President’s Message

Dear IAPTC Members

Welcome to the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training (BIPSOT) edition of the Association’s Newsletter.

Since we last met in Sydney the work of the IAPTC has continued. The Executive Committee has been well supported by India’s Centre for United Nations Peacekeeping (CUNPK) who perform the Secretariat function and BIPSOT as the incoming host. Individual and group contributions by these key players have steadily progressed the planning for this year’s Annual Conference in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Executive Committee conducted its final meeting for 2009 at the conclusion of last year’s Annual Conference and met again at BIPSOT in March. At the March meeting issues outstanding at the conclusion of 2009 were addressed, this was important as hosting arrangements for 2011 remained unclear. I would like to thank all members from the Americas Chapter for working through this matter, guided by Mr Lightburn.

Discussion and outcomes from the meeting were:

- My brief on expectations of the meeting and objectives for 2010;
- Tabling of the draft report from the 2009 Annual Conference;
- UN DPKO update on current issues and summation of the 2010 Special Committee on Peacekeeping deliberations;
- 2011 Annual Conference host arrangements;
- Secretariat duties, CUNPK contribution and announcement of a review by the Capability Committee on Secretariat duties, purpose and tenure;
- 2010 theme and program development including potential presenters and moderators.

As all members have been advised, the main theme this year is ‘Training for Peacekeeping Missions with Complex Mandates’, supported by sub-themes on ‘Mission Success through a capability development approach to training’ and ‘protection of civilians’. All components of peacekeeping operations including civilian, police and military, can make valuable contributions to these topics that aim to improve operational outcomes and the betterment of conditions for their beneficiaries.

2010 Annual Conference

16th IAPTC Annual Conference will take place from 28 November – 02 December 2010 in Dhaka, Bangladesh hosted by Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training (BIPSOT) on behalf of Bangladesh Army. The theme of November 2010 Conference is ‘Training for Peacekeeping Missions with Complex Mandates’ and sub-themes are ‘Mission Success through a Capability Development Approach to Training’ and ‘Protection of Civilians’. (For additional information please visit: www.iaptc2010.org)
BIPSOT, supported by the executive and secretariat, are working hard to ensure that presentations and sessions for the 2010 conference support the association’s aim of promoting understanding of peacekeeping, its goals and objectives and of the methods used in training for peace operations of all types. I ask all thematic and regional groups to focus on providing useful training input on issues so that this information can be developed as practical guides for IAPTC members or the United Nations.

The Secretariat is also working to support communications and collaboration between conferences though upgrades to the IAPTC website, including facilities for news updates and sharing of resources such as research papers and practical guides.

This year peacekeeping was challenged by yet another complexity, a natural disaster. The United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the people of Haiti suffered considerable losses following the January earthquake. Here the peacekeepers, locals and international community rallied to address the devastation that followed. I would like to acknowledge the loss of peacekeepers in the service of peace in Haiti as well as in other operations this year.

I do so not forgetting other nations who have suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of significant natural events including Pakistan which is facing it’s worst flooding in 80 years with nearly 20 million people, an eighth of the population, significantly affected.

I am looking forward to meeting you all in Dhaka in November. The Conference will again allow for opportunities to broaden contacts between our various international organisations, peacekeeping training centres, other peacekeeping education institutions and lead to more effective missions.

I encourage you all to participate in this year’s Annual Conference including the visit to BIPSOT at its Rajendrapur Cantonment.

Yours truly,

Frank PRENDERGAST
President IAPTC 2010
The 15th IAPTC Annual Conference - 2009 was held from 23 November to 28 November 2009 at Sydney, Australia. The Conference was planned and organised by the Australian Planning Committee, comprising of representatives from Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Australian Defence Force (ADF). The committee was supported by DKC International Conference and Event Management, and was held at the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre.

The theme of the 2009 Conference, ‘Training together: Strengthening peace operations capacity through multi-disciplinary partnerships’ explored the needs and benefits of collaborative efforts across the military, police and other peacekeeping organisations, by covering issues specific to training, education, multidimensional teams and other operational issues.
This conference, like those before, provided valuable information and networking opportunities that will allow centres to minimise duplication in their efforts, and lead to further specialisation and sharing of responsibilities.

With the majority of delegates having arrived safely in Australia and been registered, in the afternoon of Monday 23 November 09, delegates enjoyed a cruise along Sydney Harbour including a meal and refreshments. This cruise provided the participants an opportunity for informal interaction.

The opening session started with traditional cultural events and presentations by presidents of IAPTC. In the first of two special sessions, the representatives from UNDPKO provided updates from the perspectives of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division, and then from the Individual Training Services and Best Practices Organisations. In a second special session, the participants listened to presentations on ‘Measuring Performance’ and considered the issue in plenary session.

Ideas Bazaar
The Ideas Bazaar continued to be a popular feature, with some 18 organisations offering information and ideas in relation to peace operations education and training. As per tradition, members also met in functional groups to consider items of interest within their professional groups.

IAPTC Education and Training Award
Delegates were surprised and delighted when the Executive Director of the Peace Operations Training Institute, Dr. Harvey LANGHOLTZ received the 2009 IAPTC Education and Training Award. The award was presented to Dr. LANGHOLTZ by Rear Admiral JONAH, Commandant of the Nigerian NDC and out-going President of the IAPTC, during formal proceedings at the Official Conference Dinner. This award acknowledges “excellence in the field of peacekeeping education and training.” The text of the award reads, “In recognition to your achievements in developing key strategic partnerships; development of doctrine, training programs and in providing strong leadership in peacekeeper education.”
Visit to the AFP International Deployment Group - Majura
On Saturday 28th November 2009, 70 Delegates travelled to Canberra by road. The delegation travelled to the AFP International Deployment Group (IDG) at the AFP’s Wanggirrali Ngurrumbai Centre, Majura. Delegates were provided with an overview of IDG Operations by Assistant Commissioner Frank Prendergast.

The Growth of Regional Groupings: Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Operations Training Centers (AAPTC)

AAPTC step forwarding conference was held in Kathmandu, Nepal from 01–04 August 2010. The name of the conference was ‘The Peacekeeping Training Center Commandants Conference 2010’. This conference was jointly organized by the Nepalese Army Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Birendra Peace Operations Training Centre (BPOTC) and Global Peace Operation Initiative (GPOI) of United States Pacific Command (USPACOM). The theme of the conference was “Methods and Means of Achieving Cooperative Objectives”.

Commandants of Peacekeeping training centres from 11 member countries namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and USA attended the conference.

This conference provided an opportunity for PKO training practitioners to discuss areas of mutual interests and cooperation. The conference and discussion sessions gave the participating members the opportunity to interact with each other more closely and know in details. The discussion sessions also came up with beneficial and forward-looking decisions, which can positively enhance the capacity building of member countries through a common forum like AAPTC.
Background Paper: Human Security in International Conflict Management
- Senja Korhonen, Training Officer
  CMC Finland

Introduction
The end of the Cold War did not result in peace dividend. In contrast, armed conflicts continued unabated leading to atrocities in Rwanda, Bosnia and elsewhere. At the same time it was perceived that new types of political, economic, social and environmental insecurities (e.g. climate change, poverty, inequalities and organised crime) confronted particularly people, but also states across national borders. Policy makers and academics soon commenced emphasising that there was a greater need for protecting people from these threats than for preserving the security of national borders. This is how the concept of human security started to emerge. Human security is about people. It is about protecting and empowering them through a coordinated action by local, national and international actors and with a variety of tools.

The human security concept can be defined in narrow and broad terms depending on how different phenomena are considered as threats to people. The narrow definition focuses on threats stemming from armed conflicts and violence (freedom from fear). The broad definition includes three “freedoms”: “freedom from fear” (physical violence), “freedom from want” (e.g. poverty, hunger) and “freedom to live in dignity” (e.g. human rights).

The human security concept is explicitly a United Nations (UN) concept while several regional organisations have also began to incorporate it into their lexicon. However, neither the broad nor the narrow concept is universally accepted; the debate on both continues vivid despite of a gradual adherence to the principle laid down by the definition of the concept: protection of people from critical and pervasive threats. Particularly the narrow definition of the concept and its implications for interventions is currently much debated at the UN. The 2005 World Summit concluded that “each individual state has the responsibility to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”. The member states thus pledged to enhance freedom from fear as proposed by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) in 2001. ICISS launched the term “responsibility to protect” as a substitute to the
controversial concept of “humanitarian intervention”.
This background paper describes the development of the human security concept in the UN. The paper also looks at what kind of implications it has to peacekeeping and peacebuilding and how the broad definition of the concept, which provides a holistic picture of threats and their causes, could be used as a framework for combining activities ranging from conflict prevention through peacekeeping to peacebuilding.

**Human Security at the United Nations**

Human security has been an important defining concept for the UN throughout its history; however, it became to existence only in the beginning of the 1990’s when the then UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali called for “an integrated approach to human security to address root causes of conflict, including economic, social and political issues” in his An Agenda for Peace report on preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping. The report aimed at strengthening the capacity of the international community in responding to an emerging paradigmatic change in international politics characterised by intra-state rather than inter-state conflicts and to several non-military problems of a global scope.

The definition of the concept was given by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its seminal 1994 Human Development Report. Human security was referred to as “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. (...) protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life.” The UNDP defined seven categories from which threats to human security arise: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. The Commission on Human Security (2003), formed by the then Secretary General Kofi Annan to further operationalise the concept, gave a more precise definition according to which human security means “to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment.”

These two definitions reflect the broad understanding of the concept of human security where traditional security meets human rights and human development. Many UN activities such as the annual UNDP Human Development Reports and projects funded from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security follow the framework provided by the broad definition of the concept.
The nexus between security, development and human rights has also been explicitly recognised in several High Level Panel and UN Secretary General’s reports\. In the 2005 World Summit, the states stated that all people have a “right to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. (...) all individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential”\. As a follow-up to the World Summit, the General Assembly held an informal thematic debate on the concept in 2008 where it was stated that a common action plan would be required to respond adequately to different threats\. On the other hand, while the broad definition of human security is discussed for instance in the context of the global economic crisis and the approaching deadline of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, also the narrow concept, creating the framework for the concepts of the responsibility to protect and the protection of civilians, is currently present in the UN General Assembly and Security Council debates.

**Human Security in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding**

What is then the role of the international community in protecting “the vital core of all human lives” enhancing “human freedoms and human fulfilment”? The human security concept states that it depends on the context and threats perceived and analysed by the people in that context. The responsibility to promote human security is first and foremost the responsibility of the state. However, in cases where the state is unable or unwilling to provide security or is itself the perpetrator, the responsibility for the protection of civilians is transferred to the international community. The ICISS defines this responsibility in terms of three components: responsibility to prevent, responsibility to react and responsibility to rebuild\. As outlined also in the ICISS report, preventive activities that address largely different threats, many of which are regarded as root causes for conflicts, may take many forms: e.g. development cooperation, local capacity-building in human rights and security sector reform. Direct negative and positive prevention activities may include mediation, economic or legal sanctions, and human rights monitoring. These activities are mostly non-military by nature and implemented by the UN agencies such as the UNDP, regional organisations and civil society
organisations. However, the track record of the international community in preventing or reacting to genocide or crimes against humanity has not been successful. It is against this background and in the changing context of peacekeeping that the international community has started to discuss the responsibility to protect and the protection of civilians. The discussion has been limited to the most severe threats to the freedom from fear: genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

These two terms – responsibility to protect and protection of civilians – are interlinked with minor conceptual differences: the discussion on the protection of civilians focuses on the role and mandate of the peacekeeping forces, including “robust peacekeeping”, whereas the responsibility to protect discourse touches upon the essence of state sovereignty and the international community’s role in maintaining international peace and security. Responsibility to protect has wider implications on the international community’s policies and capabilities in assisting countries in preventing and resolving armed conflicts.

At the World Summit 2005, the UN member states agreed to commit themselves to protecting people from the four above-mentioned threats. The states may use peaceful coercive measures in accordance with the Chapter VI and VII of the UN Charter whereas military intervention under the Chapter VII should be used as a last resort and only in extreme cases. The ICISS criteria for a military intervention are the following: right authority, just cause, right intention, last resort, proportional means and reasonable prospects. In addition, ICISS states that if a military action is taken, there should be a commitment to building a durable peace – that is the responsibility to rebuild.

How could all these different activities ranging from prevention through peacekeeping to peacebuilding be combined in a coordinated manner? A human security approach with a focus on people as the referent object of security has been proposed. The protection and empowerment of people is a long-term process, which demands careful analysis and planning, comprehensive and inter-sectoral activities focusing on the needs of the local people, particularly the most vulnerable of them, and transparent and objective impact evaluation. The implementation of such an approach in the international community’s activities would thus call for a change in the way conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities are
conducted. The focus would be on prevention. If it fails, the provision of a smooth transition from short- to midterm peacekeeping operation to firm long-term peacebuilding activities should be guaranteed. Such an approach would strengthen states’ and societies’ capacities in preventing future threats from escalating and in creating an environment for positive peace.

In order to strengthen the international community’s capacities, a Human Security Programme Phases tool has been introduced as a method for the analysis of root and direct causes and threats, implementation of peace operations and training of peace operations’ personnel\textsuperscript{xii}. Created by Professor Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh’s study group at the Institut d’Études Politiques in Paris, this programme and project planning, implementation and evaluation tool is used in the projects funded by the UN Trust Fund and coordinated by the Human Security Unit situated at the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs at the UN in New York. It could also be used in peace operations based on the experiences from successful courses on peace operations and peacebuilding\textsuperscript{xii}.

A human security approach to peacekeeping and peacebuilding would strengthen the UN’s and regional organisations’ integrated mission planning processes, implementation of operations and develop their impact evaluation from the perspective of the local population. It would help focusing on the most severe threats existing in a given context, thus providing information on what type of protection and by whom is needed.

An approach that builds on participatory methods, which provide the local people with possibilities in participating in several ways in different phases of an operation, would at best increase the confidence of the locals towards international actors. A human security perspective would enhance comprehensiveness and inter-sectorality in international organisations’ activities. Training provided on human security would develop the skills of civilian and military experts. Finally, a human security approach would provide an ethical framework within which the role of the international community and its activities could be planned and implemented as the role of the international community is, at the end, also to protect people.


ix “Robustness” in peacekeeping, originally introduced in the Brahimi report, is not clearly defined, although it generally refers to a “political and operational strategy to signal the intention of a UN mission to implement its mandate and deter threats to an existing peace process in the face of resistance from spoilers”. DPKO & DFS (2009): A New Partnership Agenda: Charting A New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping.

x ICISS (2001), p. 32.

xi The following principles conduct the use of the tool: people-centredness, comprehensiveness and multidimensionality, inter-sectorality, context-specificity, and focus on prevention, protection and empowerment. Human Security Study Group led by Professor Mary Kaldor has proposed six criteria, which should be used for the planning and conduct of the EU civilian and military crisis management operations. They are: primacy of human rights, legitimate political authority, bottom-up approach, effective multilateralism, integrated regional approach and clear and transparent strategic direction. HSSG (2007): A European Way of Security. http://www.lse.ac.uk/Depts/global/PDFs/Madrid%20Report%20Final%20for%20distribution.pdf (accessed 20 May 2010).

xii A UNITAR course, Human Security in the Context of Peace Operations, was organised in cooperation with the Crisis Management Centre Finland in Kuopio in February 2010. A course, Applying Human Security in Peacebuilding, was organised by the Finnish Centre of Expertise in Comprehensive Crisis Management in April 2009. In addition, the CMC Finland and the London School of Economics and Political Science organized a course on Applying Human Security in Crisis Management in Kuopio in 2008.