Addressing Protection Issues

Protection of Civilians
The “Vancouver Principles” on Peacekeeping
The Key of success of Peacekeeping Missions
Pre-deployment Training & Lessons Learned
Pre-deployment training: a shared responsibility
The importance of Anthropological Training
Malnutrition, Immune System and Infections
THE CoESPU COMPOUND MEMORIAL
Addressing the longstanding protection issues is one of the main challenges of modern Peace Operations. Relevant international peace actors have been focusing on protection matters for years, particularly since 1999 when the UN Security Council – in its Resolution 1265 – concerned about the protection of civilians in armed conflicts. The resolution clarified that children, women, refugees and other vulnerable groups need special attention, an attention that has to be detailed in all peace mission mandates in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws.

On the year 2000, UNSCR 1325 “urged all actors to increase the participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all United Nations peace and security efforts” and called “all conflict parties to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, in situations of armed conflict”.

Several things have developed since then and, at time being, the protection of civilians is a priority mandate and a “whole-of-mission” activity (not only a military task) in all modern Peace Operations, pursuant to many other Security Council Resolutions. Peace operators have the authority and the responsibility to provide protection when local Governments are unable or unwilling to do it.

In recent years, other topics have been included in the “protection concept” of modern Peace Operations, to guarantee their positive impact in crisis areas: Cultural heritage is a fundamental asset that needs to be protected, as well as natural resources (as we analyzed in our Magazine no. 4/2018).

The CoESPU, as an international Training Centre, Centre of Advanced Studies and Doctrinal Hub in the field of Stability Policing, contributes to address protection issues offering its student cutting edge courses and follow-ups. The “Protection of Civilian Course” (PoC), for instance, has reached its 18th edition, and the “Gender Protection Course” (GP), its 9th. Brand new “Environmental Protection” and “Cultural Heritage Protection” Courses are about to be launched in the near future.

In this first issue of 2019 of the CoESPU Magazine, that you might appreciate in its renewed graphic format, among other contributions, we provide an overview on UN doctrine and practices on Protection of Civilians with an outstanding piece written by Dimitry Titov (UN Rtd Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law & Security Institutions). Prof. Andrea Margelletti (CeSI President) delivers an interesting point of view on “The key of success for Peacekeeping Operations”, while Shelly Withman (Exe. Director of the Romeo Dallaire Child Soldier Initiative) offers a study on the prevention of the recruitment and use of Child Soldiers.

In the section devoted to “Pre-deployment Training and Lessons Learned”, Tomoko Matsuzawa (Japanese Human Rights Expert) talks about a “desirable pre-deployment training format”, useful to provide peace operators with a proper mindset. Lotta Hagman (Integrated Training Service – UN DPO) deepens the role of the Secretary-General in assisting Member states with appropriate training standards and materials.

To go in depth in the protection issues, Desirée Pancer (CIELS University Campus - Padua) offers an interesting study on the importance of the anthropological training in the pre-deployment phase, and doctor Perego goes into details of Malnutrition, Immune System and infection.

Wishing you a fruitful reading, please let my invite you all to interact with CoESPU Social Media and to get in touch with the Magazine editorial staff to explore the chance, if you wish, to offer written contributions to next numbers, becoming active members of our Stability Policing Community.

Giovanni Pietro BARBANO
Brigadier General
CoESPU Director
The CoESPU Magazine is devoted to the publication of professional concepts and issues, research and doctrinal products developed by the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, in collaboration with other international research Centers. The Magazine addresses topics of professional, technical, operational and juridical nature in the field of Stability Policing within Peace Operations. Based on the core values of ethics, integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity, harmonically inflected and informed by the traditions of over two hundred years of Carabinieri history, the Magazine fosters Human Rights and gender mainstreaming, while seeking to enhance current police peacekeeping doctrine and promoting international police peacekeeping interoperability, cognizant of Lessons Learned and best practices. The CoESPU Magazine is constantly committed to upholding UN standards, norms, procedures and curricula, while endorsing self-sufficiency of the participating Police Contributing Countries. Consequently, its editorial policy promotes the principles of representativeness, responsiveness, and accountability, as well as effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accessibility, to provide the highest professional standards to build trust and legitimacy of beneficiary Law Enforcement Institutions.

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You may never know what results come of your action, but if you do nothing there will be no result.

Cit. Mahatma Gandhi
ADDRESSING PROTECTION ISSUES

By Dimitry Titov

2019 mark the twentieth anniversary of the Protection of Civilians’ concept which will be widely celebrated at the United Nations. As it was rightly stressed in several Co-ESPU publications, civilians have increasingly become the victims of brutal armed conflicts - in particular women, children and other vulnerable groups. During mid-1990’s, United Nations peacekeepers found themselves deployed in devastating internal conflicts; many UN Missions faced unprecedented level of violence against civilians - in the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone, Somalia and many others. These included genocidal acts against peaceful population, sexual violence as act of war, grave and massive violations of human rights. Facing the growing need to protect gravely threatened civilians in armed conflict, the United Nations Security Council, addressed in a comprehensive manner the protection challenge which was described in detail in the UN Secretary General’s report on the Causes of Conflict in Africa issued in 1998. This report detailed protecting of civilians as a crucial “humanitarian imperative.” In the next year, the Council, in his resolution 1265, expressed strong concern about the erosion of respect for human rights and strongly condemned the targeting of civilians. These and other fundamental documents - such as the 2005 World Summit Document - created the foundation for the UN peacekeeping action and architecture. The POC mandate in peacekeeping is guided by a set of principles: Protecting civilians is the primary responsibility of governments; Peacekeepers with a mandate to protect civilians have the authority and responsibility to provide protection within their capabilities and areas of deployment where the government is unable or unwilling to protect; The protection of civilians mandate is a whole-of-mission activity, not only a military task, which

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS:

UN DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE
embodies an active duty to protect; Protecting civilians is done in cooperation with humanitarian actors and with respect for humanitarian principles; The protection of civilians mandate is consonant with the principles of peacekeeping, including the consent of the host State, impartial mandate implementation, and the use of force only in self defence or as authorized by the Security Council; The protection of civilians mandate is a priority mandate, pursuant of many Security Council resolutions. Soon after the adoption of resolution 1265 and facing the dramatic situation in Sierra Leone, the Security Council authorized UN peacekeepers to be deployed there (Resolution 1270) to “afford protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence”. Currently, over 90% of peacekeepers are mandated to protect civilians, including against conflict-related sexual violence. The vast majority of UN troops and police serve now in Missions with tasks that prioritize protection as a core obligation. The first operation which received the full-fledged protection mandate was - accordingly to specialists - was the UN Mission in Central African Republic (MINURCAT) in 2007. As in many similar situations this activity is conducted in conjunction with protection of human rights, assistance in the establishment of the rule of law, political engagement, disarmament and reintegration of combatants (DDR), security sector reform (SSR), national capacity building and peace process. Another large operation - in South Sudan - also has an extensive POC mandate which includes protection from physical violence and its deterrence; special protection of IDP and refugee camps (which now shelter over 190 thousand people); early warning strategy and response mechanisms; maintenance of public safety; provision of humanitarian assistance and promotion of dialogue among various Sudanese groups, as well as conduct of thousands of monthly patrols of long and short duration, air and riverine monitoring. In almost all operations, UN helmets and blue berets face major challenges and constraints, particularly in this very sensitive area. Even large peacekeeping Missions deploy relatively few personnel compared to the size of the territory and population. MONUSCO (UN Operation in the Congo), for example, has only 17,000 troops and police, yet operates in a country with a population of more than 82 million people spread out over 2.3 million square kilometers (a ration of a single troop for every 4,800 people and 135 square kilometers). Such situations are compounded by the fact that many countries where peacekeepers are deployed suffer instability, often have poor infrastructure and limited local security services. For pea-
cekeeping Missions, meeting these challenges requires careful planning and strategy to protect the greatest number of people as effectively as possible. It also requires ensuring that the host government, the population and even the international community understand the importance of peacekeepers as well as their very real limitations. The UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO - former DPKO) supported by Department of Operational Support (DOS) are playing a central role in planning, conduct and assessment of protection activities, obviously working in close collaboration with many UN partners, national authorities and international donors. Within DPO, there is the Protection of Civilian’s Team (within the Policy and Best Practice Service) which provides policy formation and operational support. In the field, POC Advisory Units currently exist in several peace operations, with POC Advisors embedded in major components. They provide mission leadership on POC priorities and provide information on vulnerable groups. Accordingly, in 2015, DPO/DOS launched their Comprehensive Policy for Protection of Civilians for Military Units, which could be also used by the UN Formed Police Units. It conveys conceptual framework, legal aspects, as well as operational matters, not the least for the use of force. In 2017, the Department also approved the Guidelines on the UN police in protection of civilians designed to assist UNPOLs in effectively implementing protection mandates as a critical element of a comprehensive approach to this vital issue. Over the years, the Organization and Member States actively promoted an integrated HQ approach and field structures to improve coherence among peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights and development efforts. Indeed, joint analysis, planning and action at all levels are often essential to maximize impact in the field. In many Mission settings, a special Deputy Representative of the Secretary-General is designated to lead this activity, supported by Joint Units, POC Advisors and focal points. There are still debates among some humanitarian actors around the preservation of their humanitarian space, independence of human rights advocacy and even security, especially in a non-permissive environment, when peacekeepers may be perceived as part of a conflict. Nonetheless, UN operations are always open to the comprehensive POC approach. For example, in CAR where criminal groups are targeting humanitarians, the UN
operation, MINUSCA, has been able to secure areas where relief services could safely operate. Similarly, in South Sudan, the creation of special protection sites for the population around UNMISS bases have provided physical protection also for the delivery of aid. From the outset of the UN protection activities, the UN Police - currently totaling over 12 thousand personnel globally - have been playing a crucial role. The 2017 POC Guidelines for UNPOL are covering the whole range of issues - from the definition and principles of protection, to the three tiers of POC (protection through dialogue and engagement; provision of physical protection and establishment of the overall protective environment), as well as the police role within each tier; POC tracking, monitoring and reporting. This fundamental document is supported by Standard Operations Procedures, a sample checklist for the FPU assessment visits, user Manual and other essential guidance. Fundamentally, in these documents POC is defined as “all necessary means, up to and including the use of deadly force, aimed at preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians, within capabilities and areas of operations, without prejudice and responsibility of the host government”. Based on the above documents, the DPO Police Division and the Division of Policy Evaluation and Training, have developed extensive modules for pre-deployment training of national FPUs, specialized teams and even individual police officers. All of them have to be prepared not only to monitor and advocate, but also pro-actively and robustly patrol, maintain an active presence at strategic and tactical locations, undertake law enforcement operations, respond to physical threats, stop and detain, conduct weapons searches and participate in Mission-wide POC mechanisms. Both DPO and DOS are actively monitoring both the pre-deployment training of individual PCCs and the actual performance of officers in implementing protection functions. Similar training is being conducted by many international partners both within the UN system and beyond. CoESPU - supported by the US Government – plays a very important part in this regard and has developed unique modules dealing with the POC in Peace Support Operations (PSO), which are fully based on UN training materials. Being a strategic partner of the United Nations in the area of peacekeeping, the Center is also regularly organizing special training, including high-level courses for military police and civilian personnel from various countries. One such a course – delivered in French – was conducted in the CoESPU facilities in Vincenza in February 2019. Active proponent of the POC concept, BG Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPM Director, invariably participates in the planning and conducts of the courses. Altogether, the Center of Excellence remains a leading international contributor in the area of new concepts development and addressing emerging operational gaps. Furthermore, the UN benefits from the participation of highly trained Carabinieri officers in several UN operations. The last comprehensive POC report issued by Secretary-General Guterres in May 2018, reaffirmed the centrality of protection for the Security Council’s main mandate in ensuring interna-

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It was 31 October 2000 when the Security Council of the United Nations convened to adopt the landmark resolution 1325 on the topic “Women, Peace and Security” (WPS). Resolution 1325 was the first of its kind as it strengthened the protection of women from conflict-related gender-based violence in and recognized the fundamental importance of an increase in their participation in peace processes. Throughout the years, seven follow-up resolutions on WPS have been adopted by the Security Council, focusing on the two sub-topics alternatively, enforcing new methods for protection and unveiling new principles calling upon a wider gender representation in peace operations at all levels. However, the WPS agenda remains a controversial topic for the international community, that tends to handle it cautiously in the UN executive forum. Despite this slight reluctance, the whole UN system has found ways to address the specific issues deriving from the ramification of the WPS agenda, from gen-

By Lidia Marseglia

Resolution 1325 was the first of its kind as it strengthened the protection of women from conflict-related gender-based violence in and recognized the fundamental importance of an increase in their participation in peace processes.
der-inclusive electoral processes to disarmament and arms control. Erroneously, the WPS agenda is believed to address only countries affected by conflict, while it intends to build a more inclusive concept of peace and security for every UN Member State. For this reason, the Security Council has called upon every state to develop a national strategy for implementation on the basis of the principles embedded in its WPS resolutions. Many countries have done so successfully, including Italy, that should adopt its fourth national action plan in 2019. Others, maybe more in need of an effective regulation, have failed in complying with the Security Council’s directives. Gender-mainstreaming in disarmament and arms control efforts is perhaps one of the most overlooked issues related to the Women, Peace and Security mandate. It is undeniable that arms proliferation affects men and women in different ways: while men account to the majority of victims from direct arms violence, women suffer from more indirect forms of violence deriving from weapons proliferation, such as gender-based violence. Women are also affected when men are injured or killed as a consequence of arms proliferation, as they are the ones who must take on additional roles to provide income to sustain their families. This all happens within and outside conflict, being even a consequence of the lack of effective regulation and control at state-level. Although the importance of international and regional entities in addressing the issue is fundamental, it should always be concerted with national efforts towards implementation. In fact, it is well recognized that the primary responsibility and implementation capacity for translating the WPS agenda into action are states. Although states have been called upon to develop national action plans to include a gender perspective on every issue related to the WPS agenda, in many cases, these plans have lacked reference to disarmament or, even where strongly necessary, plans have
not been outlined at all. Of the national action plans developed by 79 UN member states, only 30% make reference to issues specific to defense capacity-building, including disarmament and regulation on small arms. Other countries, especially in Latin America and in the MENA region, where provisions on disarmament are required, do not have a strategy at all. For instance, in Colombia, in 2017, the local Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) published a report regarding “Women for Disarmament” to highlight the connection between Resolution 1325 (2000) and the need for security stabilization following the 2016 agreement between the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People’s Army (FARC-EP). The agreement succeeded in the disarmament of the FARC-EP but failed to address the disarmament and de-militarization of other guerrilla groups. Widespread violence due to light arms proliferation among such groups is harming rural communities, especially women, who remain the most vulnerable in this context of instability and insecurity. Nonetheless, discussions and negotiations on disarmament, arms regulation and military expenditure almost never include women, nor their points of view. This occurs mostly because women are viewed as potential vulnerable victims compared to men, who have historically been considered in charge of protection. Eventually, the need to mainstream a gender perspective in every defence and security-related field is striking. When dealing with disarmament, including a gender lens in negotiations and discussions can lead to the reduction of the risks deriving from uncontrolled arms proliferation and gender-based violence. A greater inclusion of women in national and international fora entitled to deal with these issues would increase the chances to have a gender-sensitive outcome, finally complying with the directives of the Security Council.
The role of peacekeeping personnel involved in different missions all over the globe is of crucial importance for ensuring stability to countries that have been torn by a conflict. One of the main activities that characterizes this type of deployment is the so-called ‘stability policing’, which is also aimed at providing for public order, security, the application of the rule of law and the protection of human rights. Such complex task has the long-term goal of reforming security institutions so that they are able to autonomously perform their functions. Therefore, the operators are asked to embrace a holistic approach to crisis response that encounters all the needs of the hosting country. Certainly, the overall success of a peacekeeping operation (PKO) is due to a number of variable factors; nonetheless, it is undoubtable that the operative readiness of the deployed personnel plays a key role in defining the outcome of the mission. Generally, PKO contingents are composed of men and women of the armed forces, gendarmerie forces or military police, police forces and civilians. They all perform different functions that, taken together, contribute to achieving the goal of the mission. However, in order to reach this ultimate step, the operators need to be properly trained, equipped, with the right mindset and able to engage with the local population. These four conditions are probably the key to the positive outcome of every mission of peace. Appropriate per-deployment training to all PKO personnel is fundamental
as the rules of engagement during such type of missions are slightly different than those of other kinds of involvements the operators are usually educated for. For instance, most of nowadays crisis theaters do not see the more conventional contraposition of two state entities, instead they are characterized by the involvement of non-state actors such as terrorist or insurgent groups that not only carry out an asymmetric warfare, but they also do not recognize the legitimacy of the mission of the international operators. Such situation can be extremely tricky to deal with if the deployed troops are not trained and equipped in a proper manner. Ambushes, suicide attacks and improvised explosive devices are some of the most dangerous and challenging menaces for the personnel of PKO. Such threats endanger not only the military and police units, but also the civilian part of the contingent that might become a target if perceived as a foreign intrude (or worse, an invader) in the hosting country. Indeed, this brings to the third condition, that is the mind-set. The civilian personnel should be aware of the risks present in the theater of operation and thus keep an extremely cautious attitude. Evidently, per-deployment training and education that is specific to the environment in which they will operate is extremely important for all operators in order to succeed in the mission, and to guarantee safety to themselves and to the local population. Last, but certainly not least, peacekeepers must be able to actively engage with the local population and get in touch with all parties involved in the establishment of the new national security, political and social architecture. Indeed, it is crucial to be able to deal with different ethnic groups and sectarian tensions in order to promote dialogue, tolerance, inclusion and the respects of fundamental rights. These four requirements become even more impellent if one considers the composition of nowadays PKO contingents. Taking as example the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), which is the most fatal among recent PKO with more than 170 peacekeepers who lost their lives, it is possible to notice that the majority of its military and police units is made of operators coming from developing countries. The top contributing countries, in fact, are Burkina Faso, Senegal, Chad and Bangladesh, whose military personnel and police forces present some gaps in their operative capacity. Indeed, not only a proper training is not always guaranteed to these troops, but also necessary resources for handling a mission in dangerous environments are not certainly provided. In order to deal with this issue, it is impellent to guarantee a homologation in training among PKO operators, the establishment of common standards and rules of engagement based on the lessons learned and close cooperation with more experienced contingents. The role that centers like the CoESPU play in such framework is crucial as it encounters all the needs above mentioned and, therefore, ensures a better preparation of the units that will be deployed. In conclusion, it is desirable that the path defined by the CoESPU would be followed by other nations that have a long-established experience in stability policing and can transmit their knowledge to the personnel of those countries that lack a solid know-how in the field. Only by following such direction, PKO will be counting less fatalities and more successes.
There are a number of tactical and strategic incentives for armed forces and groups to recruit and use children and youth: they are susceptible to manipulation, able to pass through communities undetected, low cost, able to fill ranks quickly, and opposing forces often hesitate to react, under react or over react, to child soldiers, which in turn provides a tactical advantage to the opposing forces. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) highlights Six Grave Violations against children in armed conflict:

1. Killing and maiming of children;
2. Recruitment and use of children as soldiers;
3. Sexual violence against children;
4. Abduction of children;
5. Attacks against schools or hospitals;
6. Denial of humanitarian access for children.

Of these six grave violations, the recruitment and use of children as soldiers can act as a linchpin in further conflict prevention efforts. This violation substantially increases a child’s risk of the other grave violations creating a situation of double jeopardy. Effective preven-
tion will also lead to a reduction in the human resource capabilities of violating armed forces and groups and their ability to sustain conflict, ultimately breaking the cycle of violence and positively impacting many generations to come. The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative (Dallaire Initiative) believes that in order to progressively end the recruitment and use of children as soldiers, the world must focus on effective prevention. The organization focuses on progressively ending the recruitment and use of children as soldiers through a preventive security sector approach.

We conduct world class research, advocacy and training that provides practical solutions for the security sector to implement when facing children in armed conflict. As an organization we believe that by actively putting children’s rights upfront it will generate more political will and resources to enhance the protection of children that can contribute to overall peace and security globally. A Children’s Rights Upfront (CRU) Approach seeks to elevate children’s well-being higher up on the international peace and security agenda both in terms of making it a priority for all actors with a focus on creating points of collaboration by highlighting the need to protect the rights of society’s most vulnerable – children. By agreeing to make children a priority, this approach can build bridges between parties in peace processes, within political debate and policy making that leads to creating spaces for dialogue in what may appear to be an intractable conflict or across divergent political opinions. This can then lead to building increased confidence and trust, commitment of dedicated resources, as well as the implementation of concrete and measurable steps on the road to peace and increased security.

By prioritizing the needs of children, we can also begin to address the underlying factors that contribute to the vulnerability of children to being recruited and used as soldiers. Almost half of the world’s population is under the age of 24 years. Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa have predominately young populations. This means that children are coming of age in societies that lack access to education, employment opportunities, healthcare, reliable supplies of food and water, shelter, and/or have experienced displacement of their families. These factors make many children and youth vulnerable to recruitment by armed forces, groups and gangs.

The Vancouver Principles:

The Vancouver Principles on Pea-
cekeeping and the Prevention of the Recruitment and use of Child Soldiers was co-authored by the Government of Canada and the Dallaire Initiative in November 2017 at the UN Peacekeeping Defence Ministerial held in Vancouver, Canada. The aim of the Vancouver Principles is to prioritize and further operationalize child protection within UN peacekeeping, with a focus on tackling the recruitment and use of child soldiers. The key principles of the document were informed by the best practices by the Dallaire Initiative on the critical gaps that existed in the current UN and national frameworks to address the prevention of the recruitment and use of child soldiers globally. While it is morally repugnant to have children be recruited and used as soldiers, it is also irresponsible to send troops into such contexts without the proper training, tools, tactics, and techniques that give clear operational guidance on how best to protect the child as well as the peacekeeper themselves. Ad hoc responses are no longer “good enough”. Despite important developments in international law, advocacy campaigns, or development money being spent on release, reintegration, and rehabilitation efforts, today we see that the use of children is present in every major conflict that currently exists. The time has come to prioritize the protection of children by focusing on how to address the 6 grave violations against children in armed conflict, not by simply reacting, but by preventing these atrocities in the first place. Through more effective preparation for peacekeepers, as well as clarity with doctrine, tactics, that speak to the realities peacekeepers face
on the ground, we can take away the tactical and strategic advantages that those who currently recruit and use children possess due to our lack of preparation. The Vancouver Principles are a set of non-binding pledges that take a more assertive stance on preventing child recruitment in the context of peacekeeping operations, specifically with regards to early warning and the active prevention of recruitment. They also aim to put forth political commitments by member states regarding training, operational planning, and the conduct of the forces they deploy. Operationalizing the Vancouver Principles can include developing rules of engagement tailored to areas of operations where the recruitment and use of children as soldiers are known to be present; conducting child protection training for military and police focal points and dedicated child protection advisors; developing aide-memoires and scenario-based training on interacting with child soldiers; tasking intelligence assets to analyze child recruitment patterns and linkages; adjusting patrol base locations and patrol routes to deter exploitation of at-risk children; pro-actively liaising with schools and orphanages at risk of attack and child abduction; building bridges with community-based service providers to facilitate access for child soldiers and at-risk children to needed resources, and deploying deterrent forces when presented with credible information of imminent threat to children. The Vancouver Principles will contribute to the overall effectiveness of UN peacekeeping but require a commitment by troop contributing nations, both police and military personnel, to implementation for meaningful change. As a result, the drafting of Implementation Guidance on the Vancouver Principles has begun, and it is hoped will be completed by June 2019. This guidance will form the basis to instruct and give inspiration for national governments to ensure they are putting in place training, doctrine and policy changes that will be their own responsibility to take ownership of and implement.

Dr. Shelly Whitman
Executive Director of the Romeo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative
“Essential knowledge required by peacekeepers with protection mandate and desirable Pre-Deployment Training format”

By Tomoko Matsuzawa

Today, more than 95% of UN peacekeepers are mandated to protect civilian. With increased attention as well as expectation from international community and emphasis to the protection issue from the United Nations, most peacekeepers on the ground are well aware of the importance of the mandate. Meanwhile, they often have different understanding and interpretation of “protection”, partly because it lacks common definition among key actors - including human rights and humanitarian actors in the field. In particular, many military peacekeepers still tend to consider “protection” as simple physical protection with unique nature of their role with given authorization to use of force. Given that Protection of Civilian (POC) has become a core mandate for modern peacekeeping operations and it is a shared responsibility for all mission components, it is prerequisite for all personnel of UN peacekeeping missions to receive a proper comprehensive Pre-Deployment Training (PDT). This short article introduces essential knowledge required by peacekeepers with protection mandate and desirable PDT format.

1. Essential knowledge
   (1) Fundamental elements concerning PKO
   - All uniformed personnel to be deployed to peacekeeping missions need to develop their knowledge on the fundamental elements concerning PKO, regardless of where they are deployed in which capacity - either as an infantry or as an engineer. This also applies for civilian personnel.
   - Fundamental elements include followings (particularly but not exclusively):
     - Main organs of the United Nations, especially Security Council which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security
     - Evolution of modern PKO with the change of nature of armed conflicts
     - Basic legal framework relating PKO e.g. International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law
     - Relevant thematic subjects

DESIRABLE PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING FORMAT
such as gender, Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), and Child Protection, as these are all interlinked to each other -Concept of POC mandate within PKO context

- It should not only give series of theoretical lectures, but also include practical advice/training on “dos and don’ts” on the possible cases such as CRSV.
- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) should be emphasized as there is still lack of understanding among many peacekeepers (not only uniformed personnel but also civilian personnel) especially on prostitution\\. Clear explanation on consequence of SEA should be also given.
- After presenting conceptual parts, the reality and implementation challenges in the field should be also explained. For example, peacebuilding activities such as Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration is ideal as a concept while actual implementation takes time due to its complexity and needs for tailoring to the country.
- Military and police peacekeepers need to know about civilian protection actors, e.g. UN Country Team and NGOs which usually start their protection activities prior to the arrival of peacekeepers. By knowing key humanitarian principles such as neutrality and impartiality, which are different from the one of military and police, they will have a better idea of how to work together in the field.

(2) Mission specific environment
- The risks faced by peacekeepers are varied from missions to missions. For example, while majority of mission fatalities have resulted from small arms such as guns and rocket-propelled grenades, PKO mission in Mali (MINUSMA) is more exposed to the threat of vehicle borne improvised explosive device and IEDs. In order to mitigate the risk, peacekeepers should receive the mission specific training to learn comprehensive mission environment, which includes potential risks on the ground, specific local context and dynamics, and key stakeholders including the main non-state armed groups prior to the deployment.
- Mission specific training should enable uniformed peacekeepers to prepare appropriate equipment, operational readiness, and very importantly, proper mindset. Given the specific operational tasks and required skills, this training is preferred to be tailor made for military and police components respectively.

2. Desirable PDT format
(1) Classroom training
- PDT should be started with presentation of main concept (especially for fundamental knowledge building), which is desirable to combine with media/technology, such as audio footage of testimony of civilians from the field, small-middle sized group discussions, and role play exercises, in order to activate audience’s participation. Giving presentation task would also help them to develop planning and presentation skills.
- If the participants are mixed with military, police and civilians, it is particularly worthwhile to conduct integrated mission staff exercises by tasking them military, police and civilian roles and giving injects to deal in changing operational environment. This type of exercises is quite useful since participants can physically practice what they learned in the classroom. After conducting this exercise, participants will have much better understanding of complexity of mission activities as well as importance of communication and cooperation with other components.

(2) Field Training Exercise (FTX)
- It has often been observed during role play exercises in classroom training that some participants lacked confidence in their response to victims of CRSV and child solders. Also, some military participants hesitated to make a decision of use force even after receiving trainings on ROE.

“it is prerequisite for all personnel of UN peacekeeping missions to receive a proper comprehensive Pre-Deployment Training (PDT)”. 
In this regard, it is extremely useful and ideal to conduct FTX after completion of classroom training by preparing the field as close as possible to the actual AOR of the PKO Mission.

During FTX, participants would receive daily tasks such as foot patrol, escorting high rank civilians and conducting dialogue with local community. And during such activities, they would face “incidents”, such as ambush, protest from local community, encountering victims of CRSV seeking their help. Incidents should be realistic and relevant to respective missions where participants are deployed.

The participants’ performance should be closely monitored by facilitators/trainers who should give them advice after the exercise. When the incidents are related with POC/CRSV/ Child protection, it is desirable to place a civilian trainer with military/policeman trainers on the site.

In the beginning of FTX, it is not unusual to see some participants making wrong decisions, getting panicked, or doing nothing. However, after dealing with several incidents, they would start to have a better acquaintance with the field ambience and more confident in their decision. Ideally, FTX requires vast areas however it can still be conducted in smaller space.

3. Other elements to enrich PDT

(1) Parallel or other trainings

- Civil, police and military relations training

Given the needs for integrated roles and responsibilities and enhance cooperation among them.

- Female Engagement Team (FET) Training

Role and responsibility of FET in the PKO missions has significance especially in response to POC mandate. While many T/PCCs still do not manage to deploy fair balanced number of male/female peacekeepers, specific training for FET should be considered.

- Follow-up trainings

Once peacekeepers are deployed to the field, they would have more questions and therefore In-mission training is crucial for their successful activities. Also, Post-mission review upon their return is important for storing institutional memory and preparation for the future PDT.

(2) Support to under-resourced T/PCCs, training centers and trainers

- Material support to uniformed peacekeepers

Some T/PCCs have limited resour-
ce to fully equip their personnel, which may lead to potential risk in the field. It is desirable to support T/PCCs by equipping their peacekeepers after completion of PDT.

- **Support to T/PCCs’ Training centers/ trainers**
  While T/PCCs’ training centers / trainers play a crucial role for ensuring good quality of PDT, some training centers lack basic equipment such as office supply, radio, vehicles and computers and also lack institutional capacity to design and implement trainings. Trainers often do not have enough opportunity to receive TOT. Consideration for support to these areas would contribute to the improved quality of PDT.

- **Establishment of regional mobile training team**
  Establishment and deployment of regional mobile training team may be considered as a solution to support under-resourced training centers. The team should be composed of experts/trainers with field experience and knowledge on main PKO subjects. Fair balance of profile (military, police and civilian) and gender should be also taken into consideration.

**Conclusion**

Effective and efficient PDT is crucial for modern peacekeepers with protection mandate given its complex mission environment and diverse protection actors in the field. While a number of training materials with rich contents have been developed by the UN, it has still not been fully used by all T/PCCs partly due to lack of proper facility, equipment and human resource. Technical and financial support to these countries from the UN and developed member states have significantly improved many peacekeepers’ capacity and readiness to field activities. Yet, commitment and partnerships between the UN and all member states especially T/PCCs should be further strengthened to ensure that all peacekeepers receive comprehensive PDT in order to achieve shared POC goals of international community.

2. United Nations Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Training Materials (CPOC) published by UN Department of Peace Operations in 2017 introduces three tiers of operational concept, namely protection through dialogue and engagement, provision of physical protection, and establishment of a protective environment. CPOC further states that all components of the mission, including the military, have a role to play in each of the three tiers.
4. It is strictly prohibited to have sex with anyone, in exchange for money, employment, preferential treatment, goods or services, whether or not prostitution is legal in the country of peacekeepers, or the host country. United Nations Conduct in UN Field Missions, https://conduct.unmissions.org/UN is actively supporting DDR process in many countries. As the process entails mediation and securing positive perception from local community an integration of former combatants, it is a long-term activity. https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/disarmament-de-mobilization-and-reintegration.
7. “Troops should not be deployed without the necessary and appropriate equipment in the threat environment. Inadequate or missing equipment facilitates and increases the number of casualties”, Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, op.cit. There are countries actively providing support in this area. For example, the US Government’s Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) has supported many TCCs by building capacity of military personnel and contributed to the UN POC goal. https://www.state.gov/t/pm/gpoi/gpoi/index.htm. Italian Government’s Center for Excellence for Stability Police Units enjoys high reputation with its extensive capacity building training courses mainly for police personnel. https://www.coespu.org/aboutus.Japan is also enhancing its support by deployment of its Self Defense Force personnel to African and Asian countries to provide technical advice and training to the Peacekeeping Training Centers.http://www.mod.go.jp/e/publ/w_paper/pdf/2018/DOJ2018_3-2-3_web.pdf.

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Deficient pre-deployment training is one of the main causes of fatalities and serious injuries in the field.

“Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers” also termed the “Cruz Report”
Adequate preparation is a prerequisite for implementing the complex mandates United Nations (UN) peacekeeping missions receive from the Security Council. As such, training is a strategic investment in peacekeeping that enables police, military and civilian staff to carry out their tasks in what are increasingly challenging and often hostile environments. Given that peacekeepers do not have the luxury to take their time to settle in but instead often have to literally hit the ground running, the vast bulk of training must be undertaken prior to arriving in theatre—as pre-deployment training. Indeed, robust pre-deployment training is a critical component in the successful performance of peacekeeping personnel. As was pointed out in the Cruz Report, inadequate pre-deployment training results not only in poor performance and the lack of mandate implementation, it may also have fatal consequences.

Reviews conducted by peacekeeping missions and by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) have found that there are several gaps in pre-deployment training. These gaps arise both in national general skills training, and in UN specific training, which focuses on the knowledge, skills and attitudes specific to peacekeeping. A recent training needs assessment of Formed Police Unit command staff conducted by the Integrated Training Service (ITS) in DPO, found the need to strengthen pre-deployment training in both these areas. While there is a need to improve training in the protection of personnel and property, crowd and riot control, community policing and weapons handling, there is also need for increased emphasis on how to implement the mission mandate as it relates...
to human rights, child protection and the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence. Another recent training needs assessment conducted by ITS and focusing on the protection of civilians found that for all categories of peacekeeping personnel—military, police and civilians—there is need for scenario-based training exercises to practice in-mission coordination and rapid response to real situations peacekeepers face in serving to protect civilians.

So how can we improve pre-deployment training? One obvious solution is to pool resources between the UN Secretariat, police and troop contributing countries and other Member States. A system of collaboration and shared responsibility was recognized already in 1995, when UN Member States passed General Assembly resolution 49/37. This resolution confirms that Member States are responsible for training uniformed peacekeeping personnel, while the Secretary-General assist Member States by developing, establishing and providing training standards and materials. The Secretariat, on behalf of the Secretary-General, is also responsible for training civilian personnel. While largely effective, this system of shared responsibilities has been hampered by a constant lack of resources. Funding alone is not the solution. Maintaining UN standards requires sufficient qualified personnel (in both the Secretariat and in Member States) and a deliberate, systematic approach. This includes prioritization by senior leadership to ensure that pre-deployment training is given adequate time and attention.

The 2017 Cruz report served as a wake-up call—both to the new realities of peacekeeping and to the fact that peacekeepers are not adequately prepared for them. Since the launch of the report, both Member States and the Secretariat have been working to address shortcomings and to strengthen collaboration. 151 Member States have supported the Secretary-General’s initiative on “Action for Peacekeeping” (A4P), emphasizing among other issues the shared responsibility for peacekeeping performance and stating their commitment to providing well-trained uniformed personnel. DPO has developed more specialized training materials in a host of areas including specific training for specialized units and thematic training in child protection and prevention of sexual violence, while mainstreaming gender considerations throughout all training materials. The Secretariat is also strengthening leadership training. Examples include the development of a UN Police Commander Course and the delivery of scenario-based training in areas such as conduct and discipline and the protection of civilians.

Moving forward, it is critical to continue to build on the notion of performance as a shared responsibility. Partnership initiatives such as the triangular cooperation between Member States and the Department of Operational Support (DOS) in engineering could be expanded to include other areas. An initiative termed “light coordination mechanism” whereby DPO facilitates cooperation between Member State training providers and troop and police contributing countries requiring training in a particular area, should also expand. Many contributing countries have a vast experience and specialized knowledge and skills; this could be shared with others through deployment or use of mobile training teams. Mobile training teams consume scarce training resources, but act as force-multipliers by sharing and standardizing knowledge between countries.

Peacekeeping pre-deployment training is a shared responsibility and commitment. All stakeholders need to contribute fully to ensure the successful implementation of UN Security Council mandates and most importantly, save lives.

1. “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers: We need to change the way we are doing business” (2017) also termed the “Cruz Report”;

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Peace operations require a long and complex preparatory phase. Long is gone the time of quick reactions, when peacekeepers were deployed to extremely problematic theatres with no specific training, only supported by their generosity and personal qualities.

Modern peace operations are multidimensional global projects, the beginning of which is marked not by the date of the IOC – the “Initial Operating Capability” of the mission within the host state(s) territory – but by the very moment that issue is brought to the attention of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) or Security Council (UNSC). All successive stages evolve throughout a consolidated procedure, which requires careful planning and time. On the one hand, that implies reduced reactivity: the international community cannot respond to threats to the world’s peace and stability with immediate field action, as it would be desirable. On the other hand, however, extended preliminary phases befit better preparation, and due attention can be given to pre-deployment training.

Unlike outdated general courses for international missions, superficially devised along a facile one-size-fits-all format, pre-deployment training has to be carefully and precisely tailored on mission mandate and host nation(s).

If the local population does not perceive the mission as credible, supportive and in line with their expectations its legitimacy is at stake...
precisely outline the course of action that peacekeepers need to follow in order to achieve the given mandate. Furthermore, peacekeepers must be aware of the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) regulating their presence, rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions while carrying out their mandate in the host state(s).

Concurrently with the mission mandate and related documents, before their deployment peacekeepers must receive thorough and detailed lessons on the host state, including its history, population, economy, resources, religions, customs, ethnicities and tribes, main political parties as well as background, reasons, intents and expectations of all factions in conflict. That phase of pre-deployment training, sometimes neglected, is of the utmost importance as it helps peacekeepers in avoiding awkward, dangerous and potentially fatal situations deriving from different habits and perceptions. Despite increasing globalization local customs and traditions are still considered inviolable tenets, and disrespecting them – albeit unwillingly – might bring to serious consequences. In that perspective, if the local population does not perceive the mission as credible, supportive and in line with their expectations its legitimacy is at stake.

In order to put peacekeepers in the best possible condition to operate efficiently, their training cannot be limited to the vertical transmission of notions from instructors to students. The doctrinal part of training is indispensable, but it is necessary to complement it with practical, no-nonsense, real-life learning modules devised and managed by veterans with consolidated field experience. Most peacekeepers have direct knowledge of the difficulties newcomers meet when reaching their AOO: working and living conditions, tasks and duties, local perception of the mission and of international personnel, the actual overall situation never match expectations. The best way to minimize that negative impact is to share experiences, which translates in lessons identified, processed and learned. Unlike Best Practices, which can be biased by not fully apprised, concurrent external factors – e.g. uncommon valor/performances of subordinates, inefficiency of the enemy, luck – Lessons Learned (LL) focus on what did not go according to plans and on the following remedial action. In the constant monitoring of the implementation of the mandate many unplanned or unexpected situations can be identified as lessons, which must then be analyzed, elaborated upon, learned and translated into planning instruments and training material. Thorough, inflexible and honest debriefing at the end of each operation and tour-of-duty should provide a considerable wealth of lessons that, properly processed, will complement doctrinal training with crucial, much needed field experience.

In short, pre-deployment training of peacekeepers needs to focus on very clear and well justified DOs and DON’Ts while in Area of Operations (AOO).

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During the pre-deployment phase, an anthropological training to military and police operators and to the civilians is necessary, in order to make them able to interact with all the social actors on the field Missions, especially with the local people. To reach this goal, the peacekeeping personnel should show a good level of cultural awareness and know what situational awareness is to be well prepared once deployed. Anthropology provides the operators a deep knowledge of “[...] that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by [a human] as a member of society.” To know and to respect the others is the first step to gain consensus, and give a positive perception about the presence of the peacekeeping personnel in the area to the local social groups. So the link between cultural awareness and perception is very strong: people see, evaluate, interpret, and behave in many different ways. Misunderstandings, failures, and even risks arise when the field operator uses his culture, symbols, and meanings to analyze a different society and its Weltanschauung, that is the vision of the world. Consequently, at this so-called synergistic stage the operators realize that cultural differences can lead – as above-mentioned – both to problems and benefits, and can be able to use cultural diversity to seek alternatives or to bring new solutions. As to situational awareness, this is the perception of the elements that are around by understanding what the situation is, how the situation can suddenly change, and what needs to be done to address the situation. Obviously, during the pre-deployment phase, situational awareness can be presented by the anthropologist only.
through examples and models because it will be experienced by the field operator when deployed. The model created by Mica Endsley takes into consideration perception, comprehension, and projection. The first is the perception of current state elements. This means an understanding of the physical environment that an operator has. The second is an understanding of the situation, that is observing the dynamics of the physical elements and what happens in terms of action/reaction, motives/goals. The third is the projection of the possible changes of the situation.

Cultural awareness and situational awareness help the peacekeeping personnel to engage people in the most adequate way, and to list what actions could be taken to solve a problematic or ambiguous situation that has been encountered. When deployed, and in order to avoid possible aggressions or risks, the field operators should use not only the two concepts above-mentioned but also the basic anthropological methodology, that is participant observation, emic perspective, and actor-oriented approach. Participant observation is a technique by which the observer studies the life of a social group (passive participant observation) even by trying to share in its activities (active participant observation). Emic perspective focuses on the intrinsic cultural distinctions that are meaningful to the members of a given society. Data collection and reports done from an emic perspective often include more detailed and culturally rich information because the observer places themselves within the local community, and can go further in-depth on the details of practices and beliefs of this social group that may otherwise be ignored. The actor-oriented approach involves understanding the field on the basis of power, goals, and information of the social actors. Understanding the parties involved in a conflicting situation can determine their decision-making process and relationships of power, and this knowledge assists in the facilitation process in order to conduct any kind of civil or military initiative.

In conclusion, a deep anthropological training for the peacekeeping personnel should be not only necessary but mandatory in order to conduct any activity in the Stability Policing within Peace Operation.

References:

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As reflected in the Article 1 of its Charter, the United Nations has been created by the international community with a unifying aspiration of bringing about ubiquitous and perpetual peace. Although 74 years after, the need for peacekeeping is still in place and urgent, the conciliating impact achieved and the number of lives saved by over 1 million of courageous women and men deployed at various times to more than 70 UN peacekeeping operations in total are staggering. Today, with more than 100,000 military, police and civilian personnel from 122 countries serving in 14 peacekeeping operations 1, predominantly on the African continent, peacekeeping remains an essential tool to prevent and manage violent conflicts between and within states, and to support national actors in protecting and building peace.

Over many decades, peace operations have notably evolved to keep up with the ever-changing nature and characteristics of conflicts. Once limited to the maintenance of ceasefire and appeasing conflicting parties, mission mandates have critically expanded to include such sensitive and complex issues as protection of civilians, promotion of human rights, preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse and much more. As a result, current peace operations involve significant – old and new – challenges such as complex conflict settings, the lack of capabilities to implement their mandate, or the absence of underpinning peace processes. The gap between the ambitious mandates and heightened expectations of the protected populations and the actual possibilities at hand frequently has a negative impact on the credibility of missions and, thus, on their effectiveness, which to a great extent depends on the quality of interaction with receiving communities. Equally, the effectiveness of individual peacekeepers plays a prominent, though often underestimated, role in determining success or failure of UN peace operations. In this context, not only civilians but peacekeepers themselves increasingly become a target of violent attacks making the number of casualties among them grow at a dramatically high pace. A recent report on “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers”, also known as the Cruz Report after one of its authors Lt. Gen. Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, has come out specifically as a reaction to this worrisome trend of increased threats to the lives of peacekeepers 2. The report puts forward a list of key areas to be prioritized for a positive change to occur in the safety of
the international personnel in the field: from a leadership deficit and inadequate or missing equipment to the multiple interpretations of the basic principles of peacekeeping and deficient pre-deployment training. While the UN Department of Peace Operations (UNDPO – formerly known as UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations or UNDPKO) is responsible for the development of the common Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM), the preparation of military and police personnel remains the responsibility of troop- and police-contributing countries (TCCs and PCCs). Oftentimes, this comes across as yet another challenge for effective peace operations by causing incoherence in the quality and the content of training across the deployed units. Taken together, this broad array of factors – the burning need for higher effectiveness and security, the enhanced complexity of mandates, and the lack of capacities for and consistency in training – call for a continuous support of the relevant international and regional actors when it comes to the provision of the standards-compliant yet context-adjusted pre-deployment training.

One of these relevant and capable actors on the international arena is the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) – the training arm of the United Nations system, mandated to develop individual and institutional capacities to enhance global decision-making and to support country-level action for shaping a better future. Within the framework of the Institute, the Division for Peace designs and implements a comprehensive set of capacity-building activities in the areas of peacekeeping, peacebuilding and crisis management, among others. In the spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNITAR’s way of ensuring the sustainability and relevance of its training consists in creating resilient partnerships with international and, most importantly, local actors, such as training centres and individual trainers. To achieve a profound change in the attitudes and behaviour of peacekeepers, UNITAR uses an experiential and collaborative training approach, which allows participants to apply their knowledge during the training, as well as to engage and participate actively. Each training session is delivered by a mixed team of local and international trainers with a longstanding hands-on expertise obtained within different UN missions, and with a good understanding of the operation’s environment and challenges on the ground.

To date, tens of thousands of military and police personnel – including several thousand officers – have benefited from the UNITAR training prior to their deployment to UN and AU peace operations. This vast experience backed by the continuous assessment of performance and the identification of the lessons learnt helped UNITAR formulate below some important takeaways meant to further enhance the impact the training has on the effectiveness of individual peacekeepers and peace operations as a whole.

1. Training as part of a broader strategy

Training is too often designed without a clear vision of the “broader picture”. What are the gaps at different levels? Is training the right answer to address these gaps? How does training complement other initiatives aimed at reaching the desired result? These are just some of the questions that too often remain unanswered. Training shall be conceived as part of a broader strategy, which aims at strengthening the overall impact of peace operations, and links training to the performance expected by military and police personnel while in the mission theatre. Viewed as such, training shall not end at training facilities, but shall involve expanded support to
participants, for example by providing them with additional materials like detailed maps of deployment areas or a variety of pocket cards, including “No Excuse” cards aimed at preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.

2. Specialized expertise to deliver training
Lack of specific expertise and clear understanding of mission theatre by trainers supporting TCCs and PCCs prior to deployment may affect negatively the preparation of military and police personnel. Standardized approaches, which don’t consider the pre-existing level of preparation of the personnel, nor the specific context in which they will deploy, further limit the level of potential positive impact on knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitudes. Particular attention shall be paid to the composition of training teams, and therefore institutions should constantly work on expanding training pools – particularly through the identification and recruitment of more qualified female trainers.

3. Changing mindsets
Effective performance of military and police personnel while deployed depends not only on the acquisition of certain knowledge and skills, but also on the possession of the right mindset. As highlighted in the 2017 Report “Improving Security of United Nations Peacekeepers” (also known as Cruz Report), “changing mindsets is essential to enable personnel to be aware of the risks and empowered to take the initiative to deter, prevent and respond to attacks”. Training shall be designed not only to address knowledge and skills gaps, but also to work with behaviour and attitudes of personnel prior to deployment, in the view of promoting long-term and sustainable change.

4. Addressing the mission context
Most military contingents and police units are equipped and trained for “traditional” peacekeeping, while the reality on the ground is far more complex. Hence, training shall be grounded in a carefully tailored approach, while fully reflecting UN standards and guidelines. Mission specificities shall be taken into account at every level of the training – for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

5. Complementing other initiatives
The responsibility to provide training prior to deployment is at the national level – as indicated in the UN General Assembly Resolution 49/37 adopted in 1994 (A/RES/49/37). Several actors – at the regional and international levels – support TCCs and PCCs on a demand-driven basis. However, these efforts are rarely harmonized, and training is often not designed to take into account the existing knowledge and
training of personnel. Pre-deployment training shall be designed to complement initiatives by different actors at different levels, and training institutions shall work in close consultation – where possible – with mission leadership to ensure that pre-deployment training is aligned with the standards and guidelines set by the mission.

6. Mainstreaming gender in training

Gender mainstreaming is an essential cornerstone of the comprehensive strategy adopted to systematically enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations worldwide. Applying a gender lens to all areas, levels, and chronological stages of a peacekeeping mission isn’t simply a matter of better protecting women and girls, but rather a “strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated.”

3 Training institutions have a major role to play in this field, by not only integrating in trainings the conceptual and policy framework surrounding the operationalization of the goal of gender equality through peacekeeping, but most crucially by shifting mind-sets and altering behaviour of those who are expected and mandated to bring about such ambitious change.

UNITAR remains committed to sustaining peace in Africa and globally, and convinced that pre-deployment training is crucial in overcoming some of the challenges that peacekeepers are facing today. Therefore, the Institute will continue its effort to empower peacekeepers to be more effective and efficient during their deployment with a goal of eventually making the need for peacekeeping obsolete.

Claudia Croci & UNITAR Staff
The (new) EU Policy on Training for CSDP (The Common Security & Defence Policy – E.D.) and the related Implementing Guidelines aim at creating an overall CSDP Training Architecture and at rendering pre-deployment training systematic and compulsory, at better synchronizing it with in-mission training and, more in general, at fostering harmonized training standards for increasing integration, inter-operability and effective mission mandate implementation. How this is going to be done or, better, how effectively this is going to be made, largely depends on the role the EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG) will play in this regard and on the concurrent responsiveness of member States.

This short contribution gives an overview of the current CSDP Missions pre-deployment training praxis in terms of the why, the who, the what and how of such formative activity.

Pre-deployment training defined
Paragraph 26 of the EU Policy on Training for CSDP states that “[a]ppropriate training is a mandatory prerequisite of deployment. Pre-deployment training is instrumental to the maintenance of a common organisational standard for all personnel and assists in developing a common organisational culture[...]”
The peremptory use of the verb “shall” seems to imply that pre-deployment training constitutes a compulsory requirement for actual deployment, thus finally establishing a strict interconnection between recruitment, training and deployment.

What is pre-deployment training? Training for CSDP crisis management missions can be classified in several categories, taking place in various phases and having a diversified scope: basic, advanced, pre-deployment and in-mission training.

Pre-deployment (PDT) is the type of training imparted to personnel selected or nominated to serve in a mission just before the deployment. It encompasses “online security training and is ideally organized back-to-back with “Hostile Environment Awareness Training” (HEAT). It aims to harmonise the management culture of CSDP missions and ensure that the persons concerned receive the knowledge and skills they will need to be fully operational from the beginning of their tour of duty. This training also prepares the future mission members to make the most of the field induction training, in order to adapt to the new working environment as quickly as possible.”

Responsibility/ies and purpose: the who and why

Within the European Union, pre-deployment training is a national responsibility for Member States as it relates to personnel seconded to CSDP missions and operations. For international contracted staff, responsibility for such type of training rests with the EEAS (EU External Action – E.D.).

The Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP spell out the goal of the pre-deployment training system by specifying that it is meant to:

1. Enable Member States who deploy civilian and military personnel to CSDP missions and operations to offer training based on agreed curricula prior to deployment (emphasis added);
2. Enhance the link between training activities and the operational needs of civilian and military CSDP missions and operations;
3. Coordinate the pre-deployment training delivered by Member States with induction training received in-mission after deployment;
4. Improve the overall link between training and deployment.

So far, an EU agreed upon/‘certified’ curriculum for pre-deployment training is not in force. It will be the task of the EUCTG to agree upon a common curriculum to be used by Member States and the EEAS for such purpose. However, the ENTRi project first and then the ESDC have developed a curriculum respectively for ‘country pre-deployment’ and ‘generic pre-deployment’ training courses run under their auspices. During phase II of the ENTRi project a curriculum for country pre-deployment training was developed, piloted, consolidated and open to certification. ENTRi Pre-Deployment Training courses (PDTs) are country- or region-specific training courses which aim to prepare experts who are in the process of deploying to a civilian crisis management mission. PDTs provide civilian experts with the basic knowledge and soft skills required for their respective deployments, irrespective of the specific functions they will fulfil in the field. PDTs familiarise participants with the challenges of mission work, including safety and security, awareness of inter-cultural complexities, gender sensitivity and personal conduct. Between 2011 and 2017, ENTRi
conducted PDTs for Afghanistan, Georgia, Horn of Africa, Kosovo, Libya, Mali, the Sahel region, South Sudan, Ukraine. Under the third phase of ENTRi, PDTs were discontinued in agreement with the European Security and Defence College (ESDC), which is now providing the bulk of PDTs.

Pre-deployment Training – the what and how

The ENTRi Pre-Deployment Course provides trainees with an overview of the EU civilian crisis management, specific local situation and detailed insight into the mission management and potential elements relevant for a certain mission or operations. The course aims to enhance trainees’ common understanding of the mission as well as the environment in which it is placed and a sense of common identity and purpose for the civilian crisis management mission support. It consists of three main modules divided into different subject areas, aiming at increasing future mission personnel’s understanding and knowledge of: a) EU Civilian Crisis Management; b) Country Specific Profile; c) Mission Specific Profile. The key learning objectives of the three modules are:

Be familiar with key aspects of the EU civilian crisis management system;

Know the specific local and regional situation, together with historic and political reasons that led to the explicit civilian crisis management mission;

Understand the overall mandate of the specific civilian crisis management mission and its management;

Understand interlinks between units and components within the mission and the need for integrated approach;

Know about mandates and activities of other actors on the ground and how they interlink.

The curriculum is based on the assumption that trainees have received a generic core course beforehand and seeks to contribute to the creation of a common identity and purpose for the mission specific country and specific civilian crisis management mission among the future mission personnel. The methodology of such training is very participatory and includes case studies, scenarios, role plays, interactive games, group discussions and exercises accompanied by course preparatory pre-reading. It encourages the creation of new knowledge and skills through the interaction that takes place between trainees with diverse experience, professional skills, and national backgrounds and on different positions/functions within missions, organisations presences deployed in the same country.

The ESDC Pre deployment training Course instead - not focused on a specific mission or country – adopts a comprehensive approach to the training of participants, by addressing a variety of elements related to the cycle of a CSDP mission. This means focusing on the different functional requirements for a mission as well as on the core requirements that apply to all personnel, regardless of their function. It also lays emphasis on cooperating with other actors in mission areas such as the United Nations, other UN agencies and other EU instruments. Notwithstanding its more general scope, mission-specific briefings with the relevant PoC in relation to the areas of deployment of participants are also envisaged.

Pre-deployment Training: a few lessons

Two Training Impact Evaluations conducted among those who attended ENTRi pre-deployment courses for Kosovo and Libya measured transfer of learning, perceived impacts at individual and organizational level of those trainings with very useful findings that confirm the necessity,
added-value and positive impact of pre-deployment courses.
At a general level, it was attested that PDTs provided participants with very useful information on the country context (including history, society, cultural, political and institutional environment) and on the structure of the missions. This allowed trainees deployed after the PDT to feel more comfortable and more confident with the country context and the respective mission. Participants recognized an improvement of cultural awareness and negotiation skills. Having acquired such a knowledge supported them in interacting with local people and establishing better working relations. The majority of trainees interviewed individuated as a principal impact of the PDT the ability to integrate in the mission and within the country context faster. Thanks to this, they were able to concentrate immediately on their duties and tasks, without spending time on catching practical information or security issues. Networking was an added value of the course. For what it concerns the in-mission induction training, according to the majority of the interviewees there were complementary without overlapping.
The course shortened the orientation period within the mission, equipping participants with the basic tools to start working in a smoother and faster way. It facilitated the integration of the mission’s core objectives into trainees’ respective job priorities. Although not focused on the specific job tasks of each and every trainee, it assisted in the understanding of their “work context”. Line managers interviewed confirmed that staff who attended the PDT generally needed less assistance/orientation through the mission’s mandate/functions/org-chart/jargon during first phases of deployment and; were quicker in getting into their new working environment and in making the links between their tasks and the operational priorities.

Some conclusions
Data gathered through a comprehensive survey launched in August 2015 by CPCC in relation to training in civilian CSDP missions confirmed the already existing set of ‘vague’ statistics indicating that only half of civilian mission staff deployed to missions attended a PDT. Though four years have passed since that data gathering, the percentages of personnel who...
received pre-deployment training seem to have not improved too much. Training is an investment, but it is also an obligation in terms of the duty of care of sending States or Organisations vis-à-vis their personnel. CSDP training related policies are going in the direction of rendering PDT a compulsory requirement for actual deployment. The responsibility put on the shoulders of the Head of Mission and the Operation Commanders for “proving” the training is a clear indication in this regard. It is about time to enable a virtuous circle between training and deployment. Findings of analysis focused on the impact of pre-deployment trainings show that such training plays a pivotal role towards effective implementation of operations’ mandates. It is about time to move towards a culture of learning. Consolidated curricula already exist for CSDP related pre-deployment training courses. It is imperative that, under the auspices of EUCTG, a harmonised approach to pre-deployment training is implemented, also based on already existing successful experiences in this realm.

2. EEAS, Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, 17 January 2017, 5199/1/17 REV.1
3. CIVCOM, Terms of Reference for the EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG), 20 September 2018, 12312/18
5. EEAS, Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, 17 January 2017- 5199/1/17 REV 1, para 17 (c). Compared to the definition in force at the UN level, where pre-deployment training “refers to generic, specialized, and where appropriate mission-specific peacekeeping training that is based on United Nations standards and takes place prior to deployment to a field operations” - hence the expression refers to all types of training activities taking place before serving in the field - PDT for CSDP missions is the formative activity that takes place immediately before a deployment and focuses on specific aspects linked to that tour of duty. See DPKO/DFS, Policy on Training for all United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel, 1 May 2010, 2010.20, para 49.
6. EEAS, Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, 17 January 2017- 5199/1/17 REV 1, para 18 (c v)
7. ENTRi is an initiative funded by the European Commission (90%) and co-funded by its 12 implementing partners under the lead of the Center for International Peace Operations (ZIP) in Berlin. The program began in 2011 and is set to run until May 2019. The total budget of the program since its inception is 8 million Euro. The implementing partners are from different Member States of the European Union and Switzerland. ENTRi was created by the European Union’s Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace and is guided by the European Commission’s Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), which is co-located with the European External Action Service. More info at: www.entriforcem.eu
8. ENTRi certifies training courses in the field of civilian crisis management. A C3MC-label is awarded to courses that meet established standards and criteria for training civilian personnel that are to be deployed to crisis management missions. The ENTRi certification system has been designed to further enhance coherent and high-level training activities in the field of civilian crisis management. It offers an objective evaluation standard and allows training institutions to align their courses with international standards, which are recognised by organisations and professionals at the European level.
9. The full course concept and program can be consulted at https://www.entriforcem.eu/assets/pdf/Pre-Deplo-
The purpose of this brief article is to highlight the tight relation that exists between human rights and the counter terrorism operations conducted worldwide, especially in destabilized or Peace Operations areas, debating the fact that certain methods used to wage “war on terror” sometime deny the very reason we condemn it and we tackle it. What I am referring to is, specifically, the so called “targeted killings” method through the use of drones and related practices used in dealing with terrorist that are criticized as far from being consistent with modern human rights standards. Before proceeding with the mentioned analysis it important to remember that, despite the fact that the General Assembly in 2006 adopted a United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, whose content will be considered later, there is no agreed international definition of terrorism and therefore every country or International Organization has the possibility to define who a terrorist is. A common ground derives from the definitions given by IHL that approaches the issue looking at it as a way to exercise the violence or, better, as “methods of warfare used by combatants with the intent of spreading terror among the civilian population”. Even outside conflict situations we could use the latter definition and interpretation of what is terrorist act as “the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence as a means to create terror or fear among masses of people to achieve a religious or political aim”. Organizations or groups, which use this type of method to achieve their goals, can be defined terroristic and therefore their components are terrorists. Although, taken into account the saying “one man’s terrorist is another man’s freedom fighter”, the over mentioned definition should be taken only for the purpose of this article, what can be agreed on is that the terms terrorism and terrorist are used to connote something “bad” and “morally wrong”. The main reason of this conception is that victims of terrorism, no matter if in conflict or non-conflict situations, are mostly civilians. The Human Rights Law provisions establish that it is a State responsibility to protect the population under its jurisdiction, sometimme even temporary restricting certain Human Rights. Respecting, protecting and fulfilling the Human Rights are every State obligations without implementing those duties there would be no reason for a modern State to exercise its powers.

By Major Marco Sutto
or even to exist. Human rights were constantly abused by terrorist groups that kill, maim, rape and torture to achieve their political or religious goals but the 9/11 attack at the Twin Towers has changed the perspectives toward the terrorism. A phenomenon that was before considered as “just serious” suddenly became a matter of survival worthy of every possible solution. The United States and consequent-ly the majority of the International Community, through the voice of President Bush, declared the so-called “war on terrorism” committing in fighting Al-Qaeda and the affiliated terrorist organizations worldwide. At that time, perhaps, at least the ones that were not human rights experts didn’t get the point of the war on terror or at least the reasons, which should have justified the motivations at its base. Indeed States exists to protect the Human Rights, in the most advanced conceptions even their existen-
“death” that raised in the international community a hot debate. The biggest of them is relate about the Human Rights of those killed, terrorist and civilians, relatives of them or simply property owners that have seen their goods destroyed by a bomb strike. Why arguing about that? If we are in a “war” against the terrorism, we have an inherent right to strike, haven’t we? That’s the point, and it is not so simple to solve. Actually, only part of these strikes are conducted in “war zones” were IHL could, by virtue of “military necessity” principle, justify them. Therefore, where the Law of Armed Conflicts is not applicable and there is no legal ground to apply a resolute deadly force. At the end, we are debating not only about what is morally right or wrong but also what is just in front of the law. It took centuries to reach the current level of development of the human rights law and the protections recognized to every individual by it. Can we simply ignore it, or use double standards? Many victims of drone attacks were hit in countries where there were not conflicts on going. Pakistan, Yemen, Somalia are just examples.

IHL is not applicable which means that International Human Rights law must be applied. On this matter the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has reaffirmed that states must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law’. Furthermore, the UN Strategy requires that any State make every effort to develop and maintain an effective and rule of law-based national criminal justice system that can ensure, in accordance with the obligations under international law, that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in support of terrorist acts is brought to justice, on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute, with due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that such terrorist acts+++ are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations. Consequently, it is necessary to consider multiple facets of the IHRL and how they relate to the use of drones. The first aspect we should consider is the right to life, a fundamental right within IHRL recognized by multiple treaties and as a norm of customary international law. According with article 6 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, which is binding upon all states using drones – no one can be arbitrarily deprived of his life. As cited above the term ‘arbitrary’ if interpreted in light of norms of IHL, is subjected to the principles of military necessity, distinction and proportionality. That would result so that if an indi-
individual were to be deprived of his life during an armed conflict, in a manner that was lawful under IHL, it would not be an arbitrary killing and thus it would be consistent even with the IHRL norms. On the contrary, outside of an armed conflict, a state may use lethal force when exercising law enforcement, but not arbitrarily. The UN Human Rights Committee, in its interpretation, requires that force used is proportionate and necessary; proportionate to the threat the target represents; and necessary as the only available means to stop the threat. Consequently, the use of drone strikes or “targeted killing” operations, to kill outside of an armed conflict may likely be unlawful under IHRL. Their use would potentially be lawful if other lives were at stake and the urgency of the situation did not leave any choice other than the use of lethal force. Even the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990) present the use of lethal force as reconcilable with the right to life when used in ‘defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury [or] to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life’. Here we find one of the first discrepancies, on one hand, the States launch counter terrorism operations to protect the civilias, to fulfil their obligations in protecting the Human Rights abused by terrorist groups but on the other hand doing so they disregard the Human Rights of “terrorist” but moreover of innocent civilians treated as “collateral damanges”. The “Right to life” is just one of many other rights that this type of operations are denying to terrorist and civilian casualties. To a certain extent it could be considered that this type of operations are also violating the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of the civilians living in the zones were drone raids are conducted. This is due to the psychological impact of the presence of drones upon those who live beneath them. Life in a region in which drones are regularly operated has been described as ‘hell on earth’. Isn’t it awkward? Fighting terrorism spreading terror. Unfortunately, it is not only awkward but also counterproductive as this counter terrorist attitude as proved to be one of the driving factors to further radicalization and violent extremism. To conclude this short excursion, far from claiming to be a complete analysis of the topic, I want to highlight that just as terrorism impacts on human rights and on the functioning of society so can measures adopted by States to counter it. In fact, States have not only a right but a duty to take effective counter-terrorism measures but they must consider that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are complementary and mutually reinforcing objectives which must be pursued together as part of States’ duty to protect individuals.
"You can save the world; but if no one hears about it, it didn’t happen". The essence of the need for public information can be encapsulated in this sentence. National and international organizations thus develop the function of public information to respond to the public’s need to know, and their need to inform adequately. In the peace missions sphere, public information is sometimes defined in a simplistic way as the press office of a command or a unit. However, this definition appears to be reductive, as well as partly incorrect. Public information, in fact, can be considered as the set of command or institutional activities, carried out at any level, aimed at keeping public opinion informed through the media.

The public information function is developed by any organizations to respond to the public’s need to know. For military/police organizations, the aim is also to obtain the widest possible support and understanding of their activities from the public. It is based on the dissemination of objectively demonstrable and truthful news and data and is achieved through the mass media. It is conducted by staff within the organization who have contact with journalists.
Information is the main task of public information. However, this information must have precise characteristics. It must be real, broad-spectrum, and able to spread all the news that can be released, having a direct relationship with the media. It is based, in fact, on the diffusion of objectively, demonstrable and truthful news and data to a large public and is carried out through independent mass media that are not employed by the organization. Considering that public information is a tool available to the department, command or institution to correctly inform about a certain activity, adequate preparation is not only required to personnel dedicated to this specific sector, as any member of the organization, at any time, may find himself to be a spokesperson of the organization. This can happen especially during activities in area of operations and in crisis zones, where the media attention is higher and there is not a public information officer available. Sometimes, in fact, a wrong word creates more damage than a bullet.

It is for this reason that the pre deployment preparation must also include adequate training of personnel, at least at certain levels, so that they are prepared for a possible engagement with the media. All staff who may potentially be in contact with the media should have basic communication training. Purpose of the mission and master message should be the basis of communication knowledge for all staff. Staff must also know how to behave when approached by the media: it is not only important to know what to say but also how to say it and how to present themselves. It is very different, in fact, to talk to a journalist from the press, radio or television, and do it comfortably sitting in an air-conditioned office or sweating under the sun in the middle of the desert as if it were an after action report. The aim, however, remains the same: to inform and obtain from the public the widest possible understanding of, and therefore support for, their activities. Clearly, the person best placed to release information is the public information officer, or public affairs officer or spokesperson. However, this is not always possible, especially in the area of operations. This is why all staff must have a basis for public information. In addition to knowing what to say, staff must also know what not to say. Security in operations (Opsec) is fundamental, that’s why one of the basis of communication related to security is not to reveal current or future operations. In summary, all personnel must have a clear mission, intent and end-state in mind, remember that nothing is off the record, know what is releasable and what is not, remember the master message and language notes. This is what it is important to do in the different stages of the training during a pre deployment time. But the most important thing to remember, always, is that in front of a notebook, a microphone or a camera, the individual is no longer just a soldier or a policeman, but the voice and business card of his organization and his country.

Paolo Rolli
Journalist, Italian Army Captain (res) PIO and Psyops Specialist. Pictures by Paolo Rolli.
Since now Cultural Property Protection (CPP) has regrettably been only sporadically mentioned and partially covered in NATO doctrine, but the lack of a comprehensive document on this cross-cutting topic within the context of Human Security is finally being addressed in line with the “Policy for the Protection of Civilians”\(^1\) and the related Implementation Action Plan\(^2\). Once approved, the new NATO Bi-Strategic Command Directive will go beyond the merely authoritative nature of doctrine and provide direction and guidance regarding CPP in the preparation, planning and conduct of NATO and NATO-led operations and missions, as well as training, education, and evaluation. The document will focus efforts and recognise fundamental international treaties, including the 1970 “UNESCO Convention on the Means on Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property”, often overlooked by military practitioners. It should be conducive to mainstreaming CPP throughout the NATO doctrinal corpus, including the “Allied Joint Doctrine for Stability Policing” (AJP-3.22)\(^3\). NATO operations in (armed) conflicts and crises in general and cultural property (CP) in particular benefit from the inclusion of Stability Policing (SP)\(^4\) to bridge the police-related component of the security gap. This policing gap is the capability/capacity void between the police-related needs of the civilian population and the inadequacy of the IPF (if present), other relevant actors and the “traditional” NATO military instrument of power, to address these challenges properly. SP can expand the reach of the Alliance creating effects in the remit of police, hitherto neglected by NATO, also to protect CP. An adaptation-inspired approach to SP relegates it to stabilization activities, building police capabilities and capacity if they are inadequate and temporarily replacing the Host Nation (HN) police force. In terms of CPP this includes recognising CP in the local context, contributing to geo-/locating it, feeding no-target-lists and developing priorities in safeguarding and respecting\(^5\) items, sites and people (e.g. artefacts and relics, museums, monuments, and ruins, archaeological digs, collection curators and directors of museums). It means also that SP collects and
analyses police and CP-crime-related information, feeds the intelligence cycle and improves situational awareness and a focused understanding of the operational environment for the whole force. Aiming to prevent, deter and investigate crimes such as iconoclasm, unauthorised excavations, looting, theft, forgeries and fencing, SP determines modus operandi and identifies ways, means and routes for trafficking and smuggling CP. It seeks to pursue (organized) crime, terrorism and war criminals, arresting perpetrators for their prosecution through HN, international or hybrid courts. SP recovering CP for its restitution boosts the perception of the Allied Force in the battle of the narratives, influencing audiences within the local populace, NATO nations’ and internationally. This contribution to Strategic Communication\(^6\) intends to shift consent from NATO’s opponents towards the allied force and foster its acceptance within the HN and its population improving Force Protection. Furthermore, detecting and intercepting flows of CP-related illegal revenue, SP can seize and redirect these resources to the HN, with economic and development benefits, which transcend the sheer economic value of the items. This deprives irregular actors of a source of funding and allows penetrating networks to single out their leaders for legal targeting, i.e. enforcing international and applicable HN laws to achieve effects. Attacks on CP can be good crime indicators, as they often precede genocide, ethnic cleansing and a plethora of crimes of violence against the collective memory and community identity. Fielding SP assets specialised in CPP such as the members of the Carabinieri Headquarters for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (TPC)\(^6\) contributes to prevent, deter and fight against criminal activities threatening CP. They enforce applicable legislation competently, facilitate the liaison with and pro-\(\text{SP fights the enemy with other means}\) viding and training as well as reforming and partnering with the indigenous police are the activities to improve its ability to address CP-related security needs. This requires an assessment of existing capabilities and capacity (DOTLMPI-I\(^{10}\)) and of extant threats and challenges to determine gaps and establish priorities, ways and means to address them. An audaciously innovative perspective breaking current conceptual limits could envision SP performing defensive and offensive activities to achieve effects on criminals and terrorists. Their wilful participation in an overarching warfighting or hybrid warfare strategy, possibly as proxy forces, may indeed imply a change in status to that of enemies. As a result, their legal targeting in the context of affirmative lawfare\(^{11}\), would mean that SP fights the enemy with other means, addressing the war-crime overlap and complementing the “traditional” war-fighting instrument. The evolution of the (military) problem needs tailored responses. Can a comprehensive approach really afford to play down the contribution of Stability Policing and expanding the role of the Alliance to the field of policing?
3. Annex A of AJP-3.22 does not list Cultural Property Protection as a SP task.
4. “Stability Policing. Police related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights.” AJP-3.22, NATO Agreed.
5. Art. 2 of the The Hague Convention of 1954 states: “…the protection of cultural property shall comprise the safeguarding of and respect for such property.”
6. NATO Strategic Communications is the coordinated and appropriate use of NATO communications activities and capabilities in support of Alliance policies, operations and activities, and in order to advance NATO’s aims. These activities and capabilities are Public Diplomacy, Public Affairs, Military Public Affairs, Information Operations and Psychological Operations.
7. Irregular activities are defined in AJP 3.4.4 Allied Joint Doctrine for Counter Insurgency as “The use or threat of force by irregular forces, groups or individuals, frequently ideologically or criminally motivated, to affect or prevent change as a challenge to governance and…"
Natural resources should be treated as global assets as juxtaposed with national property” (report presentation by Justice Swatanter Kumar (Retd.), former Supreme Court of India Judge, former National Green Tribunal Chairperson).

“Many species’ survival rests upon the success of environmental rule of law, which is why an increasing number of countries are extending legal rights or legal personhood to natural systems. As the United Nations has observed, living by the rule of law is critical to peace. It is a pre-requisite to the realization of all human rights” (report presentation by the Di Caprio Foundation).

Despite prolific growth in environmental laws and agencies worldwide over the last four decades, environmental threats are being exacerbated by globally weak enforcement, according to the first “Environmental Rule of Law” report (UNEP, 2019) released by UNEP (now U.N. Environment) on January 24, 2019, an invaluable resource for legal empowerment efforts dedicated to land and natural resource rights. Despite a 38-fold increase in the number of environmental laws since 1972, failure to fully implement and enforce legislation is proving one of the greatest challenges to mitigating climate change, reducing pollution and preventing widespread species and habitat loss. Since 1972, international aid has helped scores of countries enter into over 1,100 environmental agreements and develop numerous environmental framework laws, but neither aid, nor domestic budgeting has led to the establishment of strong environmental

Effective engagement of an informed civil society results in better government decision making, more responsible corporate environmental actions and more effective environmental law.
agencies capable of effectively enforcing environmental rule of law. The report blames multiple factors, including poor coordination of government agencies, weak institutional capacity, lack of access to information, corruption and stifled civic engagement. Significant emphasis is given to one particularly worrying trend: the growing resistance to environmental laws, most evident in the harassment, arbitrary arrest, threats and killing of environmental defenders. Effective engagement of an informed civil society results in better government decision making, more responsible corporate environmental actions and more effective environmental law. The report also expresses concern over the lack of legal experts with the scientific knowledge necessary to effectively hear environmental cases, with particular importance attached to the establishment of specific environmental courts and provision of adequate education and resources to equip lawyers, prosecutors and judges to tackle cases involving sometimes highly technical issues.

In crisis areas, the implementation of environmental rule of law can contribute to peace and security and vice versa. Before, during and after conflict, weak environmental law enforcement encourages illicit and often harmful exploitation of natural resources, enabling organized crime to flourish, undermining stability and with negative environmental consequences. Strengthening environmental rule of law, including through a sound legal framework, institutional capacity and functional mechanisms for peacefully resolving disputes, is an important means to address grievances that could escalate to violence and is thus a priority in conflict prevention. After conflict, recovery is a top priority, leading ultimately to the re-establishment of livelihoods and transformation of a society defined by rule of gun to one defined by rule of law. Engaging actors working on peace and security, including the military, police, peacekeepers and other domestic and international actors, benefits both environmental rule of law and, in turn, peace and security. Some initial efforts have already been made along these lines, between UN Environment and the UN Department of Political Affairs (responsible for helping to resolve armed conflict), UN Department
of Peacekeeping Operations, UN Department of Field Support, UN Peacebuilding and Interpol.
Since the 1970s, 88 countries have adopted a constitutional right to a healthy environment, with an additional 62 countries enshrining environmental protection in their constitutions in some form, a total of 150 countries from all over the globe with constitutional rights and/or provisions on the environment. After important examples in Ecuador, Bolivia, New Zealand, India and Nepal, 2019 began with important legislation regarding recognition of nature’s right to be defended in court by a human representative, including for the first time in a prosperous western country such as the U.S.A.. On February 03, a historic landmark judgment by the High Court of Bangladesh declared rivers as legal entities. The Court’s judgment included four fundamental decisions: (1) in pursuance of the doctrine of public trust, the Court declared that the State shall exercise the responsibilities of a trustee with respect to all the rivers, sea, mountains, forests, lakes, ponds and other bodies of water within the territory of the State; (2) in pursuance of its parens patriae jurisdiction, the Court accorded “living entity” status to the Turag river and asked the authorities concerned to remove all structures from its banks over the next 30 days; the Court also stated that this status will be applicable to all rivers in the country, (3) the Court appointed the National River Protection Commission as the legal guardian of all rivers in the country, (4) from now on, the National River Protection Commission will take the necessary measures to protect all rivers in the country (Siddiqui, 2019). In a formal public vote on February 26, the important U.S. city of Toledo in Ohio (300,000 inhabitants) approved the so-called LEBOR (Lake Erie Bill of Rights) as an amendment to the city’s charter, giving legal rights to the fourth largest Great Lake and its watershed. LEBOR now authorizes individuals to bring lawsuits against activities that infringe Lake Erie’s potential right to “exist, flourish and naturally evolve”, including pollution from farming activities.
This article was entirely conceived, drafted and revised together with Sarah Gregg.


Lt. Col. Bruno Petriccione
Carabinieri Biodiversity and Park Protection Dept.
In the previous article I treat about malnutrition in general way, the direct consequences and how to manage it. But malnutrition had also indirect disease and particularly had an effect on the immune system exposing the body to a different type of illnesses and infections. Malnutrition is the primary cause of immunodeficiency worldwide, with infants, children, adolescents, and the elderly most affected. There is a strong relationship between malnutrition and infections and infant mortality, because poor nutrition leaves children underweight, weakened, and vulnerable to infections, primarily because of epithelial integrity and inflammation. There is a vicious cycle among inadequate dietary intake, lowering immunity. Ones of the critical elements regarding the relationship between immune system and food intake, is the concept of PEM, Protein energy malnutrition an underestimated factor in susceptibility to infection, including the “big three” infectious diseases: HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. PEM is a common cause of secondary immune deficiency and susceptibility to infection in humans, as it is possible to appreciate in Table 1. Protein Energy Malnutrition and Immune System Severe PEM in children is clinically defined as less than 70% weight-to-height and/or the appearance of pitting edema on both feet, described as either marasmus, a chronic wasting condition, or kwashiorkor, characterized by edema and anemia. Children with kwashiorkor, show, often, skin infections. Kwashiorkor is an African word that means weaning disease and it is strictly connected with the concept of Protein Energy Malnutrition, already mentioned above. It occurs due to deficiency of protein in the diet of children from 1 to 3 years of age. The symptoms of this disease are edema, stunted growth, mental retardation, wrinkled skin, thin legs bulged eyes protruded. Kwashiorkor don’t be confused with marasmus, that is a form of prolonged malnutrition, hits infants under one year of age, and it is caused by a deficiency of protein, carbohydrates and fats in the diet; also the symptoms are different, and are physical weakness, flabby body, elevated ribs, depressed eyes dry skin. Important is to consider that severe malnutrition during childhood affects thymus development, and thymus is a
The immunodeficiency represents a key factor in susceptibility to infections and has therefore been termed nutritionally acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. In many malnourished patients, both acquired immunity, where are involved lymphocyte functions, as well as innate host defense mechanisms, more represented by macrophages and granulocytes, are affected. A detuned immune functions in undernourished patients cause more vulnerability to infections, notably those by opportunistic pathogens commonly prevalent in patients with HIV/AIDS. Malnutrition and nutritional alterations are common complications of HIV infection and play significant and independent roles in morbidity and mortality. The complex nature of AIDS wasting requires individualized strategies when providing nutritional support, and specific protocols have been developed to assist in the diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition in patients with HIV infection. The opportunistic fungus Pneumocystis carinii, an extracellular protozoan, is a cause of diffuse pneumonia in immunocompromised hosts, in fact is frequently diagnosed in patients with AIDS, and was repeatedly identified in malnourished children after the Second World War. Noma is an opportunistic infection in children between one and four years with PEM, which occurs worldwide, but is most common in sub-Saharan Africa. The infection evolves from gingival inflammation to orofacial gangrene and is commonly preceded by other infections such as measles, malaria, severe diarrhea, and necrotising ulcerative gingivitis. Noma coincides with the period of linear growth retardation in malnourished children. In addition to promoting acute and chronic infections, PEM impairs the linear growth of children, leading to a further reduction in food intake, nutrient absorption, direct or catabolic nutrient losses, and increased metabolic requirements. It has been suggested that acute phase response and pro-inflammatory cytokines directly affect the bone remodelling required for longitudinal growth. Correlation of malnutrition and growth retardation allows assessment of the individual nutritional state, which is usually measured as mid upper arm circumference or body mass index (BMI). BMIs are given either as weight-for-height to indicate acute PEM (wasting), or as weight-for-age (underweight) or height-for-age (stunting), correlations for chronic PEM. A study in Kenya found a significant association between HIV infection and lower mid-upper arm circumferences and serum albumin concentration, another measure of malnutrition, but found no such association with BMI. Independent of HIV, socioeconomic factors and severity of tuberculosis are important correlates of acute PEM or wasting. Infection itself contributes to malnutrition. The relationship of malnutrition on immune suppression and infection is complicated by the profound effects of a number of infections on nutrition itself. Examples of how infections can contribute to malnutrition are: 1. gastrointestinal infection can lead to diarrhea; 2. HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other chronic infections can cause cachexia and anemia; 3. intestinal parasites can cause anemia and nutrient deprivation. Stimulation of an immune response by infection increases the demand for metabolically derived anabolic energy and associated substrates, leading to a synergistic vicious cycle of adverse nutritional status and increased susceptibility to infection. Under inflammatory conditions such as sepsis, mediators increase the catabolic disease state featured by enhanced arginine use. Furthermore, arginase is induced during infection and uses up arginine as substrate. Supplementation and Infections It has been suggested that depletion of this amino acid impairs T cell responses, and exceeding the body’s arginine production leads to a negative nitrogen balance. A study in Nigeria found that the severe metabolic demands made...
during acute measles infection further deteriorated the condition of malnourished children, leading to further weight loss, wasting, and reduced serum levels of essential amino acids. Increased energy consumption due to immune responses may also affect the efficacy of live attenuated vaccines in populations ridden with PEM. Arginine treatment has been shown to improve nitrogen balance and lymphocyte function and stimulate arginine transport in the liver. These benefits have made arginine an essential constituent of immunonutritive formulas currently in use for critically ill patients. In addition to amm nicotine, arginine is an essential amino acid that helps a child is more likely to exacerbate any existing nutritional deficiencies, and children who are already deficient in vitamin A are at much greater risk of dying from measles. Post measles diarrhea is particularly difficult to treat and has a very high mortality. Vitamin A deficiency increases the risk of developing respiratory disease and chronic ear infections. Vitamin A supplementation sustains gut integrity, lowers the incidence of respiratory tract infections, reduces mortality from diarrhea, and enhances immunity. Measles also depletes the body’s supply of vitamin A. Thus, vaccination against measles often includes a high dose of vitamin A. Vitamin E is an antioxidant that scavenges free radicals. Vitamin E supplementation has been shown to improve immune function in the elderly, with delayed hypersensitivity skin response and antibody production after vaccination. Vitamin E increases both cell-dividing and interleukin-producing capacities of naive T cells but not of memory T cells. This enhancement of immune function is associated with significant improvement in resistance to influenza virus infection in aged mice and a reduced risk of acquiring upper respiratory infections in nursing home residents. Vitamin D supplements may offer a cheap and effective immune system boost against tuberculosis. Vitamin D was used to treat tuberculosis in the pre antibiotic era, when special sanatoria were built in sunny locations, such as the Swiss Alps. Investigators reported that a single 2.5-mg dose was sufficient to enhance the immune system’s ability to withstand infection. These findings came from a study that identified an extraordinarily high incidence of vitamin D deficiency among tuberculosis-susceptible women in Muslim communities in London. Zinc is a trace mineral that is essential for all species and is required for the activities of 1300 enzymes, carbohydrate and energy metabolism, protein synthesis and degradation, nucleic acid production, heme biosynthesis, and carbon dioxide transport. It is a cofactor in the formation of enzymes and nucleic acids and plays a critical role in the structure of cell membranes.

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**Table 1. Conditions of Under- and Overnutrition and Their Influence on Host Defense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deficiency Infections</th>
<th>Response Mechanisms</th>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Infections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute PEM</td>
<td>Phagocytosis, RNI, ROIs, antigen presentation, leukocyte extravasation, inflammation, T cell activation, T cell memory, antibody titres (IgG, IgA), cytokine secretion, leptin levels, macrophage activation</td>
<td>Vaccine efficacy</td>
<td>Opportunistic, respiratory, and intestinal infections, helminths, tuberculosis, measles, influenza, <em>P. carinii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic PEM</td>
<td>Thymus development, T cell differentiation, T cell expansion, T cell memory, IgA, IgG, complement and leptin levels decreased, macrophage activation</td>
<td>Respiratory and intestinal infections, helminths, BCG, malaria, AIDS, measles, influenza, skin infections, noma</td>
<td>BCG, encapsulated bacteria, measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnutrition</td>
<td>Permanent preactivation of leukocytes, IFN-γ/IFN-α increased, suppressed NK and T cell activation, reduced phagocytosis, increased leptin concentrations often paired with leptin resistance</td>
<td>Opportunistic and fungal infections</td>
<td>Tuberculosis, diseases due to opportunistic, multibacterial, and fungal infections, osteomyelitis, diabetic foot (<em>P. aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, S. pneumoniae, Enterococcus</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>Neutrophil, macrophage functions (i.e., phagocytosis, chemotaxis, extravasation), ROIs due to NADPH consumption by polyol pathway</td>
<td>Tuberculosis, diseases due to opportunistic, multibacterial, and fungal infections, osteomyelitis, diabetic foot (<em>P. aeruginosa, Staphylococcus aureus, S. pneumoniae, Enterococcus</em>)</td>
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and in the function of immune cells. Zinc deficiency reduces nonspecific immunity, including neutrophil and natural killer cell function and complement activity; reduces numbers of T and B lymphocytes; and suppresses delayed hypersensitivity, cytotoxic activity, and antibody production. Inadequate zinc supply prevents normal release of vitamin A from the liver; clinically, it is associated with growth retardation, malabsorption syndromes, fetal loss, neonatal death, and congenital abnormalities. Low blood zinc concentrations have also been found in patients with tuberculosis, Crohn disease, diarrheal disease, and pneumonia. Zinc deficiency is associated with abnormal pregnancy outcomes and conditions of relative immunocompromise, including alcoholism, kidney disease, burns, inflammatory bowel disease, and HIV infection. Many drugs, including corticosteroids, also cause excessive excretion. Zinc supplementation reduces the duration and intensity of diarrheal illness and pneumonia among children living in developing nations. It limits growth stunting in children affected by acute diarrheal illness and reduces clinical disease caused by P. falciparum. In patients with sickle cell disease, it increases IL-2 (interleukin 2) production and decreases the number of infections and hospitalizations. A weekly dose of 70 mg not only reduced the incidence of and prevented death of pneumonia but also had an effect on the incidence of diarrhea, with overall mortality reduced by 85%. Resistance to infection and improved appetite were found with continuous potassium and magnesium as well as zinc supplementation. Iron deficiency is the most common trace element deficiency worldwide, affecting 20%–50% of the world’s population, mainly infants, children, and women of childbearing age. It is associated with impairments in cell-mediated immunity and reductions in neutrophil action, with decreased bacterial and myeloperoxidase activity. It lowers the body’s defenses against disease and diminishes body and brain functions. Despite this, iron deficiency has unclear effects on infectious disease risk. In the treatment of malaria, correcting iron deficiency is important, because malaria causes hemolysis and anemia. Supplementation in some cases, however, may actually aggravate infection, because the malaria parasite requires iron for its multiplication in blood and thus may be less infective in the iron deficient person. The mechanism for this may also be related to the inhibition of zinc absorption. Many microorganisms require trace elements, such as iron and zinc, for survival and replication in the host and may increase in pathogenicity with supplementation; thus, there is a concern about iron supplementation in malaria chemoprophylaxis programs. In general, iron (preferably with folate) should be administered to all pregnant women undergoing malaria chemoprophylaxis, much like the need for pyridoxine (B6) supplementation during isoniazid treatment.

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Davide Perego
Neuroscientist, Psyco-Neuro Physiologist, expert in Psychopathology and neuropsychology.
Who would venture upon the journey of life, if compelled to begin it at the end?

Cit. Françoise d’Aubigne Marquise de Maintenon
From the 19th to the 22nd February 2019, in Lima (Peru), the CoESPU Director, Brig. Gen. Giovanni Barbano, in his capacity of Chairman of the Police Board of the IAPTC Executive Committee, took part in the preliminary meeting for the preparation of the 25th Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers - scheduled to be held in Lima from the 6th to the 11th October 2019 - to set its goals and themes, and to define the program.

The IAPTC, that comprises military several prominent military, civil and police training centers, is an open association founded on the voluntary adhesion of centers, institutions and programs that deal with research, education and training on peace operations, whose membership is obtained thanks to the periodical participation to the annual Conferences organized in turn in different continents and hosted - on an voluntary basis - by the participating countries.

The works were chaired by the Deputy Chief of New Zealand Army, Col. Helen Cooper, assisted by a presidential committee composed of the Egyptian past President, Minister Plenipotentiary Ashraf Swelam, Director of the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCPA), and by the HOST, Lt. Gen. (res.) Hernan Felipe Flores Ayala, Deputy Minister of Defense of Peru.

The Lima Conference will embody the 25th edition of the symposium, established in 1995 on the initiative of the “Canadian Pearson Peacekeeping Center”. It will fall under the Presidency of New Zealand that hosted the 2018 edition, with the logistical support of the Peruvian Ministry of Defense which will take over the Presidency in 2020, when the conference should take place in Europe. For this purpose Peru, which holds the current presidency of the Latin American “Asociación de Centros de Entrenamiento para Operaciones de Paz” (ALCOPAZ), has engaged its Centro de Entrenamiento y Capacitacion Para Operaciones de Paz (CECOPAZ), directed by Col. Jaime A. Cisneros, also active member of the executive Committee.

The activities have begun with the recognition of the contributions previously provided by various members of the Executive Committee, as well as by other external stakeholders. At the end of the discussion, the participants indicated - as the main theme of the conference - the support for the implementation of the objectives pointed out by the “UN Action for Peacekeeping” (A4P Declaration) on shared commitments for peace operations, proposed by the UN Secretary General on August 16, 2018, and shared by 150 member countries, including Italy.
In that context, it has been agreed the Conference headline: “Effective Peace Operations Through Training: Renewing Commitments and Advancing Partnerships”. The title aims to emphasize, in line with the contents of above mentioned declaration, the need for concrete results in the field of training, also through the promotion of collaboration among associates in specific areas or activities (for example exercises, exchange of internship and research programs, lessons learned, etc.).

The results of the survey enabled to identify the general Conference sub-themes, from which the program draft outline was subsequently elaborated, among which many of police interest, such as: Environmental/Cultural Heritage Protection, Definition and Promotion of Standards for Integrated Peacekeeping Exercises, Sharing of Knowledge and Experiences among Peer Training Centers, etc. included in the final session of the event entitled “Developing Partnerships through the IAPTC; a more robust IAPTC”.

Another proposal raised by the Police Board Chair was discussed: as previously recommended by the Police Division of the UN Department of Peace Operations in preparation of the New Zeland Conference, in order to hold a Police Workshop the day before the beginning of the main event. The UN Police Division Adviser, Maj. Gen. Louis Carrilho, from his office at the UNHQ, enthusiastically agreed to take on the responsibility of organizing the event. The Executive Committee unanimously approved and scheduled the Police Workshop for Sunday 6th October.

The works of the preliminary meeting of the IAPT Executive Committee, were officially concluded with a reception held at the Peruvian Air Force Club, chaired by the Minister of Defense José Modesto Huerta Torres.
PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING FOR SENEGALESE NATIONAL GENDARMERY

In October 2018 CoESPU started a project to enhance the capabilities of Senegal Gendarmerie Forces. At the first stage, a 4 weeks Course based in Italy project was aimed to form the future trainers of the FPUs to be sent to Congo “RDC MONUSCO” Mission. The Carabinieri of the Center of Excellence trained two organic Units at the same time (for a total of 310 gendarmes). In the past, CoESPU has already trained individual high-profile officers from that National Gendarmerie. It happened in 2005, and in means that the cooperation between Senegal and CoESPU is based on strong foundations. The results achieved on both sides (Senegal Government and UN-CoESPU) at the end of the training phase exceeded all expectations. That was possible thanking the highly professional commitment showed by everyone. Considering the technical-tactical starting level of the Unit, the challenges were gathered and carried forward in preparation of the 13th FPUs by the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team) in all the sectors of pre-deployment training (basic police techniques, firearms, self-defense, public order, convoy escort, checkpoint, etc) both in the Italian phase (1 October 2018 - 26 October 2018) as well as in the second “in country” phase, from 13 January to 09 February 2019. The 24 trainers formed in Vicenza during the first phase were able to train the entire Formed Police Units under the constant guidance of the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team). The MMT was composed of 4 CoESPU instructors, experts on UN technical and tactical Standard Operational Procedures. The working language was French. All the participants showed high commitment and great enthusiasm in the activities including the General Commanding Staff of the Senegalese National Gendarmerie led by Major General Cheikh Sene. This perfect alchemy made it possible to achieve excellent results: 100 percent of future peacekeepers got promoted at the end of the training. The Mentoring and Advising, both in its theoretical and practical phases, was mainly held at the “Ecole Officier Gendarmerie Nationale” and at the “Centre de Perfectionnement de la Gendarmerie Mobile” which is a compound devoted for trainings, few kilometers far from Dakar city. A constant and important support was assured by the Senegalese Authorities, such as the Deputy General Commanding Officer, Brigadier General Jean Baptiste Tine, which contributed in achieving extraordinary outcomes. The training activities were concluded at the “Centre Perfectionnement de la GM”, with a multiple scenarios exercise to show the techniques learned and, at the end, a closing ceremony in the presence of Brigadier General Mamadou Diouf (Commandant la Gendarmerie Mobile) to witness the great interest and strategic importance of the Cooperation between the participating countries and the United Nations. The professional and human experience gained during this last and significant mission, started in Italy and concluded in Senegal, has allowed to strengthen the bond between CoESPU and Senegal National Gendarmerie. Senegal appears to be a very valid actor as well as an important contributing Country for the UN peace missions, exporter of professionalism and Peace in a very sensitive area like the one in which MONUSCO operates.
Niamey (Niger)

Until last December, in the framework of the Niger GAR-SI SAHEL Project (led by IIAAPP: International and IA Foundation for Administration & Public Policies), a CoESPU trainer contributed, together with Spanish, French and Portuguese colleagues, to the creation of a new Special Unit of the Nigerian Gendarmerie.

The first phase of the training took place in Logroño (Spain), the second and the third ones were held in Niger. The newly established Special Unit was created with the main aim of counteracting terrorism and organized crime.

Ljubljana (Slovenia)

January 15 – 16, 2019

In the framework of the “Law Enforcement Training for Capacity Building” (LET4CAP04) EU Project, managed by the Carabinieri through the CoESPU, a Project Coordination Meeting took place at the “Centre for European Perspective” (CEP) with the aim of planning the activities to be carried out in 2019.

LET4CAP, co-funded by the internal Security Fund of the European Union, aims to contribute to the harmonization of a training package for Law Enforcement Officers and to the development of a common law enforcement capacity building culture (to third countries).

Ankara (Turkey)

February 6, 2019

At the presence of Maj. General Fuat Guney (Turkish Jandarma) and of the Italian Ambassador Massimo Gaiani, The CoESPU Director delivered a speech on the occasion of the conclusion of the “Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of Gendarmerie General Command regarding Public Order Management and Crowd Control” EU-Twinning Project, between the Turkish Jandarma and the Carabinieri. The 2-year Project proved to be a very effective European Union instrument for institutional cooperation among Member States and Partner Countries: more than 1500 Turkish Gendarmes were trained by the Carabinieri at different level and in several professional fields to upgrade and enhance their capabilities in contributing to the “zero tolerance” approach against any violations of human rights, in accordance with EU standards and best practices. The combined efforts of the participants allowed also the drafting of the “Concept on crowd control in rural areas and manipulated by terror elements”, in English and Turkish language.
**February 11 – 15, 2019**

Following a long lasting cooperation, personnel of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units participated in the Initial Planning Event (IPE) of the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) Shared Accord Exercises for the years 2019 – 2020 (SA19).

During the meeting, the CoESPU Officer was involved in the preparation of the Police Component of the Exercise (concerning the Joint Exercise Control Group, the Training Audience and the bidding among participants), thereafter finalized in the Main Planning Event (MPE) of March. “Shared Accord 19“, sponsored by U.S. Africa Command and executed by U.S. Army Africa, the Rwandan Defence Force, Italy and other partner nations, seeks to improve interoperability between vested stakeholders by enhancing the capacity and capability of Troop Contributing Countries to the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic.

**March 5 – 6, 2019**

CoESPU personnel Took part to the Opening Meeting of the European Union Police and Civilian Services Training Programme (EUPCST). Building on the success of the previous European Union Police Services Training I and II (EUPST I and II), the EUPCST is based on the added value to joint training of police and civilian personnel reflecting their deployment and cooperation in civilian crisis management missions. The underlying rationale of EUPCST is that exploring synergies, improving interoperability of participating services, and moving towards more closely harmonized training approaches for international stabilization missions will greatly benefit cooperation and performance in civilian crisis management missions. This action therefore aims to provide advanced and joint training opportunities for police and civilian personnel to be deployed to EU civilian missions in the framework of the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), EU stabilization actions or other international stabilization missions as well as to increase civilian crisis management training capacity of CSDP contributing nations, CSDP host nations and third countries in cooperation with local entities or partners.
CoESPU onsite visits
For the first time since his appointment, the Carabinieri General Commander, Lt. General Giovanni Nistri, visited the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, being welcomed by the Director. Before taking an in-depth tour of all Campus training facilities, and being briefed about the International Training activity, the General Commander met all the staff, including the Carabinieri belonging to the European Gendarmerie Force Permanent Headquarter and the NATO Stability Policing Center of Excellence. After an heartfelt speech and an official gift exchange, he pointed out the importance of the results achieved by the CoESPU all over the world, enhancing the long-term reputation of the Carabinieri in the field of peace activities. Concluding the visit, Gen. Nistri was welcomed in the ceremonial rooms, where he signed the CoESPU Book of Honour.
A delegation of the Italian Interagency Law-Enforcement College of Advanced Studies [Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia] - composed of 20 senior Police Officers coming from China, Italy, Peru and Spain, attending the “34th High Level Course” in Roma, visited the CoESPU Campus for a two-day follow-up. The College of Advanced Studies is entrusted with advanced training programs for law enforcement officials and the study of new regulations, organizational and operational techniques. After a briefing about the core activities of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, the Officers visited the European Gendarmerie Force Permanent Headquarters and the NATO Stability Policing Center of Excellence, to reach out and touch the overall activity of the Vicenza Stability Policing Community.

In this context, the delegation had the opportunity to participate in the opening session of the 8th “Training Building” Course, appreciating the relevant role played by CoESPU, as training center and doctrinal hub.

Brig. General Eduard Simion (RO)

January 30, 2019
Brig. General Eduard Simion (RO), “Supreme Allied Commander Transformation” (SACT) Representative in Europe, visited the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units.

Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (SACT) was created in 2002, in the overall process of reform of NATO’s command structure. One of NATO’s two strategic commanders and the commanding officer of Allied Command Transformation, SACT ensures the relevance of the Alliance in a rapidly evolving and complex global security environment and it has the lead role at the strategic level for the transformation of NATO’s military structures, forces, capabilities and doctrines in order to improve the military effectiveness of the Alliance.

At the presence of the Romanian senior representative of the Vicenza Stability Policing Community, Gen. Simion was briefed about the CoESPU Campus activities, charting possible future collaborations.
ONSITE VISITS

“Students on Mission”

February 1, 2019.
In preparation for a trip to Benin in the framework of a social project called “Students on Mission”, run by the Vicenza Lions Club International, 8 students from three different Vicenza schools, accompanied by different teachers, visited the CoESPU Campus. After an overview of the CoESPU international training activity, the young students were briefed about the story, traditions and habits of that Country by the Benin Police Captain Onionchoro Paulin AKOMEDI, who was attending the 18th Protection of Civilians Course. The CoESPU medical staff offered the students, in the end, a brief presentation about medical precaution useful to travel abroad.

Delegation of the Japanese Embassy to Italy

February 28, 2019
Ms. Hitomi Sato and Mr. Makoto Nagahiro, respectively Minister Counselor and Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy to Italy, together with Ms. Tomoko Matsuzawa, HR Subject Matter Expert, paid a courtesy visit to the CoESPU Campus, being welcomed by the Director. Ms. Tomoko Matsuzawa, Humanitarian Rights expert, prosecuted the stay giving lectures in the contest of the 9th “Gender Protection in Peace Operation” Course (GP9).
During the visit the delegation explored the chance of possible future collaboration with the CoESPU in the field of international training.
March 13, 2019.
CP Robert Niyonsihuti (Training & Development Department) and CP Vianney Nshimiyimana (Police Training School in Gishari), from the Rwanda National Police, visited the CoESPU Campus. They were briefed about the Center of Excellence’s history, training activity, researches & capabilities in the field of Stability Policing and, in the end, they met the CoESPU Director for a cheerful Office Call and a formal exchange of gifts.

The visit took place in the framework of the fruitful cooperation between the Italian Carabinieri and the Rwanda National Police, which was born on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding, signed in January 2017.

Mr. Lewis M. Eisenberg, U.S.A. Ambassador to Italy

March 21, 2019
Mr. Lewis M. Eisenberg, U.S.A. Ambassador to Italy, visited the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units. Following a tour of the Campus training facilities, the Ambassador stressed that the CoESPU reputation in the word has become “Legendary.”
CoESPU training
"Training Building in Crowd Control and Public Order Management” Course for Turkish Gendarmerie Officers (TB TURK)

January 8 - 18, 2019

The “Training Building in Crowd Control and Public Order Management” Course (TB TURK), in English language, was specifically tailored for 8 Turkish Gendarmerie Officers, very carefully selected for the attendance of this specific training. The special activity took place as a continuation and final phase of a EU Twinning Project whose goal was to “Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of Gendarmerie General Command regarding Public Order Management and Crowd Control”. The EU Twinning Project is an European Union tool for Institutional Cooperation, in this case between the Turkish Jandarma and the Carabinieri. The two-week training period in Vicenza was aimed at finalizing and refining the professional skillset of the Turkish personnel attending the course, as a natural prosecution of the training activities carried out over the last two years on the above mentioned topics.

Among the study subjects and disciplines, particular importance was given to Firearms, Self Defence, Tactical Medicine and Police Technique & Tactics.

12th “Asymmetric Threat” Course (AT12)

January 14 - 25, 2019

Following the planning of the Carabinieri General Headquarters for the Academic Year 2018-2019, the 12th “Asymmetric Threat” Course (AT12), in English language, was successfully attended by 21 students coming from Burkina Faso, Italy, Macedonia, Mauritania, Ukraine and U.S.A. The 2-week training activity was meant to provide the attendees with a comprehensive overview on the most challenging menaces to global security, and to extensively enhance their knowledge about modern, transnational and complex threats against peace and stability, the so called “Asymmetric Threats”. Combining military and police assets to collaborate in multiple ways on the field, is strictly necessary to master the most advanced doctrines and tactics in order to counteract the Asymmetric Threats, which are increasingly becoming more and more complex and diverse, involving nation-states and non-state actors, conventional and unconventional tactics, and a wide variety of strategies and weapons.
January 14 - 25, 2019

First edition of the “Train the Trainers” Course for selected Somali Police Officers, in English language, in the framework of the “MIADIT Somalia Project”.

MIADIT stands for “Missione Addestrativa Italiana” (Italian Training Mission). The project is the result of a trilateral cooperation agreement among the Italian State and the Somali and Djiboutian governments, and it is aimed at fostering the stability and the security of Somalia and the whole region of the Horn of Africa, increasing capacity in the fields of security and control of the territory by the Somali Police Force.

This training period at the CoESPU Campus was aimed at finalizing and refining professional skillset of the students, as a natural continuation of the fruitful Carabinieri MIADIT Somalia Project. At the end of the intense experience the attendees felt more equipped and ready, as trainers, to transfer their knowledge to other colleagues in their Country.

18th “Protection of Civilians” Course (POC18)

January 30-February 19, 2019

18th edition of the “Protection of Civilians” Course (POC18), in English language, for 28 students coming from 19 different Countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Fiji, Gabon, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Ukraine. The three-week training activity aimed at focusing the attention of the attendees on the Protection of Civilians, which is possibly the most challenging mandate in modern, multi-dimensional United Nations Peace Operations, resulting in a wide range of comprehensive actions carried out by civil, police, and military components of UN missions. It sought to deter, prevent, preempt and stop violence against civilians, through coordinated strategies, with a very special attention on the protection of children, Cultural and Environmental Heritage and the implementation of the zero tolerance policy against Sexual Exploitation and abuses. It included several activities aimed at achieving full respect of humankinds, regardless of age, gender, social, ethnic, national, religious, or other distinctions, with due respect for a wide range of international laws, all tailored and shaped in accordance with human rights legislations.
The fourth Course on Law Enforcement Training for Capacity Building (LET4CAP04), in English language, was attended by 31 students coming from different Countries and Institutions: Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Kosovo, Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom and European Gendarmerie Force Permanent Headquarters. During the week engaging lectures were delivered by international experts in several professional fields, with the aim of providing modern training packages to create a new Law Enforcement Capacity Building Culture. The LET4CAP project, co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, is implemented by a consortium composed by the “Sant’Anna School for Advanced Studies”, the Polish National Police, the Slovenian Centre for European Perspective, the “Studiare Sviluppo” in-house agency of the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, and, of course, by the Carabinieri through the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units.

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According to the United Nations’ Doctrine and Guidelines, 31 International students faced a two-week training program, in English language, focusing their attention on the sensitive matters connected with the protection of the civilian component of the population in crisis and post-conflict areas, especially targeting the most vulnerable categories, such as women and children. Particular attention was paid to human rights and humanitarian law, protection of civilians & Women, Peace and Security Agenda (UN Security Council 1325), gender protection and prevention, to enhance specific skills and tools for conducting investigation on identified sets of crimes, such as sexual and gender based violence, conflict related sexual violence, children affected by conflict, sexual exploitation and abuse. The attendees came from different Countries and International Institutions, and namely: Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Cameroon, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Ukraine, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre and the African Union Peace Support Operations Division.
Course on International Humanitarian Law and Protection of Human Rights

**March 18 – 22, 2019.**

166 Officer Cadets from the Italian Army Application School and Carabinieri Officers School, and from Albania, Niger, Senegal and Thailand, attended a one-week course, in English language, focused on International Humanitarian Law and on Protection of Human Rights in modern Peace Operations.

The lessons, delivered both by civil and military subject matter experts (from Pisa “Sant’Anna’s School”, Bologna “John Hopkins” University and from Milano, Torino, Padova and Verona Universities) successfully caught the attention of the students and were followed by working groups and a live exercise on the field. The closing ceremony took place in the CoESPU Compound, in the presence of Major General Riccardo Galletta (Carabinieri Officers School Commander), Brigadier General Antonio Pennino Barbano (Commander of the Army Application School Training Department) and Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano (CoESPU Director).
Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units

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