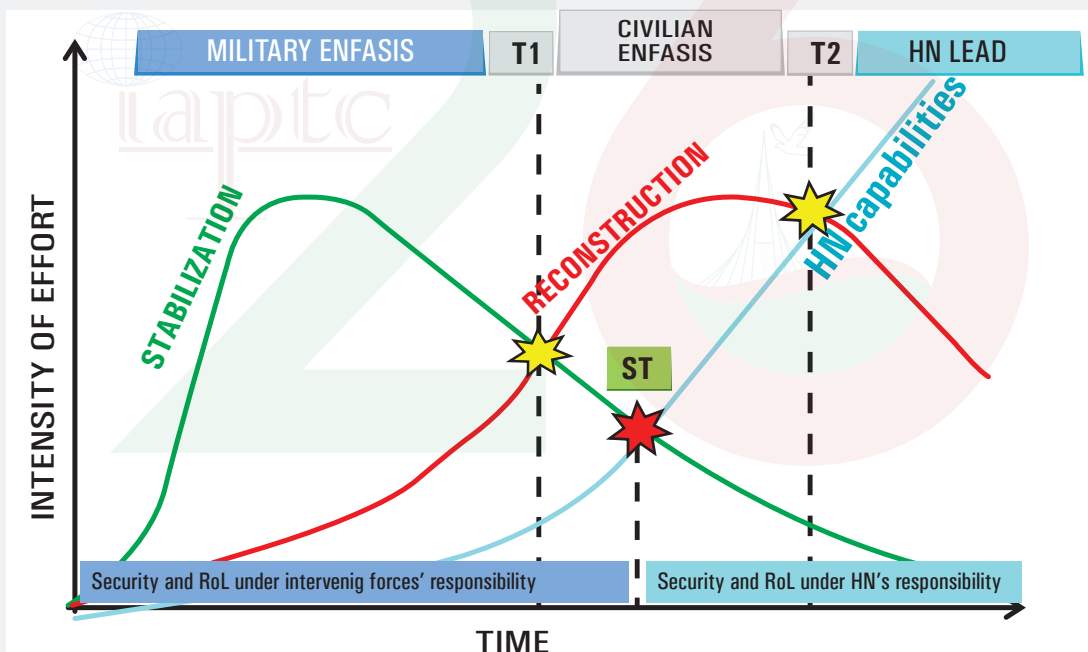
Stabilization Mission In The Central African Republic), and MONUSCO (UN Stabilization Mission In The Democratic Republic Of The Congo). In addition, he brought up three major principles those the UN considers before deploying the UN troops for any PO; namely, consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate.

Then, the speaker diverted his focus on the S&R in the post-conflict scenario as long-term goals of PO. He stated that the S&R are similar to the medical analogy of emergency surgery and rehabilitation. He showed a picture that displays governance roll, security, and economic & infrastructural development as three pillars. Those are inter-linked with political settlement and societal relationships which determine the stability and instability of states. Accordingly, these are important to consider when any PO works on the S&R in the post-conflict scenario.

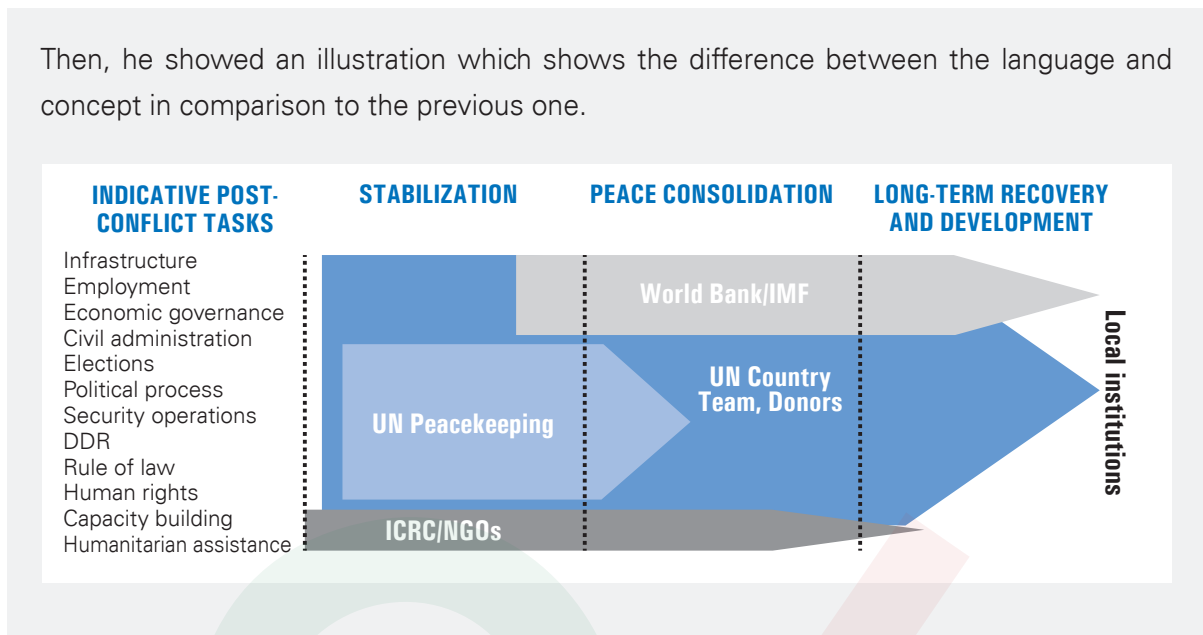
Lt Col Gianluca then presented a graph that shows the spiral of instability. It argues that economic collapse, social disintegration, and national fragmentation, along with state fragility, produce a spiral of instability in a given society. Therefore, it is important for officials and relevant stakeholders to address these issues while working on the S&R of a country. For easy understanding, the speaker highlighted the key indicators which help

to identify the fragility of a state: cohesion indicators (security apparatus, factionalized elites, group grievance), economic indicators (economic decline, uneven economic development, human flight, and brain drain), political indicators (state legitimacy, public services, human rights and rule of law), and lastly, social and cross-cutting indicators (demographic pressures, refugees and IDPs, external intervention).

Thereafter, the speaker drew the stability process where different components become functional in different phases. It starts with stabilization which leads to reconstruction and finishes with host nation's capabilities. The process is shown below:



Then, he showed an illustration which shows the difference between the language and concept in comparison to the previous one.



Thereafter, the speaker concluded his presentation with some experience-based principles which are important for the fulfillment of the S&R process in a post-conflict scenario. Those principles are as follows:

- **Ownership:** Built on the leadership, participation, and commitment of a country and its people.
- **Capacity Building:** Strengthen local institutions, transfer technical skills, and promote appropriate policies.
- **Sustainability:** Design programs to ensure their impact endures.
- **Selectivity:** Allocate resources based on need, local commitment, and foreign policy interests.
- **Assessment:** Conducts careful research, adopts best practices, and designs for local conditions.
- **Results:** Directs resources to achieve clearly defined, measurable, and strategically focused objectives.
- **Partnership:** Collaborates closely with governments, communities, donors, non-profit organizations, the private sector, international organizations, and universities.
- **Flexibility:** Adjusts to changing conditions, takes advantage of opportunities, and maximizes efficiency.
- **Accountability:** Designs accountability and transparency into systems and builds effective checks and balances to guard against corruption.

BREAKOUT SESSION: 9.2 (INTERACTIVE SESSION)



CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES FOR MISSION LEADERSHIP

Moderator: Lt Col Helen Cooper
New Zealand Army

The purpose of this session was to engage in a discussion on the contemporary problems those mission leadership faces. Lt Col Helen Cooper of New Zealand Army presided over the discussion as the session's moderator. Several categories of difficulties were discussed throughout that session. To begin with, the mission leadership, that the UN currently has, does not exhibit a high-enough-level of competence in stabilization. Secondly, the current mission leadership is still quite concerned about the insufficient amount of time spent on capacity building. Thirdly, the level of coordination is not as satisfactory as it should be. The UN Development Program

(UNDP) and other UN agencies do not play a significant role to contribute to the improvement of stability in UN operations, which brought the audience to the fourth point. Fifthly, the discrepancies in cultural backgrounds are further barriers in playing an effective role in the overall purpose. Sixthly, there is a lack of sufficient motivation among leaders, for example, difficult problems can be resolved if appropriate plan is maintained. Last but not least, the standardization of mission-specific training and training at the national level is moving at a glacial rate.

PLENARY SESSION-10

Title: **“Women, Peace and Security.**

Date and Time : Thursday, November 03, 2022, 08:45-10:15 (UTC+6).

Moderator : Lt Col Darleen Young, Senior Instructor, Australian Defence Force Peace Operations Training Centre. Email: Darleen.young@defence.gov.au

Speakers of the Session:

10.1: UN Gender Parity Strategy: Challenges & Opportunities. (Ms. Ana Maria Garcia Alvarez, Senior Programme Officer, DPPA-DPO, garciaalvarez@un.org) – **VTC (NY Time 22:45 - 00:15 AM, BD Time is 10 hrs ahead)**

10.2: Opportunities for Possible Areas of Cooperation by the Member States. (Ms. Eugenia Zorbas, Elsie Initiative, CANADA, Eugenia.Zorbas@international.gc.ca)

10.3: Challenges Faced by the TCCs to Implement the UN Gender Parity Strategy: A Case study of Bangladesh. (Lt Gen (Retd) Abdul Hafiz, Former FC UNOCI & MINURSO, Bangladesh, hafiz.a57@gmail.com)

10.4: Training on Women Peace and Security in the Digital Era. (Ms. Xiangrong Huang, Gender Unit, DPO, Huang9@un.org)

UN GENDER PARITY STRATEGY: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Speaker: Ms. Ana Maria Garcia Alvarez Senior Program Officer, DPPA-DPO-VTC

Ms. Ana Maria Garcia Alvarez started her speech by providing the framework for achieving gender parity in UN Peacekeeping. These are as follows:

- A common UN value – UN Charter.
- A mandate of the main UN bodies.
- A shared commitment of member states (MS), T/PCCs and the UN – Action for Peacekeeping.
- A cross-cutting priority – A4P+.
- Capabilities and mindsets - increased meaningful participation of women, gender equality mindset.
- Accountability to peacekeepers – safety, well-being, enabling environment. After briefly discussing the framework, she discussed the secretariat's actions and progress in military, in police and in government-provided justice and corrections personnel. She divided her discussions into two areas: recruitment, training, and outreach; enabling environment. These are mentioned below in details.

Secretariat Actions: Progress in Military

Recruitment, Training, Outreach

- Advocacy to TCCs.
- Priority to TCCs to increase women's representation in their contingents.
- Gender parity reports (public and to MS).
- Gender-responsive leadership session.

Enabling Environment

- Gender, peace and security case study handbook.
- Network of gender advisors and force protection.

Secretariat Actions: Progress in Police

Recruitment, Training, Outreach

- MS to nominate minimum 25% women for field IPOs.
- Priority to FPU that include women.
- All-women preparatory training workshops.
- Women police command cadre and courses.

- Women police officer of the year award.

Enabling Environment

- UNPOL gender toolkit (training).
- Women networks (e.g. MONUSCO).
- Exit surveys (e.g. UNMISS).

Secretariat Actions: Progress in Government-Provided Justice and Corrections Personnel

Recruitment, Training, Outreach

- MS to nominate a minimum of 30% women.
- Preference to equally qualified women.
- All-women in-person recruitment events.
- Trailblazer award.

Enabling Environment

- Women corrections officers' network.
- Survey on deployment experience.
- Dialogue sessions on gender biasness and sexual harassment. Later, she discussed the challenges and opportunities from UN and T/PCCs perspective in three areas: firstly, in recruitment, training, and outreach; secondly, in enabling environment; and thirdly, in leadership and accountability.

Challenges and Opportunities in Recruitment, Training, Outreach

1. Small pools of qualified women eligible for deployment in UN

- Conduct barrier assessments and share lessons learned.
- Mainstream women in all specializations in national forces for roles required e.g. combat.

- Ensure equal national training, education, and career management.
- Implement family-friendly policies.

2. Fewer women are nominated or deployed, with meaningful roles or tasks or in certain roles

UN

- Improve data collection and understanding of roles played by women.
- Continue communications campaigns (e.g. WPS podcast, women Awards).

T/PCCs

- Inform about deployments and encourage women to deploy.
- Nominate qualified women to all roles and ranks, e.g. seconded posts, to UN training courses (e.g. ToT).
- Deploy women trained by the UN.
- Retain women as trainers, mentors and experts after deployment.

Challenges and Opportunities in Enabling Environment

3. Gender bias and stereotyping mindset; lack of gender-sensitive work and physical environment

UN

- Pilot network of uniformed women.
- Elsie Initiative Phase 2 (DOS).
- Healthcare projects (DOS) – online women's health training.

T/PCCs.

- Change mindsets and behaviour.
- Provide gender-sensitive infrastructure and facilities, adequate uniforms and

personal protective equipment and sanitary products.

- Ensure that uniformed personnel understand the UN's zero tolerance of sexual harassment, know trusted reporting avenues and don't face retaliation for coming forward.

- Leadership to set concrete objectives and monitor progress.
- Leadership to set an example by treating all personnel equally, not tolerating gender-based discrimination and misconduct, and addressing issues holding personnel accountable.

Challenges and Opportunities in Leadership and Accountability

4. Need stronger leadership at all ranks and levels

UN and T/PCCs

- All to commit to build a culture of gender equality.





OPPORTUNITIES FOR POSSIBLE AREAS OF COOPERATION BY THE MEMBER STATES

Speaker: Lt Col Carly Volkes The Elsie Initiative, Canada

The Elsie Initiative is a Canada-led ten-year project (2017-2027) that aims to catalyze transformational change in increasing uniformed women's meaningful participation in UN PO. Launched at the 2017's UN Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial Meeting, initially as a 5-year pilot, it was extended for a further 5 years at the 2021 UNPKM. The design and implementation have benefited from significant international collaboration with Member States, the UN, think tanks, and peacekeeping experts. Elizabeth Elsie MacGill, the Canadian woman to receive a master's degree in aeronautical engineering (1929), oversaw the Canadian production of the *Hawker Hurricane* airplanes during World War II. She was a staunch supporter of rights for women and children, and we are honored as this initiative bears her name.

- Through the Elsie Initiative, Canada is piloting innovative approaches to identify and to address barriers

to uniformed women's meaningful participation in UN peace operations in order to improve the evidence base of what works, and what does not work, so as to catalyze transformational change.

- In all fields of peacekeeping, women peacekeepers have proven that they can perform the same roles, to the same standards, and under the same difficult conditions as their men counterparts. It is an operational imperative that we recruit and retain women peacekeepers.

In 1993 women made up 1% of deployed women personnel. We continue to make incremental change; but, much work remains to be done – not only to just deploy women, but to ensure we do so at all ranks, in all functions, and with receptive environments to their full participation.




Military and Police	Current Statistics (June 2022)	Minimum Target for 2022	Minimum Target for 2028
Contingent Troops	5.9%	9%	15%
Formed Police Units	14.6%	12%	30%
Military Observers/Staff Officers	21.2%	19%	25%
Individual Police Officers	31.6%	23%	30%

At the very start of the Elsie Initiative, we commissioned a baseline study to do a review of the discourse around women in peacekeeping. This study was very clear while the specific barriers and their order of magnitude might vary from country to country; the findings included many barriers.

The Top Barriers

1. **Eligible Pool.** The recruitment levels in national security forces have low percentages at home making it difficult to deploy in large numbers.
2. **Deployment Selection.** Women are often not chosen for deployment due to systemic and/or unconscious bias of those recruiting or selecting.
3. **Deployment Criteria.** Women often lack access in training to help them meet the basic criteria for deployments. For example, women in their home institutions may have lack of access to driving or shooting practice, putting them at disadvantage for deployment. Hence, Pre- Selection Assistance and Assessment Team (SAAT) training for women can see huge increases in the pass rate. Last month in Zambia, with the support of Canadian police trainers, alongside Zambian Police trainers, 58 out of 60 women police officers passed the SAAT training to serve as IPOs in UNMISS.
4. **Household Constraints.** Women face challenges to carry on an international career due to their household responsibilities as mother and primary caregiver. Without strong support at home, it can be difficult for women to deploy, particularly for mid-career.
5. **Mission Infrastructure.** There is lack of women medical services, properly fitting PPE or wash facilities.
6. **Negative Experiences.** Women have described their experiences as marginalized, discriminated, and sexually harassed, often from their own units.
7. **Redeployment.** These experiences can lead to low redeployment rates for women.
8. **Top-down Leadership.** We have heard from women peacekeepers, even recently from our own Canadian members deployed, of the toxic leadership that can impact the well-being of troops and police. If leaders do not promote women’s role, it is hard to expect the rank and file to do so.
9. **Gender Roles.** Old stereotypes prevail that women can only deploy in the “softer skills” or that women are assumed to gender advisors only without full access to all roles and ranks.

Six Main Components

T/ PCC Partnerships	Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations	Receptive Mission Environments
<p>Bilateral Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Armed Forces - Zambia Police Service - Forces Armées Senegalaises  <p>Barrier Assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DCAF and Cornell University - Piloted Zambia, Ghana, Uruguay, Senegal, Jordan, Bangladesh, Norway, Germany - Methodology is public - Policy briefs/ reports - CAF Just published 	<p>Elsie Initiative Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019-2024 - T/ PCCs and UN can apply - Three funding streams Gender Strong Unit Premium (Battalions or PPU), barrier assessments, and flexible project funds  	<p>New guidelines for UN Camp Design (DOS)</p> <p>Implementation of UN Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey of UN peacekeepers - Sexual Harassment/ Assault <p>Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) Manual</p> <p>Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34)</p>
<p>Underpinned by...</p>		
<p>Global Advocacy and Outreach (UNGA, UNPKM, Contact Group, events)</p>		
<p>Targeted Research, informing policy and programming</p>		
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>		

1. T/PCC Partnerships

Canada is supporting barrier assessment and implementation activities in partnership with Ghana, Zambia and Senegal.

2. The UN Elsie Fund – Currently, a \$32M multi-partner trust fund to support T/PCCs and missions is allotted.



Ghana

- Ghana Armed Forces
- Canadian Armed Forces
- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre



Zambia

- Zambia Police Service
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- UNDP Zambia



Senegal

- Ministry of the Armed Forces
- Global Affairs Canada
- Centre des Hautes Etudes de Defense et Securite

3. Receptive environments. To improve conditions for women – from sexual harassment policies to equipment to camp designs. This is underpinned by our work on global advocacy, targeted research and M&E.

Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance - The Global MOWIP (released 9 June) presents consolidated data using the MOWIP methodology from four Troop and Police

Contributing Countries (T/PCCs): Ghana, Senegal, Uruguay and Zambia. The focus is on actionable recommendations for international peacekeeping policy and practice. It is informed by surveys from one thousand nine hundred and seventeen security personnel: and ninety-five key decision-makers' interviews.






This methodology can be used by any security

institution to help understand the specific barriers faced in their country – understanding the cultural and legal frameworks - and to create a specific implementation plan/activities. These barriers assessment can be funded by the UN Elsie Fund – more to follow. Based on the findings of their MOWIP,

we have individual implementation activities with Ghana, Zambia and Senegal. These three nations have significant peacekeeping experiences, and we are supporting them to go even further with their deployments and gender equality integration.

Elsie Initiative Fund

The fund secretariat is hosted by UN and administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

<p>Three funding streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Conduct a barrier assessment of police or military organization  Deploy a Gender Strong Unit to receive a premium  Flexible project funding for UN organization or T/PCC 	<p>Contributions (USD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canada: \$ 13 million United Kingdom: \$ 7.5 million Netherlands: \$ 3.3 million Australia: \$ 3.3 million Germany: \$ 2 million Norway: \$ 12 million Finland \$ 1.1 million Denmark: \$ 0.9 million Republic of Korea: \$ 0.5 million <p style="text-align: right;">=\$ 132 million</p>	<p>First programming round:</p>  <p>Second programming round:</p> 
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Three Funding Components:

- Conduct a barrier assessment of police or military organization.
- Deploy a gender strong unit to receive a premium.
- Flexible project funding for UN organization.

Beneficiaries of First Programming Round: Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Beneficiaries of Second Programming Round: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Uruguay, Uganda, UNIFIL.

The *Elsie Initiative Fund* is entering its third

programming in early 2023, and member states can visit ElsieFund.org to learn more about the requirements to submit a letter of interest.

MOWIP: Cambodia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mexico, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda.

Gender Strong Unit (GSU): Ghana, Senegal.

Projects: Bangladesh, Ghana, Jordan, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Uruguay, UNIFIL.

A GSU is a military contingent or FPU that includes a high percentage of women in operationally significant roles. The GSU premium is designed to incentivize T/PCCs to train, deploy, and integrate more women into formed units - integrated horizontally and vertically - across all roles and ranks.

This funding modality sees a T/PCC paid an incentive to deploy a unit with a percentage of women that exceeds the *United Nations Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS) 2018-2028* target by 5%. For example, in 2020, the military contingent target is 6.5%; therefore, a military contingent would require to deploy with at least 11.5% women working in all roles including operational roles such as patrolling or demining, or as members of engineer construction teams, a quick reaction force (QRF) or a utility or attack helicopter unit.

Receptive Environment: Our Goals

We know that without respectful, safe, and inclusive work environments, women cannot have a positive deployment experience, and women will not thrive to the best of their ability in their roles. It is understood that missions are dangerous, but when we say “safe,” we mean free from sexual harassment with the UN discriminatory practices and living conditions, where a women peacekeeper feels included and protected in own camp.

It’s important to note that while this work is focused on gender equality in peacekeeping, we are increasingly looking at dimensions beyond gender identity to understand the experiences of women peacekeepers, including race, sexuality, age, rank, and nationality. We have a mandate to generate really cool ideas and activities to create better environments for everyone, including men.

Areas of Improvement

- The recommendations drawn from the input of women and men peacekeepers helped create a 150-page package of suggestions those were shared within

the UN Secretariat and all field missions. The new designs were validated with chief engineers in missions to ensure that they had been realistic and actionable. New systems contracts for modular pre-fabricated buildings for living accommodations were also developed, addressing windows, bathrooms, kitchenettes, and utilities.

- Living accommodations are organized in clusters, differentiated by staff grade. The women’s accommodation cluster is located close to the office area and dining facility without interference from other pedestrian flow.
- Shared ablutions are located closer to the living accommodations near the recreational spaces and are gender specific. Access has been designed to offer privacy from main pathways and other open areas. Medical clinics are now in a more concealed location for increased privacy.

Advocacy Events

- Wherever we go, the Elsie Initiative relies on the expertise of our partners. The voices and perspectives of women peacekeepers are always elevated and prioritized in these conversations. This has allowed us to curate a pilot project that responds to the changing attitudes and opinions of member states and civil society, based on what they tell us firsthand.
- I have been speaking to number of you this week – hearing the good and the bad experiences. I met two Bangladeshi pilots yesterday, who just got their wings and are ready to deploy to a peacekeeping mission

– I pray their experiences are positive and look forward to seeing them one day lead a mission.

The contact Group

- Canada cannot tackle this complex issue alone. Through the Elsie Initiative, we have been working with a contact group of like-minded countries, T/PCCs and the UN to increase the meaningful participation of women in UN peace operations. They’ve been with us from the very start- before we really knew where the Initiative would go!
- The members include Argentina, France, Ghana, Norway, the ROK, Senegal, South

Africa, Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK, Uruguay and Zambia.

- We rely on our contact group for a lot of things: their leadership, candid advice, diverse perspectives, support for our work at the UN, their ability to convene advocacy events and leverage their networks, and great ideas. We meet regularly, mostly in Ottawa; but recently, online, to provide practical support to all the components of the Elsie Initiative from its design to its sunset in March 2022.
- Having a built-in team like this means that Canada, which is not a major T/PCC, is also able to learn from the members of our Contact Group and strive to be better.

ARGENTINA		SOUTH AFRICA	
FRANCE		SWEDEN	
GHANA		THE NETHERLANDS	
NORWAY		UNITED KINGDOM	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA		URUGUAY	
SENEGAL		ZAMBIA	

Policy Change

Like I mentioned, a lot of the work on receptive environments bleeds into policy change. We have a way to do this, the first being in negotiations to influence normative text and policy at the UN. I would say that the C34 or Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations is our favorite place to introduce gender-responsive language at the UN.

It includes the need for properly fitting equipment for women, streamlined medical access to treat conditions affecting women, and raised awareness for misconduct reporting mechanisms before and during deployment. Ensuring senior management and mission leaders are accountable for work environments that prevent all forms of misconduct including sexual harassment.

Research: Recent Products

- In order to influence policy change, we rely on some important partners who do a lot of hard work of knowledge generation and data analysis for us.
- We have had the privilege of working with eminent researchers from Georgetown University, International Peace Institute, and DCAF to ask hard questions that contribute a more nuanced evidence-base about women in peacekeeping. These research products are collaborative, and when you consider how little research had been done on this topic before 2017, it is impossible to understate the impact of these papers.
- For example, IPI's research on the taboos and stigmas facing military women, and the paper on the perceptions and lived realities of women police officers, had huge revelations about the sexual harassment and violence that women experience on mission. It also spoke to the homophobia and racism that certain women face, in addition to sexism. This work had never been done before, and the recommendations directly inform how we engage with UN Peacekeeping.
- Thank you for your time this morning and I look forward to your comments, questions, reflections and experience as we navigate this space together.



CHALLENGES FACED BY THE TCCS TO IMPLEMENT THE UN GENDER PARITY STRATEGY: A CASE STUDY OF BANGLADESH

Speaker: Lt Gen (Retd) Abdul Hafiz
Bangladesh Army

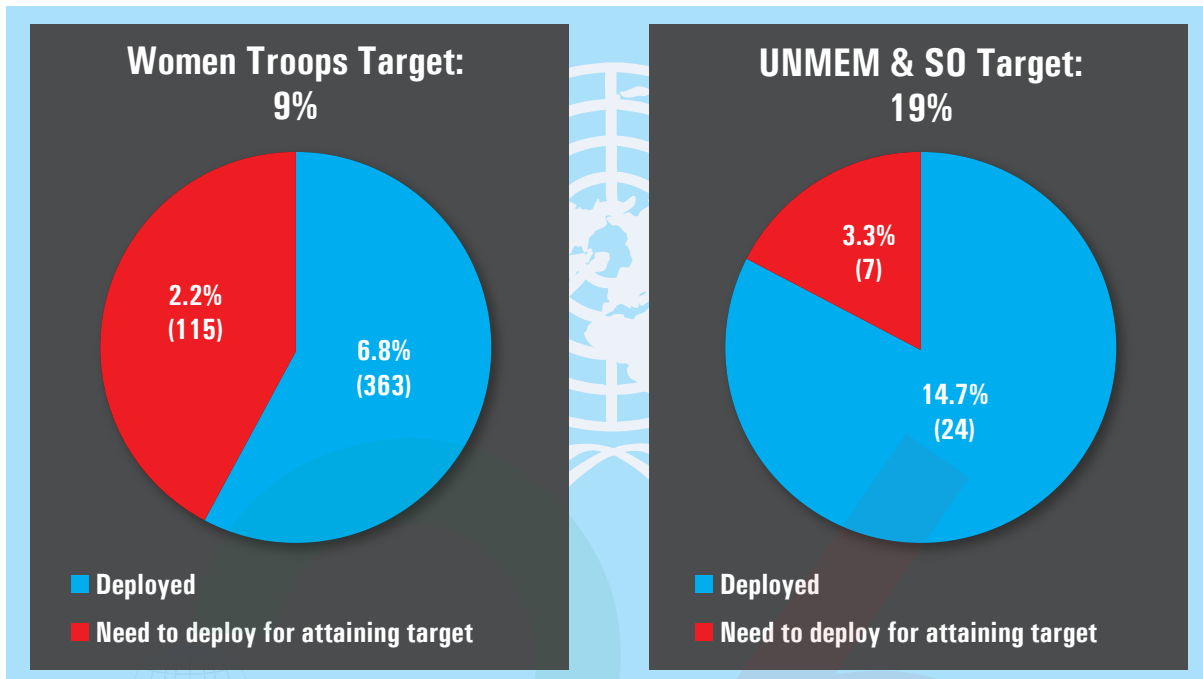
Lt Gen Abdul Hafiz, (Retd) discussed about the challenges faced by the TCCs to implement the UN gender parity strategy from Bangladesh's perspective.

Firstly, he described the induction of female soldier in UNPO. He mentioned the following:

- UNDPO first emphasized the need for deploying uniformed peacekeepers in 2014.
- Induction of female soldiers commenced in Bangladesh military eight years ago in 2014 paving the way for the participation of female soldiers in UN Peace Operations.
- From 2019 onward, Bangladesh Army started deploying female soldiers in the contingents.



Secondly, he demonstrated the Bangladesh's stand in implementing UN gender parity strategy.



Thirdly, He analytically presented the challenges faced by Bangladesh in implementing the UN gender parity strategy. These are mentioned below:

- For Bangladesh, the primary challenge comes from the fact that it has a deficiency of an eligible pool of women.
- The army is struggling to deploy female NCOs in the engagement teams within the infantry battalions because female soldiers are yet to complete the necessary military service to become NCOs.
- Socio-cultural expectation presents a social challenge for the deployment of women abroad.
- Belief that women essentially need greater consideration for protection (referred to as gender protection norm) limits women's deployment.

- Shortage of structural support for women.
- Commanders are over protective in the mission area, and thereby, they are not employing the female peacekeepers in their unique task that the UN expects them to perform.

Fourthly, he mentioned the feedback on the female engagement team from one of the missions. Those are as follows:

- Female soldiers do not have enough skill and expertise due to short tenure of service and lack of experience.
- They cannot be deployed in TOBs, sent for long-range patrolling or to remote places due to overnight accommodation issues, sanitation problems and security.
- Female soldiers cannot be employed in isolated duty posts that are located in places lacking supervision.

Finally, He examined the progress made by Bangladesh in deploying female peacekeepers. These are as follows:

- Although Bangladesh is currently lagging behind in meeting uniformed gender parity targets, the fact that it has achieved 6.8% of the 9% target can be termed as appreciable. The authority is doing its best to increase the pool of women.
- An all-female FPU from Bangladesh Police is deployed in MONUSCO since 2011.
- Progress is made by Bangladesh in deploying female peacekeepers.
- Armed forces leadership is aware of the impact of gender roles and the need to advance gender mainstreaming (gender mainstreaming refers to a global strategy for achieving gender equality & the empowerment of women and girls). The drafting of *National Defence Policy* on gender mainstreaming is in progress.
- Gender needs assessment system is in place to foster women's participation.

Moreover, he identified training needs for female peacekeepers in order to improve their performance in operations. These are specific needs for women besides core pre-deployment training material (CPTM):

- Understand vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys in the mission area.
- How to effectively deal with situations involving protection issues.
- Understand key cross-cutting issues that impact all peacekeepers: code of conduct, culture, SEA, trafficking.
- Learn to communicate (in local language).
- Training on IED, victim management, WPS, CRSV and child protection.

In addition, he also mentioned the cooperation

- BIPSOT is providing a host of training to female soldiers and officers.
- Training support is being received from UN WOMEN, GPOI and ICRC.
- A new three-storied building funded by Elsie Initiative for accommodating women trainees is currently underway at BIPSOT.

He finished his speech with a positive tone by mentioning the women's contribution to the RMG sector and the recent victory of the Bangladesh women football team in SAFF championship.

TRAINING ON WOMEN PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE DIGITAL ERA



Speaker: Ms. Xiangrong Huang Gender Unit, DPO

Ms. Xiangrong Huang, Gender Unit, DPO discussed about the training on women, peace and security in the digital era highlighting two key points:

- a. How does DPO implement Women Peace and Security mandate?
- b. Digitalization of training on Women Peace and Security.

Regarding the key point , she first provided the mandate of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) by mentioning the resolutions of UNSC: SCR 1325 (2000), SCR 1820 (2008), SCR 1888 (2009), SCR 1889 (2009), SCR 1960 (2010), SCR 2106 (2013), SCR 2122 (2013), SCR 2242 (2015), SCR 2467 (2019), and SCR 2493 (2019). After that, she discussed the four pillars of the WPS agenda: prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery.

She demonstrated how DPO is implementing WPS on:

- Policy on Gender Responsive United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

- Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative (A4P) and the shared commitments (2018).
- A4P+.

She discussed the three WPS priorities in A4P. These are as follows:

- **PRIORITY 1:** Ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all stages of the peace and political processes.
- **PRIORITY 2:** Systematically integrating a gender perspective into all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting.
- **PRIORITY 3:** Increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping at all levels and in key positions.

Regarding the key point two, she mentioned several initiatives.

Firstly, DPO's policy on gender-responsive UN peacekeeping operations

- **Leadership & Accountability.** Strengthened managerial leadership and accountability on implementation of the gender equality and WPS mandates.
- **Monitoring & Reporting.** Strengthened systems and mechanisms to monitor progress, trends and producing analytical evidence-based progress reports on gender equality and WPS-accountability frameworks.
- **Capacities & Knowledge.** Strengthened capacities and knowledge to advance the gender responsiveness of peacekeeping operations.
- **Engagement & Partnerships.** Other UN entities and partners, internally and externally at headquarters and in missions.

Secondly, DPO's capacity strengthening strategy on women peace and security

- Diversifying the methods of delivery.
- Design and delivery of more specialized trainings on WPS.
- Development of capacity strengthening guidance and tools.
- Strengthening partnerships and coordination.
- Measuring effectiveness.

Thirdly, digitalization of training on women peace and security

- Interactive, virtual versions of Gender Equality and Women, Peace and Security Resource Package (available in English and French)

- Training Video on “Translating Women, Peace and Security mandates into political realities in UN peacekeeping” with examples drawn from the field in English, French and Arabic.
- Practice Note on Women’s leadership and Meaningful Participation in Peace and Political Processes showcasing best practices from MINUSMA, MINUSCA, UNFICYP, UNIFIL and UNMISS.
- Webinar series showcasing the implementation of women peace and security agenda in UN peace operations in Mali, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Darfur and Congo, e.g. Women’s Participation in Integrated DDR and CVR Processes; Women’s Participation in the Peace and Political Process in South Sudan.
- Online UNSSC-DPO training on integrating gender and WPS in strategic planning, programming and budgeting processes: <https://iseek.UN.org/nyc/article/training-peacekeeping-personnel-integrating-gender-equality>.
- Online DPO training on leadership.
- Gender dashboard and related training on data submission.
- Digital community of practice on women, peace and security for sharing learning.

Finally, she provided resources of women, peace & security

- Policy on Gender Responsive UN Peacekeeping Operations (2018.01) English; French.
- DPO Gender Equality and Women,

- Peace and Security Resource Package.
Interactive version: English and French;
PDF version: English; French.
- Training Video “Translating Women, Peace and Security mandates into political realities in UN peacekeeping” with English, French and Arabic subtitles.
 - Video: The Importance of Women in Peace Processes.
 - Video: Women Transforming Peace.
 - UN Secretary-General Call to Action: Women Transforming Peace and Security.
 - SG’s 2020 five Forward-looking Goals on WPS.
 - SG’s 2019 Directives on WPS.
 - Policy Brief: Women Transforming Peace in Peacekeeping Contexts DPO WPS Annual Report-2021.
 - Practice-Note-Women’s Leadership and Participation.
 - DPO WPS Annual Report – 2021.
 - Military Gender Advisor Online Training: English French.
 - United Nations Police Gender Toolkit: Standardized Best Practices on Gender Mainstreaming in Peacekeeping.
 - WPS (participation): <https://trello.com/b/41sgHE/women-peace-and-security>.
 - In Their Hands: <https://trello.com/b/7jglTgAr/in-their-hands-women-taking-ownership-of-peace>.
 - More: <https://peacekeeping.UN.org/en/promoting-women-peace-and-security>.

PLENARY SESSION-11

Title: **Regional Training Updates By The Associations.**

Date and Time: Thursday, November 03, 2022, 10:30-11:45 (UTC+6)

Moderator: Mr Jonas Alberoth; Deputy Director General, Folke Bernadotte Academy and CDC Chair, IAPTC.

Email: jonas.alberoth@fba.se

Speakers of the Session:	11.1: Regional Training Update - Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Operations Training Centres (AAPTC). (Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Comdt, BIPSOT, Secretariat, AAPTC, comdt@bipsot.net)
	11.2: Regional Training Update - Asociación Latinoamericana de Centros de Entrenamiento para Operaciones de Paz (ALCOPAZ). (Col (Retd) Roberto Gil, Uruguay, gilroberto55@yahoo.com)
	11.3: Regional Training Update - African Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA). (Mr. Alexander Odartey Lamptey, Secretariat, APSTA, niilex@yahoo.com)
	11.4: Regional Training Update – European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres (EAPTC). (Secretariat, EAPTC, eaprc_2022@aspr.ac.at)
	11.5: Regional Training Update - Peace and Stability Operations Training and Education Workshop (PSOTEW), Lt Col Jonathan Drake, Director, PKSOI, USA, jonathan.t.drake@gmail.com)

ASSOCIATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC PEACE OPERATIONS TRAINING CENTRE (AAPTTC)

Lt Col Tariq, BIPSOT and Secretary of the AAPTTC presented the regional update on the AAPTTC. He briefly gave an overview of the AAPTTC, stated the ongoing activities, and discussed some future endeavors of the organization.

AAPTTC started its journey in 2009. Currently, it has 21 members with 6 observers. The mission of the AAPTTC is to enhance the operational readiness of peacekeepers in conjunction with wider regional and global governmental and non-governmental efforts through the following:

- Sharing of resources.
- Sharing of best practices and lessons learned.
- Synergizing efforts among regional organizations.
- Training and Education information sharing.
- Attendance at Annual General Meeting (AGM).

AAPTTC AGM and workshop 2022 was held from 07-09 June 2022 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The theme of the workshop was 'Leading Change:

Indo-Pacific Actions Supporting United Nations Action-for-Peace (A4P) Improving Performance in Peace Operations'. During the meeting, the parties agreed to a joint declaration. The main points of the joint declaration are as follows:

- Analysis of required doctrinal and structural reform to prepare our peacekeepers to implement A4P and A4P+ initiatives under respective UN mandates.
- Conduct a pilot project between the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Kingdom of Thailand, or other member countries, to conduct classes through VTC for various courses.
- Encourage more association members to share lessons learned and best practices; for instance, lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and the best practices amongst the members through the website of the secretariat.
- Encourage members to share the schedule of seminars/workshops, FTXs and offer participation.
- Continue to support the UNDPDPO in preparing the 'Mission Specific Training Needs Assessment'.

Thereafter, the speaker highlighted some major activities organized by AAPT members in the current training year. The “Exercise Khaan Quest 2022” was conducted from 06-17 June in Mongolia. Beside the host Mongolia and the US, 16 different countries participated in that exercise. The exercise aimed at enhancing interoperability, building a military to military relationships, developing peace support operations, and military readiness among participating nations.

Similarly, another joint exercise, “Super Garuda Shield 2022” was conducted from 03 -14 August 2022 in Indonesia. The joint exercise was primarily composed of 2,000 American and 2,000 Indonesian troops, in addition to smaller forces from the other nations. Canada, France, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, and the United Kingdom also participated in the exercise.

Beside exercises, AAPT also organized various subject matter expert exchanges. Such as, class on ‘How Peacekeeping Operations Work’ was conducted through VTC with the subject matter expert of POTC Royal Thai Army on 01 September 2022 during a course at BIPSOT.

The speaker then elaborated on some future endeavors of the organization. Those are as follows:

- AAPT is sharing vacancies of various courses among the members to develop required subject matter experts in different fields.
- BIPSOT forwarded a proposal to GPOI to offer vacancies to the member states for participation in different exercises like exercise KHAAN QUEST - Mongolia, exercise COBRA GOLD - Thailand, and exercise KRIS DAGAR – Malaysia.
- BIPSOT is also planning to organize exercise SHANTI DOOT-5 in 2024 with the AAPT member states including other TCCs and partners.
- BIPSOT and POTC Thailand will conduct the 2nd phase of SMEE, where an instructor of BIPSOT will conduct a class of any course organized by POTC Thailand through VTC.

Before concluding the presentation, the speaker informed the audience about the next AAPT AGM and Workshop 2023, which will be organized in the 1st week of May 2023 in Australia.

SECRETARIAT AND REGIONAL UPDATE ON AFRICAN PEACE SUPPORT TRAINERS ASSOCIATION (APSTA)



Speaker: Mr. Alexander Odartey Lamptey APSTA

Mr. Alexander gave the secretariat and regional updates on APSTA. He enlightened the audience by providing information on the current activities of APSTA, regional updates, and new initiatives from the organization.

The speaker started with an overview of APSTA's mandate and what it offers. The APSTA constantly works to facilitate the development of African capacity for peace and security through coordination, advocacy, harmonization and standardization of training, research and policy implementation support among member institutions, toward a peaceful and stable Africa. It offers a one-stop platform for regional and continental engagement, a continental database of subject matter experts and resource persons, and state-of-the-art facilities for conferences, seminars, workshops, and training. The Association has been reformed and strengthened during the transition period (2017-2019), with support from the government of Cameroon, including the relocation of the permanent executive secretariat from Nairobi, Kenya to Yaounde, Cameroon. Currently, it has 10 member

institutions.

Thereafter, the speaker presented an update on the secretariat very briefly. He pointed out some key updates, which were as follows:

1. Working visit to EMPABB (Bamako, Mali).
2. Women in Peacekeeping Leadership: Experiences and Lessons.
3. Civil Dimension of AU-PSO and the African Standby Force in coordination with the PSOD AU.
4. UNSSC E-Learning Design Course: from in-classroom training to e-learning - a hands-on workshop.
5. UNSCR 1325 Symposium organized by KAIPTC (member institutions based in Ghana) and UNOWAS in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the UNSCR 1325.
6. APSTA in collaboration with UNITAR organized a round table on "15 years

of senior mission leadership training in Africa - lessons and experiences”

7. International women’s day presentation at APSTA to mark the celebrations.
8. Working visit of Head of PSOD-AU, visit CLB.
9. High delegation visit from NDC- Nigeria.
10. Visit of APSTA Team to AU-CPAPS.
11. Visit of ECCAS rep from the AU.
12. International Colloquium on violent extremism in Africa.
13. End violence against women- Orange the world.
14. Press-Conference on media and their role in peace and security.
15. Roundtable Workshop on the Review of AU-ASF Training Policy and Training Standards, Nairobi, Kenya.

After that, Mr. Alexander provided the regional updates. He briefly mentioned the key developments in points-

- EASBRIG - Rwanda troop deployment to Mozambique Cabo Delgado.
- SADCBRIG - Tanzania hosts SADC Regional counter-terrorism center.
- NASBRIG – CCCPA builds African capacity to operationalize AU guidelines

on disarmament, demobilization, and countering violent extremism.

- ECOBRIG - UNOWAS with ECOWAS and AU organized a workshop on youth empowerment, climate change, peace, and security in West Africa and the Sahel.
- ECCASBRIG - UN, ECCAS, and their partners mobilized against hate speech in Central Africa.

The speaker then presented some new initiatives initiated by the APSTA. Those are as follows:

- Database: database of experts across Africa.
- Data-mining: monitoring regional conflicts and interventions through data mining in real-time news feeds, research, journals, reports, and publications.
- Situation Room: upgrading information sharing and data analysis in real-time, ensuring data sharing and integration.

Mr. Alexander finished his presentation on the regional and secretariat updates by introducing the social media handles of the APSTA to get regular updates on the organization’s activities.

ALCOPAZ



Speaker: Col (Retd) Roberto Gil Uruguay

Col (Retd) Roberto Gil started his discussion with a warm welcome and sincere gratitude to the respective participants and BIPSOT for hosting this conference. He moved to his centre point, ALCOPAZ, which was created in 2007, and joined IAPTC in October 2008 with the national training centres, units and specialized institutes responsible for the pre-deployment training of the personnel participating in the UNPO. He further said the aim is to achieve the homologation of education and training procedures under current UNPO's norms. He briefed about the organization and functioning that consists of:

- General Assembly.
- Executive Body (Presidency & General Secretariat).
- Five Committees (Executive, Consolidation, Development & Planning, Military - Police - Civilian).

Thereafter, he focused on the presidency and pro-tempore secretariat that is assumed by the permanent associates and the associations

plenary congregate annually to develop its annual conference & general assembly. In these 15 years, ALCOPAZ has achieved significant accomplishments, remarkable institutional growth and progressive consolidation. Seven countries initially formed membership in this association. Now, it turned into a twelve permanent associates, and they are committed to "new dimensions for relationship" in capacity building, training and education. Recently, during the pandemic period, at ALCOPAZ, we faced limitations and impediments, turning them into incentives. The years 2022 and 2021 were the opportune moment to develop associations and mutual support, investigate and use the maximum of technology and reconversions.

- New dimensions of the relationship between training and education.
- Achieving international projection & recognition.
- Virtual seminar, three days, 230 participants.

- IAPTC’s full support of the committees and UN delegate.
- Excellent experience.
- Truly beyond borders.

He jumped over the issue of environmental care on peacekeeping operations (A4P) and quoted a statement, “We further commit to sound environmental management by implementing the UN Environmental Policies for UN field missions, and to support environmentally responsible solutions to our operations and mandate delivery”. After that he showed an image to everyone that is the topic of environmental care in UN peace operations and added this issue of the “effect of our actions in peacekeeping operations on the environment of the nations and regions where we deploy, has been on our conscience for many years”. He enlarged the discussion considering the documents that currently mark the paths of peace operations. Regarding this, he asked a proposed question, “What are we doing in our region to address this critical issue?” The associated countries in ALCOPAZ are creating an academic product that addresses this issue, initially considering the public of our area, our associates.

He showed the Remarkable characteristics of the project:

- Directed by the presidency, annual rotation.
- Execution of decentralized responsibilities.
- It is updated with the sum of experiences.
- Initially planned execution for 2 to 3 weeks, virtual.
- Then the times will be adjusted by

adding exercises, including face-to-face practices.

He also displayed the Topic and Sequence of the project:

- Legal framework.
- Environmental care.
- Actions in case of disasters.
- Planning.
- Training.

The legal framework of the project includes:

- International, regional and local laws and regulations.
- UN Reference.

Care for the environment:

- Toilet
- energy
- Waste

Actions in case of disasters:

- Floods – storms – earthquakes - extreme heat
- Drought / scarcity - forest fires - volcanic eruptions

Implementation phases:

- 2022: Definition of course contents - approval by ALCOPAZ General Assembly - hand over
- 2023: Execution - lessons to learn and apply

He ended his discussion by showing appreciation for all the participants and hoped for a better platform for peacekeeping operations.

PSOTEW



Speaker: Col Jonathan Drake, PKSOI

He began his regional update with the vision of The Peace and Stability Operations Training Evaluation Workshop (PSOTEW). He said the PSOTEW should promote a comprehensive approach to peace and stability operations through training and education. The PSOTEW brings together trainers, educators, and practitioners from the USA and international governmental/non-governmental organizations, military and civilian peace and stability training centers, and academic institutions to share current challenges and best practices toward improving civilian and military teaming efforts in peace and stability operations. Thereafter, he moved toward the connections of PSOTEW and delivered a joint association of PSOTEW and the US Army Peace and Stability Operations Institute. They are looking for joint, interagency, inter-government, and multinational connectivity, and their annual theme is “identifying and implementing peace and stabilization training and education best practices”, and will work on some issues like:

- Develop a training strategy for foreign humanitarian assistance.

- Preparing senior leaders to succeed in UN Peace Operations.
- Developing a methodology for assessing and countering transnational organized crime.
- Organizing the generating function of security force assistance institutions: security and justice, and the implications for governance, social, and economic institutions.
- Developing a standard curriculum to improve interagency planning and collaboration in stability operations, emphasizing design, level of planning (operational/strategic), ownership, delivery and assessment.
- Pilot sections of a new civ-mil relations course.

He elaborated on the topics and their purpose, objectives and deliverables.

Topic: Develop a training strategy for Foreign Humanitarian Assistance (FHA)

Purpose: Recent operations, including Operations United Assistance (Ebola Support) and Operation Unified Response (Haiti Earthquake) demonstrated the ad hoc planning and execution of foreign humanitarian assistance. This group will analyze the Ebola Support and Haiti Earthquake relief operations to identify lessons learned and gaps in FHA operations. This group will outline procedures to integrate these lessons learned in planning, training and education models. The intent is to outline a training strategy focused on disaster preparedness and response.

Objectives: The working group will review the Ebola Support and Haiti Earthquake response and identify the top ten lessons learned. The group will discuss how to integrate these lessons learned in a training strategy focused on disaster planning, training and education models. The objective is to establish an FHA training strategy focused on disaster preparedness to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of timely relief efforts.

Deliverables: Outline an FHA training strategy that is focused on both disaster preparedness and disaster response.

Topic: Preparing senior leaders to succeed in UN peace operations (IAPTC & PKSOI).

Purpose: With the UN High-Level Independent Panel Report, the UN peace building

architecture, the 2015 presidential memorandum the USA's support to UN peace operations and the USA's presidential summit on peacekeeping, there is the political impetus to improve UN peace operations. Educating leaders has been identified as a critical enabler.

Objectives: The working group will present the current state of education not only from a UN education perspective but also from a USA perspective on educating its senior leaders. The ITS global assessment, as well as recent initiatives from the IAPTC will be identified.

Deliverables/Output:

- Identify the critical competencies of a senior leader in the areas of knowledge, skills, and attributes
- Identify the resources available or required to develop and deliver identified training needs
- Identify the optimal delivery methods
- Identify a community of practice to advance such education Participants: IAPTC, UN ITS, POTI, Stimson, USIP, ARI, JCISFA, NPS, J7, OSD, State IO/PM

He concluded his discussion and thanked everyone.

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CLOSING REMARKS BY THEN NEW PRESIDENT



MAJOR GENERAL A S M RIDWANUR RAHMAN awc, afwc, psc, G, EX-COMMANDANT, BIPSOT

Respected Chief of Army Staff, Hon'ble Member of the Parliament, Military Adviser of UN Department of Peace Operations, Distinguished Members of the IAPTC Executive Committee, Senior Officers of the Armed Forces, and Bangladesh Police; participating Overseas and Local delegates, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum and Very Good Morning,

It was an honour to be the host of this august gathering of such magnitude with the noble goal of fostering global peace and security. Our deepest gratitude to the IAPTC Secretariat and the Executive Committee for providing BIPSOT with this opportunity to host such a prestigious event. At the same time, it is indeed an honour for me as Commandant of BIPSOT to assume the Presidency of the IAPTC, which will be bestowed upon me today during the AGM.

I must commend every member of the Executive Committee for their contributions in

all aspects of this year's conference - starting from developing the theme to drafting frame work of events, and finally selecting and securing esteemed speakers for different sessions.

Distinguished Guests,

The last few days have been a rewarding and worthwhile experience for all of us. All continents are represented here by experienced professionals and practitioners from various institutions involved in peacekeeping training, research and policy development, who have converged to achieve a common goal of enhancing competency of the peacekeepers. Commencing with the brief keynote presentation titled "Peace Operations in the Digital Era - Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community" by USG Jean-Pierre Lacroix, this mega event concluded today with a presentation by Ms. Xiangrong Huang, on "Training on Women Peace and Security in the Digital Era". I want to assure you all that the insights and reflections, along with

the lessons learned here throughout different sessions will be compiled comprehensively as we draft the Conference Report for your future reference.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

You will agree with me that the proceedings during the week brought up a lot of intriguing issues. Today, digital technology is having an impact on peacekeeping in the same way that it has on our society and way of life. In this context, we must keep up with the digital age and use digital technology for peacekeeping. It is indeed encouraging that this conference was able to make some important recommendations on the integration of digital technology to facilitate peacekeeping operations and training.

Distinguished Guests,

At this point, I would like to thank the Executive Committee, Secretariat and other volunteers for their active support in developing a comprehensive program that effectively addressed most of the contemporary challenges faced by the peacekeepers. I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the speakers for sharing their wisdom and diverse experiences with us, which was professionally highly rewarding.

I am sanguine that the Ideas Bazaar allowed organizations and individuals the opportunity to showcase their new initiatives, concepts, and techniques, and the innovations in the field of education and training. Please allow me to express my appreciation for the DPO and ITS for their strong representation at the Conference. Overall, hosting this Conference on behalf of the Bangladesh Army has been a great honour and privilege for the BIPSOT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Bangladesh assumes the Presidency, I assure you of our commitment to making our tenure a vibrant and eventful one for the Association. Your spontaneous contributions and cooperation in this regard will assist us towards achieving the goal of the IAPTC collectively. We would like to step out of the general practice of only having an annual event like this conference for the association. As a minimum, we may sincerely endeavor to organize one webinar each by the Regional Association on an issue of their preference before the next Annual Conference. We are very pleased and contented to hand over the responsibility to Kenya for hosting the next Conference in 2023. I, on behalf of BIPSOT, the Executive Committee and the IAPTC Secretariat would like to reassure Brig Gen Joyce Sitienei of our wholehearted cooperation towards your team.

Distinguished Guests,

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to the numerous Government agencies and institutions and the Media community of Bangladesh for their valued assistance. I would like to thank the respected Chief of Army Staff for his kind guidance in organizing this event. I am equally thankful to all the PSOs, Service HQs and BD Police for their encouragement and support. We owe a great deal to the Overseas Operation Directorate, Information Technology Directorate, Signal Directorate and many other Directors of Army Headquarters.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who contributed to the effective conduct of this year's Conference in Bangladesh. I hope

it fulfilled your expectations. Needless to mention that this platform also allowed you the scope for diverse bilateral and multilateral engagements on the side line of main events. My heartfelt thanks to all members of BIPSOT, the units, institutions and installations of Ranjendrapur Cantonment and all other partners for your unconditional support.

Distinguished Guests,

We have made every effort to organize this event and make your stay as comfortable as possible. However, I hope you will look into any shortfalls with generous gesture.

Let us now recall the sweet memories of our association for last four days through a video

clip (video is attached as CD in the last page of the booklet).

Once again, I express my sincere gratitude to our today's Chief Guest for gracing the Closing Ceremony by his gracious presence. I am also grateful to all the invited guests for being with us today. Last but not the least, special appreciation to the Executive Committee Members and all the participating members for their voluntary and spontaneous response. I wish you all good health, peace, and prosperity, as well as a safe journey back to your respective destinations.



HOST FOR THE NEXT CONFERENCE 2023

Brig Joyce C Sitienei MBS, PSC, Director, IPSTC, Kenya



The President of the IAPTC, Members of the Executive Committee, Chairpersons of the Military, Police and Civilian functions, Senior UN representatives, Dear IAPTC participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Good afternoon.

May I start by thanking the commandant BIPSOT and his team for hosting a very successful conference this year. Our experience in Bangladesh has truly been memorable. We will forever remember your hospitality and kindness. My team and I have truly benefitted from being here and we will take away many lessons.

As the next host, I wish to take this early opportunity to welcome you all to the 27th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peace Training Centres (IAPTC) to be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

Distinguished conference participants, Kenya have been a major contributor to Peacekeeping missions having made her first contribution in 1979 in Chad. Over the years, Kenya has contributed troops to various missions, including, Namibia, Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Eritrea, South Sudan and Darfur. Currently Kenyan troops are in DRC under the UN and the EAC and in Somalia under AU, not to mention Staff Officers and observers

deployed in the various missions across the world under the UN.

Due to Kenya's contribution and professionalism displayed by her troops, Kenya has been invited to provide Force Commanders and Deputy Force Commanders to various missions. The most notable ones are Lt Gen Daniel Opande (Retd) in Sierra Leone and Liberia and the most recently, Lt Gen Leonard Ngodi (Retd) in Liberia and in Darfur. All these missions wound up successfully.

As earlier alluded to, the 27th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peace Training Centres (IAPTC) will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, hosted by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC). IPSTC is an institution of international repute that offers Peace Support Operations (PSO) training, education, and research across the entire conflict spectrum, including early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management, and post-conflict peace building. Training participants of IPSTC include all three components of PSO, i.e. military, police, and civilians. IPSTC has been an active member of this Association since the year 2010 and will be the 5th host of the IAPTC in Africa after South Africa, Nigeria, Ghana and Egypt.

Just to highlight a short history of IPSTC, the initial platform that forms the current IPSTC was established in January 2001. This is when the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) established a Peace Support Training Centre (PSTC) as part of the Kenya Defence Staff College (DSC). Kenya was a major United Nations Troop Contributing Country (UN TCC) at the time, so PSTC primarily focused on Pre-deployment Training (PDT) of KDF troops and Kenya Police for UN Peace Keeping Missions and later African Union Peace Support Operations.

PSTC became a separate Ministry of State for Defence (MSOD) establishment in July 2006, and initial efforts toward "Internationalization" began in 2008. PSTC Karen merged with another institution, the International Mine Action Centre (IMATC), to form the current International Peace Support Centre in 2009. The former PSTC was renamed Peace and Conflict Study School (PCSS) following the merger, while IMATC was renamed Humanitarian Peace Support School (HPSS). In 2011, IPSTC achieved semi-autonomy through formal partnership agreements with the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Kenya, Germany, and UNDP.

IPSTC now has four platforms, the PCSS, The HPSS, The Peace and Conflict Research Department and the IPSTC Postgraduate School.

IPSTC trainings have been a significant peace enabler globally, with a value that aligns with the UN agenda of international peace and security. IPSTC has trained over 50,000 participants from 189 of the world's 195 countries. This outreach has been bolstered by IPSTC's ability to provide training in both French and English at the same time, thereby attracting participants from francophone countries. In addition, IPSTC has been able to assemble Mobile Training Teams with the aim of exporting education and training outside Kenya while maintaining the high quality provided at IPSTC.

IPSTC remains seized with the changing nature of conflict, which is characterized by internal conflicts, belligerents who cannot be clearly defined, civilians who are increasingly being targeted, and civilian displacement on the rise. To that end, IPSTC's research capability and capacity are critical because the research results feed into the IPSTC training

program, ensuring that training is in line with developments in the PSO environment. It is also worth noting that IPSTC has 8 UN accredited courses, solidifying its position as a Center of Excellence in PSO training.

Although IPSTC is an autonomous regional Education, Training and Research Centre of excellence, she carries out capacity building in PSO for member states of the EASF within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). The 27th IAPTC Annual Conference in Nairobi is envisaged to be a prestigious event and that will bring together actors from across the globe.

More specifically, hosting this world conference in Nairobi is expected to provide a forum to broaden contact and discussions between various international organizations, training Centre's and institutions, universities, think-tanks, research scholars and other stakeholders. This event will facilitate networking and dialogue of best practices between training Centre's involved in preparing individuals, and/or components for peace operations and related crisis solutions in Africa. The strategic position of IPSTC in the region is expected to attract high level experts from ongoing PSOs and the AU.

Since the planning and management of the IAPTC conference is a shared responsibility between the Executive Committee and the hosting organization, the Kenyan government has set up a National Organizing Committee to

oversee the preparation and provide necessary logistical and administrative arrangements to support the conduct of the conference. (Mr. Kamiti Tourism)

The Conference aside, Kenya is known for its diverse and distinct cultural heritage and is home to one of the seven wonders of the world, that is, the annual wildebeest migration. It is also home to renowned athletes who hold global honours. (*Fast Migration to Kenya*) Endowed with an array of flora and fauna, Kenya attracts millions of tourists from all over the globe. Additionally, Kenya's capital Nairobi remains a leading business and technological hub in East and Central Africa.

Other than these, your trip to Kenya will give you the expansive opportunity to experience the culture and delicious cuisine that the country is endowed with in the African continent. As the incoming host, I am confident that the 27th IAPTC conference hosted by IPSTC will offer a great opportunity for learning and sharing from the subject matter experts and from each one of you. We are looking forward to seeing all of you migrate to Kenya next year 2023.

On that note, I'd like to once again extend a warm welcome to the 27th IAPTC Annual Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. While in Kenya, enjoy the country's world-renowned flora and fauna by visiting our national park, which is located within Nairobi, and our museums, which are also located within Nairobi. I end by welcoming you to Kenya.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING



26th IAPTC Annual Conference



Agenda:

1. President's Opening Remarks.
2. Secretariat Report.
3. Consolidation & Development Committee (CDC) Report.
4. Views from Members on the Conference and Way Ahead.
5. Possible Theme, Sub Theme, and Issues for The 2023 IAPTC Annual Conference.
6. Host 2024.
7. Host 2025.
8. Secretariat Renewal.
9. 2022/2024 Executive Committee.
10. Any Other Business.
11. President's Closing Remarks.

2022 Annual General Meeting Minutes

Agenda Item 1: President's Opening Remarks

Col Cesar Barzola Rodriguez, representative of the Peruvian IAPTC Presidency, opened the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and warmly welcomed all the participating members. He invited Col Helen Cooper, the Past President of the IAPTC from New Zealand, to co-chair the meeting. Col Cooper started her remarks

by commending the work undertaken by Peru since the successful 2019 Annual Conference in Lima, in guiding the IAPTC through the challenging COVID-19 pandemic period, and holding the presidency of the IAPTC for an extended three years. This statement was met with a warm applaud.

Agenda Item 2: Secretariat Report

On his part, Ambassador Ahmed Abdel-Latif, Head of the Secretariat, highlighted that the IAPTC conferences provide a unique opportunity for advancing innovative approaches to capacity building and peacekeeping training, stressing the need to “Amplify the voice of the IAPTC in the broader Peacekeeping community” including the United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference. Ambassador Abdel-Latif mentioned that the Secretariat is willing to work towards this end with the EC members and the whole IAPTC community at large. The Secretariat reported on the work that has been done since the last Annual General Meeting held in Peru in 2019. In this respect, the Secretariat has led and contributed to the following developments:

- ✓ Working on updating the IAPTC website on a regular basis and maintaining an active presence and increase the visibility of the IAPTC on social media, despite the COVID-19 pandemic implications on the association’s activities.
- ✓ With the purpose of informing and supporting the planning of IAPTC activities in 2021 and to get a better understanding of how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the members, the Secretariat and the Executive Committee have circulated to the members a survey in May 2021

based on which the 26th annual conference was postponed until 2022.

- ✓ Accordingly, in 2021, the Executive Committee and the Secretariat worked in bringing together the IAPTC community members through a virtual seminar titled “Overcoming Training Challenges in the COVID Era – Critical Gaps, Best Practices and Hybrid Approaches”, that took place from 9 to 10 November 2021.
- ✓ Maintaining regular contact with the IAPTC community members during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ Providing advice and support to the Presidency, Host and Potential hosts.

Agenda Item 3: Consolidation & Development Committee (CDC) Report

The Chair of the CDC, Mr. Jonas Alberoth, informed IAPTC members about the recent activities carried out by the committee in support of the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference. These include:

- Preserving and making use of the IAPTC’s institutional memory, including on programme development, hosting best practices, outreach efforts, internal procedures and spoken knowledge.
- Drafting the conference’s concept note with important contributions from several other EC members.
- Working out the overall modalities towards finding a sustainable way for IAPTC engagement in the aftermath of the pandemic.
- Participation in the development of the



annual program of the Association.

- Reaching out to and engaging new potential members of the IAPTC. It is to be noted that the CDC has contacted and reached out to previous members and facilitated their re-engagement in the IAPTC.
- Maintaining contact with the regional training associations.
- Continuously cooperating with the presidency team and its senior adviser, the Secretariat, and other EC members.

Agenda Item 4: Views from Members on the Conference and Way Ahead

Col Cooper opened the floor for members to provide feedback and share their views/suggestions on the way forward. The following points were received from the members:

- (a) Col Markus Feilke, Federal Police Academy, German thanked BIPSOT Commandant and his team for organizing such an

interesting and inspiring conference and their hospitality. He underlined that while this year's arrangement had a lot of interesting topics and competent speakers, there was less interaction and more presentations. Therefore, he suggested that the next conference plan may be designed for more interactive participation through more working groups and break-out discussions for maximum benefit.

- (b) Lt Col Karl Wieser, Chief of Staff, German UN Training Center, expressed his feelings being his first time participation in an IAPTC Annual Conference and thanked BIPSOT for organizing such a rewarding event. He suggested that in the upcoming Annual Conference, individuals and organizations present at the event should be announced and introduced early on or beforehand in a way that can facilitate bilateral meetings between interested parties.
- (c) A participant from India reaffirmed the importance of technology and digital

transformation in enhancing Peacekeeping work. He also underlined the need to integrate both of them in the training activities while taking note of time-tested backup procedures in case the system crashes.

(d) The Commandant of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Center thanked both the Commandant, BIPSOT and ExCom for organizing the 26th Annual Conference. He raised the fact that we tend to explore numerous important topics at the conferences like IAPTC. We then move on to new issues. He proposed that next year's conference may include an early and brief update on some of the main topics, in terms of progress, results, useful examples and challenges. Moreover, he suggested discussing and analyzing specific incidents and case studies from the field in the next annual conference. Finally, he shared experiences from the AAPTC conference which was held before the IAPTC Annual Conference, where the region's organisations had the opportunity to share best practices on training and capacity building while focusing on particular mission areas. He argued that this is an approach that could be of use to the IAPTC.

Agenda Item 5: Possible Theme, Sub Theme, and Issues for the 2023 IAPTC Annual Conference

The Secretariat asked members to send their suggestions on the theme and subthemes of the 27th IAPTC Annual Conference before the ExCom planning meeting scheduled to be held next year in Kenya. The meeting often takes place in between March to May, and the date will be presented on the IAPTC web page. The

following ideas and proposed themes were already shared and raised by IAPTC members:

- ✓ Using XR to Analyze Threats towards Civilians in Armed Conflicts – Suggested by the Norwegian Defence International Center.
- ✓ Mobile Jungle Peace Operations Training Team & Improving Performance of UN Missions and Strategic Communications & Peace Missions: Building Capabilities – both suggested by the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the UN
- ✓ Green Peacekeeping: Solutions towards Sustainable Peace – Suggested by BIPSOT

The Secretariat highlighted that this is a continuous process and encouraged members to share their suggestions (info@iaptc.org). These suggestions will be discussed during the Executive Committee Meeting to be held in 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Agenda Item 6: Host 2024

The Secretariat informed that over the years, the Annual Conferences have been hosted in different African, Asian, and South American countries. The Executive Committee would very much like to follow the established geographical rotation order, and therefore encouraged the European members to think through the possibilities for engaging further in hosting an annual conference as well as taking the role as presidency.

Two indications of interest from potential hosts have been received by the Secretariat. One is still under process, while the other one

is more concrete and discussions with the interested Organisation took place during the conference.

Any other organizations wishing to host the 28th IAPTC Annual Conference in 2024 are encouraged to send a formal proposal to the IAPTC Secretariat (info@iaptc.org; Seba.Issa@cairopeacekeeping.org) as well as may contact any executive member for more information without any hesitation.

Agenda Item 7: Host 2025

Host for 2025 is in process, probably in Rwanda. Ms. Seba requested Rwanda to reach out to the secretariat within next few months if Rwanda would like to indicate her interest in hosting the 2025 annual conference. However, in the 26th IAPTC AGM meeting at BIPSOT, representative from Nepal expressed their desire to host IAPTC Annual Conference in 2025. Formal request was also sent to the IAPTC secretariat in this regard before the conference.

Other organizations wishing to host the 29th IAPTC Annual Conference in 2025 are encouraged to send a formal proposal to the IAPTC Secretariat (info@iaptc.org; Seba.Issa@cairopeacekeeping.org)

Agenda Item 8: Secretariat Renewal

Due to the disorder caused by the pandemic and with the aim to carry on as institutional memory and relations with the peacekeeping community, CCCPA expressed an interest to renew its Secretariat role for an additional term of five years (2022-2027). The AGM fully supported the generous offer and the renewal of the current secretariat was approved by EC and all other members.

Agenda Item 9: 2022-2024 Executive Committee

As the terms of the four Functional Chairs of the Executive Committee (Military/Police/Civilian/Pedagogical) came to an end at the 26th IAPTC Annual Conference, all the interested member organizations have been encouraged to apply for or indicate their interest in the respective functional chair positions (for the two-year term 2023-2024) by sending an email to the Secretariat. Discussions with interested members also took place during the conference. The moderator of the meeting thanked the outgoing EC members for their relentless efforts and active support of the organization even during the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, she announced the proposed Executive Committee for 2022-2024 based on the articles of the association and the established practice of regional representation:

1. IAPTC President: Major General Ridwanur Rahman – Commandant, BIPSOT, Bangladesh.
2. Host (and incoming presidency): Brig. Joyce Sitienei – Director, IPSTC, Kenya.
3. Past President: Colonel Cesar Barzola Rodriguez – Director, CECOPAZ, Peru, on behalf of the Peru's Ministry of Defence (MINDEF).
4. Military Chair: Col Sidi Ali Fofana - Director Studies, Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping School, Bamako (EMP-ABB), Mali
5. Police Chair: Lt Col Pierpaolo Sinconi) – Chief of CoESPU Research Office, Italy.
6. Civilian Chair: Dr. Lotte Vermeij – Senior Expert on Sexual Violence in Conflict

- and UN Peace Operations, NORCAP / NORDEM, Norway.
7. Pedagogical Chair: Ms. Darleen Shrubbs – AM, RFD, Reserve Officer in the Australian Army
 8. Chair of CDC: Mr. Jonas Alberoth – Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA), Sweden.
 9. Honorary Member: Mr. David Lightburn, Canada.
 10. UN Representative: Mr. Mark Pedersen – Chief of ITS, UNDPO/DFS
 11. The Secretariat:
 - Ambassador Ahmed Abdel-Latif - Head of the Secretariat and Director General, CCCPA – Egypt.
 - Ms. Seba Issa – the Executive Secretary and Associate Program Officer, CCCPA – Egypt.



All the delegates from member states approved the proposed Executive Committee for 2022-2024.

Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business

The Co-chair asked the IAPTC members if they wish to discuss any other business. No points were raised.

Agenda Item 11: President’s Closing Remarks

The AGM concluded with the closing remarks

by the new President after the Presidency of the IAPTC was handed over to the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT). Major General Ridwanur Rahman, Commandant, BIPSOT as well as new President of the IAPTC expressed his sincere gratitude on behalf of the BIPSOT to all the outgoing EC members and especially, the former President of IAPTC Benigno Leonel Cabrera Pino, Peru for their instrumental role in keeping the association moving forward. They were supposed to steer the committee

for only one year but ended up working for three consecutive years due to COVID-19 which is very appreciable. In this context, he mentioned that despite the pandemic, the presidency arranged a webinar last year which possibly encouraged Bangladesh to choose digital transformation as the main theme of the conference. Once again, the newly elected president expressed his sincere gratitude on behalf of the EC and all the relevant stakeholders of the IAPTC for the presidency of Peru. Finally, he stated that he looked forward to convening again during the 27th Annual Conference to be hosted by IPSTC in Kenya in 2023.

Then the Presidency was formally handed over to Bangladesh by flag handover ceremony.

Closing Address by the Chief Guest

General S M Shafiuddin Ahmed, SBP, OSP, ndu, psc, PhD

Chief of Army Staff, Bangladesh Army

Military Adviser (MILAD) of UN Department of Peace Operations, Quarter Master General, General Officer Commanding Army Training and Doctrine Command, Distinguished Members of the IAPTC Executive Committee, Former Service Chiefs; Other Senior Officials of the Armed Forces, and Bangladesh Police; participating Overseas and Local delegates, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaikum and Very Good morning

1. I would like to begin by paying tribute to our Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman- the Greatest Bengali of all time. He was the architect of our independence. I also respectfully remember all of our freedom fighters

who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for our freedom and independence. I also pay tribute to those brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the sake of world peace. May peace be granted to their souls.

2. It is a privilege to be here once again at the 26th Annual Conference of the IAPTC Closing Ceremony hosted by BIPSOT on behalf of the Bangladesh Army. My deepest appreciation goes out to all the panelists and moderators who have contributed significantly in bringing home the intended outcomes of the conference.

Distinguished Guests,

3. We have reached the end of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) – 26th Annual Conference. The first thing that comes to mind is deep gratitude for your noble and very active participation in this grand event. Having you in Bangladesh for these five days of intense academic and scientific discourse, deep reflections, and especially exchanges of enriching experiences is transcendental and unforgettable for us. It is a unique honour for Bangladesh to host such a grand conference for the third time with the participation of such extraordinary and relevant participants in peacekeeping operations training.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

4. I have been informed that a stimulating and thought-provoking discussion on the Opportunities and Challenges of Peacekeeping in the digital era has taken place over the last four days. We also received feedback from the field.

Furthermore, we discovered valuable perspectives on digital transformation from the training community. We also investigated a few potentials for Peace Operations Training Innovation through Technology. We identified the training requirements for peacekeeping intelligence. Besides, we learned about Capacity Building in Peacekeeping through Technology. We also focused on the performance and accountability of the peacekeepers and found important recommendations.

Esteemed Guests,

5. I think that the peacekeeping training centres need to have a greater awareness of the issues posed by the evolving nature of peace operations in the 21st century for us to learn equitably and share our duties. This is very important for the present-day world. The presentations delivered by academics, professionals, practitioners, and researchers on the theme of the conference have undoubtedly educated the participants and will help them to develop training strategies for peacekeeping training centres.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

6. I would like to express my gratitude to all the presenters, moderators, panelists, and participants whose active participation added more value to the conference.

This conference would not have been a success without the participation of the attendees from the many institutions and organizations. I would also like to congratulate the new executive committee for the term of 2023 as well as Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman for assuming the presidency of the IAPTC as Commandant of BIPSOT. The outgoing Executive Committee and Excellency Lt Gen Benigno Leonel Cabrera Pino, the outgoing President, also deserve big thanks for their contribution to the committee. I am confident that the leadership of BIPSOT will take on this new responsibility and help the IAPTC develop its capabilities over the course of their term. I assure them of my unwavering support and wish them success.

9. Finally, I would like to thank you all for attending and contributing to the conference. Without you, the 26th Annual Conference of the IAPTC would not have taken place. Please convey our best wishes to your institutions and stay in touch with the strategic network collaboration, colleagues, friends, and associates made possible by this conference. I wish you a safe journey back home. I would thank Bangladesh Army and BIPSOT for hosting this seminar.

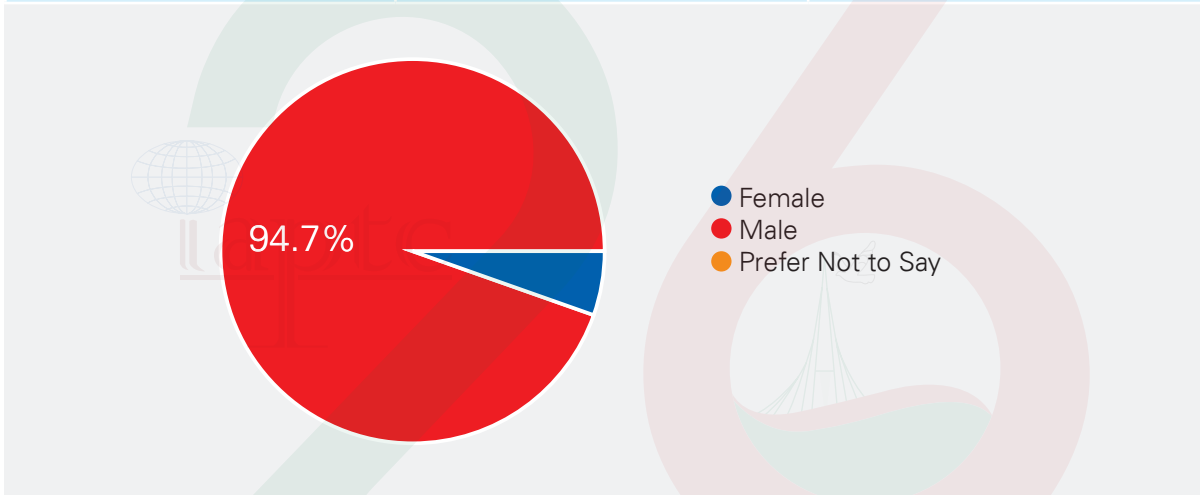
10. Thank you all.

ATTENDANCE STATISTICS

Attend	Quantity
Total Delegates	222
International Delegates	132
National Delegate	90

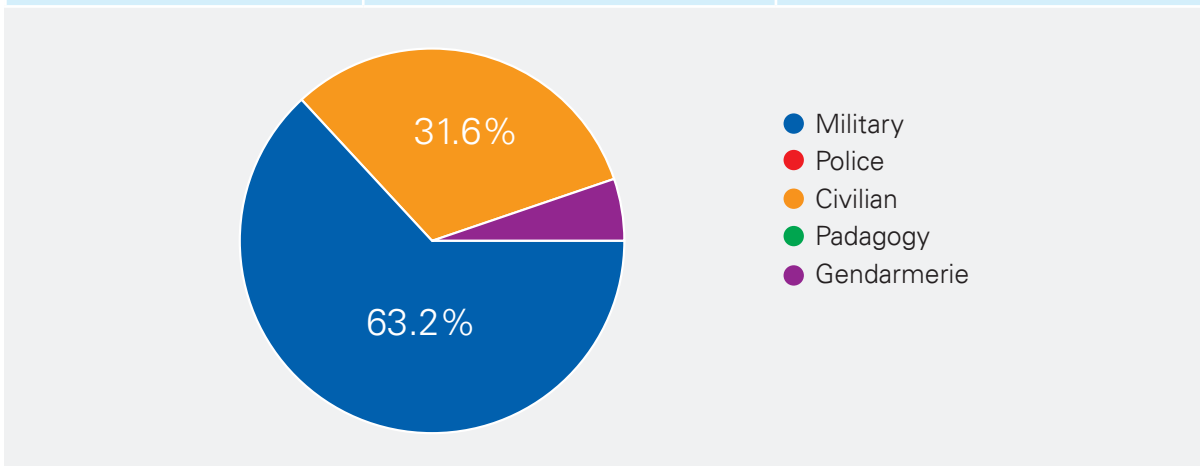
Gender

Gender	Quantity	Percentage
Male	183	82.59%
Female	39	17.14%
Prefer not to say	-	-



Profession

Military	132	59.38%
Police	15	7.14%
Civilian	75	33.49%



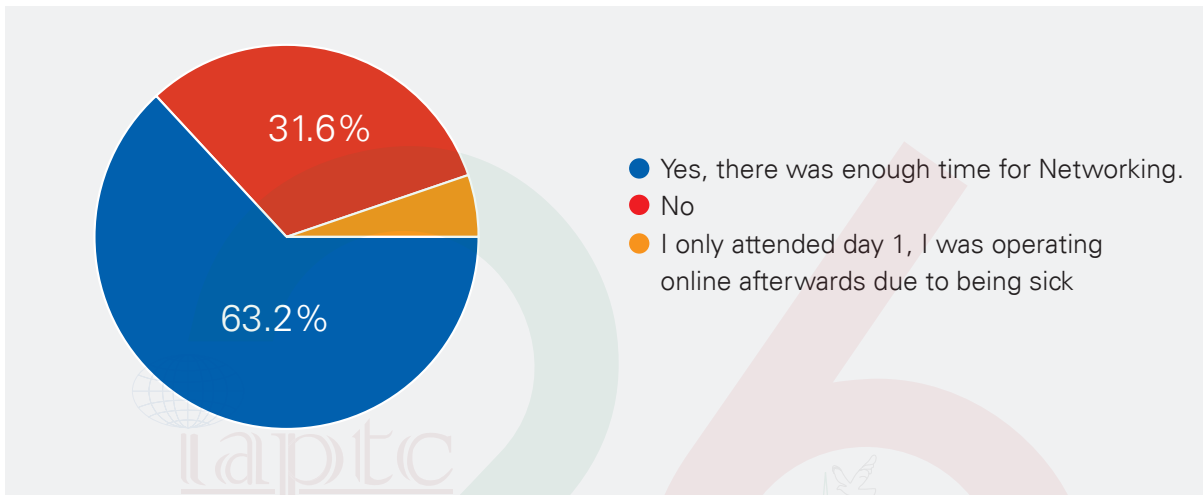
Region

Region	Quantity	Percentage
Asia	14	29.79%
Europe	12	25.53%
North America	03	6.39%
Latin America	04	8.51%
Africa	11	22.40%
Australia	03	6.39%

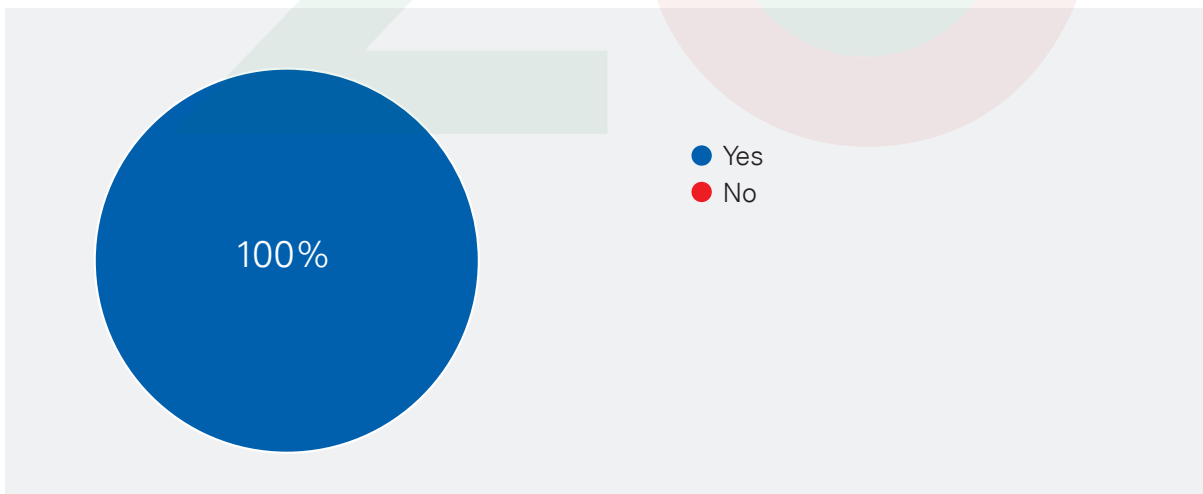


CONFERENCE EVALUATION SURVEY

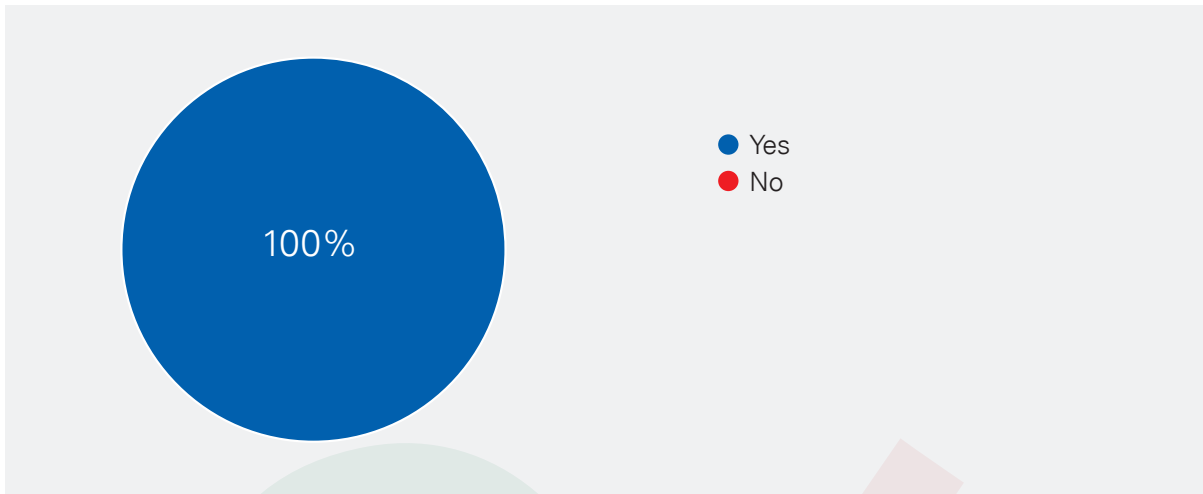
1. Was there enough time for networking?



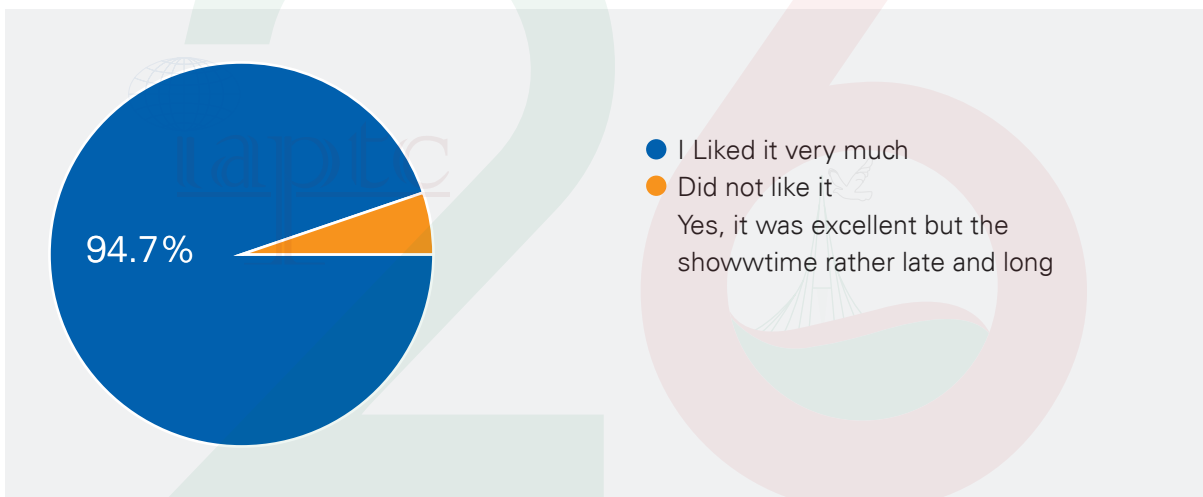
2. Did you like the Exhibition (Ideas Bazaar)?



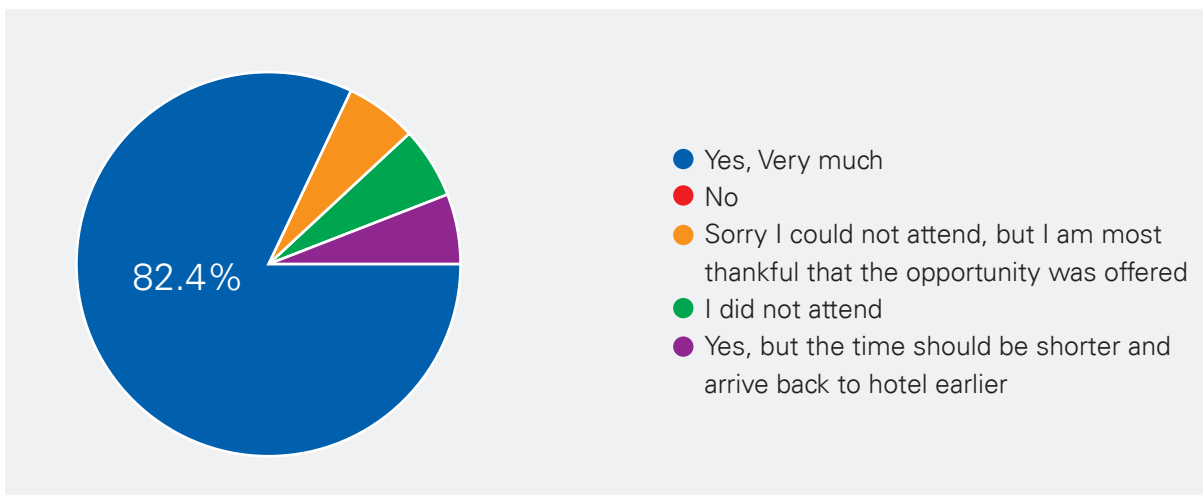
3. Did you like the 'Showcasing Cultures and Traditions of Bangladesh' Exhibition?



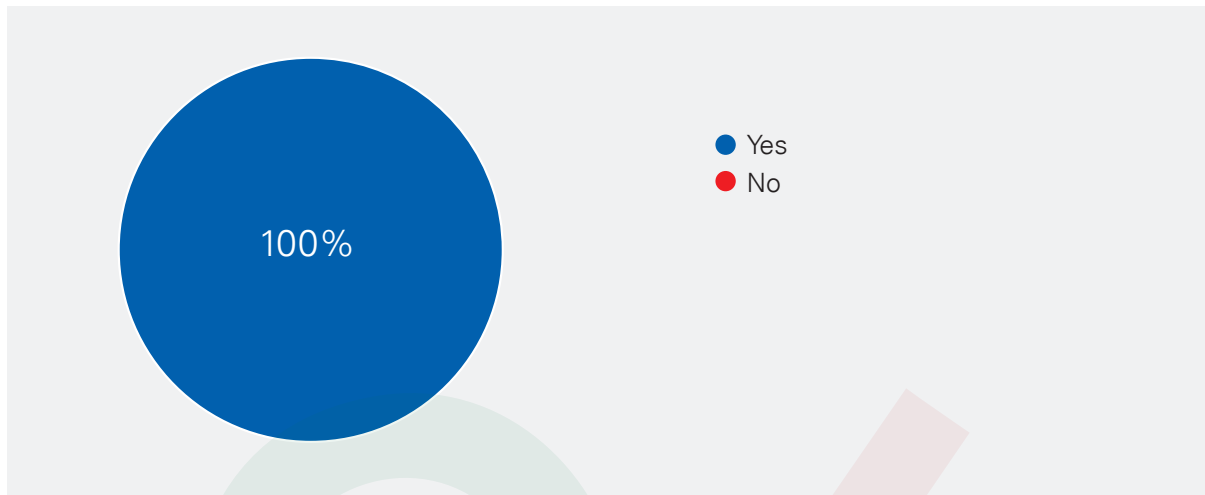
4. Did you like the Cultural Show 'Trendsetter's Symphony'?



5. Did you like the 'Exploring history, culture and heritage of Bangladesh Tour'?



6. Given your experience, would you encourage others to attend IAPTC Annual Conference next year?



7. What was the highlight of the conference for you?

- Get UN vision on training and share ideas.
- Situational awareness and peacekeeping intelligence.
- The great variety of the programme and the fantastic organization.
- Integration and having a common understanding on peacekeeping matters.

Sessions on intelligence and situational awareness, conduct and discipline, final cultural evening.

- Networking with other countries who do similar work.
- Discovering people of Bangladesh.
- Cultural show trendsetters.
- Aside the opportunity to learn, migrate

best practices and the great hospitality, i loved the 'Exploring history, culture and heritage of Bangladesh Tour.

- The importance of adapting technology for peacekeeping training; networking and coordination of trainers and researchers on peace operations; the hospitality and cultural reflections of the Bangladesh people.
- The networking.

- Great networking.
- The number of experts making excellent presentations.
- Meeting many counterparts and discuss our collaboration.

8. What areas of the conference could be improved?

- After formal meeting an assigned place to have informal meeting with members: hotel lounge / bar. Coffee

breaks were too short and formal to go in depth.

- ❑ Distinction between strategic, operational and tactical level of members from PCC/TCC and training centres (also invite more trainers) and specially police.
- ❑ More focus on training and delivery, because PTCs are the ones who educate the future blue helmets. Less on (personal) achievements by some speakers or organizations. Examples, lessons learned and case studies from the field, with UN response or approval, to be used by training centres to have more up to date and relevant material to be used in classes.
- ❑ Time for integration.
- ❑ More time for networking.
- ❑ Put your showcases and displays indoors if you can. The weather was brutally hot and humid the first 3 days and people were more concerned about getting out of the heat than focusing on the displays.
- ❑ Comparing results from previous editions versus actions taken to incorporate them.
- ❑ Time for more networking. The programmes were very packed.
- ❑ I believe that most of those that represented Civilians do not really work on enhancing the Civilian Component of Peace Operations. We need this gap to be closed and fulfilled.
- ❑ Time management in plenary to allow

break-out sessions.

- ❑ Tactical level of instruction to the participants.
 - ❑ Make external tour to see training and other things in the second day of the conference and not in the first one.
 - ❑ Topics and time, too much contents for the limited time period.
9. What topics and themes would you like the IAPTC to consider at next year's conference?
- ❑ Youth inclusiveness, environment and cultural property protection. All with training perspectives and examples.
 - ❑ strategic communication.
 - ❑ Back to basics - a review of core professional skills in field operations.
 - ❑ Operations in an ever changing climate. What lessons can we learn from NATO without repeating them. (ie how Int and Ops work together); UN Doctrine should be more like NATO n(NSO). Again, UN to learn from NATO...
 - ❑ Involving young professionals and students' views.
 - ❑ Peacekeeping in asymmetrical contexts (i.e. terrorism).
 - ❑ Funding opportunities, capacity building via exchange programmes and women in peacekeeping.
 - ❑ I think there should be a continuation of Digital Transformation, infused with

another topic.

- ❑ Gender mainstreaming in peace operations.
- ❑ Negotiation/Mediation in Peacekeeping.
- ❑ integrated performance.
- ❑ Best practices for the TCCs/PCCs to have internet access in the UN PKO.
- ❑ Capability enhancement.

10. How would you rate the Conference venue and facilities?

Average Response: 4.63 out of 5.

11. How would you rate the overall organization of the Conference?

Average Response: 4.53 out of 5.

12. Any other comments.


- ❑ I would like to thank the Bangladeshi authorities for the wonderful and most successful organisation.

- ❑ Fantastic - really well organized and conducted. True professionalism.
- ❑ Thanks for hosting and providing such great support such as transport to and from the airport and daily conference venue.
- ❑ Would have been good to be in the city and have the ability to go out and discover the city freely as this is part of cultural discovery.
- ❑ Great hosting, great food, rich culture and hospital team
- ❑ The Conference was great, however if future Conferences will be Hybrid then online attendance needs more attention
- ❑ Thank you BIPSOT and Bangladesh


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name & Appointment

President
Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman
 Ex-Commandant, BIPSOT
 (Till 07 Aug 2023)



Brig Gen Muhammad Wasim Ul Haq
 A/Commandant BIPSOT
 (From 08 Aug 2023)




Host Designate
Brig. Joyce C Sitienei
 Director, International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Kenya




Past President
Col Cesar Augusto BARZOLA RODRIGUEZ
 Director of CECOPAZ Peru



Military Chair (Head of the Military Committee)
Col Sidi Ali FOFANA
 The School of Peacekeeping Alioune Blondin Beye (EMP-ABB)




Police Chair (Head of the Police Committee)
Lt Col Pierpaolo Sinconi
 Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), Mali




Civilian Chair (Head of the Civilian Committee)
Lotte Vermeij
 NORCAP/Norwegian Refugee Council



Pedagogical Chair (Head of the Pedagogical Committee)
Lt Col Darleen Young Shrubbs
 Australian Defence Force Peace Operations Training Centre



Chair of Consolidation and Development Committee (CDC)
Jonas Alberoth
 Deputy Director General Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA)



Honorable Member
David Lightburn




UN Representative
Mark Pedersen
 Chief, Integrated Training Service (ITS), UNDPO, United Nations (United States)



Director of Secretariat
Ambassador Ahmed Abdel-Latif
 Director General Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA), Egypt



Seba Issa
Executive Secretary
 Director General Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA), Egypt



LIST OF DELEGATES

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

26th Annual Conference of IAPTC, BIPSOT, Bangladesh, 31 October – 04 November 2022 (UTC+6)

Theme: “Peace Operations in the Digital Era – Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community”



Sunday October 30, 2022	Monday October 31, 2022	Tuesday November 1, 2022	Wednesday November 2, 2022	Thursday November 3, 2022	Friday November 4, 2022
	08:00-09:00 Registration	08:30- 09:00 – Recap and Administrative Brief	08:30- 09:00 – Recap and Administrative Brief	08:30- 09:00 – Recap and Administrative Brief	
Arrivals	09:00 -09:30 Brief by IAPTC Secretariat	09:00- 10:30 – Session -3: <i>Digital Transformation: Perspective from the Training Communities</i>	09:00- 10:30 – Session 6: <i>Situational Awareness & Peacekeeping Intelligence</i>	09:00-10:30 - Session 10: <i>Women, Peace & Security</i>	08 :30 – 09 :30 Feedback on IAPTC Plus
Registration 10:00-22:00	09:30 -10:00 Opening Ceremony				
Ideas Bazaar setup	10:00-10:30 Coffee Break	10:30-11:00 Coffee Break	10:30-11:00 Coffee Break	10:30-11:00 Coffee Break	
Police Day (UN Police Division)	10:30 -11:00 - <i>Keynote Speech “Peace Operations in the Digital Era – Opportunities and Challenges for the Global Training Community”</i> . 11:00 -11:30 – <i>Views from the Region – Asia</i> 11:30 -13:00 - Session -1: <i>Digital Transformation: The UN HQ Perspective</i>	11:00-12:15 - Session-4: <i>Partnership and Cooperation in Delivering Training in Digital Era</i>	11:00-12:30 - Session 7: <i>Performance and Accountability</i>	11:00 -12:30 - Session 11: <i>Regional Updates</i> 1.1 : AAPTC 1.2 : ALCOPAZ 1.3 : APSTA 1.4 : EAPTC 1.5 : PSOTEW	
	13:00 -14:00 Lunch (Story Telling, sharing experiences)	12:15 -13:15 Lunch (Multi-Functional Group)	12:30 -13:30 Lunch (Functional Group)	12:30 -13:30 Lunch (Regional Group)	10:00 – 20:00 Exploring history, culture and heritage of Bangladesh
	14:00-15:30 - Session -2: <i>Voices from the Field: Digital Transformation</i>	13:15-14:30 - Session -5: <i>Technology and Innovations in UN Peace Operations Training</i>	13:30-15:00 - Session -8: <i>Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) & Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+)</i>	13:30-15:00 - <i>Annual General Meeting</i>	
	15:30-16:00 Coffee Break	14:30-15:30 Coffee Break	15:00-15:30 Coffee Break	15:00-15:30 Coffee Break	
	16:00-17:30 - BIPSOT Tour + Ideas Bazaar	15:30 – 18:30 Exploring Bangladesh countryside and Leisure Tour	15:30-17:00 - Session -9: <i>Thematic Discussions</i> 9.1: Protection of Civilians, Children, Peace & Security. 9.2: Mechanisms for the Success of Peace Operations. 9.3: Senior Mission Leadership, Contemporary Challenges. 1.4 : Safety & Security, a Comprehensive Concept for Highly Sensitive Tasks. 1.5 : Other Contemporary Challenges.	15:30- 16:30- Closing Ceremony	DEPARTURE
	19:30- 21:00 WELCOME RECEPTION	Free Time	19:30-21:30 ‘Cultural Evening’ and Conference Dinner	17:00 – 18:00 IAPTC Plus	

DETAILS OF CONFERENCE SESSION

Session	Topic	Speakers	Time
Session 1 (Plenary) (Functional) Moderator: Col (Retd) Mustafizur Rahman	Digital Transformation: The UN HQ Perspective	Maj Gen (ret'd) Hugh Van Roosen, Former Dy MILAD (VTC) General Birame Diop, MILAD, OMA, DPO Mr. Jun Tan, Dy POLAD, DPO	1130- 1220
Breakout Session: Military	Digital Transformation- Military Perspective	Military Chair	1220-1300
Breakout Session: Civil	Digital Transformation- Civilian Perspective	Civil Chair	1220-1300
Breakout Session: Police	Police Perspective	Police Chair	1220-1300
Session 2 (Multi- Functional) Moderator: Mr. Mark Pedersen, ITS, DPO	Voices from the Field: Digital Transformation	Mr. Souleymane Thioune, Principal Coordination Officer, MINUSCA (VTC) Brig Gen Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam, Director, Overseas Operations, AHQ, Bangladesh Ms. Christine Fossen, UN Police Commissioner, UNMISS (VTC)	1400-1450
Breakout Session: 2.1	Challenges from Civilian Perspective	Mr. Souleymane Thioune, Principal Coordination Officer, MCOS, MINUSCA	1450-1530
Breakout Session: 2.2	Challenges from Military Perspective.	Brig Gen Mohammad Asadullah Minhazul Alam, Former Sector Commander, MINUSCA,	1450-1530
Breakout Session: 2.3	Challenges from Police Perspective.	Ms. Christine Fossen, UN Police Commissioner, UNMISS	1450-1530
Session 3 (Plenary) Moderator: Brig Gen (Retd) Farooque Choudhury	Digital Transformation: Perspective from the Training Communities	Mr. Mark Pedersen, ITS, DPO Brig Gen Mohammed Khalil-ur-Rahman, CI, BIPSOT Brig Gen Giovanni Pietro, CoESPU, Italy Mr. Wandile Langa, ACCORD	0900-1030
Session 4 (Plenary) (Multi- Functional) Moderator: Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Comdt, BIPSOT	Partnership and Cooperation in Delivering Training in Digital Era	Dr. Wlater Dorn, Royal Military College, Canada (VTC) Ms. Elisabeth Rosenbaum, POTI, USA Ms. Jennifer Pullium, GPOI, USA	1100-11:50
Breakout Session: 4.1	Peacekeeping Simulation: A New Medium for Scenario-Based Training	Dr. Walter Dorn, RMC, Canada (VTC)	
Breakout Session: 4.2 POTI	Enhancing Accessibility to Effective E-Learning	Ms. Elisabeth Rosenbaum, POTI	11:50-1230
Breakout Session: 4.3 GPOI	GPOI Initiatives for the Peacekeeping Training Community	Ms. Jennifer Pulliam, GPOI, USA	11:50-12:30
Session 5 (Plenary) (Multi- Functional) Moderator: Mr. Gustavo De Carvalho	Technology and Innovations in UN Peace Operations Training	Dr. Oyono Nee, APSTA Col Carlos Alberto, CCOPAB, Brazil Mr. Herbert Loret, ITS/PETD/DPO	13:30-14:20
Breakout Session: 5.1	Digital Innovation and Peace Support Operations in Africa: Opportunities and Limitations	Dr. OYONO née THOM Cécile, Commissaire Divisionnaire Secrétaire Exécutif, APSTA,	14:20-15:00
Breakout Session: 5.2	Exercise VIKING 2022: Lessons Learned	CCOPAB Commander - Colonel Carlos VAZ, Brazil,	14:20-15:00
Breakout Session: 5.3	Orientation with the 'Deployment Review Digital Toolkit' Apps by the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) of DPO	Mr. Herbert Loret, Program Manager, LCM, ITS/DPET/DPO UNHQ	14:20-15:00

DETAILS OF CONFERENCE SESSION

Session	Topic	Speakers	Time
Session 6 (Plenary) (Functional) Moderator: Air Vice Marshal Benedictus Benny	Situational Awareness and Peacekeeping Intelligence	Maj Gen (ret'd) Adrian Foster, UK Mr. Gulliam Darne, Chief PICT, OUSG, DPO (VTC) Jean Michel, UNCAP, OICT, DOS	09:00-09:50
Breakout Session: 6.1 Military	Situational Awareness and Peacekeeping Intelligence- Military Perspective	Military Chair	09:50-10:30
Breakout Session: 6.2 Civil	Situational Awareness and Peacekeeping Intelligence- Civilian Perspective	Civil Chair	09:50-10:30
Breakout Session: 6.3 Police	Situational Awareness and Peacekeeping Intelligence- Police Perspective	Police Chair	09:50-10:30
Session 7 (Plenary) Moderator: Col (Ret'd) Mustafizur Rahman	Performance and Accountability	Maj Gen (ret'd) Jai Sankar, OPSP/DPO (VTC) Cdr Vladimir Jevtic, Chief MPET, OMA/DPO (Mr. Ata Yenigun, Police Division, DPO) (VTC) Mr. Benjamin Bernard, Conduct and Discipline Service, UNHQ	11:00-12:30
Session 8 (Plenary) (Multi- Functional) Moderator: Colonel Helen Cooper (NZDF)	Action for Peace (A4P) and Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+)	Ms. Brooke Shawn, Political Affairs Officer, OUSG, DPO (VTC) Col Byung Chun Kim, Director, PKOTC, ROK Ambassador Abdel Latif, CCCCPA, Egypt	13:30-14:20
Breakout Session: 8.1	Updates on the 2021 Seoul PK Ministerial Summit – Enhancing the Performance and Impact of Peacekeeping Operations.	Colonel Byung Chun Kim, Director, PKOTC, ROK	14:20-15:00
Breakout Session: 8.2	Challenges and Opportunities of the Implementation of the A4P+: Views from the Region	Amb. Ahmed Abdel-Latif, Director General, CCCCPA, Egypt	14:20-15:00
Session 9	Thematic Discussions 1 & 2	Any volunteer may join to speak on any contemporary topics	15:30-17:00
Thematic Session 9.1 (Plenary) Moderator: Colonel Antonio Del Gaudio	Highly Sensitive Tasks in Current Peace Operations	Lt Gen Carlos Dos Santos, Brazil (VTC) Mr. Raymond Kemei, Program Officer, UNMAS, Entebbe, Uganda Lt Gen Jasbir Singh Lidder, CUNPK, India	15:30-17:00
Thematic Session 9.2 (Plenary) Moderator: Colonel Luiz Negreiros	Contemporary Challenges for Mission Leadership	Brig Gen (ret'd) Saleem Ahmad, BD Ms. MASA DIKANOVIK, UNITAR Lt Col Gianluca Mascherano, Italy	15:30-17:00
Session 10 (Plenary) Moderator: Lt Col Darleen Young	Women, Peace and Security	Ms. Ana Maria, Sr. Program Officer, DPPA-DPO (VTC) Ms. Eugenia Zorbas, ELSIE, Canada Lt Gen (ret'd) Abdul Hafiz, BD Ms. Xiangrong Huang, Gender Unit, DPO	08:45-10:15
Session 11 (Plenary) Moderator: Mr Jonas Alberoth	Regional Updates	Maj Gen A S M Ridwanur Rahman, Comdt, BIPSOT Col (Ret'd) Roberto Gil Mr. Alexander Odartey Lamptey, APSTA Col Jonathan Drake, Director, PKSOI	10:30-11:45

GLOSSARY

AAPTC	Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Training Centres
AC	Annual Conference
ACCORD	The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
ADF	Australian Defence Force
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGM	Annual General Meeting (IAPTC)
AHQ	Army Headquarters
ALCOPAZ	Asociación Regional de Centros de Entrenamiento de Operaciones de Paz
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APCM COE	Asia Pacific Civil Military Centre of Excellence (AS WoG centre)
APSTA	African Peace Support Trainers' Association
ARTDOC	Army Training and Doctrine Command
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AU	African Union
BIPSOT	Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training
CAECOPAZ	Centro Argentino de Entrenamiento Conjunto para Operaciones de Paz (Argentina)
CCCPA	Cairo Regional centre for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peace Keeping in Africa
CCOPAB	Centro Conjunto de Operações de Paz do Brasil (Bazilian Peacekeeping Operation Joint Centre).
CDC	Consolidation & Development Committee
CECOPAC	Chilean Joint Peacekeeping Centre/Centro Conjunto Para Operaciones De Paz Chile
CIMIC	Civil Military Cooperation
CIVPOL	Civilian Police
CLO	Chief Logistic Officer
CMC	Crisis Management Centre

CMCoord	Civil-Military Coordination
CMCS	Civil-Military Coordination Section
CMPD	Crisis Management and Planning Directorate
CPX	Command Post Exercise
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
CUNPK	Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping
DCAF	Democratic Control of Armed Forces (Geneva based)
DDR	Disarmament Demobilisation Reintegration
DDRR	Disarmament Demobilization Rehabilitation and Reintegration
DFS	Department of Field Services (UN)
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General
EAPTC	European Association of Peace Operations Training Centres
EASFCOM	East African Stand By Force Communication Mechanism
EC	Executive Committee (IAPTC)
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Assistance
ECM	Executive Committee Meeting (IAPTC)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEAS	European External Action Service
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ESF	ECOWAS Standby Force
EU	European Union
EUFOR	European Union Force (Various Missions)
FBA	Folke Bernadotte Academy (Sweden)
FC	Force Commander
FINCENT	Finland and the Finnish Defence Forces International Centre
FPU	Formed Police Unit
FTX	Field Training Exercise

FY	Fiscal Year
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
GPOI	Global Peace Operations Initiative
HALO Trust	Non political, non religious NGO, registered in Britain
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HMA	Humanitarian Mine Action
IAPTC	International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDG	International Deployment Group (AFP)
IMPP	Integrated Mission Planning Process
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
INDFPKC	Indonesian National Defence Force Peacekeeping Centre
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force (NATO-led)
ISSAT	The International Security Sector Advisory Team
ITS	Integrated Training Service (UN)
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JLOG	Joint Logistics
JMAC	Joint Mission Analytical Cell
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MAG	Mine Advisory Group - Registered in UK
MAPEX	Map Exercise
MC	Master of Ceremonies
MEoM	Military Expert on Mission Course (School of Peace Netherland)
MIN	Manager International Network (MIN)
MISCA	African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (Mission Internationale de Soutien a la Centrafrique Sous conduite Africaine)
MINUSHTA	Misión de las Naciones Unidas para la Estabilización de Haití

MoD	Minister of Defence
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NA	Not Applicable
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NLT	No Later Than
NTS	Non Technical Survey
NUPI	Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PCC	Police Contributing Countries
PDT	Pre-Deployment Training
PfP	Partnership for Peace
PKSOI	Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (US Army)
PKTC	Peacekeeping Training Centre
POTI	Peace Operations Training Institute (USA)
PPC	Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (Canada)
PSO	Peace Support Operation
PSOTC	Peace Support Operation Training Centre
PSTC	Peace Support Training Centre
REC	Regional Economic Communities
RM	Regional Mechanisms
ROE	Rules of Engagement
SGTM	Standardized Generic Training Modules
SLIP	Senior Leadership Induction Program
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRSR	Special Representative of the Secretary General
SSR	Security Sector Reform
STM	Standardized Training Modules
SWEDINT	Swedish Armed Forces International Centre

SWISSINT	Swiss Armed Forces International Command
TBA	To Be Advised
TCC	Troop Contributing Countries
TNA	Training Need Assessment
TTT	Troops to Task
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNCIVSOC	United Nations Civilian Staff Officer Course
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force (Golan Heights)
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMOC	United Nations Military Observer Course
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNPCC	United Nations Police Commanders Course
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UNSCR	United Nation Security Council Resolution
UNSOC	United Nations Staff Officer Course
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
ZIF	Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze/Centre for International Peace Operations (Germany)

AT A GLANCE



Opening Ceremony



Chief Guest Arrival



Coordination

AT A GLANCE



Functional Breakout Session



Exchanging Greetings



Opening Reception

AT A GLANCE



Various Lane Visit



Conference Dinner



Conference Dinner

AT A GLANCE



Showcasing Bangladesh



Social Evening



Social Evening

AT A GLANCE



Ideas Bazar



Cultural Tour



Get Away

AT A GLANCE



Get Away



Get Away



Closing Ceremony

PROMOTE

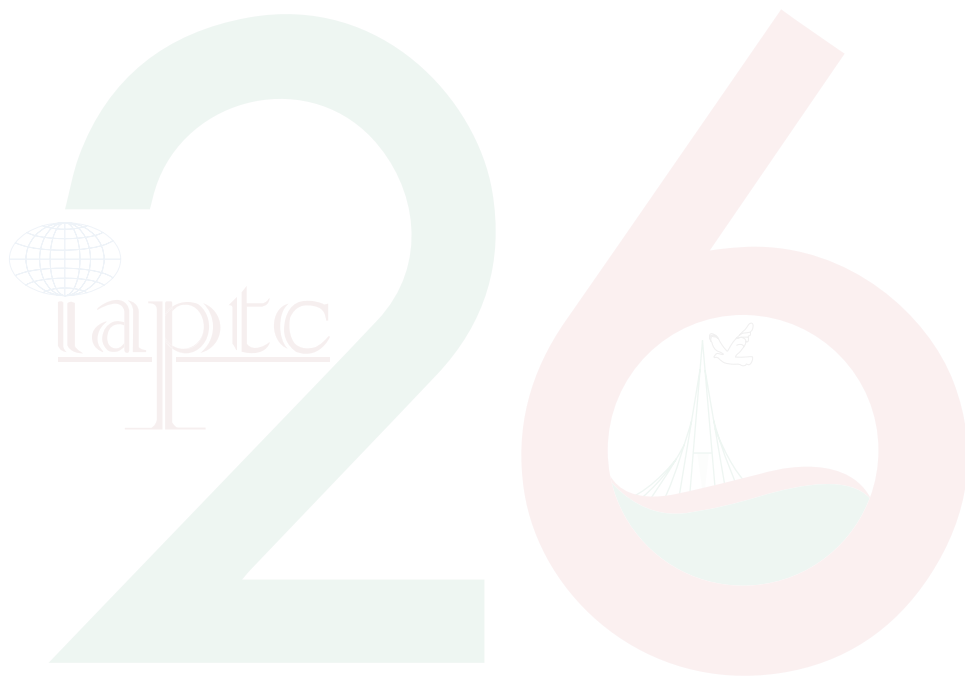


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