Conference Review
Index ............................................................................................................................................. 1
Executive Summary ............................................................................................................................ 3
Monday October 07th .......................................................................................................................... 4
  Opening Remarks 1.1
  Colonel Helen Cooper IAPTC President 1.1.1
  IAPTC Secretary Esraa Saied 1.1.2
25º Annual Conference 2019 Official Photo .................................................................................... 8
  Opening Address of the 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC, by the engineer Martin
  Vizcarra Cornejo President of Peru 1.3
  Remarks by Major General (R) Hernan Felipe Flores Ayala, President of the 25th Annual
  Conference of the IAPTC, ADN the Deputy Minister of Defense Policy 1.4
  Keynote Address by Lieutenant General Carlos Loitey, military adviser to the secretary
  general of the United Nations 1.5
  Protection of civilians 1.6
  Moderator Colonel Mustafizur Rahman 1.6.1
  Speaker: Major General (R) Adrian Foster 1.6.2
  Speaker: Major General Christoph Buick 1.6.3
  Speaker: Lieutenant General Vincenzo Coppola 1.6.4
  Speaker: Lieutenant General Elias Rodrigues (VTC) 1.6.5
  Ideas Bazar 1.7
  Other mandatory tasks 1.8
  Construction of peace by Major Alexander Barcellos and Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho 1.8.1
  Participation of the community by Miss Janie Desjardins and General Brigadier (R) Gabriel
  1.8.2
  Child Protection by Mr. Antony DiCarlo (Child Soldiers) 1.8.3
  Welcome dinner (ice breaker) 1.9.
Tuesday October 08th .......................................................................................................................... 20
  Training Leaders 2.1
  Moderator: Ambassador Ashraf Swelam 2.1.2
  Major General (R) Robert Gordon 2.1.3
  Speaker: Dr. Bjorn Holmberg 2.1.4
  Speaker Ms. Sandy Arnold 2.1.5
  Speaker: General Brigadier Giovanni Barbano 2.1.6
  Performance and responsibility (working groups) 2.2.
  Moderator: Colonel Mustafizur Rahman 2.2.1
  Speaker: Maj General (R) Jai Menon 2.2.2
  Implications of conduct and discipline by Mrs. Beth Asher 2.2.3
  Linking to training by Mr. Mark Pedersen 2.2.4
  Preparing Minds 2.3
  Speakers: Dr. Iliana Lancaster, Colonel Henry Laguna and Major Paul Corke 2.3.1
  Cultural experience and dinner 2.4
Wednesday October 09th ............................................................35

Women, Peace and Security 3.1
Moderator: Colonel Helen Cooper 3.1.1
Speaker: Ms. Nyoki Kinyanjui 3.1.2
Speaker: Lt. Col Paty Ayala 3.1.3
Speaker: Professor Nicole Jenne 3.1.4
Speaker: Eduarda Hamann (VTC) 3.1.5
Defense and Security in high – risk areas 3.2
Moderator Mr. Mark Pedersen 3.2.1
Speaker: Lt. General Carlos Loitey 3.2.2
Speaker: Pol. Com. Luis Carrilho 3.2.3
Speaker: Ms. Annika Hilding Norberg 3.2.4
Speaker: Brigadier General Victor Simatupang 3.2.5

Defense and Security in High – Risk Areas (working in groups) 3.3
Stress in Operations by Col. Pablo Caubarrere 3.3.1
Small Arms Reduction and Management by Mr. Eric Berman 3.3.2
United Nations Medical Services by Maj Omar Tejada and Col Giancarlo Pastorelli 3.3.3

Workshop Group Functional – IAPTC Plus 3.4
Civil component by Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho and Police component by Giovanni Barbano 3.4.1
Military component by Colonel Mustafizur Rahman and Doc. Iliana Lancaster 3.4.2

Farwell Dinner with typical meals of Peru 3.5

Thursday October 10th ..............................................................49

Regionals Association of Training Centers 4.1
Speaker: Major General Marcelo Montaner 4.1.1
AAPTC by Colonel Mustafizur Rahman 4.1.2
ALCOPAZ by Colonel Rol Ledezma 4.1.3
EAPTC by Mrs. Annika Hilding Norberg 4.1.4
PSOTEW by Colonel Ryan Wolfgram 4.1.5
Developing alliances through IAPTC 4.2
Facilitators: Dr. Iliana Lancaster, Maj Paul Corke, Miss Carolina Jarpa, Dr. Allison Milofsky and Dr. Richard Love 4.2.1
Conference Synopsis 4.3
Closing ceremony 4.4

Conclusions ..............................................................................55
Recommendations ....................................................................57
Annexes (Unites Nations Police – October 06th) .........................58
Conference Program ..................................................................66
Executive Committee ................................................................67
Statistic Tables ..........................................................................70

25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers
2019 – Lima, Peru ......................................................................75

Gallery .....................................................................................78
Glossary of terms ......................................................................84
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers IAPTC is an open and voluntary association of military, government agencies, academics and police entities that have participation or support for peacekeeping training. This partnership was an initiative of the Pearson Center for Peacekeeping in Canada in 1995. The annual IAPTC conference is a major event organized each year geographically in a different region. This annual meeting is conducted by an Executive Committee, composed on a voluntary and extended (often modifiable) basis. The Presidency rotates annually and is automatically assumed by the designated person of the previous year’s host country.

During the 24th IAPTC Annual Conference that took place in Auckland, New Zealand in October 2018, Peru was elected and took over the responsibilities to hold the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference. Therefore, Peru was the host country of the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference that took place from October 7th to 10th, 2019 at Westin - Lima hotel Convention Center. It where more than 280 attendees were welcomed among the military, police and civilians. All of whom have experience in training, education and have touched upon learning fields related to peacekeeping operations around the world from more than 55 countries and 100 organizations on 5 continents. The objective was to promote the concept and ideas of Peacekeeping (its objectives and goals) and the methods applied during the instruction and training of a peacekeeping personnel, who will execute all the knowledges and skills including Safety in a High-Risk Environment.

The main objective of the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference was “Training for Effective Peace Operations: Renewing Commitments and Promoting Partnerships”. However, 25th IAPTC Annual Conference (2019) provided participants with a Forum to discuss and exchange different views related to training, preparation, instructions, frameworks and standards for peacekeeping operations. In order to increase the knowledge of each attendee at the mentioned conference, these forums and discussions were led by speakers experienced, trainers and moderators who shared their ideas with an expert working group who presented the latest innovations in education and training.

This international event was an excellent opportunity for Peru to continue promoting its image as a country that contributes to the international community efforts, to respond to any kind of challenge that the world faces in the area of Peace and Security. In addition, this event allowed Peru to strengthen its partnerships with cooperation and integration in peacekeeping operations.

Finally, as host country of the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference, each participant had the opportunity to try and know our multi culture with the support of selected staff interested in transferring our custom and were able to exchange and share many activities throughout the event.
MONDAY OCTOBER 07th

1.1 OPENING REMARKS

1.1.1 COLONEL HELEN COOPER, PRESIDENT OF IAPTC.

Colonel Helen Cooper, President of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) began her remarks by thanking on behalf of the Association, the President of the Republic of Peru, Mr. Martin Vizcarra Cornejo who with his presence and allusive comments, gave great importance to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of the IAPTC that was held for the first time in Lima, Peru.

Moreover, it also refers to the beginning of the IAPTC, 25th years ago in Nova Scotia, Canada in 1995, which today has become an extraordinary International Conference, and which all members are enjoying. In addition, Colonel Helen Cooper highlighted that the IAPTC is an open and voluntary organization made up of military, government agencies, academic institutions and police who provide and have interests in training in Peace Operations.

Furthermore, Colonel Cooper narrated recent international events related to peace and security around the world, among them was highlighted what happened last November 2019, where fourteen (14) million people were affected by the famine and 19th March at a mosque in New Zealand where forty-nine (49) people were killed. Also, the violence against two hundred-ninety (290) people who were killed in attacks on churches on Easter Sunday in Sri Lanka were reportedly retaliatory to those as an acrostic. Otherwise, she mentioned that half a body of a South African woman was found which is relevant when we talk about Women, Peace and Security. Additionally, it was reported that four (04) million people who were displaced from Venezuela. In fact, in July 2019 a suicide bomber killed people in Afghanistan, the suicide bomber was a female teenager. Short- and long-range missile launches were conducted in North Korea. In Bangladesh, a major fire broke out and left fifty thousand (50,000) homeless.

Eventually, a forest fire destroyed much of the Amazon rainforest and is believed that due the rising up of temperatures in currently years. Colonel Cooper concluded that in face of these events we must work and project ourselves towards a better future.

On the other hand, she pointed out that the good news is that throughout these events that affect peace and security, like the first mission in Haiti, more than one hundred and thirty thousand (130,000) police officers, military and civilians have played a vital role in a number of peace operation missions around the world, many of them living far away from their homes in difficult conditions and often risking their own personal safety.
All this meant that the executive committee, representatives of the institutes and training organizations for peace operations carry out studies to determine the program for the 25th IAPTC conference, which usually lies in the policy recommendations for action collective agreements for peace action which is the starting point and the political approach, being these: Peace and security as well as performance and responsibility in building and maintaining peace.

Highlighting the teamwork and respect for the rules of conduct of peacekeeping personnel in peacekeeping organizations. In conclusion she stressed that the executive committee had done lots of work over the past twelve months, hopes that it will be of interest of all IAPTC members. Also, all conference attendees will really enjoy the topics and support to solve the questions raised up for the next four days.

Finally, Colonel Helen Cooper thanks and acknowledged the support of the Government of Peru, Ministry of Defense, Armed Forces, National Police of Peru and collaborators for the preparation and holding of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of the IAPTC as well as the efficient leadership of the President of IAPTC since the execution of the IAPTC and especially those who constitute a Solid Team behind the scenes in order to ensure an interesting, educational and pleasant conference.

1.1.2. IAPTC SECRETARY ESRAA SAIED.

Mrs. Esraa Saied, Secretary of the IAPTC took the opportunity to cordially greet the members of the Association and present the agenda scheduled for the conference among other aspects of interest being the following:

- Functions of the IAPTC Secretariat.
- Topics related to the Preparatory Meeting of the Executive Committee held in February 2019.
- Other aspects such as: IAPTC website, Twitter account, New IAPTC Logo Design, Functional Workshops, Regional rotation, among others.

As for the Secretary, Mrs. Esraa explain that her main functions are to bring institutional memory, support and advise the Presidency and the host country. As well as support the organization of the annual conferences by providing permanent advice for each event. As well as, explained about the update of the www.iaptc.org website and the joint work in support of the Development and Consolidation Committee (CDC). Besides, gave a chronological account of the venues and themes developed at previous conferences from 2002 to the present. (https://iaptc.org/previous-conference/95%20-%20202019).

Additionally, she emphasized that the focus of the conference should be on Education and Training in Peace Operations. The multidimensional approach should contribute to combining the perspectives of the military, police and civilian components. Integration is the key to consolidating strategies in the challenges related to education and training that are employed at the national, regional and global levels.
Also mentioned, the preparatory meeting of the Executive Committee held in Lima in February, where a consolidated list of all topics and sub-topics received from Executive Committee members and other IAPTC members was developed. The theme of the Conference was finally defined with title: ‘Training for Effective Peace Operations: Renewing Commitments and Developing Partnerships’. The sub-themes included were the following:

- Tasks Assigned.
- Training for Leadership.
- Performance and responsibilities.
- Woman, Peace and Security.
- Risk Management and Protection.
- Partnerships for IAPTC strengthening.

On the other hand, indicated that on the IAPTC website are available the list of members for the period 2019-2020 and information related to the meeting of the Executive Committee and the Annual Conference held in Lima, Peru in 2019. It will be updated with press information, the final report of the conference and its conclusions.

In relation to the Functional Workshops, the Secretariat asked the members for the different topics of interest that they would like to address in the Civil Committee.

On Regional Rotation, Mrs. Esraa highlighted the geographical areas that should be designated for Europe and Africa for the period 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Finally, the Secretary, Mrs. Esraa asked all the participants of the IAPTC Conference, topics to be analyzed in the General Assembly.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE 25th IAPTC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2019

25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC, developed in the Westin Hotel (Lima-Peru)
1.3 OPENING REMARKS OF THE 25th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAPTC, BY THE ENGINEER MARTIN ALBERTO VIZCARRA CORNEJO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Began his speech by welcome the authorities, military, police officers and civilians from sixty countries and one hundred organizations from the five continents, those who aims to contribute to the peace maintenance in the world.

Peru is a democratic country committed to the defense of human rights and civil. It is proud to welcome you on this occasion to reinforce the work that we have been developing in relation to peace operations on the globe. You are in a nation where the rules of law prevail. We are a country that promotes multilateralism, dialogue and consensus, regional and global integration, the eradication of conflicts and the fight against climate changes.

Our commitment to peace is not new. It is backed by a long tradition of values and principles that characterize our country and that has been maintained for a long time. We believe in sustainable development where all our citizens have the opportunity to grow and develop on an equal condition. Therefore, as President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm once again our commitment to the efforts of the international community to respond the challenges facing the world in the area of peace and security said the president.

This event takes place in a particular circumstance because we live, in a complex international scenario, lighted by tensions, conflicts and problems of different order that contemplate a definition of the relations between the countries and the different actors, while the threat of a world war with unpredictable consequences is not unrealized today. There are currently a number of conflicts in various regions of the globe that threat not only the maintenance of peace, also the lives of a million people. The resurgence of ethnic or religious conflicts, the proliferation of disruptive movements, the appearance of insurgent groups, the conflicts that provoke migratory flood, are affecting the lives of many people and represent a series of threats.

Peace, demands responsibilities and entirely sacrifices that is why we must strengthen peace missions in regional and global levels, in this way, is important to highlight the leading role of the United Nations organization. Peru as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, during the period 2018 - 2019, has been making significant efforts to make peace operations more efficient, providing them with realistic and flexible mandates. We seek to ensure that the Blue Helmets have the necessary capabilities to fulfil their objectives and troop-contributing countries are more involved in defining their mandate. We have participated in UN peace missions since 1958, when the first Peruvian Blue Helmets traveled to Lebanon to participate in the UN observer mission.
Currently, our Blue Helmets, through the Peruvian Engineering Company, has been participating in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic since December 2015. Our military personnel also serve as observers and staff members. They have been doing in Haiti, South Sudan, Congo, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast and other countries. In the first participation, the Unit has twenty women (eleven from Army, six from Navy and three from Air Force), being the largest number of women officers deployed in the same continent. All of them are our ambassadors for peace in the world.

Our efforts in favor of peace are also being made in a national level, the Ministry of Defense has an ongoing project for the construction of the new headquarters of the Training Centre for Peace Operations, where military personnel from the Peruvian and foreign Armed Forces will be trained and assigned for several UN peacekeeping missions.

I am convinced that a fair peace depends on missions and training center, but it must also include better living conditions and opportunities for our citizens, especially the poorest people. There is no development without security. Security does not exist when human beings with lack basic services such as: Food, drinking water, education, health, among others. However, neither can be a just peace in the midst of corruption. Corruption and impunity erode democracy and the lives and hopes of our citizens shattered. These scourges not only generate frustration and loss of hope, but also endanger the governance and future of our countries. We must intensify our efforts and act together. To face these risks requires conviction, determination and perseverance; we are on that path in Peru.

With the conviction that we need to strengthen institutions and enhance our peacekeeping capabilities, I declare the start of the 25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers Lima 2019. Thank you very much said the president.
1.4 REMARKS BY MAJOR GENERAL (R) HERNAN FELIPE FLORES AYALA, PRESIDENT OF THE 25th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAPTC, AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE DEFENSE POLICY.

Mr. (Engineer) Martin Alberto Vizcarra Cornejo, President of the Republic of Peru.

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning.

In my capacity as Deputy Minister of Defense Policy of the Peruvian Defense Ministry and President-designate of the twenty fifth Annual Conference of International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers IAPTC, I wish to express the warmest welcome to each of you.

We are in Lima, the capital of Peru, with Spanish foundation in 1535, with the name of "City of the Kings" and that holds the membership of being considered the three times crowned "Villa La Perla del Pacifico" and the "Garden City".
We are really pleased to have you at the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference which we started today for 4 days; since October 2018 that Peru was acclaimed in Auckland, New Zealand, to host this 25th Annual Conference, our hope as hosts to offer the best, with hardworking. Now yourselves are in Peru, cradle of the pre-Columbian and millennial enclosure called Tahuantinsuyo and where is the magical city of Cuzco, that means center or navel of the world, where the famous sanctuary of Macchu Picchu was erected, incorporated as a wonder of the modern world and which holds the status of World Heritage by the United Nations, for the education, science and UNESCO culture. Peruvians are by nature very hospitable, and that is why we have not only prepared the best for your days, but we also want you to feel really comfortable as in your own countries.

In the same spirit, allow me to state that the government of Peru on July 26th has issued Supreme Resolution Nº 050-2019 which declares of national interest the holding of this 25th IAPTC Annual Conference. We want you to feel being in Lima, the whole Peru and its great cultural diversity which is a monument of our greatness as a nation. We want you to live the deep and millennial Peru in its richness of the coast, the highland, the jungle and our wonderful sea of Grau including its famous gastronomy turned into our international showcase. We welcome you with enthusiasm taking care that everything has been prepared in the best way as we have just done by organizing the Pan American and Para - Pan American Games, the largest competitions of our continent that have been applauded by the international community.

In this regard, in my dual capacity as Deputy Minister of Defense Policies of Peru and President Host of the 25th Annual IAPTC Conference, I express my deep gratitude to the Constitutional President of the Republic, Martín Vizcarra Cornejo for such an important endorsement, granted to this transcendental annual conference of planetary effect which reflects the permanent commitment of the Peruvian state to peace which is one of the largest and most effective ways in the country as a member state of the United Nations Organization which we have been participating since its founding in 1945.

Ladies and gentlemen, on the draw up way by the United Nations, Peruvian feel proud that three of their citizens have played an important role in the peace maintenance, as corresponded to: outstanding diplomat Víctor Andrés Belaunde who was president of the UN General Assembly from 1959 to 1960 and Patricio José Luis Bustamante y Rivera, former President of Peru who served as President of the International Court of Justice from 1967 to 1969. And to our ambassador, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the most universal Peruvian in our contemporary history who was inaugurated as UN Secretary in two consecutive situations from 1982 to 1991. The three relevant figures of the international life of our country.
Our association is inspired by the great pillars of the UN charter, virtuously defined by peace, because its members who are civilians, military, government agencies, academies and security forces, we are committed to preparing people, to respond to crises arising from peace operations in different parts of the world.

We are by definition a global annual conference to address issues related to training centers, institutions, universities, researchers and people interested in the subject of peace operations. The permanent wealth and strength of IAPTC lies in our geographical and cultural diversity and heterogeneity. And we come from more than sixty countries of the world indeed, constituting ourselves in addition with more than a hundred peace organizations. That is our international platform as representatives of one-third of the states of the world community. That gives us the weight and the gravitation to promote with our reflections and conclusions now here in Lima. An important record with authority to continue contributing, as it is done since 1995 as one of the most relevant spaces in the tasks for international peace.

1.5 KEYNOTE ADDRESSED BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARLOS LOITEY, MILITARY ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Lieutenant General Carlos H. Loitey - Military Advisor, before a cordial greeting to the authorities and attendees of the event, began his presentation by mentioning the facts and numbers that comprise United Nations peacekeeping operations:

a) 13 peacekeeping operations led by the Department of Peace Operations (DPO).

b) 6.8 billion dollars budget (July 2019 - June 2020).

c) 76,400 military personnel deployed.

d) 9,551 police officers and approximately 18,000 civilians deployed (local and international).

e) 121 contributing countries.

f) 877 killed in peace operations since 1948.

In addition, he pointed out that some peace operations missions are traditional and Article 6 of the UN charter is implemented, but currently many peace missions are integrated and multidimensional under the cover of Chapter 7 of the aforementioned UN charter. These peace operations are governed by the following principles:

a) Consent of the parties of the conflict to deploy a mission.

b) Impartiality in the implementation of the mandate.

c) Non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate.

d) In that context, it identified the following challenges facing current peace operations:

  e) Political uncertainty.

  f) Volatile and complex environments.

  g) Reduction of budget.
h) Direct threats against peacekeepers - Asymmetric threats, such as UXOs.

i) Lack of leadership, discipline and indiscipline, in particular SEA.

j) Lack of training and situational awareness for some military units, as well as equipment.

k) Collection of intelligence information.

l) Low female participation in peace operations.

As a counter-party to the challenges outlined in the preceding paragraph, Lieutenant General Carlos H. Loitey highlighted the launch of the declaration of commitments entitled "Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)", such actions focus on the following areas:

a) Refocus peacekeeping operations on realistic expectations.

b) Make peacekeeping missions strong and secure.

c) Mobilize strong support for political solutions and for good structure, equipment and adequate force training.

I also add that, among the necessary measures to adopt, to guarantee a successful mission we have: to improve prevention and security, to carry out professional military training and to evaluate the development of the forces within which we have:

a) Tasks-Conditions-Standards (TCS).

b) Military Skill Validation Preparation.

c) Individual Military Skills.

d) Collective Military Skills.

Finally, Lieutenant General Carlos H. Loitey developed the topic of protection of civilians, gender, (female participation in peacekeeping missions) discipline and SEA, emphasizing cases of discipline and SEA have been substantially reduced and that women’s participation in peace operations has increased.
1.6 PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

1.6.1 MODERATOR: COLONEL MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN

This session was moderated by Colonel Mustafizur Rahman, who recalled the killing of approximately 800,000 people in Rwanda in 1994 as well as the massacre of innocent civilians in Srebrenica, the former Yugoslavia in 1995. In both cases there were peacekeepers who failed in their mission to protect the civilian population. As a result, in September 1999, UNSCR issued Resolution 1265 on "Protection of Civilians (PoC)" and was first implemented through UNSCR 1270 in the assistance mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), turning 20 years since then to date (2019).

In addition, Col Mustafizur Rahma added that the theme of the session is "to identify training needs for an effective implementation of the basic objectives of POC's mandate". He also introduced the following panelists:

1) Major General (R) Adrian Foster who spoke on the military perspective of the PoC.
2) Major General Christoph Buik who spoke about the police perspective of the PoC.
3) Lieutenant General Vicenzo Coppola who spoke on the civilian perspective of the PoC.
4) Lieutenant General Elías Rodríguez, MONUSCO Force Commander who through a video conference shared his experience in the MONUSCO PoC mission.
1.6.2 SPEAKER: MAJOR GENERAL (R) ADRIAN FOSTER

MILITARY PERSPECTIVE OF PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

Mr. Major General (R) Adrián Foster during his presentation expressed the need to increase the tactics, techniques and procedures for the correct training of military personnel; in addition to implementing the gender balance, this according to Resolution 1325. In contrast, he pointed out that the indiscipline and their weakness abilities of military personnel should be reduced with appropriate communication, situational awareness and evidence management as an example. It also suggests the teaching of language and PoC as essential training material. Regarding the operational field, Major General (R) Adrian Foster said that intelligence and operational evaluation in peacekeeping operations should be increased.

1.6.3 SPEAKER: MAJOR GENERAL CRISTOPH BUIK

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE:

Major General Christoph Buik, in his presentation, pointed out that the PoC Policies of 2015, emphasize that all necessary measures including the deadly use of force, must be taken to prevent or respond to threats of violence against civilians. Among this line, the report of the General Secretariat of the United Nations (S/2016/952) emphasizes that the United Nations Police plays a key role in the protection of civilians taking complementary skills to military and civilian components, promoting physical protection and creating a safe environment. With regards of protection of civilians, there are the following lines of action: protection through dialogue and commitments, provision of physical protection and establishment of a secure environment. At this point, it should be highlighted that the United Nations Police is involved in all these lines of action. Major General Christoph Buik also state that the policies of the PoC are more preventive than reactive, for this reason, the United Nations and the UN police component, must prioritize conflict prevention. Finally, Major General Christoph Buik added that the protection of civilians is not only physical, also the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes related to the conflict, as well as strengthening the chain of criminal law.

1.6.4 SPEAKER: LIEUTENANT GENERAL VINCENZO COPPOLA

PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN:

Lieutenant General Vicenzo Coppola emphasize that the European Union is extremely interested in issues related to the PoC and there are guides on the protection of civilians in the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP). The PoC is also recognized as a work among the EUCTG (EU Civilian Training Group) as one of the cornerstones in training for a mission.
In addition, Lieutenant General Vicenzo Coppola notes that as Civilian Operations Commander and Director of the CPCC he works on numerous cases related to the support of Civilian CSDP Compact. This issue is also relevant to the United Nations and the European Union is occupying this issue.

1.6.5 SPEAKER: LIEUTENANT GENERAL ELIAS RODRIGUES (VTC)

1) MONUSCO’S PLAN TO PROTECT CIVILIANS.
On this subject, Lieutenant General Elias Rodrigues - MONUSCO Force Commander, during his presentation, pointed out that the primary responsibility for protecting civilians lies with the country itself which must have a national plan that guides all necessary activities to the protection of civilians and peacekeepers are who support the plan to achieve its objective.
With regard to the operational participation of peacekeepers, it should be done in strict respect for human rights. Furthermore, Lieutenant General Elias Rodrigues said that it is very important to respect the local population, traditions, culture and their customs. Moreover, in MONUSCO everyone should share their POC strategy, so nowadays, there is a closer job between civilians, police and military.

2) POC THREATS
Lieutenant General Elias Rodrigues also referred that the strategy which also includes the issue of threat to the civilian population, SEA and gender are very importance to all. As well as respect and consideration for women due their great contribution in the mission.

3) CLOSE STRATEGIES FOR INTRODUCE MANDATES.
- There are currently seven missions in the United Nations with POC in their mandate.
- All peacekeepers are expected to promote the protection of civilians.
- Compliance with the POC is highly crucial because it gives legitimacy and credibility to UN missions.

4) POC COORDINATION AND TOOLS
Planning for mission integration priority before the deployment:
a. Military.
b. Police.
c. Civilian affairs.
d. Human rights.
1.7 IDEAS BAZAAR

Accordance with the scheduled activities of the 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC, on October 7th, 2019, from 0800 hrs. to 1800 hrs. the Ideas Bazaar event was held, and this bazaar was composed of twenty (20) stores, booths adequately equipped and distributed according the following:

1. KOFI ANNAN INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE (KAIPTC).
2. CAIRO INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR CONFLICT (CCCPA).
3. AFRICAN PEACE SUPPORT TRAINERS ASSOCIATION (APSTA).
4. UNIVERSITY OF BUEA / EDU ASSIST INTERNATIONAL – NGO.
5. CHILEAN JOINT PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS CENTRE – CECOPAC.
6. PERUVIAN NATIONAL POLICE.
7. PEACE OPERATIONS TRAINING INSTITUTE – POTI.
8. ALCOPAZ - CECOPAZ PERÚ.
9. UNIVERSITY CENTRE OF CURITIBA – UNICURITIBA.
10. PEACE OPERATIONS TRAINING REGIONAL COMMAND – CREOMPAZ.
11. DIRECTION OF THE COOPÉRATION DE SÉCURITÉ ET DE DEFENSE – DCSD.
12. WHINSEC.
13. SWEDISH ARMED FORCES INTERNATIONAL CENTRE.
14. NORDIC DEFENSE COOPERATION (NORDEFCO).
15. GERMAN TRAINING PARTNER PLATFORM.
16. INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES (ISS).
17. CHALLENGES FORUM INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT.
18. SMALL ARMS STUDY.
19. CHINA EMBASSY
20. CTOAP – F-FDTL (TIMOR LESTE).
In this Bazaar, brochures, souvenirs and other information about each IAPTC member were displayed, in order to increase awareness of all the Peace Operations Training Centers around the world.

COMBINED EXHIBITION AND LUNCH
1.8 OTHERS MANDATORY TASKS (GROUP WORK)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN PEACE OPERATIONS – A QUICK OVERVIEW

Major Alexander Barcellos in his presentation pointed out that the community’s commitment is an old complaint in the theater of operations since the 1970s. The intervention of failed methods forces the programs of construction of peace operations to have different objectives in its design, focused on giving communities an active role in the process of action and decision-making.

Mr. Major Alexander Barcellos added that the commitment leads to the proximity of communities so that their actions on the ground are much more fruitful and objective.

1.8.1 CONSTRUCTION OF PEACE BY MAJOR ALEXANDER BARCELLOS AND MR. GUSTAVO DE CARVALHO.

Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho expressed that peace operations have increased, including peacebuilding tasks in mandates. Missions such as Mali, Darfur and the Central African Republic often have mandated whose tasks are aimed at supporting the construction of sustainable conditions of peace. These tasks are often related to supporting law enforcement efforts and supporting the government’s security sector. In addition, peacekeepers are often playing a direct mentoring role and supporting state authorities and institutions. Likewise, Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho said that his presentation will allow to discuss the sequence and prioritization of peacebuilding tasks in the mandates of peace operations as an essential step for the success of the mission.
1.8.2 PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY BY MS. JANIE DESJARDINS AND GENERAL BRIGADIER (R) GABRIEL GUERRERO

FIELD-FOCUSED AND PEOPLE-CENTERED

The purpose of this presentation was to identify how countries contribute military and police contingents could increase their capacity for community engagement and increase the effectiveness of mandate implementation in the mission. According to the definition of: what is Community commitment? There is no precise definition in the context of UN peace operations. The Department of Peace Operations is also developing manuals for mission personnel. Also adds that to gain the trust of the local community is one of the challenges and critical aspects when a UN mission is on the ground. Understanding the local culture will be the starting point of a broad strategy to achieve people’s hearts and minds. The challenge is how to customize personalize this concept and put it into practice at the lowest levels. Normally there is a big gap between theory and action. It is why this topic was discussed at the conference to discover and propose the following: How to reduce the gap between theory / policies and action in the field? and most important, what should be modified, added and emphasized during training to achieve that goal.

1.8.3 CHILDREN PROTECTION BY Mr. ANTONY DICARLO (CHILD SOLDIERS)

Mr. Anthony Di Carlo began his dissertation by recounting the experience that Lieutenant General (R) Romeo Dallaire has had when a child target him an AK-47 rifle and suddenly a chocolate bar that was in his pocket of the Lieutenant General (R) Romeo Dallaire captured the child’s gaze being the chocolate saving his life. Later on, the speaker talked about the moral dilemma generated by the use of child soldiers in conflicts and the irresponsibility of sending military personnel on a peace mission without properly trained, neither having tools, tactics and techniques to conduct a proper child protection operation.

Mr. Anthony Di Carlo also mentioned the Vancouver’s principles how to operationalize their implementation and implement those principles.
2. TUESDAY OCTOBER 08th

2.1 TRAINING OF LEADERS

2.1.2 MODERATOR: AMB. ASHRAF SWELAM

Good morning. Could you all hear me? I hope you had a relaxed day yesterday. We are ready to develop a topic that I think is incredibly important to discuss.

I have to apologize for my lack of courtesy. I kept an eye on my panel and I did not realize I was thanking two people. All the members, the exhibitors absolutely all did a magnificent teamwork. But there are people who have been working alongside the executive committee throughout the year and I would like to give special recognition to two people in before we get started with our issue. It is fair to acknowledge the incredible work of Roberto Gil, IAPTC advisor, thank you very much for all your efforts. We also thank a special friend, Lieutenant Colonel DOMM of the New Zealand Army for his unconditional support.
The ongoing reform process being carried out at the United Nations, African Union and other organizations. I believe that it presents a unique opportunity to develop this debate today which will not be necessary focus on leadership qualities. The most important thing for this annual meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers is to gather critical elements to be included in the preparation and training of leaders.

Firstly, I would like to highlight a few points: Maybe a trend within this conference when we talk about leadership our mind is immediately turned to high-level leadership which is not the intention of our debate today. It is not the only type of leadership that we need to address if we want to address leadership at another level of leadership beyond the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General beyond the leadership of the Force commanders, far away it, far beyond what you know, and we want to take leadership at the level where you perform because we should take them from there because leadership at high levels is to work as machines. Secondly, I would like to focus on the training aspect. I did some research, and you can see that many of them are based on being quite demanding, others on being very inspiring and others on being visionary. So today in our debate we will focus on the practical and operational aspects of leadership to demonstrate that the formula of efficient leadership is not as simple as it seems. Yesterday the mandates were part of our debate, where the complex nature was demonstrated, the constant evolution of the environment and threats of the area of operation could change in a second. Now, we will see through the branching of the tree, the presentations made by our leaders in the area of Leadership, in middle and upper level. In many real cases, our leaders work without the necessary resources, this lack does not have influence in the positive outcome, because to fulfill their mission, they engage with their staff and assume a leadership position taking into account all their letters. We will see how training and preparation contributes to leadership at all levels, as this annual IAPTC conference is about, contribution of leaders who are serving our leaders, the leaders’ work with leaders of, to achieve the stars, do a complex guiding job. Here, we give questions about what training leaders should follow. I am sure the speakers will expand and also follow the rules of the game, work among each other’s and every one of you.

2.1.3 SPEAKER: MG (R) ROBERT GORDON

Before I start with my intervention, I would like to take a few minutes to ask you about the leader. Leadership, everyone talks and writes about that leadership if you search on Google you will see the leadership has around one hundred and fifty thousand views.
Personally, I have had lost the count of number of documents and reports published in the last 10 years about leadership. For us, the important thing is to strengthen leadership, but I wonder if people understand what this really means and if maybe we are doing enough for us for them. I am afraid I have the uncomfortable feeling that the term leadership is used as a mantra to be included within any organization, for not much to be done about it. I do not know if get understood.

I mention these facts, because the sheets I am about to share, contain few information, but the relevance is that you listen carefully. For almost 15 years I have been involved in training of UN leaders. Myself have written number of documents and reflections on the status and preparation of the leader and support for the training and selection of leaders.

I believe that in 2005, I was directly involved in a leadership program which was to prepare leadership training programs for high-rank officers, and since then, I believe that we have improved. I also believe in the tactical form rather than the strategy, and I will try to discuss what I suggest, and what I will hear from the panelists at this and the following session, and what we should need to integrate a perspective of leadership.

At the beginning of the year, Kevin Kennedy spoke about the state of high-level leadership training at the United Nations. You can see the United Nations leadership training has captured many documentaries since its inception. Many conclude that the world’s mission leaders continue and will continue, and the senior command post carry out recruited without any systematic personalized training evaluation, or without the support that can increase their knowledge. The UN Secretariat indicates that, it is the responsibility of the host authority to use the necessary resources to ensure leaders, in general receive the necessary induction, ability and training, before their deployment and during the mission. Is also known with frequency that only a minority of mission leaders get benefit from participation in mission leadership superior centers, and the experience in peace missions, rarely seems to be taken into account in the selection and appointment of our leaders.

Finally, there is little or almost anything of institutional leadership in the institutions in reason that leadership is part of life, for example in teenagers who want to construct and maintain equipment with functionality, for that, need help.

Someone has recently said at the UN, that we still tend to throw high-level leaders into the pool, and only there we will really know if they can swim or not. There are still people who think that high-level leaders with enough preparation, are deployed to lead generally non-negotiable and complex operations, when the point is that the preparation of leadership training is progressive according to the trainings, increased with experience. Last year I undertook a review of the authority in the command and control in UN peacekeeping operations, the result still inside the UN Secretariat, many of the problems cause frustration and ambiguity in the field of action.
Certainly, these are issues of ineffective leadership, driven more often insufficient leadership preparation and general ignorance about how and how different national structures are nowadays. In other words, they are demonstrable differences from purely national requirements not standardized with the UN, that leave out those uniformed leaders whose somehow have training and preparation in international peace operations. those who had a direct impact on understanding the role and responsibilities and how to work within and leverage command and control. The UN system is still complex and unknown, so it is time to figure out three components. 
1. Technical competence of leadership.
2. Train young professional staff as leadership coaches.
3. Finally, an example of resilience and integrity.

I am not talking about a job in terms of Aristotle, because I have never seen the best degree when I was advising Alexander Magno "Leaders must balance Logos and Ethos to influence people and accomplish a mission together". Maybe this week, we will never influence people so I think it would be a failure which we will have to overcome. The domains of an authority are reflected by their understanding, demonstration and leadership qualities, their way of running the ship, their degree of Punisher, etc. But how could we find the ideal person to support them to be adapted? Are these leadership skills for UN?

I am convinced that we can adapt our behavior and training for the useful leadership. There is no doubt that, there is a large number of good leaders recognized by the Member of States, but however, are struggling in the United Nations environment because the insufficient training and preparation. The detail is that relieving training is not a vision for senior officials, their simplistic view is that it only needs to select the right top leaders, and then, send them to the field missions, and this is the highest defective argument.

What we really need to do is, select the right people, train them in a rigorously and realistic way and then deploy them in the field mission, means to select those who want to enter the field, then train and support them; but when time and resources are scarce and the world is the part of continuous training and preparation of this equation, it becomes ad hoc. The UN now has the services of training for which it provides the necessary tools, this is where the IAPTC comes in.

I have three recommendations.
Promotion and training leaders in their own country, dictate leadership of professional competence in their training center.
Provide one military or police commander with knowledge of rules and responsibilities in challenging operating environment that should be very well trained, otherwise, it will continue damaging the reputation of the contributing countries and the United Nations to achieve the efficiency in the training, preparation and deployment of leaders.
For this reason, it has to be more rigorous and realistic. As Adrian Foster expressed yesterday, the lack of awareness of the dimension of a multidimensional peacekeeping mission in both leadership and support personnel (staff), having in consideration that it is not military environment only, also civilians with whom we should know how to "dialogue" and despite the fact that there are many good military officers that cannot deal with civilians.

The leadership and complexity of peacekeeping in today’s multidimensional reality is a challenge for a successful peacekeeping without incidents.

The UN, like its own country, emphasizes first in its programming, training and leadership. The decentralized system has responsibilities for the training and preparation of leaders, so that resources are used appropriately and integrated in the selection, recruitment and support process for our leaders.

2.1.4 SPEAKER: DOCTOR BJORN HOLMBERG
Dr. Bjorn Holmberg began his presentation by explaining the mission of the organization called Challenges Forum, highlighting that it is a global partnership, that uses its announcement power to generate innovative ideas and promote results for more effective peace operations. He also shared the recommendations made during 2018 annual forum of the aforementioned organization on the theme “Action for Peacekeeping”, which are the following: well-trained leaders, knowledge, skills and tools for policy and substantial peace, good practices, gender equality strategies and use of online tools.

2.1.5 SPEAKER: MS. SANDY ARNOLD
Ms. Sandy Arnold remarked that we make leaders and they have not born, in United Nations peace operations have had the pleasure and honor of working with many inspired leaders, this at all levels regardless of rank and degrees.

I also ask the question: Are we doing our best to identify and prepare the next generation of leaders? or are we doing our efforts for talent management at the United Nations? I conclude by pointing out that promoting, developing and building the capacities of our staff is important and makes a difference in conflict and post-conflict situations.

2.1.6 SPEAKER: BRIGADIER GENERAL GIOVANNI BARBANO
Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro BARBANO, Director of the Excellence for Stability Police Unit Centers (CoESPU) and president of the IAPTC Police Committee, emphasize that the quality of a leader is one of the most crucial factors for the success or failure of a United Nations peace operation.
In addition, the United Nations has worked hard to fulfill the spaces lacking leadership and, for the effective success of this, it is necessary the collaboration of several training centers located around the world since this activity includes different regional associations and organizations. Concluding that the ultimate ambitious goal is to prepare leaders to work in all the complex locations and scenarios of missions. All of this will be possible when the United Nations member states and regional organizations continue to work together only.

As this stage worldwide acknowledged, during the last two decades, international peace operations have exponentially grown in complexity, as a result of the changing nature of conflicts, and peacekeepers have progressively become alluring targets in the framework of the local armed group asymmetrical strategies, as recently distressingly outlined in the “Cruz Report”.

In addition, when it comes to Police, this is made even more complex by the fact that United Nations Police differs fundamentally from domestic policing. In fact, UN Police often operate in multi environments, in which authority, power and rules for social interaction are fluid. As a result of these factors, it is unthinkable to cope with such a complexity without being able to count on effective, well-prepared and dynamic leadership, and it is not a case if the idea of proficient leadership is key to Peace Operations success has been recurrent since the year 2000, with the issuing of the “Brahimi Report”.
Fifteen years later, the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (HIPPO) still identified “(...) the quality of leadership as one of the most crucial factors in the success or failure of UN Peace Operations (…)”, as well as, most recently, the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) implementation plan directed, how effective leadership training represents an essential requirement for the overall effectiveness of Peace Operations.

Against this background, over again in 2015, the inspection and evaluation division of the UN Office Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) issued a report on training provided to senior mission leaders. The OIOS evaluation report detected some significant flaws, which I would like to comment and be more specifically:
- Leaders’ feedback demonstrated gaps in the training offered, as they reported having faced challenges for which they were not adequately prepared;
- The design and the delivery of the training contributed to the problems experienced by leaders.
- Senior leaders’ diverse background created challenges for training.
- A significant number of leaders did not complete the mandatory training within the required time period, as there was no compulsion to complete training and no disciplinary sanction for non-completion.

Well, when it comes to police the issue becomes even more complex if we think how multifaceted the Police Component could be. In fact, in one hand the diversity that characterizes the United Nations Police - for sure - represents one of its greatest strengths, on the other hand it also has substantial challenges:
Senior Police leadership is called to perform a large variety of functions, managing a huge number of human resources coming from different Countries, with no common policing background - which refers to their own criminal justice systems - and with different Police culture and procedures.
As it was not enough, the Police component operates scattered all over the entire operation’s environment itself, with both robust and cohesive units - such as FPUs - and autonomous Individual Police Officers. All this inevitably reflects on leaders up to the tactical level.

Consistently, in 2018, an evaluation to Formed Police Units (FPU) in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Highlighted “leadership” as one of the main factors affecting performance.
Unfortunately, the Evaluation observed a significant lack of leadership and command skills among some Senior Police Officers, FPU Commanders and their Staff, as well as some FPU coordinators.
As a result, this was reflected in the inappropriate knowledge of policies and mission specific documents, unsatisfactory planning skills, underachieving command and control capacities, lack of initiatives, and inappropriate tasking, affecting the overall conduct of the operation. In front of such a dramatic situation, the most natural question was how to effectively overcome all of these issues. Narrowly, following the same logical sequence of the OIOS evaluation outcomes as it was presented, I would like to share a possible answer to this stimulating question, in some cases also taking advantage of my experience as Director of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, worldwide better known simply as CoESPU. Talking about the gaps, detected in the training to leaders and its design, indeed, in order to face the new outlined challenges, the UN Peacekeeping doctrine has evolved significantly since the Brahimi Report, and the Departments of Peace Operations and Field Support produced hundreds of new materials to aid the overall course and management of peacekeeping.

With a specific focus on the police, I would like just to name the issue of the Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF), a true landmark for the United Nations Police in peacekeeping operations and special political missions. However, this doctrinal production provides answer to the needed guidance, on the other hand it requires to accordingly make and design the descending training program at all levels. In this direction, is absolutely remarkable the effort made by the UN Police Division together with the integrated training service to start the new program development process, through various initiatives as the ongoing “UN Police Training Architecture Workshop” and the linked Police Day organized the day prior to this conference. In this instance, CoESPU - in cohesion with the US Department of State through its Global Peace Operations Initiative - has always taken an active part, in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as other International Organizations, being in front line to act as a Think Tank, collaborating in doctrinal development for stability policing, quickly updating and improving its training and program offer. Furthermore, nowadays it is deeply involved in the mentioned UN Police Training Architecture Workshop. Moreover, the United Nations together with the Police Division have already designed specific training to be delivered to leaders at all levels, such as the FPU Commander and Coordinator Courses, which CoESPU periodically organizes, not to mention the new FPU Command Staff Module and Train of Trainers Course, the latter jointly designed with CoESPU, as well as the UN Police Commander Course, target for the UN Police Senior Leadership.
Moving forward, the delivery of the instruction in relation of training audience, several UN Secretariat initiatives are aimed to attempting to reinforce the teamwork and leadership skills that may need in situations that may arise in Real-World Peacekeeping, according to foster coordination and cohesion of the Mission Leadership Teams, especially in unstable environments.

The way to achieve this ambitious goal, for sure, should not only pass through traditional training, even if it is delivered on the basis of the latest learning techniques, but it also ought to involve scenario-based training and simulations.

Indeed, scenario-based exercises are commonly considered mistakenly effective in order to enhance the performance of the Mission Leadership teams, since they represent a valuable tool for developing and testing planning skills, drilling participants on crisis-management procedures, as well as for identifying potential flaws and related counter-measures.

Having consideration this view, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations issued a directive calling for all Missions to conduct at least one top table exercise each year.

Furthermore, another essential aspect to be addressed – which is strictly linked to the previous one – is how the diversity that characterizes the Mission Leadership Teams members, although it expresses one of the UN Peacekeeping’s greatest strengths, still represents a challenge when it comes to designing relevant effective training and creating team spirit among a miscellaneous group of individuals who are themselves leaders with diversified experience in their own fields.

In this context, Mission personnel recurrently refer to the different organizational cultures of mission components — with particular emphasis on the Civilian-Military and Police-Military interacting dichotomies — as a hindrance for an integrated action.

As it was above mentioned, the first step towards success resides in training. In this perspective, taking advantage of the bicentennial experience of the Italian Carabinieri in merging the police, civilian and military spheres, as well as in integrating different cultures and backgrounds. CoESPU organizes specific courses in order to improve teamwork, coordination and cohesion among the various Mission Components. They are Namely the training Building course and the Civil, Military and Police Relations course, envisaging similar modules in all of its remaining training activities, as well as on the more significant cross-cutting topics, such as gender mainstreaming, implementation of the zero tolerance policy against SEA, upholding of Human Rights, and cultural heritage and environmental protection.
Finally, the last overarching aspect concerning the difficulties found in delivering the mandatory training to future or appointed leaders at all levels bring us to the conclusion.
In fact, the UN has worked hard to fill in this gap, but in order to effectively succeed in this, the collaboration of the various Training Center’s located around the world is inevitably required, as well as the active involvement of the different regional Organizations and associations.
So, to sum up, if the ambitious final goal is to prepare leaders at all levels to work side by side in an increasingly complex mission scenario. It can conceivably only be achieved as long as the UN and the various member States and regional Organizations continue working together.

2.2 PERFORMANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY (WORKING IN GROUPS)

2.1.1 MODERATOR: COLONEL MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN
Trainees, delegates, ladies and gentlemen, good morning.
I am Colonel Mustafizur Rahman, once again I welcome you all and thank you from now on for your attention to this performance and accountability conference. As we know, we have to implement actions, so that in peacekeeping it has a new impetus to increase the performance and accountability of personnel that integrate the different peacekeeping missions. To this end, they must pay particular attention and special emphasis to the individual performance of the military and police that make up peace operations, so speakers have the need to develop and integrate standards to reach all actors.
The learning process involved in this training must be carried out in the scheduled period and in due time, so it has been divided into two parts:
1- The first time will consist of 45 minutes followed by a time for group work.
Ladies and gentlemen, I have the privilege of introducing General Jai Menon. General Menon, of Indian nationality, is a retired military officer, has served in the Indian army for 41 years and different parts of the world in peace operations as when he was a young officer he served in Mozambique, then he was the 2nd Commander in Chief. Ladies and gentlemen with you, General MENON.

2.1.2 SPEAKER: MG (R) JAI MENON
Dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, military of the government of Peru, members of the IAPTC, thank you very much for the opportunity to be here and for allowing me to be with you today to discuss the issue together.
How can we strengthen the peacekeeping performance and accountability? but before we begin, I would like to pay tribute to the Guardians of Peace who made supreme sacrifices for peace and for humanity.
The partnership strategy for peacekeeping training centers is based on our collective commitment to peacekeeping. It is an international, multilateral and solidarity-based enterprise whose mission is to ensure lasting peace and therefore requires that we put into practice our shared commitment to a unity of effort.

My office works to identify the contributions of participants in the implementation of mandates by companies and to make recommendations that allow for maximum performance and greater security, in addition my office is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the very important work of Lieutenant General Santos Cruz, who reported, on the need to improve security and the reduction of uniformed death among forces deployed in United Nations peace missions.

It is sensitive that our missions face significant and complex challenges such as international terrorist movements and organized crime as we know the violence in Mali against civilians and the various attacks against our own peacekeepers.

We welcome today’s debate an important topic that revolves around the Member States and the UN Secretary-General on the performance and safety of UN peacekeepers. So far, I do not believe that we have managed to solve the challenge of the United Nations Security Council with the countries contributing Military, Police and Professionals, in general, to the international community. However, we are making progress since the release of the report, on improving the security of UN peacekeepers in December 2017 by Daniel Santos Cruz.

The peace operations departments and the operational support department have taken steps to implement the board’s recommendations by developing an action plan to reduce peacekeeping deaths which focuses on changing mindsets, improving performance and continued confidence to ensure that our peacekeepers are safe and that "Civilians are better protected" is not increasingly echoed.

Indeed, the implementation of the mandate must be strengthened and made more accountable in terms of monitoring the limited resources of Member States that support high-level peacekeeping.

The required performance can only be achieved through an approach that promotes greater transparency, accountability and timely and effective support to training partnerships for contributing countries willing to deploy their staff.

United Nations Peacekeeping must be subject to an ever-increasing level of performance by the taxpayers of Member States and in the field of the role of the United Nations in order to strengthen peacekeeping performance, the above-mentioned issues need to be considered as essential by all concerned.
The accountability of partnerships are clearly reflected in the Declaration of Commitments, which is also set out in Security Council resolution 246 of 2018 which focuses on improving the performance of peacekeepers at all levels, both at the point of departure and in the field with emphasis on the need to improve the posture of the behavioral and accountability leadership initiative. Ladies and gentlemen based on regular assessments of the performance of military, police, safety units, command and control, conduct and discipline and civilian personnel have developed and implemented efforts to ensure that operational readiness includes the development and implementation of assessments prior to the deployment of military and police units as General Loitey spoke yesterday about these aspects in a comprehensive manner.

Military Affairs office has developed 158 new standards for infantry battalions, 115 new standards for the engineering unit, 53 explosive ordnance disposal standards and approximately 104 new standards for aviation units. Standards have also been established for obtaining warnings not covered by police contingent standards, through assessment in preparation for police personnel deployed individually or in an FPU. The interpreter training service has developed a light coordination mechanism for the police to contribute to peace operations with those Member States that wish to do so, an integrated analysis and decision-making process was also implemented to strengthen overall performance and accountability.

This performance information includes conduct and discipline and to decide the best way forward this process. It includes integrated performance meetings on a monthly and quarterly basis advised by the Assistant Secretaries-General of the three departments who will decide the best way forward to ensure full transparency.

I would like to share some of the common points such as: Reduce the performance problems that my office has discovered in our reviews. I hope they can help us think about how we can work together to strengthen untrue readiness before deployment.

Besides, in your respective training centers you will immediately associate the need for an advanced level training program as a result of what you will hear today. Also, see the complexity of operations not only requires investment, also requires greater challenges for properly trained troop-contributing countries which are the multifaceted demands of today’s peacekeeping operations.

The first point is if we want to stand out among the many points uniformed personnel need better training to operate effectively because the chief has a peacekeeping mindset, and unfortunately there is a gap between basic soldier skills as in police techniques, in relation to the specific operational requirements and tasks of the Mission. We must recognize it!
The training materials provided by London are not adequately prepared to assist in the operational environment of the peacekeeping mission, among them, we must highlight important aspects of missions such as the safety and mandatory protection of civilians, responsibilities and standards of conduct and commitments that affect operational readiness in the different kinds of mission that we must support. So, we need to strengthen a collective approach to training both during mission time and before deployment. The second no less important issue is integration, which was put forward by General Gordon during which we all applauded with the heart.

2.1.3 CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE IMPLICATIONS BY MRS. BETH ASHER
Mrs. Beth Asher remarked areas to work on to prepare peacekeepers on issues related to conduct and discipline in United Nations Peace Operations, these were the following: The principle key (which includes zero tolerance and zero impunity for sexual abuse and exploitation, including prevention, enforcement and victim assistance), trend and information (here we showed the statistics and variation of the different cases of misconduct and indiscipline), challenges and training in collaboration (stressing the importance and responsibility of training staff prior to mission deployment and presenting different training tools through the use of the internet).

2.1.4 LINKING TRAINING TO TRAINING BY MR. MARK PEDERSEN
All right, everyone is ready for work in groups? Please take a seat. First, thanks very much. I am going to need your cooperation for the next 25 minutes, so we are going to organize into three groups. Well, I present the problem to develop: In November, we will have a meeting in ENTEBBE for which we must present a rapid coordination mechanism. One of our objectives is to strengthen a strong link between the UN Secretariat and the training and training centers which as contributing countries, prepared troops, police and others who are actively involved in peace operations. We know that team training is a key element, but it is not the only one.

Most of the contributing countries deploy professional military, police and civilian components. We also know through our colleagues that Military and Police units deployed on Peace Missions, produce good guidance materials that serves as the basis for studies such as: Guidance for Standard Operating Procedures for Military and Police Units, guidance for operations and troops training, guide for the evaluation of deployed units, guide for operation procedures, etc.
In September, with the support of the Member States, we held a seminar with the participation of an experienced group in peace missions of the contributing countries to know which country was familiar with the key documents of the UN. To which we remark two questions:

- Guidelines for the preparation
- Insurance policy in the area of operations

However, of all the country member representatives, only three received this documentation, which is supposed to have been distributed to all, through the relevant office in New York. For this reason, I would like to receive your suggestions, your ideas on how to get this material to the right hands of those who need it.

So, there are two questions for you. Firstly, how should we get the standards, guidelines and training materials from New York to the training centers? Knowing that we are obligated to communicate efficiently with New York and what about that material? We do not know. In fact, we are looking for good ideas, suggestions and solutions on how we can send instructional material to training centers.

Secondly, what can you do as training centers for military and police troops to obtain these materials and put them in proper use? How can we get the materials to them quickly? and how can you use those material faster?

The answer of the participants, celebrities and of you, will help us in our next meeting in November.

After it was said, could start answering the questions by team, by groups. Katrina will have a group that will supervise, so the other remaining groups will have their supervisor back to back. Good luck and could start.
2.2 PREPARING MINDS
2.2.1 SPEAKERS: DOCTOR ILLANA LANCASTER, COLONEL HENRY LAGUNA AND MAJOR PAUL CORKE

The aforementioned topic was developed by Dr. Iliana LANCASTER, Colonel FAP Henry LAGUNA and Major Paul CORKE who developed various topics aimed at identifying how adults learn best? In addition, participants were shown different methods to follow in order to successfully conclude a Peace Operation mission, based on the letter “S” (safe, save, SEA, security, service, simple, situational awareness, software, soldier, support and others).
2.3 CULTURAL EXPERIENCE AND DINNER

On Tuesday 08th October 2019, at 1830 hrs. at the “Hacienda de Mamacona”, with the assistance of the 25th IAPTC participants to a dinner called “CULTURAL EXPERIENCE” was held where attendees could taste typical Peruvian dishes, delighting their palates. In addition, they appreciated a show with the noble Peruvian pass horses as well as various Peruvian dances including Marinera and Festejo.

3 WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 09th

3.1 WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

3.1.1 MODERATOR: COLONEL HELEN COOPER

Continuing with the conference, I tell you that I was fortunate enough to be a member of my nation’s peace and security operation in the Pacific of Western Samoa, which was attended by representatives of the vast majority of Pacific nations.

Some of you have had the opportunity to fly there and have seen how Samoa provides hospitality to participants who attended the Nations forum. Perhaps, you have heard of a small island with a population of approximately 200,000 citizens. That time the peacekeeping conference took place in an innovative context that people could see faces that were overwhelmed, worried, and in the middle of everything. I felt small immersed in important conference topics where I heard the experiences, basic problems of security, food supply, high rates of domestic violence, low employment rate, even lower income, low level of health service, negative impact of women on work. It was a major concern about opportunities in the Pacific sector about price constraints about their culture, etc.

Well that is my recollection of the South Pacific, which helped me focus where I was able to become aware of the reality of many women around the world and the many women we need to reach through this conference. So, today’s topic is aimed at the future, in context of security, in accordance with resolution 1325, and how this resolution was adopted and adapted to the role of women in training, to strengthen the maintenance of peace and security in the peacekeeping environment.

How much progress has been made in relation to peace and security? how many solutions have been achieved to strengthen and schedule the closing of the existing gender gap? Whether the standards of resolution 1325 will be maintained and which or which can be added. We will also take into account some key experiences in the area of gender as well as practices and/or trainings on gender. In order to have better guidance.
I would like to inform the statements will have no more than 10 minutes and will then meet for a couple of minutes to discuss the items proposed by the speakers. We will then, answer the questions posed. I hope I let myself be understood correctly. Thank you.
After it, I present Ms. Nyoki Kinyanjui who studied at the University of Nairobi and has many academic qualifications at the highest levels, both, national and international. On this occasion, she will be in charge of the women, peace and security agenda in the context of peace operations and the child development program. Thank you.

3.1.2 SPEAKER: MS. NYOKI KINYANJUI
As we see the reality, is that we have not made much progress since its promotion in the gap that exists in gender equality, and it is something that is being worked in all nations.
Security Council resolution 1325 adapted in 2003 was created as a solution to the existing equality agenda. We are well aware of the quotations or frameworks for policy advocacy in the international strategic plan of action, and how to implement gender equality in global and international peacekeeping.
Peace and security are like small pieces of chess that always go together and cohesive. There is a lot of evidence of all kinds at present such as cumulative analysis which shows that progress has blocked or even pull back, from the participatory point of women in decision-making which is the main pillar in the peacekeeping peace and security agenda which means that the participation of women is diminished, and we are even experiencing a global setback in terms of participatory women and their leadership roles within peace and security.
It is every day to see that in a conflict the women have been violated and this is becoming a politically accepted system that we are not even surprised every time we hear this is happening.
The stigmatization of women in society continues and not only in isolation, in contrast, this happens almost everywhere in the world. It has happened before and continues to this day.
One of the intentions of women’s peace and security agenda is to set aside gender practices that place women in a state of vulnerability and victimization. Furthermore, where they are only observers and not participants in decision-making as leaders if they are as capable as anyone else and through their contributions can reverse the long-forgotten and ignored roles.
Indeed, it is also something we know very well is that practices continue excluding women from public participation in significant spaces of representation. All this is just the top of the iceberg, a representation of the problem, because numbers are really just those numbers, if see how is in reality, they are not really numbers, they are "inequality".
Look at the panel and I will show you the things that are trapped in reality using some global statistics:

- 2% of office processes are carried out by women only.
- 2% of women wrote any text of a conflict, when they are the majority victims only.
- 5% of women serve as observers, signatories to important peace processes only.
- 3% of the 11% only known peace agreements have gender equality provisions and even though they have not even been implemented. This implementation problem continues in 2019 whose hope is focused on individual effort and institutional cohesion.

The UN Secretary General has putted as a goal to improve and increase the participation of women in peacekeeping missions, is a priority and shared commitment.

Therefore, all member countries should do what is necessary such as reformulating political strategies and procedures to increase women’s participation in peacekeeping operations.

There are three things that we must embrace with emphasis in this big ocean, which is:

Participation of women in political solutions.

Women’s participation in the peace and security process agenda. Which I believe should be more political than technical agenda.

If it were a technical agenda, we would not even be here talking about it, because we would already have women participating equally everywhere.

On the other hand, we see the increase of female participation increasingly on films, music, dance, etc. But in peacekeeping mainly in the area of leadership and decision-making there is still a big gap to close. This is a political will of our leaders.

It has been 20 years since the UN mandate was implemented, to increase women’s participation. It has been 20 years, to have 30 or 25 women on peace missions. If we speak in percentages, we are talking about 5% female participation in global peace operations.

This is a limitation that we face, for this reason, we need political leadership.

Gender incorporation perspective must now disappear, with the development in female participation we cannot continue talking about gender perspective every year without making progress.

If we just continue and continue talking about a gender perspective. It will not come true. It will not be tangible.

In fact, how can we make this disappear? how can we use qualitative and quantitative indicators that can drive forward?

That must be our mission, we must find a way to transform it into reality for which we have put on the agenda from the awareness process to obtain tangible results. Thus, to get those results is that we are here because we cannot do this alone.
Maybe, one of you can contribute something very interesting, to find a solution to this problem. It is your duty today, to provide solutions, of course, if you are aware of the problem. Instrument, processes, or policies regarding the vulnerability of women dictated by their local and national organizations that has implemented as member countries and highlight the considerations in what is being worked can be used as support. Continuous change according to circumstances assist us in the process of acculturation and socialization, so it helps to change the mindset in terms of women’s corporal system that has nothing to do with the patriarchal nature of the society in which we live. We need to start focusing from training in relation to perspective. Focus looking at society for individual and organizational research. If we have five years with the same checklist, we will not have the tools to make the necessary changes to the two or three things we have learned, and we would like to renew. We cannot stop doing continuous training or reduce two hours a race of four-year. Now, we have a session on gender, and we need to make sure that we pass on our project strategies and the secondly thing is to look at training as a process because that is where the change of mentality is written. It is a process which is not about having trained ourselves before being deployed, almost a continuous process where tools are developed within peacekeeping. We are not discussing what WPS is, we already know it, however, why is it important to talk about women’s political participation? and what do we do? Why the woman in security matters? and what are they in charge of? On the operational research on which we should focus with the mindset of improving the increase and equal participation of women and ensuring that such training was not unidirectional.

Thank you.

3.1.3 SPEAKER: Lt Col PATY AYALA
Lt Col Paty AYALA remarked that with respect to emotional intelligence 23% is academic aptitude and 77% is the emotional aptitude. It should be understood that emotional intelligence does not mean being someone good enough and it can be developed by showing more empathy in relationships with others. Indeed, being more optimistic and safer which will allow an easy stress management.

3.1.4 SPEAKER: PROFESSOR NICOLE JENNE
Ms. Nicole Jenne, highlighted that Security Council resolution 1325 recognizes the urgent need to develop the gender perspective in peace operations. Added that adopting a gender perspective means implementing strategies to ensure women’s participation in the different roles of peace operations. The speaker concluded by stressing that no peace training center should ignore the importance of training and deploying women.
3.1.5 SPEAKER: EDUARDA HAMANN (VTC)

Dr. Eduarda Hamann said she was leading the initiative of the Igarapé Institute, which aims to increase the participation of Brazilian women (Military, Police and Civilian) in peace operations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in October 2020.

In addition, she said that the past 10 years have seen an increase in female military participation in peace operations in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and that is a result of the closure of this mission such participation has decreased. With regard to civilian participation in peace operations, Dr. Eduarda Hamann provided survey that show that female civilian personnel have greater participation in United Nations missions.
3.2 DEFENSE AND SECURITY IN HIGH-RISK AREAS

3.2.1 MODERATOR: Mr. MARK PEDERSEN

You have known the Military Advisor, general Loitey, the Police Advisor Luis Carriho, Ms. Annika Hilding Norberg, and Mr. Victor Simatupang.

General Loitey serves as Adviser to Peace Operations in Geneva with a security policy who has 25 years of experience working in Peace Operations and before working for Geneva Centre. He held several directorates in his institution about 21 years of experience in Peace Operations and has attained the rank of Brigadier General.

We also have Miss Cristiane, director of Academic Affairs Research at Kofi Annan’s International Peacekeeping Training Center in 2015, linked also to the African Union and is a senior United Nations consultant on popular politics.

The panel will address the issue of Safety and Security in High Risk Environments on specific topics. Today we will try to get the nucleus of the problem, and that is Safety and Protection for those of you who do not know how to fit the screws. The independent report written by Lieutenant General Santos Cruz, Force Commander in MONUSCO, directly to the Secretary General who received the full report and who is now part of the reform of urgent action on Security and Defense Policies. Most of the measure report is a technical report where problems are identified, which everyone in this room perhaps knows, we knew the problem existed, but for different reasons we never wanted to acknowledge it. We hope that a report will catalyze action by the Secretariat and Member States to move forward in bloc in the direction of safety and security.

It was reported on Safety and Security; it is really about improving the performance and capacity of the peacekeepers and everyone in this room. I think, we are here because we can improve our performance to improve the safety and security of our ambassadors. I also share the news about UN peacekeeping. Many of the UN conclusions are applicable to other organizations including the African Union and the European Union.

The United States, and members cannot continue without a law that can address the underlying security and safety issues in high-risk areas. We need to find guidelines to ensure that our staff have the necessary skills and logistics to operate in high-risk areas. We will explore certain topics and in accordance with our general logic we will find a solution.
3.2.2 SPEAKER: LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARLOS LOITEY

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY IN HIGH-RISK ENVIRONMENTS

Lieutenant General Carlos H. Loikey - Military Adviser highlighted the initiative of the General Secretariat that through the declaration called "Action for Peacekeeping (A4P)" urges the Member States, the Security Council, the Host Countries, to Troops- and Police-Contributing Countries, Regional Partners and Financial Contributors to renew their collective commitment to United Nations Peacekeeping and commit them to strive for excellence in their respective endeavors.

With regard to the plan of action to improve the security of United Nations personnel. He remarked the importance of "Santa Cruz report" which detailed the following areas for improvement:

- Improving capacities, changing mentality, improve responsibility and footprint mission to the sensitive threat.

3.2.3 SPEAKER: POL. COM. LÚIS CARRILHO

Colleagues, IAPTC members, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for inviting me to this conference, which is so important for me to discuss, so thank you very much for joining us in this important debate.

I think we are all agree on prioritizing keeping our men and women deployed on a peacekeeping mission in high-risk areas safe and sound, avoiding any fatalities.
It was a great challenge to find the right action for safe peacekeeping launched by our Secretary-General last year in the recommendations of the report, it said to emphasize and find procedures on how to improve the security of our peacekeepers, through the development of an action plan that addresses security during United Nations Peacekeeping compliance. This plan has been in operation for the past nineteen months in five high-irrigation mission areas and a significant reduction in fatality has been achieved. With the improvement of safety benchmark, provides training equipment for operational leadership and also to take various steps from the nucleus to ensure that our peacekeepers can carry out their missions without incidents.

It is particularly critical when the Police perform a more immersed role in Society; It is most visible face of the state in a Peacekeeping Operation. Example: To successfully reach the interstate, first, we must change the mindset of our staff. They must be aware of the risks and be trained to prevent such risks. We must also improve their capacity and ensure that all personnel are equipped and trained to operate in red areas. They must have their “necessary vitamins” to face the changing and continuous risks. We must work guiding risk management to identify threats instantly based on security awareness, surveillance, intelligence, accountability, etc.

The Police unit has been taking gigantic steps to concretize the performance of the Individual Police Officer. The Police Units at the airport are fundamentally for the success of UN Peacekeeping Operations.

Additional, elements should be considered to implement the Hartford office data taxes, collection of the Indonesian civilian military base, operating procedures, performance evaluation of foreign Police Units, information of the Fort Units, the combined coordination of command and control, protection of civilians, administration, logistics, as a critical point, health and welfare, etc.

Mobile training teams have units, which can help Police-Contributing Countries better prepare personnel before they are deployed to a Peace Mission, and thus ensure compliance with the new standardized operating procedure. Latest inspections to Peace Missions in the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and South Sudan promoted that Security Council decided to deploy Police Units as well. This was due to address gaps in role and responsibilities of Units and to be continually updated.

The capability of FPU to require changes and assessments of the operating environment, and additional requirements such as deployment of vehicles with Armed Police personnel to missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali.
The UN will continue posting regular assessment visits to its Quick-Deploy-Units, Military and Police coordination team, guidelines for combined operations when deterrence is used to prevent violence against civilians including joint high-complexity patrols, information gathering sites or even involving perpetrators of violence who provide clarity understanding the wide range context of operations that evolve according to law and order to provide safety and security as well as persuasive trigger actions as an efficient Military and Police Peacekeeping Response.

The guidelines support diminishing the responsibilities of each component step by step for which the Police team must be specialist and trained prior deployment to their area of investigation such as specialist in crimes of sexual violence, in forensic medicine, early warning, etc.

Many Blue Helmets have been convicted of serious crimes which were committed despite the existence and knowledge of national and international legal frameworks. What are the points that we have advanced in relation to the political and diplomatic commitment taken in this regard? There goes one of the tasks.

Make a working group of Host States for the identification and detection of hepatitis.

The improvement is in the final stages of preparation, for excellence, if at first was complex, open to light, therefore, training is essential to face, give protection and security to civilians that depends on training and personal quality, however it requires a sustainable commitment by member states. I hope and know that we can count on your continued support. Thank you very much.

3.2.4 SPEAKER: MS. ANNIKA HILDING NORBERG

A EUROPEAN TRAINING CENTRE’S PERSPECTIVE

Ms. Annika Hilding Norberg after giving a brief presentation on the situation of the various missions in Europe, identified the following Common Security and Defense Policy Missions as the most High-Risk Missions: EUBAM Libya, EUAM Iraq, EUCAP Nigeria, EUCAP Mali and EUCAP Somalia.

He also emphasizes that these missions face an occasional high risk: EUPOL COPPS Ramallah, EUAM Ukraine and EUMM Georgia. Regarding the protection of personnel on mission. He said that no deaths were recorded in 2018, between 25% and 30% of the mission’s budget was dedicated to protection of the mission. Ms. Annika Hilding Norberg concluded her presentation remarking that training is not the solution only for a problem, however, it is the latest prevention tool against the emerging problem or risk in place.
3.2.5 SPEAKER: BRIGADIER GENERAL VICTOR SIMATUPANG
INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE

In this presentation was mentioned the great challenges existing regarding the different threats in the missions, such as climate, unknown terrain, endemic diseases, criminal groups and organizations, terrorist groups, rebels, IED attacks, assaults, sexual harassment, kidnappings and arrests. Facing these challenges, training priority for deployment of personnel was proposed as a preventive and safety measure. It should be collective and mandatory nature as well as individual training for the updating of knowledge.

As an alternative to face the challenges and unknown terrain climate; It proposes training and knowledge of the use of GPS, reading letters, use of satellites, communication radios and appropriate convoy deployment. Likewise, with regard others challenges it proposes to have expert staff according the necessary. In addition, to the fact that staff must be aware of their own safety, and that reading, and instruction materials can be found on the UNDSS and OCHA WEB.

3.3 DEFENSE AND SECURITY IN HIGH-RISK AREAS (WORKING IN GROUPS)

3.3.1 STRESS IN OPERATIONS BY COL. PABLO CAUBARRERE
STRESS MANAGEMENT (COLONEL PABLO CAUBARRERE - DIRECTOR OF ENOPU)

Colonel Pablo Caubarrere - Director of ENOPU, in this exhibition I develop the following topics: stress management, stress sources preparing a soldier to face stress and sharing experiences.
Colonel Pablo Caubarrere defined stress as tension or anxiety caused by any form of pressure in daily life. Moreover, stress management consists in the ability to manage or psychologically and emotionally minimize the effects of anxiety and tension. With regard to the timing of staff preparation. It is suggested that it should be before, during and after. Regarding stress management, the proposal is to prepare a routine, physical training (including competitions) try to avoid drinking, smoking and learn a new vocabulary.

3.3.2 SMALL ARMS MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION BY MR. ERIC BERMAN

It’s because of the lack of communication if you disagree with some, it is because they don’t cover all the points and that’s my third, uploaded a cruise report, everything is missing something in their judgment. Some of you are coaches who conduct peacekeeping training centers but many of you are in the field. So, from your own personal experience, the prospect of training now talking to the missing people in that report that should be used to be a little eccentric, Xfinity’s shop talks to itself at the end of it. The questions that obviously stick to what they may also be but what I am trying to do is get out of this session in January, policymakers on whether this is a correct or incorrect list of things that Cruz identified should be attended by the Festival veterinarian covering all of Full Force’s protective areas. How does it fit into their training centers that report that they are beginning to adjust their focus to their content? Do you feel that these things are missing? What are your states in any order?

3.3.3 MEDICAL SERVICES AT THE UNITED NATIONS BY LT COL OMAR TEJADA AND COLONEL GIANCARLO PASTORELLI

UN MEDICAL SERVICES

During the presentation they addressed the issue of medical issues and pointed out that it is the responsibility of the contributing countries with military and police personnel to provide COE level 1, COE level 2 to carry out coordination levels existence of MEDEVAC / CASEVAC teams, training of medical personnel and provision of appropriate knowledge and equipment for military and police personnel. All this in accordance with the Santa Cruz report. They also developed the 10-1-2 method which states that the application of life-saving first aid (bleeding control and airway release) is of the utmost importance in the 10-minute period, damage control resuscitation (DCR) should be provided within 1 hours and damage control surgery should be performed within 2 hours. Being the biggest challenge to overcome the first 10 minutes.
The speakers conclude their presentation by suggesting that it should be improved or implemented in military physical training. It should be mandatory that military and police components must have appropriate medical equipment and the procedures of bureaucracies in cases of CASEVAC / MEDEVAC in peace operations should be reduced, equipment and knowledge of first aid should be standardized, increased the number of medical teams in the mission and ensure the quality and availability of level 1 medical assistance.

3.4 FUNCTIONAL GROUP WORKSHOP – IAPTC PLUS

3.4.1 CIVIL COMPONENT BY MR. GUSTAVO DE CARVALHO AND POLICE COMPONENT BY BG GIOVANNI BARBANO

POLICE CHAIR COMMITTEE
BG Giovanni Pietro BARBANO, Director of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) and Chairman of the IAPTC Police Committee, conducted this session in the company of the United Nations Police Adviser and during that session raised the following question "What changes/ideas would you propose for IAPTC Platform for better support Police training for international assignments in Peace Operations and other environments?". The ideas offered by the attendees, most police officers from various countries were collected according to the following detail:

Macro-areas of possible interventions:
- Mutual knowledge of PKTC police and networks (global and regional).
- Exchange of material, research results and information.
- Exchange of experts.
- Improved mutual understanding of police, military and civilian components.
- Content delivery (more discussion-oriented).
- Obstacles of participation (financial, bureaucratic, etc.).

Tools detected are:
- UN, IAPTC, regional sites and PKTC websites.
- Police group.
- Speaker selection.
- Dedicated Police theme for the conference.
- Police, Military cooperation sessions.
- More interactive design of activities.
“What changes/ideas would you propose for the IAPTC Platform to better support Police Training for International Assignments in Peace Operations and other settings?”
3.4.2 MILITARY COMPONENT BY COL MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN, DR. ILLANA LANCASTER

TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR IAPTC PEDAGOGY

During this session, the following questions were set out:

- What learning theories currently inform our approach to training peacekeepers? What learning theories should inform our pedagogical principles and training design?
- How do we design a training that is line up with current research on how adults learn best?
- How does quality training for peacekeeping training institutions looks like?
- How do we develop “industry” quality standards?
3.5 FAREWELL DINNER WITH TYPICAL MEALS FROM PERU

On Wednesday, October 9th, 2019, at 0730 hrs. in the auditorium Los Incas of the Ministry of Culture of Peru with the attendance of the participants of the 25th IAPTC, took place the cultural event called “NATIONAL FOLKLORIC BALLET OF PERU”, which was a courtesy of the Peruvian State to provide national and foreign attendees with spaces for reflection and experiential experiences on our roots, cultures and identities coming from the coast, highlands and Peruvian jungle.

All this allowed to present the audience a contemporary vision of the Peruvian folklore in its manifestations of dance and music. Furthermore, with scenic proposals of high artistic and technical level to contribute in this way to the recognition, enjoy and appreciate the wealth and folklore diversity of the country.

4  THURSDAY OCTOBER 10th

4.1 REGIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CENTERS

4.1.1 SPEAKER: MG MARCELO MONTANER

In this regard, Security Council Resolution No 2436 dated September 21, 2018, was mentioned which provides the following guidelines:

a) Identifies clear performance standards that facilitate the effective and full implementation of mandates.

b) Includes objective methodologies to ensure accountability and incentives.

c) Consider training and leadership.

d) Specifies performance measures, withholding of reimbursement and repatriation or replacement of units.

e) Training achievement, change of duties or dismissal or non-renewal of contracts for civilian personnel.

4.1.2 AAPTC BY Colonel Mustafizur Rahman

Colonel Mustafizur Rahman mentioned that the AAPTC is composed of 21 member countries (Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, United States, Bangladesh, Fiji, Malaysia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Cambodia, India, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Canada, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines and Vietnam). The observer countries are also Brunei and Tonga. Regarding the contribution of Military and Police Personnel in Peace Missions. He stressed that the association has four member countries which are the ones whose more contribute; therefore, this requires a greater demand to prepare the personnel that will be deployed. In this view, during their annual meeting in 2019 they agreed the following:
Continue with the cooperation and exchange vacancies for the multi courses they develop. 
Encourage exchange when seminars and/or workshops are held. They recognized the importance of the A4P initiative and its implementation. 
Adopt the evolving mindset of the contemporary peacekeeping environment through the implementation of the Santos Cruz Report’s recommendations. 
Submit a statement to the United Nations DPO. 
I also suggest some considerations among them that the members of the AAPTC are from Asia & Pacific countries and most of the United Nations Peace Missions are in Central Africa so there is a lack of knowledge about the dynamics of the conflict in Africa. 
In addition, training centers are far away from Africa making it difficult to have civilian experts to properly prepare staff and coupled with totally different conditions on the ground.

4.1.3 ALCOPAZ BY COL ROL LEDEZMA
Colonel Rol Wider Ledezma remarked that ALCOPAZ is an organization created with reference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) but developed from the point of view of Latin America and whose main purpose is to promote the best efficient and effective practices in the preparation and selection of personnel to participate in a peace operations mission.
In addition, mentioned the different challenges that the Blue Helmets are facing among these we have the factors of change of scenario (terrain) and new threats. All this means that the selection, preparation and development processes must improve. Therefore, the problem must be identified, diagnosed, instructed, corrected and improved.
Regarding instruction, there is an exchange of trainees between the regional training centers as well as the support of academic institutions and national and international organizations.

4.1.4 EAPTC BY MRS. ANNIKA HILDING NORBERG
During this exhibition, it has detailed the outcome of the 2019 annual meeting of the EAPTC which was hosted by the Conflux Center for Intercultural Dialogue and Mediation and held in Belgrade from April 16th to 18th, 2019.
The first objective of the 2019 EAPTC meeting was to align the training needs and new realities on the ground in peace operations to make work with good teams and good preparation of Civilians, Military and Police more effective and safer. Other points they reached were:
• Explore how to create better synergies with IAPTC and other regional partnerships.
• Meeting held in Lima.
• Members’ ideas and suggestions have / are being presented.
• A group of friends of EAPTC (open invitation) will prepare the ground for the next meeting at EAPTC 2020.

4.1.5 PSOTEW BY COLONEL RYAN WOLFGRAM
Ladies and gentlemen welcome to Bangladesh 2020 privileged host country of the annual IAPTC conference in 2020 as you know. It was the public who voted for this event to be in Bangladesh, before we were host in twice, 2010 and 2015. We will now have the opportunity to do this 2020 again.
Indeed, is likely to be the last weeks of October or the first or second week of November according to Bangladesh’s climate indicators. PSOTEW is located approximately 1.5 kilometers from the Capital of Bangladesh, which is Dhaka, the building of the academy has enough rooms, classrooms, auditorium for approximately 750 participants, this means that it has enough, accommodations, classrooms, work room. This is the FedEx where the food is served, it is located 10 minutes from PSOTEW. For better understanding, I present PSOTEW video clip.

4.2 DEVELOPING ALLIANCES THROUGH IAPTC

4.2.1 FACILITATORS: DOCTOR ILLANA LANCASTER, MAJOR PAUL CORKE, MISS CAROLINA JARPA, DOCTOR ALISON MILOFSKY AND DOCTOR RICHARD LOVE
Panelist, Dr. Illana Lancaster posed the following questions and answer to panelists:
Intention? To create an intentional space in which we take advantage of the collective power of everyone in this room and the institutions they represent.
Desired exit? A co-constructed roadmap on how we can move forward on an IAPTC partnership agenda.
• How do we get there? Highly participatory, small groups, facilitators, activity-based, fast-paced and noisy.
• What we need from you? Open, flexible, active participation, sense of humor, time chronometer and transitions.
In addition, with the aim of making the exchange of views more didactic and involving more participants, groups and different rooms were distributed, with 4 additional facilitators (Major. Paul Corke, Dr. Alison Milofsky, Mrs. Carolina Jarpa and Mr. Gustavo de Carvalho).

Furthermore, it was explained that the objective of the IAPTC is to facilitate the communication and exchange information and best practices between Peace Operations and others related to the Education and Training of the Centers, in addition the responsibilities involving personnel in a Peace Operation.

4.3 OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE
BY MR. JONAS ALBEROTH - CDC

Mr. Jonas Alberoth thanked the active participation of the members of the IAPTC executive committee who for many months worked in advance together on the academic details of the event. He highlighted the commitment of the Government of Peru who declared the realization of the 25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers Lima 2019 of National Interest.

Additionally, with this the participation of the President of the Republic of Peru in the opening ceremony allowed to know the high the level of commitment of the Peruvian authorities in Peace Operations.

Regarding logistics and organization, everything is summarized as a success since everything turned out better than expected, in addition to the academic part and the speakers exceeded the expectations considered. All of this, associated with the active participation of United Nations Representatives, Regional Peace Operations Training Associations, representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic organizations which gave greater prominence to the event.

Likewise, the cultural activities allowed to know little more about the traditions and customs of the Host Country (Peru) allowing attendees to take more than knowledge.

All this support to ensure that at the end of the event each attendee returns to their home country with a long list of colleagues with whom they share the same interests and perhaps in the future they can work together.
4.4 CLOSING CEREMONY

BY MAJOR GENERAL HERNAN FELIPE FLORES AYALA

Madam Colonel, President of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, Lieutenant General Carlos Humberto Ruiz, Military Advisor of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, Representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and Military Attachés accredited in Peru, members of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, distinguished authorities of Public and Private Civilian Institutions National and Foreign, Military National and Foreign, Distinguished Participants Ladies, Gentlemen and Friends.

We have reached to the end of this twenty-fifth annual conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers - IAPTC. The first thing that passes through my mind, let me say it to share with each and every one of you, in my capacity as Deputy Minister of Policies for the Defense of the Ministry of Defense of Peru and at the same time president designate of this annual edition of IAPTC. It is a deep feeling of gratitude for your honorable and very active participation in this annual event of Planetary Scope Developed in our Peru, having you for these four days in Inca’s Lands, full of intense academic and scientific work, with deep reflections and especially with exchanges of experiences in the size of enriching does not have for us Peruvians the meaning of transcendentally and unforgettable. Is not easy to gather an extraordinarily and relevant numbers of participants, indeed, experts in tasks of Formation in Peace Operations. For that reason, the Peruvians who received the post already a year ago in Oakland, has been an enormous privilege that I wish to relieve with the greatest applause that each of you really deserves, without people, never rich the objectives, our expression of deep gratitude to Colonel Helen Cooper, President of this conference, which we are about to conclude, with the Military Adviser of the General Secretariat of the United Nations and Head of the Office of Military Affairs Lieutenant General Carlos Loitey. Thank you very much my General, as well as a Police Advisor to the General Secretariat, the Chief of the Major Police Division General Luis Carrillo, with them to many of you who have shown us, in their performance during these four days a deployment and outpouring of talent, whose most tangible evidence we have seen in the tasks and real functions linked in the topics on conduct and discipline, training civil administration and in matter on Military and Police Command.

In this regard, we would also like to thank the directors of the regional associations and specialized institutions that have participated in this Annual Conference and, of course, the Researchers and Teachers from Training Centers in various parts of the world, of course for them, all our appreciation.
For that, I would like to highlight in my words at the close of this 25th Annual Conference to you, because you are precisely the soul of this meeting, whose success has been given thanks your great willingness.

Furthermore, at the beginning of the conference on Monday October 7th, on the occasion of my welcome speech at the opening ceremony, I had told that in Peru we prepared ourselves with great enthusiasm to offer the best of our country, we really hope to have lived up your expectations. We made the conference will have the endorsement in Peru of the highest Political Level and you already saw and listen the speech of inauguration the Constitutional President of the Republic of Peru Martín Vizcarra Cornejo referring to the enormous commitment of our country to the goals of Peace in the World. Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a happy coincidence, for us as the hosters, that the development of this 25th Annual Conference of IAPTC is carried out within from the calendar of the National Anniversary of the 140th anniversary of the Angamos’ Battle, that remembers the immortal figure of the Grand Admiral Miguel Grau Seminario, called the Peruvian of the millennium and considered qualified Precursor of International Humanitarian Law, degree of Peruvian Origen in the northern region of Peru - Piura. Wrote with his acts and gestures during the nominated War of the Pacific, many pages of love and peace between both countries and how is the atmosphere that prevails today between our two great Nations.

The IAPTC is an association that build up the feeling of Peace, how not to mention one of the most transcendental heroes of the continent and the world, that has gained world fame, Admiral Nelson Trafalgar, for the United Kingdom for his permanent addiction to the Peace in the Old Continent, we have had a very full work agenda with topics that we have been addressing in previous editions. Where the central issue has revolved around the thematic preparation for effective Peace Operations and strengthening the Associations.

The Bazaar of ideas that has allowed us the conjunction of efforts in Peace Maintenance as it is enshrined in the letter of San Francisco of 1945. The developments, then have turned around in protection of civilians, the Peace construction as transversal task to our roles in the Association and in our actions with commitments.

Peru has a group of women soldiers who are members of our Peace Forces in the Central African Republic. My greatest appreciation to the women of my country and the women of the other Member States, within their talent and their professionalism, grant an enormous addition and international social as only women know how to contribute in the tasks of Peace in all the corners of the world. We must not say goodbye, because we have as a north to meet again, and while that happens from our communications and other links by various means will be and must be really intense. We will not cancel the tasks that we have committed here, the conclusions have an enormous significance.
Our annual conference is for all the data in some way that we must implement and that we will do it, full of conviction. We have reached presentations with a quality of information and an important updated information that has only confirmed the high level of the exhibitors we have had during these four days, in which I also see the important participation of the audience that has accompanied on these days, in which the exchanges with absolute freedom of expression and proactivity has done further, enriching our Annual Conference. I reiterate our greatest pleasure to have you in Peru, get back soon, and to try our Ceviche our Pisco Sour, live our customs, and for all, that is of us, Peruvian. However, is also yours, we share it with all, because Peru, my Country, is your Country.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, allow me only a couple of minutes, because I would like to introduce the team, my incredible team, that has been behind of this organization and that has made this possible. Somehow, for the welfare of you. Please, if the team could present their selves to all of you friends of the world, the gratitude of Peru to all the team of the Ministry of Defense. Additionally, I expressed my deep gratitude so that this meeting has reached this successful end. We want to thank everyone. I think that as a great end of duty fulfilled, and for that I formally declared closed this 25th Annual Conference of IAPTC.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Declaration of National Interest of the 25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, Lima 2019 (Supreme Resolution Nº050-2019-DE, signed by the President of the Republic), facilitated the inter-institutional work of the different sectors of the Peruvian State (MINDEF, MININTER, MRREE, MINCULT, PNP, FFAA, SUNAT, CUSTOMS, etc.), as well as committed them to successfully achieve the development of the event.

2. The participation of the President of the Republic of Peru, Eng. Marín Alberto VIZCARRA CORNEJO, during the opening of the 25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, Lima 2019, highlighted the event, meaning in addition that it is the first time in the history of the IAPTC conferences that a State President participates in the event.

3. The Interagency work allowed the successful management of visas for all those attendees interested in attending the 25th Annual IAPTC Conference, mostly from African Countries. A point to highlight is that this coordinated work allowed even exceptionally manage visas upon arrival.
4. The dissemination of the event at the National and International level, allowed for a large attendance of national and international attendees from the five continents.

5. The establishment of a teamwork (operational team) which was composed of members of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, Peru’s Armed Forces and National Police and external experts staff allowed the execution of the previous planning to materialize within the stipulated.

6. Taking into consideration the list of those attending to the 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC, a greater commitment of national, regional and international institutions related to peace operations was appreciated.

7. During various presentations, were a variety of speakers who had a high degree of professionalism and quality and who came from Senior United Nations officials, who are on mission for Peace Operations, National and International Academicians, Universities, NGOs, Experts and Researchers on Peace Operations.

8. It was a space to disseminate about Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) and at the same time to analyze the implementation and compliance of its policies, according to the field that was developed by each Speaker. This made it possible to follow up on their compliance, importance and variables to overcome for their proper implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Taking into consideration the importance of Interagency and joint work to articulate efforts towards the success of future Annual Conferences of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers that even compromises the Political System. It is particularly important to generate a Legal Document that is mandatory for the various Institutions involved in the event.

2. Given the good experience of the teamwork (operational team), whose members belonged to various Institutions related to Peace Operations, it is recommended a model that allow to facilitate the implementation of the planning for a future Annual Conferences of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers.

3. The participation of the Speakers should be coordinated with time in advance and their attendance should be confirmed while ensuring a diversity of speakers with a high degree of professionalism.
UNITED NATIONS POLICE DAY

(October 06th)

On October 6th, 2019, in the Cusco room of the Westin Lima Hotel, from 0930 hrs. to 1630 hrs. The second edition of the event called “United Nations Police Day” was held which was promoted by the UN Integrated Capacity Service, the United Nations Police Division and with the support of the Peruvian National Police.

The event was chaired by Police Commissioner Luis Carrilho, United Nations Police Adviser, Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano - Director of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units - Italy and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, Major General Christoph BUÍK - Permanent Police Director of the United Nations, Mr. Mark Pedersen - Head of the United Nations Integrated Training Service and Lieutenant General José Luis LAVALLE SANTA CRUZ, Commander in chief of the Peruvian National Police who gave his opening remarks speech.

The main theme of the event “UN Police Day” was: “UNPOL Training Architecture Program” which was aimed at operationalizing the recent doctrine developed for the United Nations Police and police personnel about to be deployed in a Peace Operation and/or Special Political Missions. It is noteworthy that the participation was significant during the development of the event registering a total of fifty-six (56) Police members from the following countries:

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America. Among them were twelve (12) members of the Peruvian National Police, as well as members of various regional and international academic organizations.
Activities of Interest between Peruvian National Police and UNPOL

The Peruvian National Police by Resolution N°544-2019-CG.PNP/SUB.COMGEN of August 22nd, 2019, signed by the Commander in chief of the PNP formed the “Technical Facilitating Team of the PNP” this in order to carry out the corresponding coordination with the organizers of the 25th IAPTC, ALCOPAZ and UNPOL DAY. Additionally, a way to plan the respective Police Operations (administrative support, security and others) this to support the achievement of the success.

In fact, it should be noted that, in combination with the activities before mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Peruvian National Police and officials of the United Nations Police Division carried out the following activities:
a. On Oct 05th, 2019 at 0900 hrs. Police Commissioner Luis Carrilho - United Nations Police Adviser, in the company of Major General Christoph Buik - Permanent Police Director of the United Nations, made a referral visit to the National Directorate of Special Operations located in Av. S/N Marco Puente Llanos - Santa Anita district, where they were able to appreciate the diverse capacities and potentialities of the PNP.

b. On Oct 05th, 2019 at hours 1900 hrs. Police Commissioner, Luis Carrilho - United Nations Police Advisor participated in the working dinner and camaraderie organized by the Peruvian National Police (PNP) where he also received the honorary decoration "Ensign PNP Mariano SANTOS MATEOS, Grand General of the Peruvian National Police". This event was presided by Lt. Gen. José Luis LAVALLE SANTA CRUZ, PNP Commander in Chief, Lt. Gen. Menahem Gustavo HANANEL GARCÍA, Deputy Commander in Chief of the PNP and Inspector General of the PNP.

c. In addition, Major General Christoph BUIK - Permanent Police Director of the United Nations, Brigadier General Giovanni PIETRO BARBANO - Director of the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units - Italy also participated in the aforementioned event, Colonel Jaime ALEMAN CISNEROS Director of the Training Center for Peace Operations - CECOPAZ Peru and Colonel Roberto GIL - Advisor to ALCOPAZ.
OPEN SPEECH OF BRIGADIER GENERAL GIOVANNI BARBANO IN THE UN POLICE DAY

It is a pleasure and a reason of honor for me to be here today to take part in this noteworthy initiative organized by the United Nations Police Division in cooperation with the Integrated Training Service, as part of the wider project of the training architecture renovation and doctrine implementation for the UN police, and with the outstanding support of our host, embedded in the framework of the IAPTC Conference.

Indeed, with the beginning of the new millennium, the role played by the Police in Peace Operations has become more and more complex, as well as the tasks assigned by the various Mandates to Police Components have progressively expanded, now embracing a wide range of activities which are no longer limited to performing mere monitoring duties.

As a result, an increasing need for guidance and selected training has risen accordingly, so as to help the Police Contributing Countries in providing UN Field Missions with Police Peacekeepers who meet the required professional standards.

In fact, since the year 2000, a significant number of reports, evaluations and surveys have highlighted various issues affecting the performance of the Peace Operations, not to mention the distressing picture outlined by the “Cruz Report”.

In order to finally overcome all of these criticalities, the UN peacekeeping doctrine has evolved significantly in the last two decades, and the departments of Peace Operations and field support produced hundreds of new materials to aid the overall course and management of Peace Operations.

Let me say that, in this context, it is impossible not to mention once again the release of the Strategic Guidance Framework for the United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions.

Yet, if this doctrinal production provides answer to the need for guidance to address the growing complexity of the mission tasks, on the other hand this requires to tailor and design the descending training curricula.

Consequently, the current challenge in order to elevate the overall professionalism among Peacekeepers is exactly to operationalize the new guidance materials, so as to make training as effective and updated as possible. To this purpose, a global commitment is desirable, also through the support that the various Training Centers and Think Tanks located around the world can provide.

In this context, the IAPTC Annual Conference represents an alluring opportunity to gather professionals in order to share ideas, to foster partnership, to promote complementarity – so avoiding duplications – and to set a common way ahead.

Being aware of that, in my capacity of Police Chairman within the IAPTC Executive Committee, I strongly encouraged and supported remarkable initiatives like the one of today, which, in the margins of the IAPTC Conference, gives the chance to bring together an impressive spectrum of experts from all over the world, as an ideal precondition for a fruitful and intense day of work.
In this direction, I have also worked to strengthen the Police presence during the IAPTC conference, envisaging specific Police speakers during various sessions, and reinvigorating the so-called “Police Group” within the IAPTC, which represents a beneficial and handy collector for people and ideas. In the same context, the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, worldwide better known simply as CoESPU – which I have the privilege to direct – from its side, has always worked along this way, being constantly in the front line to promptly update and improve its training offer and curricula, in some cases even anticipating the issuing of the new official doctrinal references and related training materials, as well as to apply unexplored pedagogical and organizational solutions.

Against this background, since its establishment in 2005, CoESPU has developed and conducted comprehensive training for all the existing UN Stability Police assets, taking advantage of the latest adult learning techniques, and, as of today, it has coached almost 12,000 Police, Military and Civilian personnel committed to peace operations, coming from 122 countries and 17 different International Organizations. Furthermore, by the virtue of the privileged partnership with the UN Department of Peace Operations – and more specifically with the Police Division and Integrated Training Service – on the basis of the existing memorandum of understanding and of the descending so-called “Actions Points” – CoESPU has significantly contributed to developing Stability Policing doctrine and designing the new relevant training curricula, and it is currently deeply involved in the UN Police Training Architecture Workshop, participating with its subject matter experts in various Curriculum development groups.

But this is not the end of the story. Until now we have talked about training under its wider and more generic Perspective, however this is not the only angle of the issue. When we talk about effective training, we cannot ignore how this affects the competences that the leadership at all levels must possess. In fact, it is not a case if the idea of proficient leadership as key to peace operations success has been recurrent since the issuing of the “Brahimi Report”, passing through the 2015 report of the High-Level Independent Panel on peace operations (HIPPO), which – substantially – identified “(...) the quality of leadership as one of the most crucial factors in the success or failure of UN peace operations.”. Certainly, when it comes to Police the issue becomes even more complex, if we think how multifaceted the Police Component could be. The diversity that characterizes the United Nations Police for sure represents one of its greatest strengths, but it also poses a challenge: Police leadership is called to perform a large variety of functions, managing a huge number of human resources coming from different Countries, with no common policing background and with different police culture and procedures.
As if this was not enough, the Police Component itself operates scattered all over the entire operation’s environment, with both robust and cohesive units - such as the FPUs - and autonomous individual Police Officers.

Well, as recently highlighted in the action for Peacekeeping Implementation plan, also in this case, effective and appropriate training represents the primary possible way to succeed, over again desirably involving the various Training Centers and think tanks spread around the globe.

In this context, among the initiatives undertaken in order to fill in these gaps, it is worthy to mention the release of the new training curriculum for the FPU Pre-Deployment Training, which curiously follows a model that CoESPU has always adopted, envisaging a first phase entirely dedicated to commanders and their relevant Command Staff. In this regard, ITS jointly designed together with CoESPU and the Police Division the FPU command Staff – Train of Trainers – Course, whose first edition was conducted last July at CoESPU, and a second edition has already been scheduled for February 2020.

Within the same framework, CoESPU organizes – alongside the DPO and primarily backed by the United States Department of State through its Global Peace Operations Initiative – FPU Commander and Coordinator courses, and it will host the 3rd edition of the UN Police Commander course, intended for the UN Police Senior Leadership.

Finally, if we still consider the said diversity that characterizes not only the Police component, but also an entire peace operation, another challenge is posed when it comes to coordinate and create team spirit among a miscellaneous group of individuals, who are experienced professionals with diversified backgrounds in their own fields.

In this context, the different organizational cultures of mission components — with particular emphasis on the civilian-military and police-military interacting dichotomies — has been recurrently felt as a hindrance for an integrated action.

In this perspective, taking advantage of the bicentennial experience of the Italian Carabinieri in merging the civilian and the military spheres, as well as in integrating different cultures and backgrounds, CoESPU organizes specific courses in order to improve teamwork, coordination and cohesion among the various Mission Components, namely the Training Building and the Civil, Military and Police relations courses, likewise foreseeing similar modules in all of its remaining training activities.

To sum up and conclude, in contemporary Peace Operations’ contexts that are more and more complex, Peacekeepers in general and Police Peacekeepers in particular need guidance and adequate training in order to be properly prepared to face the new intricate challenges.

But if it is true that in this direction a lot has already been done in the last few years, it is also true that the path for the eventual success is not yet concluded, and it shall desirably pass through the cooperation between the UN and the various Peacekeeping Training Centres located all over the world.
Thank you very much for your attention and I wish you a productive “Police Day” and a fruitful “IAPTC Conference”!

**BG (ITA Carabinieri) Giovanni Pietro Barbano**  
Director of the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) – Italy  
IAPTC Police Chair

d. On Oct 08th, 2019 at 0950 hrs. to 1430 hrs. at the facilities of the Peruvian Army Engineering School, United Nations officials Major General Christoph BUIK, Mr. Denis TIKHOMIROV and Mr. Ahmed ADBEL RAHIM provided a briefing on the UN assessment - SAAT (Selection, Assistance and Assessment Team) to forty-eight (48) members of the PNP.

e. In addition, they conducted a simulation of the UN-SAAT test. It should be stressed that successfully passing an official UN SAAT examination is a prerequisite for being folded into a United Nations peace mission.
SUMMARY:

1. As a result of the international events 25th IAPTC, ALCOPAZ and UNPOL DAY, the Institutional Command of the National Police of Peru reacted positively and pledged to contribute with the efforts necessary for the achievement of the purposes of these events.

2. The Institutional Command of the Peruvian National Police carried out joint activities with Police Commissioner Mr. Luis Carrilho - Police Adviser and Director of the United Nations Police Division as well as officials of the United Nations Police Division. This made it possible to create spaces for dialogue and generate a common agenda focused on articulating efforts to involve the Peruvian National Police in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

3. The foregoing paragraph has given rise to the need to continue with relevant action to ensure the participation of the Peruvian National Police in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations including:

4. Indeed, to manage with the United Nations Police Division for the United Nations Selection, Assistance and Evaluation Team (Selection, Assistance and Assessment Team / SAAT - UN) evaluate the proposed Peruvian National Police personnel in order to validate their participation in Peace Operations.

5. In fact, to manage the modification of the memorandum of understanding in order to compromise the contribution of personnel of the Peruvian National Police in Peace Operations.
# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

![CONFERENCE PROGRAM Diagram](image)

**Day 1**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** Training for Effective Peace Operations: Renewing Commitments and Advancing Partnerships
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 1] from [Institution 1]
    - [Name 2] from [Institution 2]
    - [Name 3] from [Institution 3]
  - **Location:** [Location 1]

- **Lunch Break**

**Day 2**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** Women, Peace & Security
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 4] from [Institution 4]
    - [Name 5] from [Institution 5]
    - [Name 6] from [Institution 6]
  - **Location:** [Location 2]

- **Afternoon Session**
  - **Title:** Safety & Security in High-Risk Environments
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 7] from [Institution 7]
    - [Name 8] from [Institution 8]
    - [Name 9] from [Institution 9]
  - **Location:** [Location 3]

- **Dinner**

**Day 3**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** Major Security Challenges in the 21st Century
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 10] from [Institution 10]
    - [Name 11] from [Institution 11]
    - [Name 12] from [Institution 12]
  - **Location:** [Location 4]

- **Afternoon Session**
  - **Title:** High-Level Symposium
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 13] from [Institution 13]
    - [Name 14] from [Institution 14]
    - [Name 15] from [Institution 15]
  - **Location:** [Location 5]

- **Closing Ceremony**

**Day 4**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** Functional Groups Workshop: IAPTC Plus
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 16] from [Institution 16]
    - [Name 17] from [Institution 17]
    - [Name 18] from [Institution 18]
  - **Location:** [Location 6]

- **Afternoon Session**
  - **Title:** Cultural Experience & Dinner
  - **Activities:** Visit to local cultural sites, traditional meal
  - **Location:** [Location 7]

**Day 5**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** IDEAZAAR
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 19] from [Institution 19]
    - [Name 20] from [Institution 20]
    - [Name 21] from [Institution 21]
  - **Location:** [Location 8]

- **Afternoon Session**
  - **Title:** Welcome Toast / Icebreaker
  - **Activities:** Networking, social activities
  - **Location:** [Location 9]

**Day 6**
- **Morning Session**
  - **Title:** Other Important Tasks
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 22] from [Institution 22]
    - [Name 23] from [Institution 23]
    - [Name 24] from [Institution 24]
  - **Location:** [Location 10]

- **Afternoon Session**
  - **Title:** Community Engagement
  - **Speakers:**
    - [Name 25] from [Institution 25]
    - [Name 26] from [Institution 26]
    - [Name 27] from [Institution 27]
  - **Location:** [Location 11]

- **Day 6 Closing**

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*Note: Details for Day 1 may vary depending on the event.*
## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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<tr>
<td><strong>PRESIDENT OF THE IAPTC</strong></td>
<td>Col. Helen Cooper</td>
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<td><strong>FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE IAPTC</strong></td>
<td>Ambassador Ashraf Swelam</td>
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<td><strong>Police Representative</strong></td>
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<td>Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU)</td>
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<td><strong>Civilian Representative</strong></td>
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STATISTICAL TABLES

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TOTAL PARTICIPANTS - BY GENDER AND AFFILIATION

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**SURVEYS**

Written surveys were conducted to collect positive or negative feedback and reviews that contribute to improving our commitment to continuous improvement at upcoming Partnership events.

1) As a summary of the comments described in the surveys: "issues of great importance, educational and contributing to the strengthening of Training Centers and Training in Peace Operations".

2) As a summary of the comments: "Very good information, the topics were enriching, and we were able to exchange different points of view".

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**N° 01 - DID THE TOPICS EXPOSED RELATE TO THE THEME OF THE CONFERENCE?**

- BAD
- REGULAR
- GOOD
- VERY GOOD
- EXCELLENT

---

**N° 03.- WERE THE PRESENTATIONS OF THE EXHIBITORS IN GOOD LEVEL?**

- BAD
- REGULAR
- GOOD
- VERY GOOD
- EXCELLENT
3) As a summary of the comments: "The presentations of the Bazaar Ideas were very informative, it allowed us to know the different methodologies of education in peace operations".

![Bar chart showing responses to N° 05 - Did you like the exhibition (Ideas Bazaar) presented during lunch time?]

4) As a summary of the comments: "If I would recommend my colleagues and friends to attend the next IAPTC conference as being of Global importance".

![Bar chart showing responses to N° 07 - In your experience, would you recommend that others attend next year’s conference?]

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR THE 25TH ANNUAL IAPTC CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee had a first meeting on February 20th to 22nd, 2019, where they agreed on topics related to: main theme of the 25th annual conference, academic aspects, exhibitors, duration, etc. This meeting was held at the Westin Hotel in Lima-Peru.
The Peruvian Government declared of “National Interest” the 25th Annual Conference of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers which made it possible to dictate provisions and responsibilities for the development of this annual conference, as a host country.

The Training Center for Peace Operations (CECOPAZ-Peru) was designated the direct responsible for the development of all activities, for which it counted on the collaboration of different agencies of the Ministry of Defense of Peru.

Likewise, functional staff fields were designated for the 25th Annual IAPTC Conference, as follows:

1. **PERSONAL**
   A registration module was created to facilitate volunteers to register online at the following links:
   - Electronic email: 25iaptcperu@mindef.gob.pe – 25iaptcperu@gmail.com
   - Tel: (511) 209-8530 Anexo: 4558,
   Registrations for the 25th IAPTC Annual Conference totaled 514, of which 314 attended.
   In fact, in CECOPAZ, 64 officers were conducting the MILOB course who were appointed by working groups: logistics group, security and intelligence group, risk management group, operations group, informatic group, academic group, finance group and press group, all led by a member of the Organizing Committee of the Event.

2. **SECURITY**
   Prior to the event of the 25th Annual IAPTC conference, the Peruvian National Police verified all data of the attendees in the International System (INTERPOL), in order to avoid wanted personnel and prevented the entering our country.
   The security study was carried out, then, the Security Plan was formulated, and the plan was put into effect from October 06th to 10th, 2019, in the areas of the Westin Hotel, Jorge Chávez International Airport, tours of the delegation, Fundo Mamacona, Auditorium “Los Incas”, etc. In other words, all visited places by attending the 25th Annual IAPTC Conference.

   The Security team, in close coordination with the National Police Forces and the security staff of the Westin Hotel were responsible for providing security 24 hours a day, for attendees participating in the 25th Annual IAPTC Conference.
3. RISK MANAGEMENT AREA
The IAPTC-2019 risk mitigation and plan of measures were formulated with the objective of identifying risks related to natural, technological and human hazards that may affect the development of the 25th annual conference of the IAPTC 2019 and to be able to identify mitigation measures for:
- Strategic alignment with related irrigation objectives.
- Successful decision-making both strategic and operational.
- Efficient and effective operations.
- An ambulance, a doctor and a paramedic were provided 24 hours a day.
- Reliable financial and non-financial information.
- Compliance with internal procedures, laws and external regulations.
- Safeguarding of assets.
Instructions were given in cases of general alarm during the event with emphasis on evacuation routes, safe areas, meeting point and emergency exits that were marked within the facilities of the Westin Hotel Convention Center.

4. LOGISTIC AREA
A study was made according needs and requirements, in terms of the needs of desktop material, computers, support, food staff, among others.

5. FINANCIAL AREA
Coordination was carried out with those in charge of the accounting area of the Ministry of Defense to achieve the consolidation of the contributions of the value of registration to the 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC.

6. ACADEMIC AREA
The 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC 2019 had as its main activity, the development of the conference itself, where the exchange of experiences between training institutions, different training methodologies and training was promoted, exchange of information and best practices in peace operations where the presence of women in peacekeeping operations was also highlighted. Five workshops were held for Military, Police, Civilian and Pedagogical Components, and nine (09) working groups.

7. PROTOCOL AREA
The protocolary area was responsible for Staging, Setting, Sounds, Lights, Workshops, Ideas Bazaar, Cultural Events, etc. and for the conference itself the program and script for the master of ceremony was formulated who was in charge of the opening and closing ceremony.
Visas for participants, exhibitors, members of the Executive Committee and other Military, Police and Civilian Authorities were arranged in coordination with the Consulate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. More than a thousand (1,000) international invitations were sent by e-mail to different countries on the five continents, in different languages, in order to increase the attendance of representatives of the partner countries.
The organization planned the official photography of the 25th Annual Conference of the IAPTC 2019. Additionally, English interpreters were present during the annual conference.

8. PRESS AREA

The official website www.25iaptc.com.pe was designed, implemented and published in two (2) languages (English and Spanish) where information concerning the 25th Annual Conference was translated (main topic, venue, programming, objectives, exhibitors, contact numbers and the digital platform for online enrollment.

A video was produced in two languages (English - Spanish) to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the IAPTC Annual Conference, which was presented exclusively on the same day as the opening. (https://youtu.be/EbDLxgLmSHg)

The opening of the 25th Annual Conference was broadcast live on television, radio, social media and print media.
# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>IAPTC</td>
<td>International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers.</td>
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<td>EP</td>
<td>Army of Peru.</td>
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<td>PNP</td>
<td>Peruvian National Police.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CECOPAZ</td>
<td>Peace Operations Training and Training Center.</td>
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<td>CCCPA</td>
<td>Cairo International Centre for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN DPO</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Peace Operations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATO / OTAN</td>
<td>The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBA</td>
<td>Folke Bernadotte Academy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>USIP</td>
<td>United States Institute of Peace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISS</td>
<td>Institute for Security Studies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPOL</td>
<td>United Nations Police.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoESPU</td>
<td>Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDDRTG</td>
<td>International Reintegration Research Group.</td>
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25th INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES
ANNUAL CONFERENCE
07 - 10 OCTOBER / LIMA, PERU

Produced by the Host Team
Peruvian Peacekeeping Joint Training Centre - CECOPAZ
25iaptcperu@mindef.gob.pe
www.25iaptc.com.pe