

Session 1: Presentation by UN Undersecretary Herve Ladsous

- *New ways to react. Keeping pace with the environment.*
- *Protection of civilians. 98% of all mandates since 2000 include this.*
- *Timing of responses to crises*
- *Standby peacekeepers*

Sharing on challenges faced

- 1) 2000 Brahimi Report: “Agreement with main parties”. While this makes agreement more achievable, it also creates problems. The UN peacekeeping force in Sudan faces these problems, with factions not part of the agreement. In Mindanao, there is also a spoiler breakaway group.
- 2) UNSC mandate and rules of engagement. Mandates sometimes don't fully address needs of peacekeepers on the ground. Mandates need to be carefully written. While there are limitations, a good mandate allows well-trained peacekeepers to do best they can.
- 3) Coordination between TCCs and UN. Peacekeeping units are not involved in decision-making process of the deployment of peacekeepers. In one instance, a long-distance deployment was first rushed (2 months' notice), then delayed twice, by 2-3 months each time.

Session 2: Experience in training enabling units

Scientific proportions between different categories of personnel. Participants were very interested.

Comments by participants

- 1) UN separates infantry units and enabling units. But sometimes could be useful to combine both. Combined units can be deployed far from battalion HQ. Infantry elements could provide protection. Local needs are complex – including building houses and providing sanitation.
- 2) Challenge is identifying priorities. Too many things need to be done. Basic training and mission training.
- 3) Broader training: Jobs in UN missions are straightforward for military engineering contingents. Training must include local language, culture and religion, and communication skills. Communication between peacekeeping contingents also very important – eg. Between enabling units and infantry units.
- 4) Coordination of specialist units from different TCCs. Specialisation saves resources, but coordination still required.

Session 3: Experience in Training Infantry Units

Training needs to be comprehensive: rules of engagement, culture, self-defense, weapons, technical expertise. These are universal needs shared by all militaries.

Sharing on other aspects of infantry training

- 1) Psychological preparation of peacekeepers. Support, to operate in different cultural environments.
- 2) Pre-deployment training. Worst-case scenarios need to be rehearsed, practiced. Contingencies such as Tsunami evacuation (East Timor deployment), or even soccer riots.
- 3) Escalation of force. Peacekeepers need to know, and be trained in procedures for escalation of use of force

Session 4: Experience in training UMNO and Staff Officers

Courses, training gaps, guidelines, SO courses, core pre-deployment training modules. Mission areas will be run by civilians. Integrated planning process in the UN.

Sharing by participants:

- 1) There should be a common list of courses run by TCCs, open to peacekeepers from other countries. There are common training needs. Courses in different countries are quite similar.
- 2) The next ARF Peacekeeping Experts Meeting could also include simulations to tabletop exercises.

Session 5: Best practice and lessons learned

- 1) Information sharing proto for trainers in peacekeeping centers for military, police and civilian
- 2) Soldiers have many responsibilities and their training is very important.
- 3) Share the information through data base and establish it in different levels and make the cooperation more concrete.