
平和構築を担う人材とは
～アジアにおける平和構築分野の
人材育成に関するセミナー～

People Building Peace
～Seminar on Human Resource
Development in Asia for Peacebuilding～

注) 本報告書は、当日のセミナーを録音したものを聞き取ったもので、正確な発言とは異なることがあります。

日時： 2006年8月29日
会場： 国連大学ビル ウ・タントホール
主催： 外務省・国連大学
Date: **August 29, 2006**
Venue: **U Tant Hall, UN House Jingumae, Tokyo**
Organizer: **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and United Nations University**

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	Akiko Yamanaka Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan	

1. プログラム・ 参加プロフィール

プログラム

プログラム

- 10:30-10:40** 開会挨拶
ラメシュ・タクール 国連大学上級副学長
- 10:40-12:00** 第1セッション～基調講演
司会： 山中燐子 外務大臣政務官
筆頭講演者： 麻生太郎 外務大臣（予定）
講演者： ラクダール・ブラヒミ 元国連事務総長特別顧問
マラック・ゲールディング
オクスフォード大学セント・アントニーズ・カレッジ学長
サティシュ・ナンビアール インド統合戦略研究所所長
- 12:00-12:15** 質疑応答
- 12:15-13:45** 昼食
- 13:45-15:15** 第2セッション～平和構築のための人材育成の事例
司会： 長嶺安政 外務省総合外交政策局審議官
発表者： ナハルディン・ビン・シャーリマレーシアPKOセンター所長
ヨナス・アルペロート
スウェーデンフォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミー副所長
フランク・ラーション スウェーデン国防軍国際センター
国際司令部文民スタッフ課程主任
ロバート・ロビンソン UNHCR駐日代表
コメント： 弓削昭子 UNDP東京事務所代表
- 15:15-15:25** 質疑応答
- 15:25-15:40** 休憩
- 15:40-17:10** 第3セッション～アジアにおける平和構築分野の人材育成の課題
司会： 白石隆 政策研究大学院大学副学長
パネリスト： ジョゼフ・キャロン 駐日カナダ大使
エド・ツイ OCHAニューヨーク事務所長
長有紀枝 ジャパン・プラットフォーム共同代表理事
新田勇 元大阪府警察本部長
横田洋三 中央大学法科大学院教授
ヘスス・リカルド・S・ドミンゴ
フィリピン外務省国際機関局国際政治・法・安全保障課長
- 17:10-17:20** 質疑応答
- 17:20-17:30** 閉会挨拶
山中燐子 外務大臣政務官

参加者プロフィール(登場順)

ラクダール・ブラヒミ

元国連事務総長特別顧問 (仮訳)

国連事務総長特別顧問を2005年12月末に退任。2年間の特別顧問在任中は、イラク特使を務めたほか、スーダン、ネパール及びスリランカを訪問した。それ以前には、アパルトヘイトを終了させた国連南アフリカ監視ミッションの長(1993年~1994年)、ハイチ担当事務総長特別代表(1994年~1996年)、アフガニスタン担当事務総長特使(1997年~1999年)、アフガニスタンの和平プロセスを推進したボン会議(2001年11月~12月)の国連代表団長に続き、国連アフガニスタン支援ミッション(UNAMA)の代表(2002年~2004年)を務めた。2000年には、国連平和活動パネルの委員長を務め、いわゆるブラヒミ報告を作成した。国連の職務に就く前には、駐エジプト・アルジェリア大使、駐英アルジェリア大使及びアルジェリア外相を歴任した。また、アラブ連盟により設立され、調停によりレバノン内戦を終結に導いたレバノン三者委員会の特使を務めた(1989年~1991年)。2006年5月には、国連事務総長特使としてスーダンに派遣された。

マラック・グールドینگ

オックスフォード大学セント・アントニーズ・カレッジ学長(仮訳)

オックスフォード大学モードリン・カレッジ卒。1959年にイギリス外務省に入省後、レバノンでアラビア語を習得。クウェート、リビア、エジプト、ポルトガル、英国国連常駐代表部にて勤務し、アンゴラ大使を務めた。この間、内閣府審議官も務めた。1985年には英外務省を離れ、翌年より国連事務局PKO局長(事務次長)を務めた。この時期、国連平和維持活動は活発化し、1986年当時にミッションの数は5、PKO要員は1万人、予算は2億4千2百万ドルであったものから、2003年にはミッション数が13、要員は5万5千人、予算は27億ドルへと膨れ上がった。その後、1993年には国連の紛争予防・平和創造活動を担当する国連事務局政務局長(事務次長)に就任した。1997年に国連事務局を引退後は、オックスフォード大学セント・アントニーズ・カレッジ学長に就任。

サティシュ・ナンビヤール

インド統合戦略研究所長 (仮訳)

1957年にインド陸軍入隊。1965年、1971年の印パ戦争への従事を含め、豊富な軍隊経験を有する。在英インド大使館・軍事顧問を務め、1991年にはパキスタンとの交渉のため陸軍作戦部長として二度にわたりパキスタンとの交渉団長を務めた。1992年からは国連保護隊(UNPROFOR)の初代司令官として旧ユーゴスラビアへ赴任、1993年3月まで同職を務め、1994年、インド陸軍副参謀長職を最後に退役した。インド陸軍入隊以来の豊富な軍事経験と数々の活躍に対して、ヴィール・チャクラ(武勇勲章)など3つの勲章を授与されている。2002、2003年には、和平プロセスについてスリランカ政府に対し助言する立場にあった。このほか、国連安保理の動きを報じる非営利組織 Security Council Report の国際諮問評議会の初代メンバーとなったほか、2003年から2004年にかけて、アナン国連事務総長により任命された「脅威、挑戦及び変化に関するハイレベル委員会」のメンバーを務めた。現在、インド統合戦略研究所所長。フォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミー国際諮問委員会委員も務めている。

ナハルディン・ビン・シャーリ

マレーシアPKO訓練センター所長 (仮訳)

マレーシア国立大学卒業(防衛・安全保障学修士)。1974年以来32年間マレーシア軍隊に従事し、小隊から大隊の指揮官まで幅広い経験を積む。陸軍訓練センター、王立陸軍大学、陸軍演習センターなど、訓練機関で教鞭を執る。現在はマレーシアPKO訓練センター所長を務めながら、国連関連のコース履修者対象に講義も行っている。

参加者プロフィール(登場順)

- ヨナス・アルベロート** **スウェーデンフォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミー副所長 (仮訳)**
フォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミー (スウェーデン政府により設立された、外務省傘下の機関。国際紛争や危機に際し、効果的な国際平和活動を行うための手法を開発することを目的とする機関) の副所長を務める。同アカデミー勤務以前は、国連、スウェーデン外務省、スウェーデン国軍に所属し、ボスニア・ヘルツェゴヴィナやコソヴォ等 (在コソヴォEU議長国代表等) で勤務し、豊富な連絡、交渉、平和協力活動の経験を有する。スウェーデン緊急対応部隊 (Rapid Reaction Unit) の策定に携わり、リエゾンオフィサーも務める。また、ルンド大学の教育センターのコンサルタントを務めた。
- フランク・ラーション** **スウェーデン国防軍国際センター 国際司令部文民スタッフ課程主任 (仮訳)**
フランク・ラーションはスウェーデン国防軍国際センター (SWEDINT) に所属。国内外において軍民協力の分野に取り組んでおり、また、海外に派遣されるスウェーデン軍、文民機関等を対象にした訓練マニュアルの執筆、研修コースも担当している。さらに、軍民協力の分野において国連に助言する立場にもある。1993年から1994年まではレバノン、1994年から1995年まではグルジア、1998年から1999年までベオグラードで勤務。また、1996年から1998年には国連の民生担当としてクロアチアで勤務。
- ロバート・ロビンソン** **国連難民高等弁務官事務所 (UNHCR) 駐日代表**
米国キーンカレッジ教育学士号、ハワイ大学教育基礎修士号取得、ハワイ大学教育学博士課程、ミシガン大学危機研修管理コース履修。1981年UNHCRスーダン事務所アソシエイト教育担当官、その後UNHCRジュネーブ本部、タイ事務所、香港事務所、アルメニア連絡調整事務所代表を歴任。その間ハワイ大学、スーダンのジュバ大学で研究員、上級講師を務める。UNHCRアルメニア連絡調整事務所勤務中は、アルメニア民主主義・人権 (CDHR) センター諮問委員会議長も務める。1997年よりUNHCRクロアチア派遣代表兼国連クロアチア人道調整官、2002年UNHCRジュネーブ本部ヨーロッパ局次長を経て、2005年7月より現職。
- 弓削昭子** **国連開発計画 (UNDP) 駐日代表**
米国コロンビア大学教養学部卒。ニューヨーク大学大学院で開発経済学修士号取得。UNDP タイ事務所勤務を始め、ニューヨーク UNDP 本部に転勤。1983年に帰国、社団法人海外コンサルティング企業協会で勤務後、フリーの開発コンサルタントとして活動。1988年にUNDPに復帰、タイ事務所常駐代表補佐、インドネシア事務所常駐副代表を経て、1994～98年UNDP ブータン事務所常駐代表を務める。1999年4月からフェリス女学院大学国際交流学部教授として勤務。2002年4月にUNDP 駐日代表就任。
- 白石隆** **政策研究大学院大学教授・副学長**
1972年、東京大学教養学部教養学科国際関係論卒業、1986年、コーネル大学 Ph.D. 東京大学東洋文化研究所助手 (1975-79)、東京大学教養学部助教授 (1979-87)、コーネル大学助教授 (1987-90)、准教授 (1990-96)、教授 (1996-98)、京都大学東南アジア研究センター教授 (1996-2005) を勤め、2005年4月から現職。著書・論文は、An Age in Motion: Popular Radicalism in Java 1912-1926 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990、大平正芳アジア太平洋賞受賞)、『インドネシア 国家と政治』(リポート、1992、サントリー学芸賞受賞)、『海の帝国』(中央公論、2000、読売・吉野作造賞受賞)、『帝国とその限界』(NTT 出版、2004)、Beyond Japan: The Dynamics of East Asian Regionalism (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Peter J. Katzenstein との共編) ほか多数。

参加者プロフィール(登場順)

ジョゼフ・キャロン

駐日カナダ大使

オタワ大学学士(政治学)。72年カナダ貿易代表事務所に入省し、サイゴン及びアンカラ在勤。1975年から日本語の学習を開始し、在日カナダ大使館にて公使を含め3度勤務した。1980年代は、民間企業で中国、香港、韓国及び台湾等に関連する業務に従事した。カナダ外務省において、アジア及びG8サミットを含む国際経済を担当し、1998年にアジア太平洋・アフリカ担当次官補に就任した。同時に、APEC高級実務者(SO)を務めた。2001年~2005年、駐中国大使(北朝鮮及びモンゴル兼任)。夫人との間に3人の子供。前任者は、ロバート・ライト大使。

エド・ツイ

OCHA ニューヨーク事務所長

(仮訳)

国際基督教大学卒。ハーバード大学大学院で東アジア研究修士号を取得。1972年以来国連に勤務。その間、経済協力、人道支援、国連改革などの分野を担当。1992年以来国連人道問題調整事務所(OCHA)において、人道問題担当事務次長首席補佐官等を歴任。2001年より現職。

長有紀枝

ジャパン・プラットフォーム共同代表理事

(特定非営利活動法人)ジャパン・プラットフォーム(JPF)共同代表理事、地雷廃絶日本キャンペーン(JCBL)運営委員。地雷禁止国際キャンペーン(ICBL)ランドマインモニター・リサーチャー、元(特定非営利活動法人)難民を助ける会専務理事・事務局長。1990年早稲田大学大学院政治学研究科修士課程修了。現在東京大学大学院総合文化研究科「人間の安全保障」プログラム博士課程在籍中。

新田勇

元大阪府警察本部長

東京大学法学部卒業。警察庁入庁後、大蔵省、駐アメリカ合衆国日本大使館一等書記官、富山県警察本部長、防衛庁長官官房審議官、警察庁保安部長、同官房長、同警備局長を歴任し、1988年大阪府警察本部長に就任。1989年から1992年まで駐スリランカ大使を務め、1992年、株式会社東芝の顧問、株式会社ジャパン・アイディー代表取締役会長となる(1994年からは取締役会長、2006年6月に退任)。その後株式会社東芝では常務取締役、専務取締役、顧問を経て2004年からは社友を務め、現在に至る。2003年には日印経済委員会常設委員会委員長にも就任。

横田洋三

中央大学法科大学院教授

国際基督教大学卒業(教養学士)。東京大学大学院修了(法学博士)。国際基督教大学教授、東京大学教授を経て中央大学法科大学院教授。国連大学学長特別顧問、国連人権促進保護小委員会委員、国際労働機関(ILO)条約勧告適用専門家委員会委員、(財)人権教育啓発促進センター理事長、日本国際連合学会事務局長を兼ねる。著書に『二〇世紀と国際機構』、『国際社会と法』、『国際機構の法構造』等がある。

ヘスス・S・ドミンゴ

フィリピン外務省国際機関局国際政治・法・安全保障課長(仮訳)

フィリピン大学法学士、米ジョージタウン大学学士、フィリピン大学修士、フィリピン国立防衛大学修士取得。1990年フィリピン外務省入省。中東アフリカ課、政策担当次官秘書官、ニューヨーク国連代表部、駐サウジアラビア大使館勤務を経て、2002年より現職。

参加者プロフィール(登場順)

ラメシュ・タクール

国連大学上級副学長

(仮訳)

カルカッタ大学卒。クイーンズ大学(カナダ)にて政治学博士号を取得。フィジー、ニュージーランド、オーストラリアなどにおける大学等で講師、教授を務める。また、「干渉と国家主権に関する国際委員会」の委員を務め、同委員会の報告である『保護する責任』の執筆者の一人であったほか、国連事務総長の改革担当上級顧問も務めた。20冊以上の著作(編者含)を著し、近著に *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect* (ケンブリッジ大学出版)がある。国際的に定評のあるフィナンシャル・タイムズ紙やインターナショナル・ヘラルド・トリビューン紙への定期的な寄稿も行っている。1998年より現職。

麻生太郎

外務大臣

学習院大学政経学部卒業。1966年麻生産業株式会社入社。1973年より1979年まで麻生セメント株式会社代表取締役を務める。1978年には社団法人日本青年会議所会頭を務める。1979年衆議院議員に初当選(以降9回当選)。1988年文部政務次官に就任。自民党文教部会長、衆議院石炭対策特別委員長、衆議院外務委員長、自民党外交部会長を歴任し、1993年自民党副幹事長。1996年国務大臣経済企画庁長官、1998年衆議院財政構造改革特別委員長、2001年国務大臣経済財政政策担当(1月就任)、自民党政務調査会長(同年4月就任)を経て、2003年総務大臣に就任。2005年10月に外務大臣に就任し現在に至る。

山中燐子

外務大臣政務官

津田塾大学学芸学部英文科卒業。1990年に北海学園大学教授に就任し、1996年～2000年まで衆議院議員を務める。その後、米国戦略国際問題研究所(CSIS)上席研究員(2000年)、北海道大学大学院国際広報メディア研究科客員教授及び国際連合大学客員教授(2001年)、日本国際問題研究所評議員(2003年)、英国オクスフォード大学セント・アントニーズ・カレッジ上席研究員(2004年)を歴任。専門は国際生活文化論、国際平和構築・予防国家論、国際交渉戦略論。2005年に衆議院議員に当選し、外務大臣政務官に就任。

長嶺安政

外務省総合外交政策局審議官

東京大学教養学部教養学科卒業。1977年外務省入省。アジア局南西アジア課、条約局法規課勤務を経て、在アメリカ合衆国大使館一等書記官、内閣法制局参事官、欧亜局西欧第二課長、条約局法規課長、在インド大使館公使、在イギリス大使館公使、北米局参事官、条約局審議官、国際法局審議官を歴任し、2006年8月より現職。

2. 議事録

開会挨拶

ラメシュ・タクール（国際連合大学上級副学長）

（タクール） 国連憲章がその冒頭部分で戦争の惨害から将来の世代を救うコミットメントを掲げていることから明らかなように、国連は世界の平和と安全保障を担っており、安全保障理事会はこの点でとりわけ大きな役割を果たしています。国連の設立直後、主要な大国は冷戦構造に入ったものの、国連が20世紀に果たした、1つの重要な役割として、“脱植民地化”がある。植民地から独立した国々にとって、開発・国づくりは、とても重要なことでした。冷戦の終結に伴い、安全保障と開発という国連が取り組むべき2つのアジェンダが明確になりました。プロトス・ガリ国連事務総長がその考え方を導入した平和構築は、これら2つのアジェンダを結びつける役割を担います。

昨年、国連事務総長のコフィ・アナンは、開発なくして平和を達成することはできず、平和なくして開発を達成することもできずと述べました。人権が侵害され、安全保障が脅かされる世の中を見直す上で、国連、そして安全保障理事会は重要な役割を果たしており、日本からもそのような活動への積極的参加を得ています。我々は平和構築・平和維持の意味、政策的役割、現場で求められる活動について今後とも考えを深める必要があります。包括的なシステムをつくり、なおかつ個々の取組をリンクさせない限り平和構築は失敗に終わります。国連はこれまでも平和構築に対する人々の理解を高めるための取組を進めてきました。そういった意味でも今回このようなセミナーを開催してくださった日本政府、外務省に対し感謝の意を表したいと思います。本日のセミナーを通して参加者の1人ひとりが平和構築の意味、そして我々——個人として、またはグループ、政府、国際機関の代表として——がこの重要なタスクの達成に向けどのように貢献できるのかについてより深い理解が得られるようになることに期待しています。

第1セッション～基調講演

麻生 太郎（外務大臣）

（麻生） 本日この場をお借りして3点、私の公約を申し上げます。1つ目の公約として、平和構築を担う人材を育てるために「寺小屋」をつくります。ここで「寺小屋」というのは、「学校」というほど仰々しい建物があるものではないという意味です。来年度中に試験的な姿を始め、再来年度以降、軌道に乗せます。なぜ、いま寺小屋が必要なのでしょうか。

国連が世界各地で展開する平和維持活動に関与する文民の数は5000人に上ります。この5000人を出身国別に、当該国の人口100万人当たりの比率で見ると、ニュージーランドから11.5人、ノルウェーから7.8人、カナダから7人、スウェーデンから6人という数字になります。それに対し日本はわずか0.16人に過ぎません。私は、この実態を正し、「平和国家日本」の暖簾（のれん）を新たに染め直す必要があると考えました。

平和の構築、維持、発展には文民も大勢必要で、日本はこうした文民をさらに出さなくてはなりません。銃声が止むか止まないかの段階から国が国として機能する段階に至るにはかなりの期間がかかります。この期間、危険な地で活動する文民には相応の知識と安全管理のスキル、現場で関係者に混じり、調整する能力も必要です。そういう知識や技能を身につけてこそ、それぞれが持つ実務経験や知識を平和構築の現場で生かすことができます。

「寺小屋」では短期の養成コースから、将来的には学位が取れる課程にまで発展させていきたいと考えています。スウェーデンやカナダのようなPKO先進国には、平和構築の専門家を育てる学校があり、自分の身の守り方を含め様々なノウハウが教えられています。「寺小屋」にはこうした学校から講師を招聘し、将来を担うアジアの若者を生徒として迎えたいと考えています。また、すでに平和維持活動に参加しているアジアの国々の関係者を招き、行政実務や法整備、徴税について「寺小屋」で共に学べるようにしたいとも思います。例えば、「寺小屋」を卒業した日本人とタイ人が将来一緒にアフリカの平和構築に励むというのが「寺小屋」の未来像です。

2つ目の公約として、日本は今後、平和構築に向けた「知的リーダーシップ」を従来以上に発揮いたします。日本は今年6月に活動開始した平和構築委員会に設立メンバーとして一貫して関わってきました。東ティモールとアフガニスタンの平和構築に関しては、日本は安全保障理事会でリード国を務めています。安全保障理事会としてこの両国に関する文書を発出する際には、草案を書き、まとめる役目を担っています。近年広く重要性を認められた「人間の安全保障」の理念（1人ひとりの個人が恐怖や欠乏から自由になる力をつけない限り平和は築けないとする考え）の旗振り役を当初から務めてきたのも日本です。日本は平和構築に生かせる経験と、経験に基づく言葉を持っています。これを国連をはじめとする様々な場で積極的に広め、熱を込めて語り、世界の議論をリードしていこうというのが、2つ目の公約です。

3つ目の公約は「実践篇」です。人材を育成し立派な言葉を語っても現場に出さなければ話になりません。我々は、平和構築の現場で働く要員を求めています。国ごと、紛争ごとに望

ましい取組は千差万別ですが、現地の人を中心として関係者と共に平和構築を担っていける人材の増加と質の向上を求めています。

「現場で働く職員」は、日に焼けた屈強な人とは限りません。日本の平和維持活動は、1992年9月のカンボジアにおける活動が皮切りでした。歴史等の土台もあり、カンボジアではその後、比較的スムーズに活動が進みました。最近では、カンボジアで活動した女性の1人に、1996年に任官した東京地検の検事、三澤あずみさんがいます。ほかにも、2人の女性がカンボジアで働いていました。3人とも法務省の法務総合研究所に属していた人たちです。近年カンボジアでは法律の整備が進んでいるほか、日本の政府開発援助（ODA）を一助として、民法や民事訴訟法も整いつつあります。この3人の女性は、裁判官や弁護士を育てる学校の先生をコーチするプロとして働いていました。

カンボジアでは先月から、クメール・ルージュ政権時代の幹部を裁く裁判が始まりました。国が紛争から復興しようとする過程では、多くの場合、国家犯罪を裁く過程は避けて通れません。正義が実現しなければ国民は和解できないからです。日本は、クメール・ルージュ裁判のため国連が負担する予算の半分、約24億円を拠出しました。また、国連アジア極東犯罪防止研究所の教官をしていた野口元郎さんを上級審の3人の国際判事の1人として送り出しています。ベトナム、ラオス、カンボジアの法律整備をし、外務省でも国際人道法の仕事を手がけていた野口さんは、この任務に適任です。

一方、屈強というイメージにぴったりの人々も活躍しています。日本地雷処理を支援する会（JMAS）という非営利組織（NPO）に属し、地雷除去を地道に行っている人々です。このNPOでは、カンボジアで平和維持活動に携わった自衛隊OBが再度現場に向かい活動しています。東ティモールの平和維持活動に参加した自衛隊員が東ティモールに戻って、重機の操作等を現地の人に教えている例もあります。

私は今から25～26年前、自民党の青年局長をしており、青年海外協力隊が働いている現場を見て回りました。劣悪な環境で働いているにもかかわらず、青年海外協力隊の人々には悲壮感はありませんでした。こうした機会を政府が提供して支援し、他国の人をも訓練し、質を上げていくことが必要だと思います。自衛官から裁判官まで様々な人々が、退官後に平和構築の担い手となることができます。

私は、平和構築とは国づくりそのものだと考えています。国は、戦争が終わったからといってただちに繁栄するわけではありません。秩序が戻ってきちんと機能するためには行政能力が必要とされます。それを誰が育てるのでしょうか。カンボジアは日本に、平和構築とは何かを教えてくれたのだと思います。日本はカンボジアで、平和維持活動、DDR（Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration：元兵士の武装解除・動員解除・社会復帰）、選挙の監視、法律制度の整備等、1つの流れを切れ目なく手がけました。ちなみにDDRというのは、太閤秀吉が、地侍を農民に戻すために行った「刀狩」をやりましたが、アレの現代版です。日本は、平和を定着させた後に取りかからなければならないのは国づくりそのものだということを、今もカンボジアから学び続けています。

国づくりには膨大な時間がかかります。国は税金で運営されていますが、紛争直後の地域で

はなかなか徴税できません。財産の所有権をどう確立するのか、徴税事務は誰が行うのか、どのように公平性を期するのか、地方自治をどのように機能させるか等の課題があります。さきほどの3人の女性のように専門家の養成も必要です。平和構築とは、平和を定着させ、国づくりを行う際のこうした過程すべてを指すのです。それが将来その国にとって必要だという理解が重要です。日本は、平和の定着と国づくりを提唱し実践してきました。明治時代より136年を経た日本には行政実務の実績があります。日本はまた、「人間の安全保障」の概念も掲げてきました。それらを語り、伝えられるはずで

以前、リディアのカダフィ大佐の息子が来日した際に、私は総務大臣として会談しました。当時カダフィ大佐の息子は、地方自治の意味さえ理解していませんでしたが、後に、「民主主義に時間がかかることはよく分かったが、地方分権の実務については考えたこともなかった」という正直な感想を述べた手紙を送ってきました。つまり、我々にとっては当たり前のことでも、他国の人にとっては必ずしもそうではないということです。平和維持活動から教育制度まで、DDRから訴訟制度の整備まで、財産登記のノウハウ、住民登録実務、税務の知識等、これらすべてが重要です。平和構築においては、日本では当たり前とされている、行政実務を切り回すノウハウが求められています。

日本で当たり前とされているということは、日本にはこれを手がける能力のある人は無尽蔵にいるということになります。平和構築のプロになる素質を持っているのは皆さん自身です。勇気と意欲さえあれば、平和構築の働き手になることができます。日本に帰国した人々が元の職場に戻ったり転職したりするシステムも考えなければいけないと思います。平和構築は実に様々な人に開かれた道です。カンボジアは歴史の土台が残っていたために成功した例で、現在、カンボジアでは、平和構築を助けるべくスーダンのPKO部隊に人を派遣するまでになりました。

現在日本または世界、国連は、アフリカや中東の紛争地域にどうやって平和をもたらすかという課題に直面しています。この点では人類の通信簿は決して誇れるものではありません。しかし、文民を送り努力を続けている国々があります。早く日本からも、専門知識を持ち議論ができる人や、やる気のある人をもっといえば男気(女気)のある青年・壮年を送り出したいと考えます。本日のセミナー以降、「寺子屋」へつなげていきたいのはそういう動機です。

東ティモールでは農業や教育等の制度づくり、アフガニスタンではDDR等、日本は少しずつ経験を積んでいます、それをもっと行っていこうということです。日本人の国連職員がスーダンで働いていますが、そういう人の数を増やしていきたいと思います。平和構築を自ら担うために、世界に進んで活躍の場を求める市民がたくさんいる国となることが目標です。日本は過去60年間に平和を維持し続けられた数少ない先進国の1つです。それに新しい旗を掲げるため、政府として来年度以降、人材の育成に本腰を入れ尽力することを公約します。

ラクダール・ブラヒミ（元国際連合事務総長特別顧問）

（ブラヒミ） 日本政府に対し、アジアが協力しより多くの人材を育成するための重要なイニシアチブをとっていただいたことに感謝します。麻生外務大臣の話聞き、感銘を受けました。3つのコミットメントを実現されることを期待します。

これまで私は、日本の色々な方々との協力を経験してきました。特にアフガニスタンでの活動について、日本に感謝しています。2001年以前には、他国が関心を示さないなか、日本だけが継続的な関心をアフガニスタンに注いでくれました。ボン会議の後も、日本の同僚が手を貸してくれました。アフガニスタンでは、日本が我々の主要なパートナーとして活動してくれました。日本なしには DDR のプログラムは実現しなかったでしょう。日本は忍耐と決意、寛容さをもって活動にあたってくれました。すべてのリソースは日本が自ら負担して提供してくれたと思います。少なくとも1年間は堂々巡りが繰り返されたため、私は日本が諦めるのではないかと不安を感じていました。しかし、日本は諦めずに継続し、その後すばらしい実績を得ることができました。日本は、アフガニスタンの国民のみならず、国連および国際社会全体の感謝に値する活動をしていると思います。私は本日、日本が示したイニシアチブを歓迎します。平和構築は国際社会、そして国連の核となる活動です。またそれは新しい活動分野でもあり、日本のような国が平和構築に関与し、紛争後の平和維持活動で主要な役割を果たすことが重要だと思います。日本政府、そして国連大学はこのセミナーにより、平和活動分野の専門家を集結させるという目的を達成しました。

昨日の会合ではこのイニシアチブが成功する可能性はあらゆる側面で見られる点が確認されました。会合では質の高い知識を持った文民に対する強いニーズが、特に憲法策定の分野で存在する点も指摘されました。国際的な資格を持った弁護士は少ないが、国際的な資格を持った弁護士の知識が憲法策定には必要となるからです。「法の支配」についても同様です。司法制度改革の取組支援で日本の貢献に期待しています。

私は選挙にも関心を持っています。選挙は確かに万能薬ではなく、紛争後、選挙を実施すればすべてが解決するわけでもありません。それでも選挙は非常に重要かつ不可欠な部分です。重要なのは選挙が正しいタイミングで適切に実施されることです。国連はこの点でアジアの国々のノウハウを十分活用していません。日本等アジアの国々が有する知識が紛争後の選挙成功につながることに期待します。

先日、国連に平和構築委員会が設立されました。この（国連）平和構築委員会を有効に機能させる上での日本の役割にも期待しています。

マラック・グールドィング（オクスフォード大学セント・アントニーズ・カレッジ学長）

（グールドィング） 日本への訪問はこれで10回目になります。私がかつて国連職員として平和維持活動に従事した当時の日本の反応はあまり積極的なものではありませんでしたが、今日、麻生太郎外相より、世界の平和と繁栄、そして人権擁護、また、紛争解決に向け国連や国際機関にリソースを提供するという日本政府の積極的な姿勢が示されたことをうれしく思っています。

平和構築は法的にも国連の文脈においても難しいテーマです。平和構築は1992年にガリ事務総長によりはじめて、国連アジェンダに取り入れられました。しかし1990年代初頭の紛争は、独裁者、腐敗、少数民族に対する差別、人権や法の侵害等の国内問題に起因する紛争が大半を占め、国家間の紛争ではなかったため、平和構築の考えが積極的に受け入れられることはありませんでした。国連は当事国の合意がない限り国内問題には介入しないと国連憲章で謳われていたからです。平和構築を主権に対する脅威と見る向きもありました。「平和維持であれば受け入れられるが自分たちの国で平和構築を実施することは許せない」というのが当時の各国の姿勢です。

現場での活動はある意味では成功、ある意味では不成功でした。国連は1990年代前半にニカラグア・エルサルバドル・グアテマラ、中央アメリカで紛争解決のための実験的試みを行いました。中東での経験をそのままこの地域に適用しようとしたため失敗しました。その後我々は、当該地域での紛争の根本原因に取り組む必要があることに気づきました。しかし当事国は我々のそういったアプローチを受け入れようとしません。ここから交渉が始まります。交渉では紛争の原因を特定し、それを踏まえた上で合意の形成に努力します。当時の中央アメリカでは土地、人種差別、警察の残虐行為等が問題となっていました。例えば土地の問題に関しては、その保有権に関する簡単な合意を最初に取りつけることができましたのですが、数ヵ月後、合意は適切な協議に基づくものではないと異議が申し立てられ、交渉は振り出しに戻る結果となりました。我々はこのとき、平和構築プロセスでは紛争の原因に取り組む必要がある点を学びました。平和構築の取組は和平合意前に開始させる方が効果的であることも学びました。国連が権限を持つのは平和構築のプロセス内であり、権限は紛争解決後に消滅するからです。確かなのは、平和構築を成功させるには紛争の根本原因に取り組む必要があるということです。

平和維持活動に関しては安全保障理事会の決定に基づき敵対者が平和維持活動に同意する仕組みが50年以上効果的に機能していました。しかし、同じような仕組みが平和構築にはありません。誰が平和構築を担い、活動のための資金を拠出するのか。こうした問いに対する答えがまだないことが、平和維持から平和構築への移行がどれだけ難しいかを物語っています。

しかし絶望してはいけません。昔、ソ連は、PKOが国連憲章上に記載はなく違法である、と主張していたが、しだいに誰もソ連のことを聞かなくなりました。だからこそ、願いましょう。国連加盟国が試行錯誤を通して平和構築が機能する仕組みをつくり出し、現場での成功事例を積み重ねながら平和構築が尊重されるようにしていくことが重要です。

サティシュ・ナンビアル（インド統合戦略研究所所長）

（ナンビアル） 世界は冷戦終結時の幸福感に裏切られました。特にここ3年に目を向けてみると、国連加盟国内で大きな亀裂が生じ、国際的な平和と安全保障への脅威に対する集団的対応が難しい状況となっています。大量破壊兵器の拡散、国際テロの拡大、武力行使、安全保障理事会の役割、一国に対する多国間的な安全保障の対応、予防戦争、超大国（スーパーパワー）が一国である世界での国連の立場等についての議論が国連で行われています。

このことは、過去数年間、内戦への対応、ジェノサイドへの対応、平和や開発に対する課題等、他の重要な問題との絡みで議論されてきました。我々は今日、平和や安全保障の脅威に直面しています。テロや大量破壊兵器の拡大、民族間の不寛容、麻薬、人身売買、HIV/AIDS等、大きな脅威が山積しています。ジェノサイドや内戦は我々の大きな懸念事項です。

イラク戦争の後、国連の制度的な改革が必要だという声が高まりました。現在、国連事務局等の行政面での改革や精神面での改革が必要とされています。これに伴い、国連事務総長は2003年11月にハイレベル委員会を設置し、私も緒方貞子氏と共にメンバーとなりました。私はハイレベル委員会の活動を通して、予防は絶対不可欠だということを実感しました。そして予防のためには開発を考慮せねばなりません。ハイレベル委員会は、勧告も出しています。

ハイレベル委員会の報告書のなかから、重要な点をいくつか述べます。まずは武力行使です。今日、武力は先進国により行使され、国連のミッションも武力行使のマンデートを得ています。平和構築のなかで行使される武力は、精神的・社会的な影響も及ぼします。委員会のメンバーは、武力が行使され強化されていることを認識し、それをいかに軽減するかを話し合いました。途上国のなかには、「米国主導の世界に陥っているのではないか」との見方から、我々の報告書に対し懐疑的な姿勢を示す国もありました。しかし、昨年サミットでも、集団的な責任、特に保護する責任が重要であることが指摘されています。武力行使は、明確な状況下で国際社会の合意のもとに行われなければならないと思います。そして、武力行使される上は再構築にもコミットすることです。

また、国連の制度改革も重要です。しかし、安全保障理事会の理事国のなかでも理事国の増加に賛成する国は少なく、中立的な立場をとる国が多いのが現実です。

平和維持も重要です。内戦状態に戻ることを阻止するため、当事国の合意が形成されたらすぐに、平和維持ミッションをつくるのが大事です。私はこの点についても委員会で発言し、支持を得ました。政治的な理由から反対する国もありましたが、私は、反対は受け入れられないと考えています。停戦の合意が達成された今でも、多数の人がレバノンに行かなければならないとされています。これは悲劇的な状況です。

また平和構築委員会がその中核的役割として紛争の可能性を特定し、紛争を予防し、戦後の平和構築支援を調整することは重要です。最後に法の支配のメカニズム、文民警察、憲法作成、教育、医療制度の設定やインフラの回復に必要な能力を有する先進国が国際社会にリソースを提供することも必要です。

THE PEACE BUILDING COMMISSION

- The United Nations has played a vital role in mediating peace agreements and assisting in their implementation, helping to reduce the level of conflict in several regions. However, some of those accords have failed to take hold, such as in Angola in 1993, Rwanda in 1994, in Haiti, and most recently in Timor Leste. Roughly half of all countries that emerge from war lapse into violence within five years, driving home the message that, to prevent conflict, peace building must be implemented in a sustained manner.
- Ironically, to date, no part of the UN system seems to have been directly responsible for helping countries make the transition from war to lasting peace. The Peace Building Commission is expected to fill this gap by facilitating an institutional and systematic connection between peacekeeping and post-conflict operations and the international network of assistance and donor mobilisation including the World Bank.

- The Peace Building Commission is intended to be an advisory subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the first such body of its kind. The General Assembly will have overall responsibility to review of the work of the Peace Building Commission through debating its annual report.
- The Commission is intended to have an important role in giving advice to the Security Council on the planning and commencement of peace building activities. It is to work with ECOSOC to ensure the international community and donors maintain interest in a post-conflict situation even after it has dropped from the headlines.
- The advice of the Commission is public and will be available to Members of the United Nations and all relevant bodies and actors, including international financial institutions.

PURPOSE

- Propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peace building and recovery;
- Help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and sustained financial investment over the medium- to longer-term.
- Extend the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery;
- Develop best practices on issues that require extensive collaboration among political, military, humanitarian and development actors.

CONSTITUTION

Organisational Committee of 31 member countries:
P 5 plus Denmark & Tanzania from the Sec Co.
Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland & Brazil from ECOSOC).
Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands & Norway from the top financial contributors to the UN budgets including voluntary contributions to UN agencies and programs and the Peace Building Fund.
Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria & Pakistan from the top providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions.
Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji & Jamaica elected by the General Assembly.

But the real work of the Commission will be in its country-specific committees where participation will be tailored to each case – to involve country representatives as well as all the relevant contributors such as regional organisations, regional banks and international financial institutions

It will, for the first time, bring together all the major actors in a given situation to discuss and decide on a long-term peace building strategy. It means that (hopefully) money will be better spent and that there will be a real link between immediate post-conflict efforts on the one hand and long-term recovery and development efforts on the other.

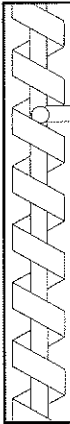
- The Organisational Committee will meet at regular intervals.
- Country-specific meetings will be held more regularly, in particular during the various stages of post-conflict recovery.
- The Commission's work also requires it to be flexible in its working methods, to ensure the active participation of all stakeholders. This could include the use of video conferencing and holding meetings outside of New York.
- It is estimated that the Commission may take up 4 to 5 cases a year.

While there is no specific enforcement mechanism, the Commission will be looked to as the primary body for disseminating advice on rebuilding and reconstruction. Its diverse composition of membership should hopefully confer on it the necessary legitimacy to carry out this work.

- Requests for advice from the Commission can be made by the General Assembly, the Security Council, ECOSOC and the Secretary-General, as well as any member state (about its own situation). *However Article 12 of the UN Charter applies, meaning that the Assembly and ECOSOC cannot take action on any situation the Security Council is dealing with.*
- In variance to the recommendation of the HLP, the Commission is to deal only with countries emerging from conflict, following the establishment of a peace accord and a cessation of violence. One of the goals of the Commission is to ensure that international attention is not lost after UN peacekeepers have left the scene.

The Commission is expected to improve overall efficiency and reduce the likelihood of a costly relapse into conflict. The primary aim of the Commission is to strengthen a country's own capacity to recover after conflict and reduce the necessity for recurring peacekeeping operations.

Particularly in country-specific meetings of the Commission, all regional actors and institutions that have a hand in reconstruction are to be invited to participate in its sessions. The resolution establishing the Commission specifically encourages it to consult with civil society, including women's groups, NGOs and the private sector.



DISSENTING VIEWS

- **Enthusiastic support for concurrent action by Sec Co & GA is debatable.**
- **Role of non-state actors, voluntary networks & other agencies not defined.**
- **Peacebuilding based on flawed agreements.**
- **Can the PBC fulfil its functions?**
- **Peace Support Office: from existing resources?**
- **Easier to add new organs/sub-organs than reform existing ones!**

質疑応答

(フロアからの質問) 麻生外務大臣が寺子屋の設置について述べられたことに関連し、ブラヒミ氏に質問します。日本では昨今、多くの若者が就職難に陥っています。国連で国際的な寺子屋をすべての国に設置していただきたいと思います。人材育成の可能性が広がると思いますが、これについてどうお考えでしょうか。

(ブラヒミ) 麻生外務大臣は、日本の国連への参加レベルはまだ十分な水準に達していないと述べられました。日本のイニシアティブに照らして考えると、これは雇用のための策ではないと思います。これは、他のアジアの国々が平和構築に参加できるようにするための策です。平和構築は仕事ではなくミッションです。そのために日本や他国の国民が助けの手を差し伸べるのです。これは雇用策ではなく、ミッションだとお考えください。

(フロアからの質問) ナンビアール氏に質問します。過去数週間に様々な計画やコミットメントが打ち出されました。レバノンに軍隊を派遣するためには、国連からのさらなる財務的な拠出が必要となりますが、これを確保する計画はあるのでしょうか。

(ナンビアール) 対立や戦争の終焉に向け、レバノンをはじめすべての国のインフラをつくり直すためには投資が不可欠です。投資がされなければ、社会や国は再び対立や内戦の状況に陥ります。私見としては、レバノンやスーダンのための予算はまとめられており、適切な平和維持の予算も確保されていると思います。欧州連合(EU)や日本にも、きちんとした貢献を行う意思があると思います。必要な資源や軍隊の人数を確保するための貢献は当然のことではないでしょうか。しかし、国際社会に資源提供を呼びかけても、反応には時間がかかります。各国にはそれぞれの理由があるでしょうが、これほどの遅れは許されません。和平合意が出たのになぜこんなに遅れているのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) 平和構築は、世界の子どもにどのような影響をもたらしているのでしょうか。

(ナンビアール) 平和構築においては、子どものニーズを考えることが必須です。女性や子どもの問題を考えることは社会の復興のため必要であり、それをどう行うのが重要です。

(フロアからのコメント) 私はアフリカ人として(駐日ルワンダ大使)、継続的な平和を構築する重要性を十分に理解しています。アフリカ大陸は54諸国を有していますが、これは1つの大陸が有する国の数としては最大です。アフリカでは国境を越えて色々な取組が行われており、持続可能な環境をつくる努力がなされています。平和構築・平和維持については全面的に支持します。しかし、対立の原因を理解することが必要です。国際社会は、アフリカで発生

する対立について定型化され、決まり決まった分析しか行わないため、新たな対立が生み出されています。従来とは違う新しいモデルの構築が必要だと思います。実際に機能する解決策をつくらなければならないのです。新しいモデルを使い連鎖的な反応を防止することが必要だと思います。

(ナンビアール) 外務省と国連大学に賞賛の意を示します。最近では平和構築全体のプロセスについて考えるセミナーが開催されるようになってきました。今回のセミナーが多くの人にとって役立つ場となることを期待します。

(グールディング) 子どもの問題は非常に重要です。平和維持のみならずミレニアム開発目標においても子どもの問題を考えることが重要とされています。紛争により、結局は子供、女性が苦しむこととなります。

国連は、ルワンダの悲劇を通じて、現地の情報を真剣に考慮しなければならないことを学びました。ニューヨークにいて、座ってブリーフィングだけ受けていてもダメです。ルワンダの悲劇は国連を変えたのです。

日本やその他の関係者に本セミナー開催の御礼を申し上げます。

(ブラヒミ) 今日の世界においては、様々なイメージが交錯しています。ニーズを必要とする人々の支援というイメージが発信される一方、ひどい残虐性のイメージも発信されています。我々は、平和構築、維持の活動においてこの両面を垣間見してきました。日本が、レバノンやパレスチナ、ルワンダといった国々で見られる邪悪な動きに立ち向かい、世界の平和と繁栄のための取組を強化する姿勢を改めて示しているのは心強いことです。

第2セッション～平和構築のための人材育成の事例

ナハルディン・ビン・シャーリ（マレーシア PKO センター所長）

（シャーリ） 1957年に独立し国連に加盟したマレーシアは、以来6つの平和維持ミッションに参加してきました。現在は総勢92名を軍事・文民警察として国連に送り込んでいます。

1996年に設置された我々の平和維持センターは、国連の平和ミッションに合致したトレーニングセンターです。これは、マレーシアが1990年代以降、国連の平和維持活動に従事してきたことを示すものです。本センターの役割は、国軍・文民警察等が活動に従事できるようにすることです。

本センターでは、3週間の軍事観察員コースや、3週間の国連ロジスティクスコースを設けています。こうしたコースには、他の国際機関からも受講者が参加しています。また、行政やスタッフの様々な任務について教えるコースもあります。

トレーニングの手法としては、セントラルプレゼンテーション、グループディスカッション、実践的演習、ケーススタディ、現場訪問、実際に国連本部や現地ミッションで任務を果たした将校とのディスカッション等を行います。

トレーニングでは、国連の歴史、組織、憲章、従来の役割、平和維持活動の新しい役割、緊急処置、公衆衛生、HIV/AIDS、困難な環境におかれた場合のサバイバルミッション、文民と軍との協力、国連ロジスティクス、国連開発プログラム等について、コースの講師や専門家が受講生に教えています。受講生は、国連関連の法律についても学べるほか、ケーススタディのプレゼンテーションも行います。センターではまた、体力のテストや水泳のテストを実施し、危険な状況で生き残る方法についても教えています。

我々のミッションは、国連平和維持ミッションに必要とされるロジスティクスや包括的な方法を提供することです。講師は世界各地から招いています。

また、将校等を対象とした平和維持活動従事者へのトレーニングも行っています。このコースでは、平和維持活動に必要な武器のトレーニングや軍のセンターでの研修も実施しています。センターではまた、国連平和維持活動の背景についての講義や、安全対策および特別分野（運転、ヘリコプター、言語、メディア対応等）におけるトレーニングも行っています。法整備やジェンダーの問題も取り扱っています。

現在、28の軍事監視要員のコースを設けています。805人の将校のほか、様々な国からの受講者が参加しています。これまでに日本人も軍事監視員のコースに参加しました。

我々は、レバノンの現場にはまだ人材を送り込む承認を得ていませんが、送り込むべく将校の訓練を行っています。本センターでは、平和維持トレーニングにおいて地域の卓越した存在となることを目指しています。施設の拡大も検討中です。

PRESENTATION ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR PEACEBUILDING

BY COL NAHARUDDIN SHAARI OF
MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING
TRAINING CENTRE

MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

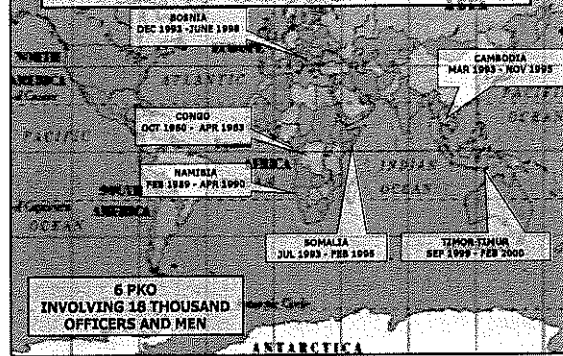


TOWARDS GLOBAL PEACE

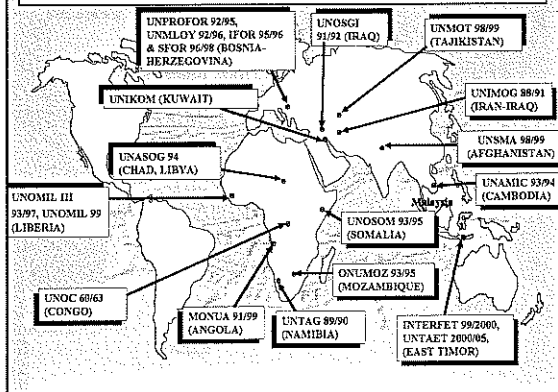
Basic Facts

- Malaysia gained independence in 1957. Celebration is on 31 August each year. Accepted as 82nd member of the United Nations on 15 September 1957.
- Has involved in 6 UN missions involving troops; Congo, Namibia, Cambodia, Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and East Timor, 16 UN missions involving military observers, 9 UN missions involving staffs and 2 missions under Chapter 8.
- Tan Sri Razali of Malaysia became a President of GA meeting for two yrs in 1996-1997.
- Two Malaysian Armed Forces Generals held two posts as Force Commander in UNOSOM and UNMISSET.
- Currently, Malaysian is top 60 Mil and CivPol Contributions to UN operations with 92 pers.

MAF TROOPS CONTRIBUTION



MAF PAST INVOLVEMENT IN UNPKO

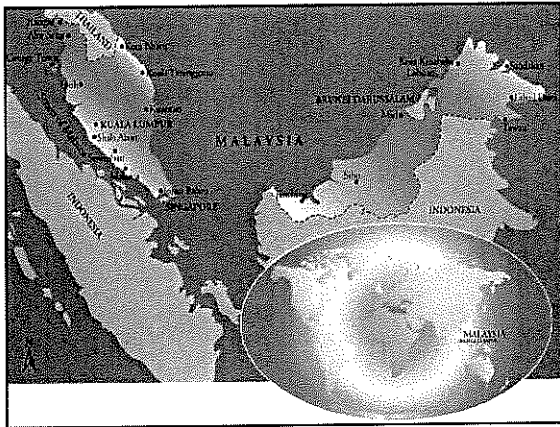


MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

Established in Jan 1996 to formally train the MAF personnel and others for duties with the UN in Peace Support Operations

Why--- because MAF have been very active and had participated either providing troops or observers since 1960

Defence Minister 1994



CHARTER

To provide personnel of the Armed Forces and other agencies with training and knowledge to enable them to function in a peacekeeping mission.

ROLE

To prepare personnel of the Armed Forces, Police and Civil Departments including NGOs for operational duties in peacekeeping missions.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote peacekeeping efficiency and a balanced profile of professionalism for candidates selected for UN PKO/PSO
- To provide a better understanding in the planning and conduct of UN PSO.
- To provide a working knowledge and understanding on observer duties and the operational, logistics and administrative procedures of UN PSO.
- To conduct seminars and forums on selected subjects to enhance the knowledge and understanding of UN PK efforts.

ESTABLISHMENT

Tri Service

• Commandant	-	Col or equivalent
• Deputy/CI	-	Lt Col or equivalent
• Instructor	-	8 x Maj or equivalent
• Admin Officer	-	1 x Capt or equivalent
• Training Officer	-	1 x Capt
• QM	-	1 x Capt
• Religious Officer	-	1 x Capt
• ORs staff	-	1 x WO 1, 1 x WO 2, 1 x SSgt 6 x Sgt, 1 x Cpl/LCpl 11 x Cpl/LCpl/Pte, 4 x LCpl 5 x Pte 8 x Civilian

COURSES

UN MILITARY OBSERVER

- 3 weeks.
- Lt Col/Maj/Capt or equivalent.
- Train participants for UN Military Observer duties.
- Offered to external and international participants.

UN LOGISTICS

- 3 weeks.
- Lt Col/Maj/Capt or equivalent.
- Train and prepare officers in all aspects of UN Logistics for participation in future PSO/PKO.
- Offered to external and international participants.

UN STAFF DUTIES

- 2 weeks.
- Officers and SNCOs.
- To familiarize candidates in the different staff functions, UN procedures and administration.

SEMINAR AND FORUM

- Examine contemporary issues affecting and influencing the nature of modern PK.
- Primarily designed for intermediate/senior level participation from MAF, Police, Government and NGOs and other Civil Departments.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

- ✓ Central Presentation.
- ✓ Syndicate Discussions/Practical Exercises.
- ✓ Case Studies on Selected UN Issues and Peace Support Operations.
- ✓ Field Visits.
- ✓ Discussions with Military Officers who have held key Appt at UNHQ / UN Msn/ msn experience.

SYLLABUS

General Orientation:

- UN History, Org and the Charter.
- Role of the Security Council.
- The Changing Face of PKO.
- Msn Hq - Organization and Tasks.
- First Aid, Hygiene, Sanitation, CPR and HIV/AIDS.
- Msn Survival- Mental, Physical and Spiritual Strengths.

SYLLABUS

- UNITED NATIONS Civilian Police.
- Civil-Military Cooperation
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).
- UN Logistics.
- UN Development Programs.
- UNHCR - Displaced Persons and Refugees.
- PKO - Planning Process.

SYLLABUS

Observer Duties.

- UN Tasks and Duties.
- OP, Inspections and Patrolling.
- Briefing and Debriefing Technique.
- Types of Reports, Returns and Forms.
- Media in PKO.
- Negotiations and Mediations.
- Stress Management.
- Technique of Relaxation Therapy.

SYLLABUS

- Code of Conduct.
- Mines and Explosive Awareness.
- NBC - Intro, Drill and Precautions.
- Crater Analysis.
- Drivers - Responsibility, Maint, Emergency Repair and Driving Skill - Off road, Bogged-down drills and Recovery.
- Introduction to GPS
- Field Troop Exercise.

SYLLABUS

Legal Aspect

International Humanitarian Law

Law of Armed Conflict

SYLLABUS

Miscellaneous

Syndicate Case Study and Presentations.

Basic Fitness Test.

Swimming Test.

Organized Games.

Panel Discussions.

Entrance and Final Quiz.

FAMILIARISATION TRAINING

- Theatre Wpn,
- Veh and Eqpt
- NVE
- Mine Awareness
- Field Exercise
- NBC



COURSE REPORT

DRIVING SKILL

Driver Non - Driver

SWIMMING SKILL

Good Fair Weak Non - Swimmer

BASIC FITNESS TEST

Passed Failed

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Good Fair Poor

DISPOSITION

Highly Suitable Suitable May Be Suitable Not Suitable

Logistics Course

AIM

To provide
a comprehensive perspective
in the
Management and planning
of the logistics requirement
for a UN Peacekeeping
Mission

COMPONENTS IN THE LOGISTICS COURSE

- Logistics system in the UN
- Letter of Assist : Procedures & Routines
- Lease System
- Status of Force Agreement
- Contractual Services & Renting of Properties
- Write Off & Condemnation
- Wet/Dry Lease Verification & Control
- General Movements & Transportation

COMPONENTS IN THE LOGISTICS COURSE

- Transport of Dangerous Cargo
- General on Supply
- Medical Services
- Rotation of Troops
- UN sources of Support from Log Base
- Planning & Budgeting Principles
- Strategic Air Tpt Pax & Cargo
- Helicopter Operations
- UN HQ Staff Routine, Procedures & Doc

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

- ✓Central Presentation.
- ✓Syndicate Discussions/Practical Exercises.
- ✓Field Visits.

TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPERS

- *Background to UN Peacekeeping.*
- *Weapon Training and Familiarity with Theatre Weapons, Vehicles and Equipment.*
- *General Military Training.*
- *Training in UN Operating Techniques.*
- *Safety Measures and Precautions.*
- *Specialized Training Areas.*
- *Other Related Subjects*

Background to UN Peacekeeping

- *The UN System and the Charter*
- *The Structure of UN Peacekeeping Operation and composition*
- *Geo-Political Briefings, Study of Mandate and Mission*
- *Documentation, Medical Examination, Kit Inspection, Kit Issue, Briefing on Pay, Leave, Visits, Domestic arrangements etc.*

Weapon Training and Familiarity with Theatre Weapons, Vehicles and Equipment

- *Weapon Training*
- *Familiarity with Theatre weapons, Vehicles and equipment*
- *NVE, Radars and NBC warfare*
- *Mine Awareness Training*
- *Field exercise including Battle Practice*

General Military Training

- *Physical Training*
- *Map Reading*
- *Communications and Voice procedures*
- *First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation*

Training in UN Operating Techniques

- *Positions and Observation Posts*
- *Checks-points, Road Blocks and Searches*
- *Patrolling*
- *Investigations*
- *Negotiations, Mediation and Liaisons*
- *Use of Force and ROE*
- *Leadership*

Safety Measures and Precautions

- *Shelters*
- *Equipment*
- *Traveling and Movement*
- *Non-Operational Safety Measures*

Specialized Training Areas

- Driving
- Helicopter Training
- Staff Training, UN Procedures, Reports and Language Training
- EOD and EOR
- Media Reports

Other Related Subjects

- *Peace Support Operation*
- *Legal Framework for PKO*
- *Gender in Peacekeeping*
- *Code of Conduct and Culture Awareness*
- *Media in PKO*
- *Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC)*
- *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)*
- *UN Logistics System*

STATISTICS

28 x Military Observers Courses.

805 MAF Offrs & 1 Royal Malaysian Police.

79 International Participants - Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, France, Fiji, Indonesia, India, Japan, Jordan, Myanmar, Maldives, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, USA, United Kingdom, Pakistan, Timor Leste, Vietnam & Zimbabwe

STATISTICS

5 x Logistics Courses.

93 MAF Offrs & 2 Royal Malaysian Police.

47 International Participants - Australia, Brunei, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, USA & Pakistan.

STATISTICS

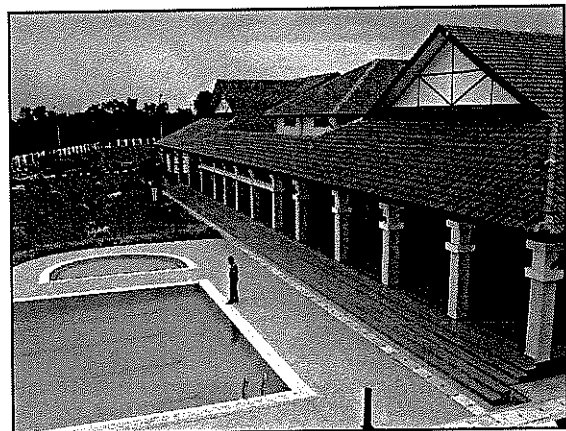
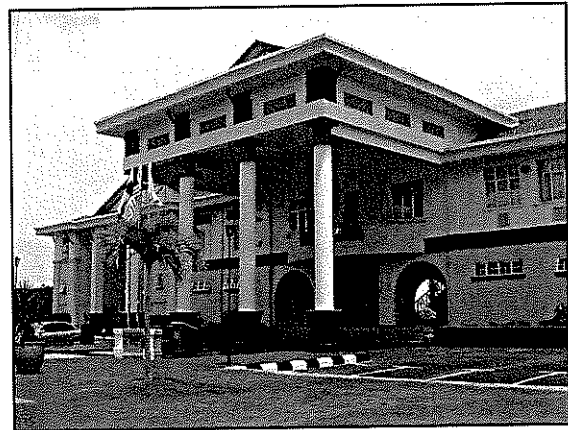
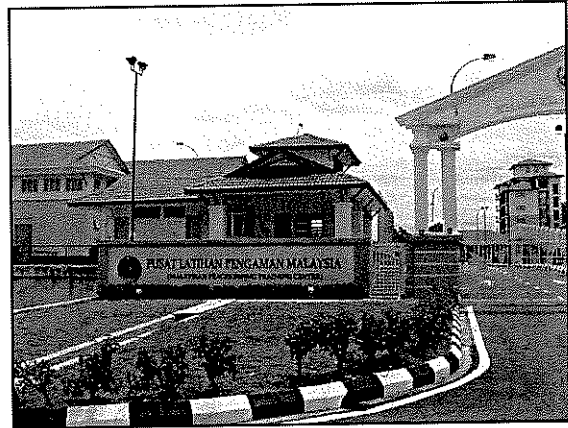
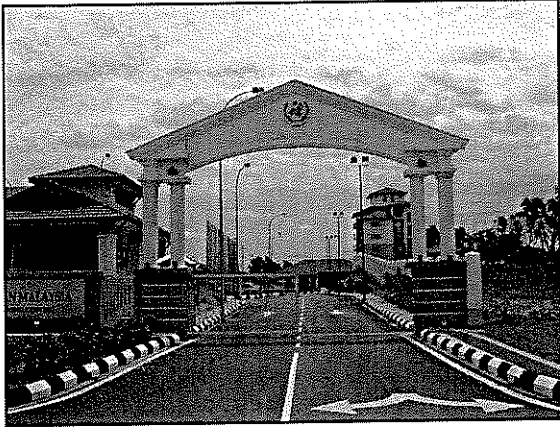
Pre-Deployment

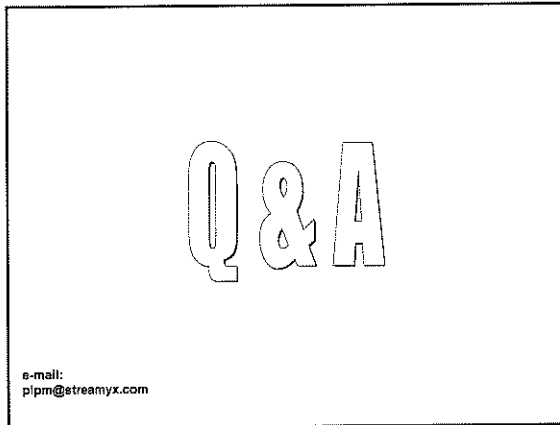
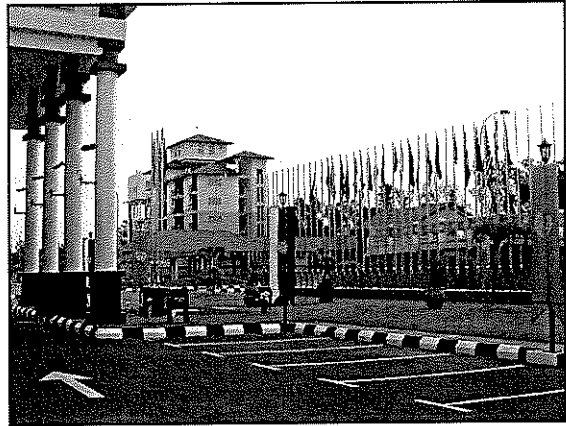
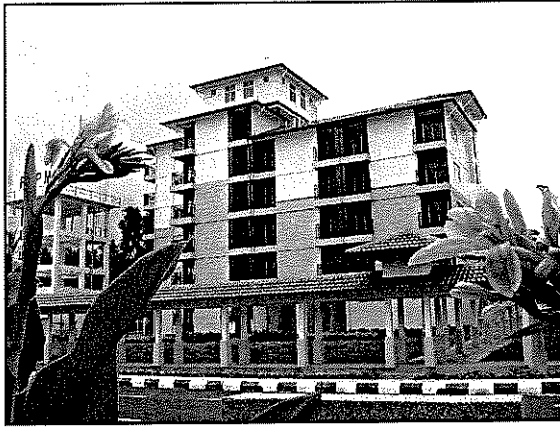
264 MAF Officers and Other Ranks.

FUTURE OF MPTC

➤ MPTC "aspires" to be the regional Centre of Excellence for Peacekeeping Training.

➤ MPTC complex - to further dev the complex into a resort and trg centre





ヨナス・アルベロート（スウェーデンフォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミー副所長）

（アルベロート） セミナーの開催に感謝を申し上げます。フォルケ・ベルナドット・アカデミーはスウェーデンの外務省に属する組織です。平和維持活動においては過去10年で大きな変革が見られ、より複雑で多機能な側面を備えた活動に発展してきました。平和維持活動では、紛争から平時への移行における様々な活動を担います。

我々は、協力やコーディネーションの強化、教育とトレーニング、研究開発、国としてのコンタクトポイント、市民社会の支持、をマニフェストとしています。人々の関心を高めるべく教育を行い、平和維持活動にあたってもらうことが重要です。

今年初め、日本を含めいくつかの国が参加した、「challenge of peace operation」プロジェクトにて、日本等数カ国が、平和活動の課題をまとめ国連に提出しています。平和維持活動は、社会のあらゆる開発の側面を示しています。平和維持活動は多国籍の活動であり、見返りの多い活動です。例えば、コソボの議会選挙での最初の投票等では、我々は、コソボに密接に関与した者としてすばらしい瞬間を味わうことができました。

平和を構築するのは世界各国から集まった老若男女です。彼らが配備される前に適切なトレーニングを受けることを期待したいと思います。

トレーニングの基礎コースからは、基本的な平和活動の要素を学ぶことができます。スペシャリゼーションコースでは、人事関係、判事等、特定の分野に焦点をあてます。

拘束に関する問題やモニタリングに関する問題を学ぶ必要もありますし、ミッションマネジメントについての特別訓練も必要です。スペシャリストとしてリエゾン機能を目指す人にはマルチファンクショナルコースが準備されています。ある1つのミッションに集中して、特定の状況下でのジレンマや文化間摩擦について学ぶコースもあります。各コースは短期コースなので参加するには一定の背景知識が必要となります。また必要となるスキルはニーズに応じて異なります。平和構築従事者にはプロとしての経験やミッション参加経験が求められる場合もあり、仕事を楽しむスキル、言語スキル、パーソナリティも重視されます。活動に参加する心構えができていることも大切です。

平和活動は非常に複雑で活動を遂行するにあたっては多くの不満もでてくるでしょう。しかし、成功したときの達成感は非常に大きなものです。平和活動では主要な役割を果たす者同士がどのように関与しあうのが重要となります。本アカデミーではシナリオベースのコースを専門家のアドバイスを受けながら進めています。これらのほかにも、対話促進のためのコース、情報関連コース、リスクから身を守るためのコース、高ストレス下で決定を下すためのコース等があります。

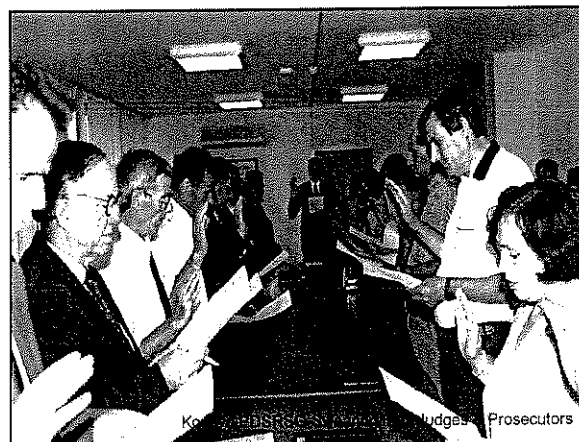
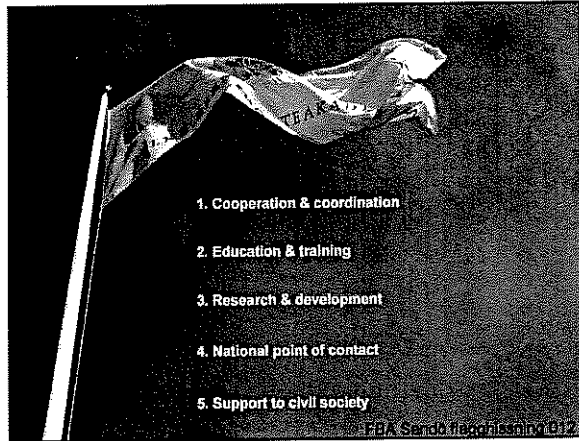
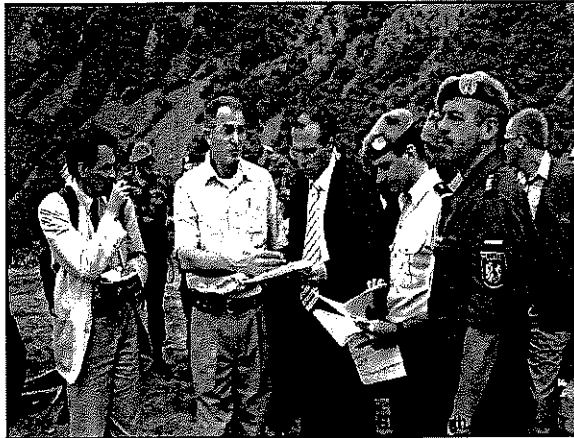
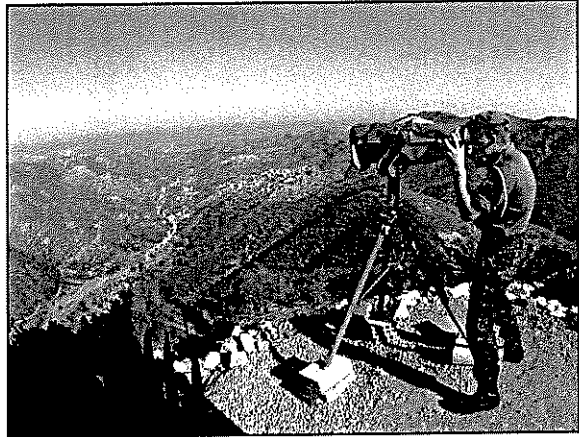
平和維持活動を展開する際には現地代表との関係も重要となります。拉致された状況を想定して自らを守る術を身につけるためのトレーニングもあります。ファシリテーターには極めて高い注意力を払いながら対話を進めるスキルが求められます。平和維持活動従事者は地元の習慣・文化を理解することで活動能力を高めることができます。平和維持活動のトレーニングに参加することで、自分がその活動に本当に参加したいのかを確認する機会にもなるでしょう。

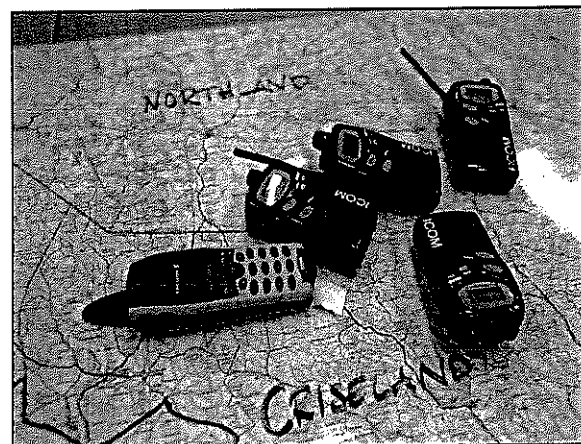
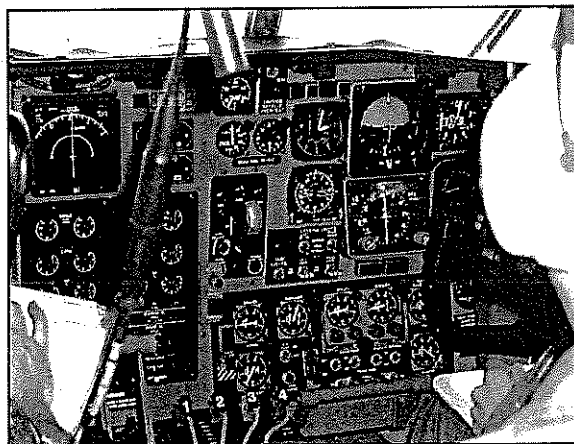
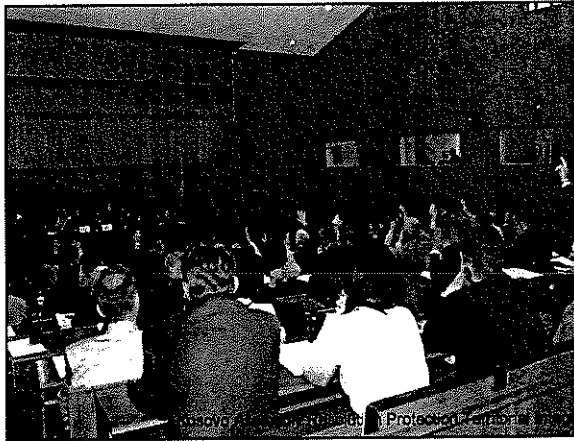
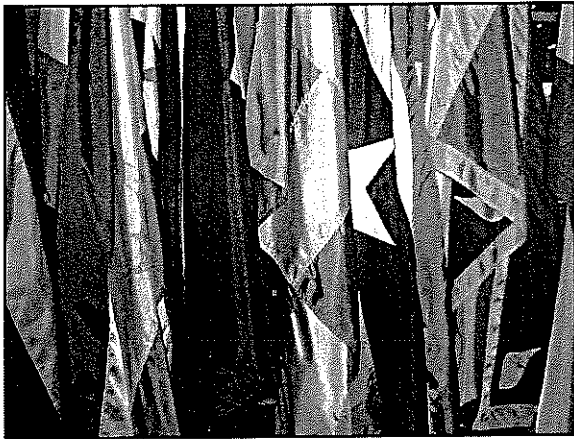
ネットワークを構築するスキルも平和維持活動においては重要となります。

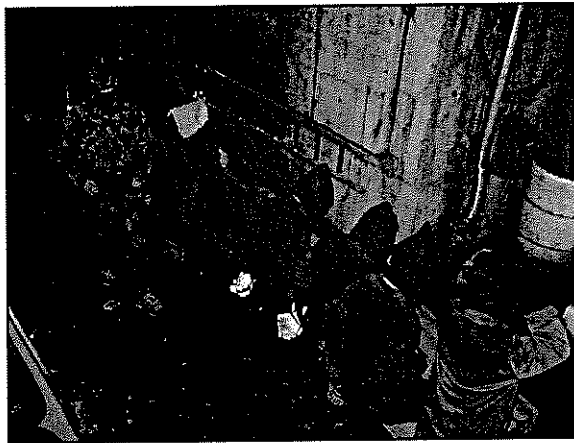
International Association for peace keeping トレーニングセンター事務局はインドにあり、様々な立場の人々を参加者として受け入れています。トレーニングプログラムの開発は複雑なプロセスです。絶えず変化する国際情勢のニーズに合うようコース内容を改訂する必要があります。他方でこうした考慮に国連のミッションのための訓練は標準化され、ミッション要員が同じ言語や技術で活動する上で大きな助けとなっています。

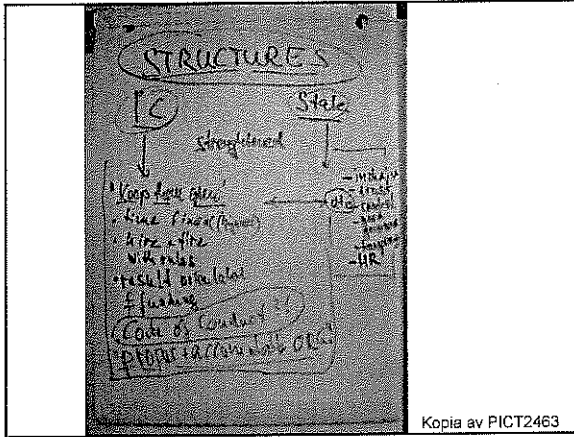
50年前のスエズ危機のとき以来、ドクトリン面での進展が見られていないので、ドクトリンの開発も必要です。ドクトリンがあれば、何が教育に必要なかわかるからです。各国の取組を結びつける上で情報技術 (IT) は重要な役割を果たしています。現在は、コンピューターエクササイズをしており、技術進歩のおかげでリアルタイムで 20 カ国とつながっています。コンピューター・シミュレーションは大事ですが実際の経験に結びつけていくこと大切です。

一言でいうと、大切なのは「挑戦してみること (Just do it)」です。平和活動が有意義だと認めるならためらってはいけません。

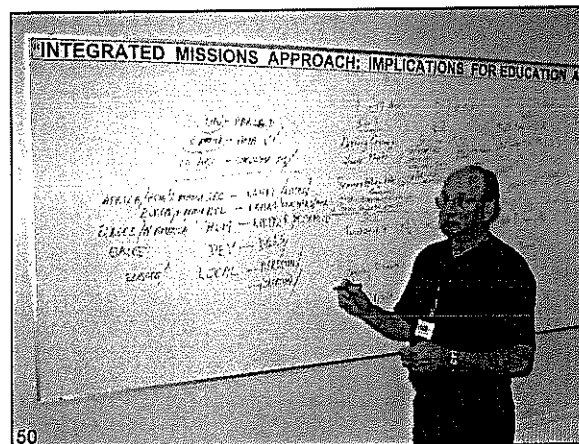


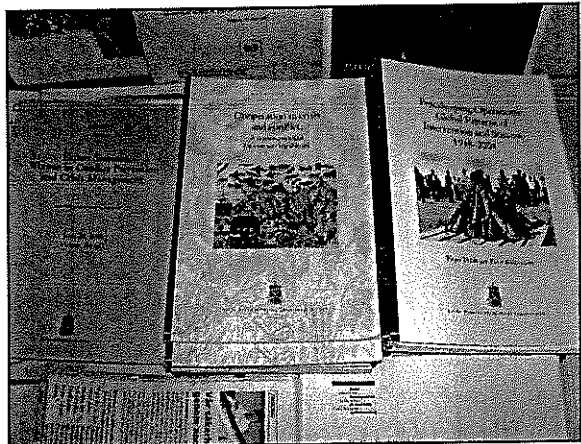
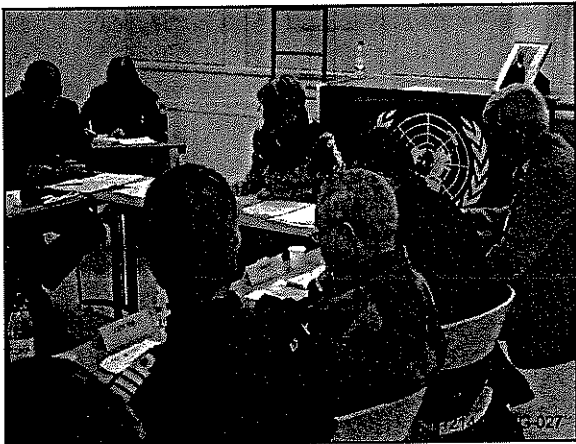
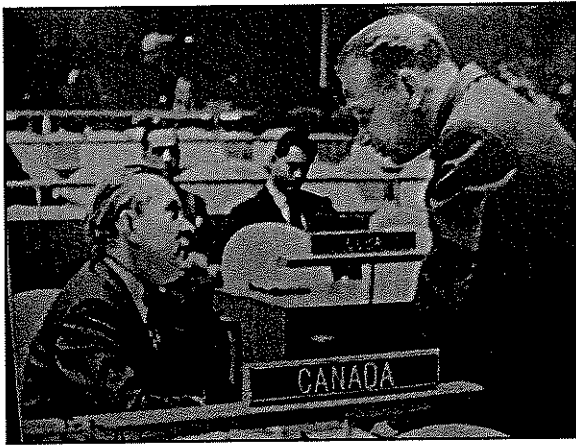
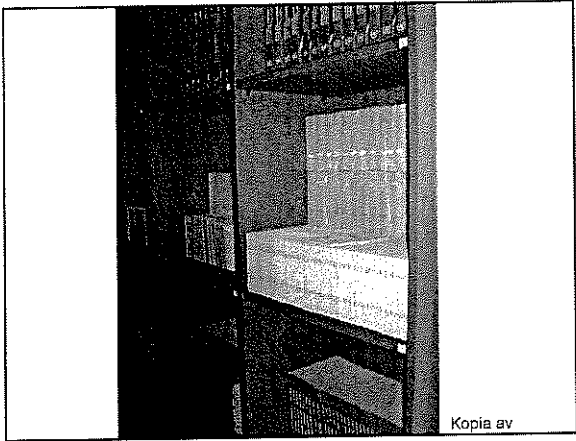


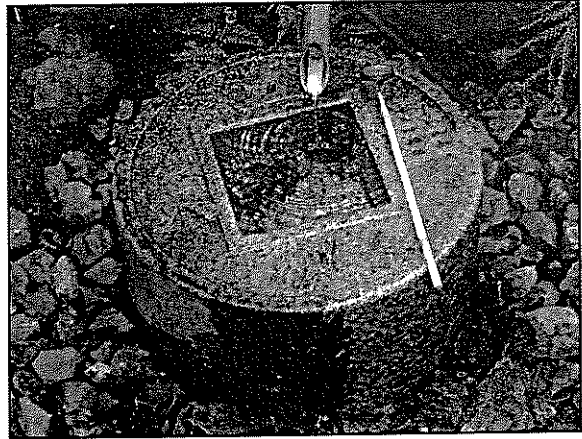




FAST ACTIONS MEASUREMENT P. 1-5			MISSION ACTION P. 6-8			IMPACT P. 9-11		
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	M	T
	3B KXS			3B EVE				







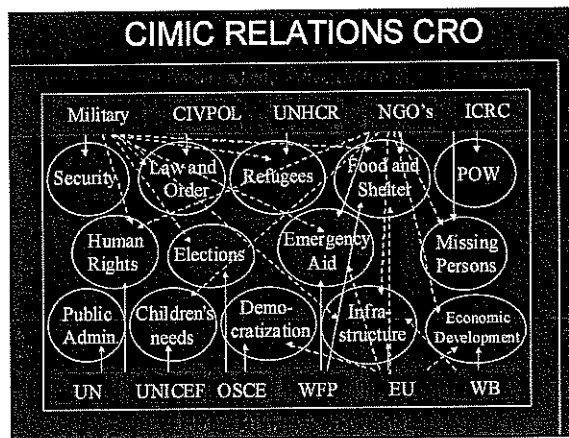
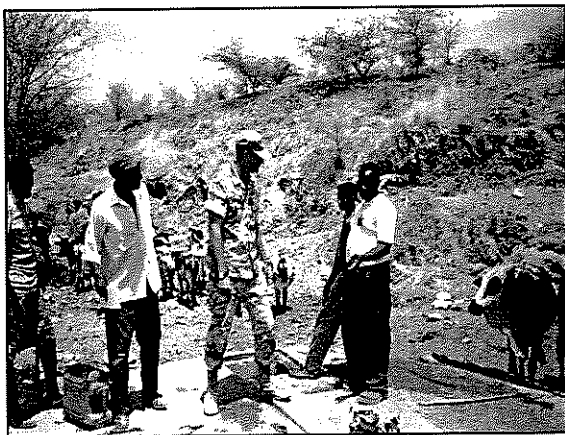
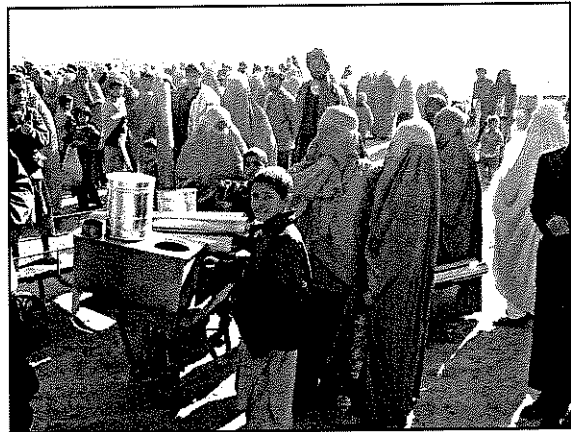
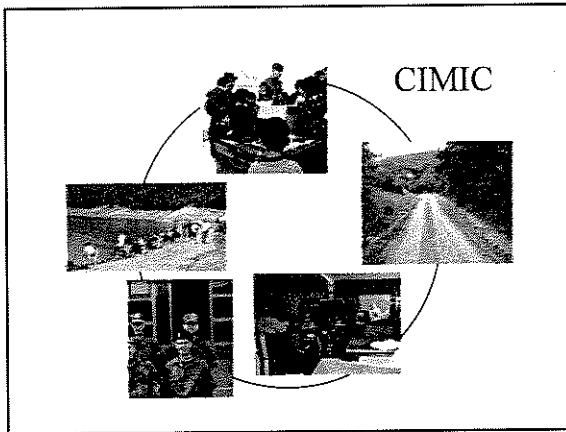
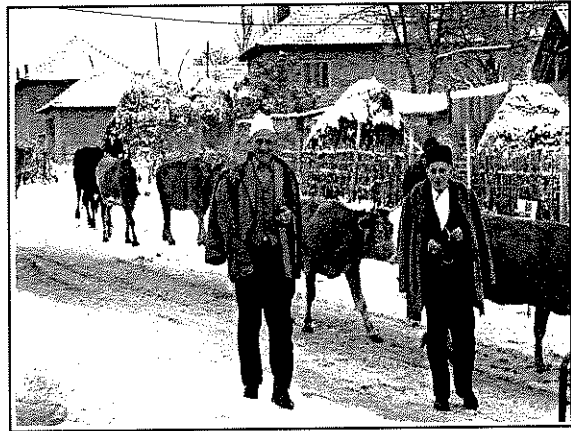
フランク・ラーション（スウェーデン国防軍国際センター国際司令部文民スタッフ課程主任）


（ラーション） 1948年以降平和維持活動を続けているスウェーデンでは文民の平和維持活動に対する関心が高まっています。人々の命を救うミッションに魅力を感じ、1つのミッションに参加した後も数々のミッションをこなす人々もいます。

スウェーデン国防軍国際センターは文民と警察が同じ場で訓練を受けられる数少ない機関として1961年に設立され、コンピュータ支援演習やバーチャルラーニング等、現在40以上のコースを提供しています。新たに開設されるコースの数も増えています。破壊し尽くされた社会を立て直すには、選挙や警察、軍が必要となるという点で国づくりのプロセスと似ています。こうしたミッションには文民が活動できる場が数多くあります。例えば警察による治安回復の取組を文民が支援することも考えられるでしょう。

人権・人道法分野でのトレーニングも大切です。本センターではジェンダーや児童の人身売買を話し合うコースも設けています。

世界各国で国連がどのようなミッションを展開しているのかを若者に伝えることも重要です。そのため、国連のミッションのほとんどを見てきて、新たな情報を得て、生徒に伝えています。本センターでは政府関係者や非政府組織（NGO）関係者も受け入れています。こうした情報を若者の間に広める上で政府組織、NGO、国際機関は重要な役割を果たします。軍、警察、文民がお互いのニーズを話し合うコースも1年前に開設したところです。






- Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- DDR process
- Gender
- Child protection
- Trafficking

SWEDINT

“A leading competence centre for training peace-support operations, characterised by multifunctional (integrated) education and training in an international environment”

“CLIENTS” AND “PARTNERS”

- Swedish Armed Forces



- The Swedish Police
- Joint Force Command
- Swedish Armed Forces GF
- National Defence College
- Folke Bernadotte Academy
- Governmental Organisations - MOF
- None Governmental Organisations
- International Organisations

Development of PSO

- Before 1989:
 - interstate conflicts with
 - existing governments
 - existing police forces
 - existing regular forces leading to
 - traditional peace (keeping) operations with a low number of civilian components in the operations area

ロバート・ロビンソン (UNHCR 駐日代表)

(ロビンソン) 日本が平和維持活動アジェンダにおいてイニシアティブを発揮するとのお話を今朝伺うことができました。お話を聞きながら、小切手外交と揶揄された10年前から状況は大きく変わり、今は日本も施策でもってイニシアティブを発揮する時代になっているのだと実感できました。平和構築のアジェンダと、そのなかで誰が研修を受けるべきかを定義することが重要です。29日の会合では、全世界が国連の枠を超えて平和構築活動に参加するという意思表示がなされました。

既存の様々な紛争のうち、約半分は和平に達しています。しかし和平に達しても、ほとんどは5年以内に紛争に戻ってしまいます。国連難民高等弁務官事務所 (UNHCR) も、強制移住させられた難民に帰還の機会を与えることが重要だという観点から、平和構築に非常に大きな関心を持っています。

UNHCR は非常に興味深い組織です。我々の現場のスタッフの過半数は危険な場所で職務にあたり、この割合は他の国連の人道組織と比較しても例外的です。我々は、現場で地域のニーズを理解することこそが平和構築だと考えています。我々の組織は、緊急の紛争にも対応できるスタッフを維持しています。平和構築のためにスタッフの訓練も実施できます。

e-Centre は、国連のなかにある、アジア太平洋地域の人材開発プログラムです。緒方貞子前国連高等難民弁務官がこのセンターを始めました。1つのプログラムは30人の参加者から成り、既に1500人がプログラムに参加しています。我々は、こうしたグループを通して、貢献できる人づくりをしています。e-Centre の当初の資金は、日本が主に出資している国連の「人間の安全保障基金」から拠出されました。中国やインドにもプログラムを導入しています。東南アジア諸国連合 (ASEAN) の事務局長からは、ASEAN と共にプログラムを開発してほしいという要請を受けています。こうしたプログラムの卒業生は、世界各地で中核的な存在となることができます。

28日の会合では、訓練の重複を避ける必要性が強調されました。日本政府が平和構築の事務局を東京で設立すれば、コスト効率のある組織が生まれることでしょう。

本日は、「平和構築と平和維持は全く異なるが、両者間には継続性がなくてはならない」「平和維持のための人材も平和構築のなかで活躍できるのではないか」といった意見も出されました。こうした観点からの研修も必要です。また、e-Centre には UNHCR としても初めて日本の自衛隊を招きました。アジア太平洋における多国間の協力体制も敷いています。軍人と文民との間の対話を促進することが目標です。こうした取組には、柔軟なアプローチも求められます。

国連大学では、プログラムの一貫として、アジアの大学や工学技術組織と協力し、ジュネーブと東京、大学や教育機関をつなぐテレビ会議による学際的なセミナーを実施しています。日本が平和構築に参加する上では、こうした実験的な試みも非常に有益です。

政治プロセスが完了していなくても、平和構築は開始すべきです。平和構築の開始は、失敗または破綻した統治をつくり直す機会となります。我々は、平和の進歩をもたらさなければなりません。アジアにおいても戦略的な重要性を考慮する必要があります。誠実なブローカーに

なることが重要です。

日本は平和構築に対し戦略的な関心を持っていると思います。今後は、治安が多少悪いところにもスタッフを配置するような準備を期待します。より多くの人をプロセスに関与させていきたいと思っています。

先般行われた京都の会議では、我々が孤立した議論を行っていることが分かりました。平和構築の取組には、現場で信頼を醸成し和解をもたらすために大きな役割を果たす宗教指導者等、色々な人に参画してもらうことが重要です。

現在、UNHCR はミシガン大学と協力し様々な活動をしています。災害・緊急時対応プログラムにぜひアクセスしてください。

弓削 昭子 (UNDP 東京事務所代表)

(弓削) 非常に情報豊かなプレゼンテーションでした。平和構築活動には体力的、精神的なストレスもあるということですが、多方面の能力が必要だということが分かりました。

また、自分の専門分野のみならず、交渉能力、人的ネットワークを構築する能力、新しい環境に早急に対応する適応能力、問題解決のための能力、戦略的に望まれる結果をもたらす能力等も必要とされます。必要とされる能力が明確になれば、それらに向けてどのように取り組めばよいか分かります。

こうしたコースを受講することで、軍事関係者や NGO などのまったく異なる背景の人々と共に学ぶというメリットが得られます。平和構築には多くの関係者間の協力が必要となります。日本では1つの組織でキャリアを積み上げるというのがまだ一般的のようですが、平和構築においては、政府機関から NGO に転職したり、学術分野に転換したりすることもできます。様々な関係者と協力するときには、こうした経験が役立ちます。

人材育成においては、その人のキャリアと人生を考慮する必要があります。まず、キャリアについては、私は、多くの同僚が緊急人道援助や紛争後の復興支援に関するトレーニングを受け、卓越した人材となるのを見てきました。経験がある人材こそ、初日から効果的に能力を発揮することを期待されます。それが自分の望ましいキャリアであればよいのですが、そうでない場合には、緊急事態の任地に続けて派遣され、ストレスから燃え尽き症候群になってしまう人もいます。私の友人にも、緊急事態における援助をさまざまな国や地域で行っている人もいれば、普通の開発の仕事に戻りたい人もいます。組織もこのことをさらに慎重に考えなければなりません。能力とやる気とキャリア構築、健康管理のバランスが必要となります。人生には、ライフワークバランスが重要です。平和構築に従事する者は家族と切り離されることもあります。やる気があり活動的な人は、自分の限界に挑んでしまうこともあります。しかし、健康を保ち、長期的に仕事をするためにはバランスが必要であり、管理者、人事、組織のレベルでこうした要素を考慮する必要があります。平和構築に従事する者も、人道的に扱われなければなりません。

平和構築に従事する者は皆、チャレンジ精神を持っています。そして、平和構築はやりがいのある仕事です。

質疑応答

(フロアからの質問) ナハルディン氏、アルベロート氏、ラーション氏への質問です。政府が平和維持チームを紛争地域に送り込んだ場合、オペレーション上どういった課題が考えられるのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) 以前は、軍人はジュネーブ条約で保護されていました。今日では文民と軍が共に平和構築・維持活動を行っています。拉致等の問題が発生することが考えられますが、文民はどのようにして守ってもらえるのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) 平和構築を担う人材の前提についてイメージと大きく異なったのには驚きました。日本は戦後一貫して憲法9条を守り、武器を持たない国として世界でも先駆的立場を維持してきました。日本の若者の殺人率が低いのも軍隊を有さないためと言われています。本日の議論では平和構築をシステムチックでテクニカルな側面からしか捉えていない気がします。平和構築分野の人材開発で重視すべきなのは相手の立場に立ってコミュニケーションをする能力であり、自国の利益のみを追求する国粋主義的観点に基づく平和構築を目指すべきではありません。危機管理を前提にした平和外交ではなく、戦争そのものを未然に防止するプログラムが必要なのではないのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) 紛争当事国は多くの場合、貧困や病気にも苦しんでいます。そういった意味で、開発と平和構築は常にセットで考える必要があると思います。開発と平和構築を共に担っていけるような人材育成のあり方についてご意見をいただければ幸いです。

(グールドィング) アルベロート氏にお尋ねします。1956年のスエズ危機以降ドクトリンに変更がないとおっしゃいましたが、本当にそうなのでしょうか。

(アルベロート) ドクトリンについてその後インフォーマルな形で話し合いが進められていたことは承知していますが、書面としてドクトリンに変更が加えられたことはありません。

(グールドィング) 1960年のキプロスでは一定の条件下における武力行使が国連部隊に認められています。英米仏も紛争当事国の合意を前提に国連平和維持活動での武器使用を認めています。シエラレオネでも武器の使用は認められていました。ドクトリンについての進展はあり、書面も安全保障理事会に提出されていると理解しています。

(アルベロート) 平和活動に参加するための加盟国のドクトリンはあっても、国連のドクトリンとして加盟国が採択したものはなかったという意味で申し上げました。

(ラーション) スウェーデンはすべての国連ミッションに関し訓練を提供しています。文民への訓練では、実際の現場での活動や生き残るための方法、現地での家の借り方や交渉テクニック、拉致された場合の対処法等を教えています。本センターのコースには医者や看護師等、一定のバックグラウンドを持った人が参加しています。

(ナハルディン) ミッションエリアで道路工事や病院建設といった平和構築活動に従事する文民は原則的に軍が保護しますが、文民が保護されていない状況もあります。文民に対してはそういった状況もあり得る点を事前に伝える必要があります。同時に軍人に対しても拉致される危険性を伝える必要はあります。保護はあくまで限定的なものであり、これは現実として受け入れなければならない事実です。訓練では想定していなかったような高ストレス状況への対応が求められる場合もあります。拉致されたり射殺されたりするといった悲惨な状況も想定されません。

国家間紛争では、軍人が現地ミッションの大半を遂行し、文民は軍が保護する本部で活動に従事することが多いのですが、国家内紛争では文民がストレスにさらされる状況も十分考えられます。

(アルベロート) 実際に移動が制限されるミッションもあるので、インターネットで情報を収集する等シンプルかつ実地的な安全策を講じる必要があります。現場で何が期待されるのか、どういう問題に対応しなくてはならないかは、ミッションの機能やマンデートにより大きく異なります。

(ロビンソン) 軍人と文民の関係は複雑です。UNHCR 職員は軍関係者と一緒の車に乗らない等、現地では物理的に距離を置くようにしています。これにより軍による保護が受けられない場合もあります。人道機関関係者はそうした可能性についても認識する必要があります。

(弓削) 平和構築と開発の課題には共通部分もありますが現場の状況は異なります。平和構築には小型武器の回収や DDR といった特殊な問題もあります。もちろんコミュニティー開発や行政支援等の共通部分もあるので、開発の人材が今までの経験や知識を応用することはできますが、そのまま応用してもうまくいきません。平和構築や紛争後の開発では、民族間の緊張や和解といった異なる状況があることを理解した上で仕事を進めていかなければなりません。紛争予防の要因を組み入れた開発にしなければ緊張関係は逆に高まることとなります。

第3セッション～アジアにおける平和構築分野の人材育成の課題

白石 隆（政策研究大学院大学教授・副学長）

（白石）前日の非公開セッションでの議論のポイントを4点紹介したいと思います。

第一に、ASEANを含むアジア諸国の積極的な参加が、アジアにおける平和構築のイニシアティブを成功させるのにとっても重要であること。第二に、ASEANはすでに、カンボジア、東ティモール、アチェ、ミンダナオ等で経験を積んでおりPKO要員を多く派遣していること。第三に、平和構築においてCivil Societyの存在は重要であるものの、平和構築は高度に政治的なプロセスのため、NGOの中立性・独立性に影響を与える。これが民軍協力の問題点であること。最後に、自衛隊も国際的な緊急人道支援の現場において、JICAやIOMと協力した際の経験から、民軍協力の重要性を強く意識するようになったこと。

次に長谷川UNOTIL代表からのメッセージを紹介したいと思います。長谷川代表によれば、「新しい国家を民主主義の理念に基づいて、国民全体の利益になるような形で作って運営することが平和構築」であり、その際、こうした「平和構築分野で活躍できる人材育成の重要性」を指摘しつつ、とりわけ、①国民の人権を守り、法に基づいた治安維持を行える警察の育成、②財務省における財政政策、中央銀行における金融政策を行える人材の育成、③国会議員の育成、④法律を理解し、公正な正義を実現する検察・裁判官の育成、⑤復興開発に従事する人材の育成、が重要であるとのことでした。

長 有紀枝（ジャパン・プラットフォーム共同代表理事）

（長）アジアをあえて一般化した場合の、アジアにおける平和構築について述べさせていただきます。平和構築とは政治プロセスです。例えば地雷除去については、従来は、戦後の復興の一助または難民の帰還という観点からの議論が行われていました。しかし、平和構築の側面からは、除隊兵士の職業として議論が行われることとなります。また、地雷禁止条約への加入等、政治的に重要な課題も発生します。

紛争後の社会には、期待を抱いている人がいる一方で、現状は変わらないと考える人々もいます。そうした人々に話をし、“意識の変革”にも関わることも人材育成の課題です。

日本における平和構築においては、関連NGOの育成も重要です。例えば、NGOは紛争直後の和解には従事できても、資金がないのでそれ以降の和解には従事できないといった問題を抱えています。日本はこうした分野では遅れをとっています。日本では、NGOといえは開発協力を連想することが多いようですが、海外では、例えば医療面で、裁判の証拠とするために虐殺のあった地域で死体の検視を行うといった活動をしているNGOもあります。平和構築のすそ野を拡大するためには、日本人一人ひとりが平和構築についての理解を深めることが必要となります。

横田 洋三（中央大学法科大学院教授）

（横田） 平和維持活動とは、紛争を終了させ、休戦を監視することを主たる目的としています。しかし、平和維持では紛争の根本原因を解決せずに紛争を止めさせるため、平和維持活動後も根本原因は残っています。そのため、平和維持活動が終了すると紛争に戻ってしまうのです。これに対処するという概念が平和構築であり、緊急人道援助、DDR、戦後復興、経済発展につなげるというプロセスを指します。平和構築では、ギャップを発生させることなく転換させることを狙っています。平和構築とは、貧困や失業、宗教的対立、武力紛争の根本原因を取り除いたり、発展につなげたりすることを意味します。

平和構築に必要な人材としては、まず心身共に健康な人が挙げられます。常に危険があるわけではありませんが、予測不能の事態に対処することも必要です。第2に、語学力が必要とされます。平和活動のため現地に赴いた際には、言葉によるコミュニケーションが非常に重要だからです。最も通用する言語は英語ですが、現地語を学ぶ努力も必要です。第3には、専門性が必要とされます。平和構築はあらゆる分野に広がっているため、栄養学や医学、農学、工学等、様々な分野が平和構築に役立ちます。日本では専門性が理論に傾き実践性を欠いているので、今後大学が努力して平和構築に必要な学問領域を確立する必要があります。また、国際社会では実務経験も重視されます。第4には、人間関係を円滑に処理する能力が必要とされます。平和構築においては人と協力する必要があるからです。

日本の大学には、これらの能力を十分に身につけるためのプログラムはありません。国連大学の講座への参加、専門的な講座を持つ大学における受講、留学等が必要となるでしょう。

課題としては、次の4点が挙げられます。まず、日本政府は積極的に平和構築の人材育成に取り組んでいますが、外務省はともすれば日本の利益を考慮せざるを得ません。しかし、日本のみによるプログラムでは効果的に機能しません。日本がお金を出すにしても、アジア地域から人が参加でき、共に研修をできるような研修所を設置することが課題となります。第2には、日本の大学において平和構築の人材を育成するための独自プログラムをつくる必要があるということです。文部科学省のCOEプロジェクトの中ででてくると良いと思う。第3には、NGOの人々はもっと目に見える活動を続けて欲しいということです。NGOが他の協力機関や政府と協力・協調することも必要です。第4には、企業に平和構築の人材育成への協力を行わせるため、今後さらなる研究や政策的な提言が必要ということです。

ジョゼフ・キャロン（駐日カナダ大使）

（キャロン） カナダは平和構築活動をつくったわけではありませんが、ピアソン元首相が外務大臣だった時代に国連のプロセスに大きく貢献しました。我々にはさらなる貢献を続ける準備ができています。現在我々は平和維持、平和構築の多面性という課題に直面しています。活動の焦点はどこに絞るべきなのでしょう。米国同時多発テロ以降、カナダは数多くの地政学

的選択を迫られました。カナダがアフガニスタンに対し大きな関与を行ったのは安全保障の側面から、また、世界的な麻薬問題に対処する観点からも政治的支援が必要と判断したからです。しかしアフガニスタンへの支援はカナダ1国では成り立ちません。国連やNGOとの連携が必要となります。カナダでは外交官、軍人、警察官、開発関係者に対し包括的な教育・訓練を実施していますが、特に警察と軍の特定のニーズに注目しています。

カナダではアフガニスタンに派遣される軍について、1年間現場で作業に従事し帰国後半年間休暇を取るというサイクルを採用しています。カナダはアフガニスタンに対し2009年までのコミットメントを掲げていますが、そのような長期的活動を維持するにはこういったサイクルが必要となります。

このようなセミナーを通して国際社会が直面する課題に対する理解が深められればと考えています。

新田 勇（元大阪府警察本部長）

（新田） 警察庁は昨年9月、国際的警察活動に関する施策を取りまとめました。警察が行う国際協力は現地警察への助言や警察活動の監視に限定されています。海外派遣される日本の文民警察官の主たる任務は当事国での警察づくり（民主的管理の下にある警察、政治的に中立な警察、人権を擁護する警察）であり、現地住民に対して強制力を執行することは認められていません。コミュニティ警察（交番）の定着、鑑識の科学技術や道路交通管理も協力分野の1つです。

文民警察官による諸外国支援の中心的機能を果たすのは警察庁です。派遣の是非は政治的判断ですので、警察庁としては積極的に活動内容を報告し、諮問に対しては答申するようにしています。

文民警察官が強制力を執行せざるを得ない状況にどう対応するかが今後の課題となります。強制力の執行にはそれを権限づける現地の法規が必要となります。途上国ではこの法規が十分整備されていない、あるいは法規が人道的観点に欠ける場合が見受けられます。文民警察官の活動を規定する国際的法規の整備が1つの課題となっています。こうした法規がないと、各国に派遣される警察官は大変苦しい立場におかれる。

もう1つは日本に特徴的な課題で、警察活動に関する科学的研究や科学的結論が乏しいという点です。今後、警察活動に関する科学的・学術的研究がさらに活発化することに期待します。

エド・ツイ（OCHA ニューヨーク事務所長）

（ツイ） 効果的で時宜を得た復興支援を提供するには、被災国や紛争当事国の社会的背景、文化的背景、現地で話される言葉を理解する必要があります。スマトラ沖大地震・インド洋津

波やパキスタンでの大地震の際には、人道支援組織がワークショップやセミナーを開催し、災害に備えるため能力開発を行ってきました。平和構築分野でも同様の取組を進める必要があります。アジアは、世界でも地域でも密接に政府・NGOが共同作業をしてくれています。ただし、アジアでは、国連PKOの43%の軍人を派遣しているのに対し、文民は9%にとどまっている。現地のNGOはそうした取組に積極的に参加することができます。アジアではこうした活動に参加するNGOの数が欧米諸国と比べてまだまだ少ないので、今後その数が増えていくことに期待します。

10年以上にわたる人道支援の経験でいえることは、政策分析と検討を現場で行うことが重要ということです。


ヘスス・リカルド・S・ドミンゴ（フィリピン外務省国際機関局国際政治・法・安全保障課長）

（ドミンゴ） ASEANの多くの国は東ティモールやハイチ等で平和活動に貢献してきました。かつては平和構築支援の受益者・受容者であったフィリピンも、今後は平和構築分野で国際社会に積極的に貢献する所存です。


警察や軍が関与するブルーヘルメットのほかに、我々もアルゼンチン起源の文民としてのホワイトヘルメットを立ち上げました。ホワイトヘルメットは国連の考えに合致していますが、安全保障理事会の平和維持活動と直結しているわけではありません。ホワイトヘルメットは、ブルーヘルメットと密接に連携を組みました。ホワイトヘルメットにおいては文明社会とボランティアが平和構築に貢献したのです。

フィリピンは、軍と警察の要員以外に医療スタッフ等をイラクに派遣しました。こうしたスタッフは必ずしもトレーニングを受けていたわけではありませんが、素質があり、派遣しても問題のないような人々です。医療やソーシャルワーカーに適切なトレーニングを実施し、軍や警察が現場でどのように活動しているのかを教えれば、驚くような事態が発生することはありません。最も重要なのは、人材に対し、海外の現場で働くにあたってのオリエンテーションを行い、ロジスティックス等についての訓練を実施することです。

日本政府のイニシアチブに加え、アジアにおける既存のリソースをどのように平和構築に利用するのが重要です。アジアは、他に類を見ないほどの自然災害の経験を持っています。高度のロジスティックス等においては、日本はすばらしいパートナーとなることができます。

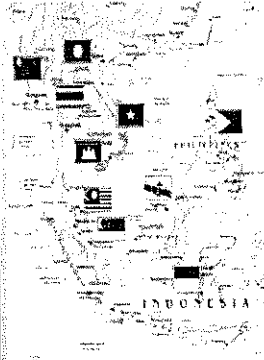


Peacebuilding: ASEAN and Philippine Challenges



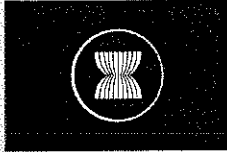
Geno S. Diopogo
Department of Foreign Affairs
Republic of the Philippines

ASEAN and Regional Peace





- ZOPFAN: Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality
- Settlement of the Cambodian Conflict
- East Timor
- Aceh (EU /H. Dunant)
- Mindanao (OIC)

ASEAN Trends & Developments



- "ASEAN Security Community"
- Cooperative vs Collective Security
- Functional Cooperation on Disaster Management
- Conferences of Defense, Armed Forces, Police and Coast Guard Chiefs.

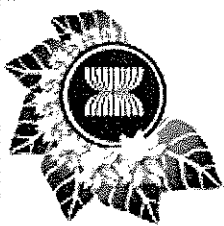
ASEAN Contributions to UNPKOs

- Philippines: 543
- Indonesia: 208
- Thailand: 195
- Cambodia: 151
- Malaysia: 100

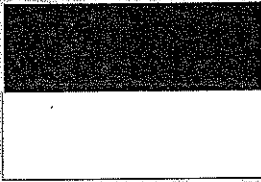
ASEAN: Philippine Chairmanship

- ASEAN Cooperation and Coordination for UN Peace Operations to be further explored during Philippine term as ASEAN Chairman (2006-2007)



12th ASEAN SUMMIT

UN Peacebuilding Commission



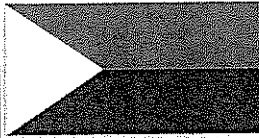
Indonesia is member of UN Peacebuilding Commission

UN Caucuses



Malaysia is current OIC Chair and outgoing NAM Head

UN Initiatives



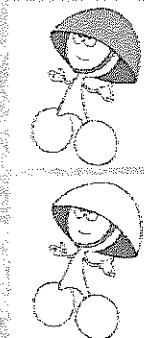
Philippines spearheads the "Inter-Faith Dialogue"

Philippine Developments

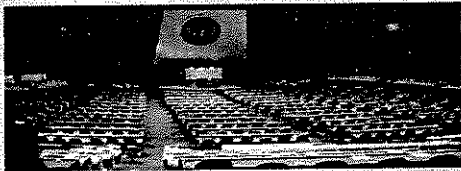
- Participation in numerous UN PKOs since 1990s
- Participation in Iraq "Coalition of the Willing"
- Participation in Aceh
- OIC International Monitoring Team in Mindanao
- Review of Executive Order 97 (RP UN Peace Operations Law)
 - Integrated Approach
 - Strengthening of Peacebuilding Component
 - "White Helmet" Concept
 - Center for Education and Training for UN Peace Operations (CETPO)
- Overseas Assistance to Nationals Role
- Emergence of Coast Guard International Role

Integrated Approach

- All UN and other Peace Operations "under one roof"
- Blue (Military / Police) and White (Other Civilian) Helmets parallel development
- Wholisitic Peacebuilding Perspective
- Joint Missions, Doctrine Training, Logistics, etc.



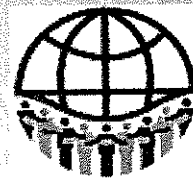
What are the White Helmets ?



• UN General Assembly Resolution 49/139-B (1994) called for the establishment of national stand-by groups capable of assisting in humanitarian relief and emergency disaster assistance called the White Helmets

Origin of the White Helmets

- The White Helmet concept originated in Argentina as the "Casco Blancos"
- They are operating throughout Latin America and the Middle East



WH Vision Statement

- *To be a world-class Philippine humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding volunteer organization capable of undertaking international missions in coordination with the United Nations, regional organizations and foreign governments, and support to domestic missions.*

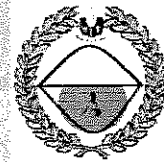
WH Mission Statement

- *To constitute the Philippine National UN White Helmet Organization as per UN General Assembly Resolution 49/139B, the Civilian Component of UN Peace Operations as per EO 97, and the DFA Organization for the International Humanitarian Assistance Network (IHAN).*
- *To coordinate with the United Nations, ASEAN, other White Helmet groups, other international organizations, the national, foreign and local governments, and civil society and private sector entities on humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding activities.*

WH Mission Statement

- *To provide, overseas and domestically:*
 - Human, logistic and technical resources for relief and rehabilitation.
 - Support to Philippine participation in UN Peace Operations, particularly peacebuilding.
 - Support to humanitarian organizations and projects
 - Support the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals.
 - Support to environmental protection, transportation safety and security, trade and economic advancement, and youth development.
- *To promote international understanding and friendship through joint humanitarian and peacebuilding activity.*

The Philippine UN White Helmets



- Under the Department of Foreign Affairs
- A Coalition of Groups Skilled in Humanitarian and Civil Defense Operations
- Consists of UN, Government, NGO and individual volunteer elements
- Complement to AFP and PNP Blue Helmets

WH Organization

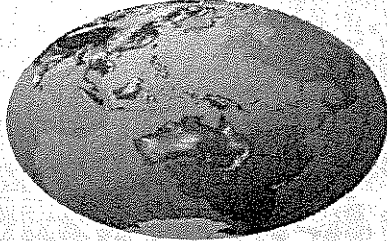


- **RP Uniformed Services and Uniformed NGOs will form backbone of Phil UN WH Operational Forces**

WH Humanitarian Missions



WH Span of Activities



- Ultimately, the RP UN White Helmets will operate all over the Asia-Pacific Region ... and around the world.

CETPO

- Center for Education and Training for UN Peace Operations
- *Umbrella for Peace Operations Education*
- **Members:**
 - National Defense College of the Philippines
 - Foreign Service Institute
 - Philippine Public Safety College
 - AFP PKO Center School
 - Other public and private institutions

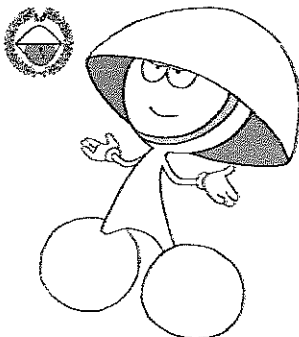
CETPO: Addressing Needs

- To ensure high level of preparedness and competence of deployed personnel.
- To establish common understanding of UN Peace Operations particularly Concept of Peacebuilding.
- To prepare non-uniformed services and volunteers to work effectively with military/police units and contingent system.
- To forge spirit of teamwork and harmony among diverse participants in Peace Missions.
- To effectively pool domestic limited training and education resources, and to maximize external assistance and support.
- To support scholarship in the field of UN and International Peace Operations.

Way Ahead

- Development of Linkages and Network among ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Peacebuilding Focal Points and Entities
- Development of International Peacebuilding role of Coast Guards, Rescue Services, etc.
- Encouragement of Regional Adoption of White Helmets Framework: Public-Private Partnership
- Inclusion of Inter-Faith Dialogue Perspective in Peacebuilding
- Development of a "Regional Peacebuilding Institute"

Maraming Salamat Po !



パネルディスカッション

パネリスト：

ジョゼフ・キャロン（駐日カナダ大使、エド・ツイ・OCHA ニューヨーク事務所長）

長 有紀枝（ジャパン・プラットフォーム共同代表理事）

新田 勇元（大阪府警察本部長）

横田 洋三（中央大学法科大学院教授）

ヘスス・リカルド・S・ドミンゴ（フィリピン外務省国際機関局国際政治・法・安全保障課長）

（長）人材育成の仕組みづくりは、ある程度は政治判断で行えると思いますが、今回のセミナーを通じて、そうした仕組みづくりを支える土壌をつくる仕組みがさらに重要であることを実感しました。一般の日本人やアジアの人々がその重要性を理解することが大切です。

日本で平和構築の人材が少ない理由の1つに、欧米と比較して人材の流動性が低いことが挙げられます。国連やNGOの間での人材の交流を確保するためにも、平和構築についても人材の流動性に貢献できる仕組みが必要だと思います。ジャパン・プラットフォームでも企業や自治体からの人材を受け入れたことがあります。そうした人材が元の職場に戻ってしまうと後が続きません。また、外部から来た人材が現地に行きたいと考えても、危険だから派遣できないこともあります。外部からの人材に対する、安全性の担保が必要だと思います。ある程度リスクに対する覚悟は必要で、それに見合うだけの仕事なのだという意識を高めてほしいと思います。

（キャロン）カナダは大きな軍を持たないため、大規模な部隊を現地に長期間派遣することはできません。カナダの野党は、レバノンに部隊を送ることを要求しています。レバノンにはカナダの市民も暮らしているため、人々の関心は大きく、政治的にも役割を果たすことが求められています。しかし、様々な制限があり、派遣規模をめぐる問題が発生しています。

カナダではNGOが適切な人材を派遣しています。それが政府の優先課題となっているからです。

外交や軍を統合させることは簡単ではありません。しかし、2年前に、統合的な政策を進めるという決定がなされ、対外政策のレビューに関するドキュメントが出されました。それぞれの政策プロセスは非常に困難でしたが、カナダは比較的裕福な国なので、政治的な方向性さえ確定すれば課題を達成できることは多々あります。

（横田）ツイ氏とドミンゴ氏は、人道緊急支援について述べられましたが、国連の文脈では平和構築とは紛争後に行うことを意味します。両氏が述べられたことは紛争後にも該当するのかどうかを伺いたいと思います。

（ツイ）国連人道問題調整事務所（OCHA）は長い間、人道的な援助を行ってきました。紛争

後に停戦となり、状況が好転すれば、OCHA は人道的な援助をさらに強化することができます。我々は、紛争後の状況に機会を見出しています。平和構築のためには、こうした機会をとらえ早期に活動することが重要です。

(ドミンゴ) ホワイトヘルメットは緊急時や災害への対応に参加しています。平和構築委員会が安全保障理事会と共に文民の参加についての指針をつくることを期待しています。文民が平和構築に参加するためには詳細な指針が必要です。日本が音頭をとって、ASEAN 諸国等と共に詳細の指針を示してもらえればと思います。

(フロアからの質問) 平和構築は、政治プロセスや中間的プロセス、長期的プロセス等様々な観点からとらえることができます。オーナーシップや協調から見た場合、定義の違いにより、平和構築の有効性はどのように変わのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) アジアにおける平和構築分野の人材育成の研修については今後詳細を詰める必要がありますが、これには様々な能力が必要とされます。現地の能力に注意を払うことも必要です。他地域と比べて、日本にはどのような比較優位性があるのでしょうか。

(フロアからの質問) 行政においても専門性が求められています。今後、年金や予防接種等の行政の枠組みはどのように決定していくのでしょうか。これはアイルランドと EU の課題ですが、アジアの課題でもあると思います。

(横田) アジアや日本の比較優位性についてお答えします。日本や他のアジアの国々は、近年まで戦争や戦後の復興を経験してきました。それゆえ、理論ではなく、その記憶を持つ人々の経験を、現在紛争のある地域に実践的に適用できることは、比較優位になり、又、現地のオーナーシップを確立するために非常に有効だと思います。米国等の各国は、こうした経験を多く持っていないのではないのでしょうか。

専門家の活用方法についてお答えします。日本には、定年後に何もすることがないが国際経験の豊富な人がいます。こういう専門家をもっと活用していてもよいのではないかと思います。

(ツイ) 国連は本当に平和構築のミッションを持っているのでしょうか。平和維持活動はますます複雑になっています。平和合意も含めた平和構築委員会が設立されましたが、これがどう進むかを注視しなければなりません。

平和構築は安全保障理事会の任務として行っていますが、安全保障理事会からの権限は十分与えられていません。

行政について我々が人道的な分野で行ってきたことをご紹介します。我々は、パートナーシップを構築し、政府や地域組織の能力や人材を、熟考の上、配置しています。全体の資金は国

家や地域が負担しています。パートナーシップの構築や調整・連携については、国連と協力しながら実施しています。

平和構築には非常に長い時間がかかります。国家政府の関与が必須です。国連はさらなる柔軟性と革新性を持ち、現在使用できるリソースを使う必要があります。津波の後、国連は民間組織と協力し、様々な取組を実施してきました。しかし、国連には各種制限があるため、実際に企業との合意に達するためには3カ月程度の期間が必要とされます。国連と民間セクターの協力にはさらなる課題が山積しています。

(ドミンゴ) アジアの比較優位性については、フィリピンの場合は高いスキルを持つ医療関係者を多く抱えています。また、国民の多くはムスリムなので、イスラム圏で活動する場合、現地の人とのラポール関係が形成しやすいという優位性も持っています。タイ、ベトナム、フィリピンといった国々は途上国出身であるという点で理想的な架け橋になりえます。

閉会挨拶

山中外務大臣政務官

本日のセミナーを通して数々のことを学ぶことができました。ブラヒミ大使からは地元のオーナーシップ支援が重要とのお話をいただきました。我々の目的は紛争後国にできるだけ早くに平和を実現させることです。グールディング氏からは、平和構築の課題は国内問題であり、国内問題は主権の枠組みで対応すべきだとのこと指摘もありました。ナンビアル氏からは、平和構築委員会の作業は当事国に応じてケース・バイ・ケースで行うべきで、支援機関同士の協力が重要との指摘もありました。平和実現に向けた連帯感が強ければ強いほど紛争後に安定を達成できる可能性は高くなります。言い換えれば、地域のオーナーシップが重要ということです。現場で活動する人々に関してはコミットメントを持って、準備態勢を整えることが肝要ということも理解できました。

平和構築の取組に参加するには専門知識、自分の身を守る術、現地の人々がオーナーシップを発揮するよう説得していく技術も重要ということでした。安定的な制度や法の重要性も指摘されました。平和を持続させるには技術が必要で、最適な制度とは何かを当事国の人々と共に考える必要があるとの認識も示されました。平和と安定をもたらす専門知識を強化する研修機会をさらに拡大させていく必要があります。

麻生外相からはASEAN諸国と協力しながら平和構築に向けた体制を構築していく考えが示されました。

我々の知識、経験をここアジアから発信し、我々の人的ネットワークでこうした知識、経験をつなげていきたいと考えています。より平和で繁栄した世界を目指し、日本政府は今後ともアジア諸国に積極的に協力し、人材育成を通じた平和構築の取り組みに貢献していく考えです。

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

1. Program/Profile

Program

- 10:30-10:40** **Opening Remarks**
 Prof. Ramesh Thakur, Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University
- 10:40-12:00** **Session 1: Keynote Speeches**
 Moderator: Prof. Akiko Yamanaka, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
 Leading speaker: Mr. Taro Aso, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan (to be confirmed)
 Speakers: Amb. Lakhdar Brahimi, Former Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
 Sir Marrack Goulding, Warden of St. Antony's College, University of Oxford
 Lt Gen (ret'd) Satish Nambiar, Director of United Service Institution of India
- 12:00-12:15** **Questions and Answers with the Floor**
- 12:15-13:45** **Lunch**
- 13:45-15:15** **Session 2: Experiences of Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding**
 Moderator: Yasumasa Nagamine, Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan
 Presenters: Mr. Jonas Alberoth, Deputy Director General of the Folke Bernadotte Academy in Sweden
 Mr. Frank Larsson, Swedish Armed Forces International Command (SWEDINT)
 Col. Naharuddin Bin Shaari, Commandant, Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre
 Mr. Robert Robinson, UNHCR Representative in Japan
 Commentator: Ms. Akiko Yuge, Director, UNDP Tokyo Office
- 15:15-15:25** **Questions and Answers with the Floor**
- 15:25-15:40** **Coffee Break**
- 15:40-17:10** **Session 3: Challenges for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding**
 Moderator: Prof. Takashi Shiraishi, Vice-President of National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)
 Presenters: Amb. Joseph Caron, Ambassador of Canada to Japan
 Mr. Ed Tsui, Director, NY Office for OCHA
 Amb. Isamu Nitta, Former Chief, Osaka Prefectural Police
 Mr. Jesus Ricardo S. Domingo, Director, International Political, Legal & Security Affairs, Office of United Nations and Other International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines
 Prof. Yozo Yokota, Chuo Law School
 Ms. Yukie Osa, Chairperson, Board of Directors, Japan Platform
- 17:10-17:20** **Questions and Answers with the Floor**
- 17:20-17:30** **Closing Remarks**
 Prof. Akiko Yamanaka, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
-

Lakhdar Brahimi**Former USG, Special Advisor to the Secretary General of the United Nations**

At the end of 2005, Lakhdar Brahimi relinquished the post of Special Adviser to the Secretary General of the United Nations which he occupied for two years. During that time, he served as Special Envoy to Iraq and visited Sudan, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Prior to that, in November /December 2001, he led the UN delegation to the Bonn Conference which put together a peace process for Afghanistan. He then led the United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) for two years (2002-2004). He had previously served as the Special Envoy of the Secretary General to Afghanistan from 1997 to 1999. In 2000, he served as the Chairman of the panel on the reform of the United Nations Peace Operations that was established by Secretary-General Kofi Annan and produced the report commonly known as "the Brahimi Report". He headed the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, which ended the Apartheid regime. (1993-1994), and moved on to be the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti (1994-1996). Before working for the United Nations, Lakhdar Brahimi had been a foreign minister and an ambassador of Algeria to Cairo and London. He was also the special envoy of the "Tripartite High Committee on Lebanon.", established by the Arab League which successfully mediated an end to the civil war in that country (1989-1991). In May 2006, he was dispatched to Khartoum as Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary General for talks with Sudanese Government leaders on strengthening the current AU mission in Darfur (AMIS) and its possible transition to a UN peacekeeping force.

Marrack Goulding**Warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford University**

Marrack Goulding was educated at St. Paul's School, London and Magdalen College, Oxford. He served in the British Diplomatic Service from 1959 to 1985, learning Arabic in Lebanon and subsequently serving in Kuwait, Libya, Egypt, Portugal, the British Mission to the United Nations in New York, and Angola (as Ambassador). He had two five-year spells in London, one of which included a period of secondment to the Central Policy Review Staff in the Cabinet Office. In 1985 he left the British Diplomatic Service and from 1986 to 1993 he was Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping in the United Nations Secretariat in New York. During that period peacekeeping grew from five operations with 10,000 personnel and an annual budget of \$242 million in 1986 to 13 operations with 55,000 personnel and a budget of \$2.7 billion in 2003. In 1993, he became Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs in charge of the UN's preventive and peacemaking efforts worldwide. In 1997 he retired from the United Nations and became Warden of St. Antony's College in Oxford University.

Satish Nambiar**Director, United Service Institution of India**

Commissioned into the Indian Army in December 1957, General Nambiar has wide operational experience including active participation in the 1965 and 1971 operations in the sub-continent. A graduate of the Australian Staff College, he was a member of a training team in Iraq, was on the faculty of the Defence Services Staff College, and served as Military Adviser at the High Commission of India in London. As Director General of Military Operations in 1991, he led two defence delegations for talks with Pakistan. Appointed the first Force Commander and Head of the United Nations forces in the former Yugoslavia he set up and ran the mission from 3rd March 1992 to 2nd March 1993. Retired as the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff on 31st August 1994. Is a recipient of the Vir Chakra for bravery in battle, and the Ati Vishist Seva Medal and Param Vishist Seva Medal for distinguished service. Is currently the Director of the United Service Institution of India. Was adviser to the Government of Sri Lanka on certain aspects of the peace process in 2002/03. Is on the international advisory council of the Folke Bernadotte Academy in Sandoverken, Sweden. Is an inaugural member of the International Advisory Board of the *Security Council Report* a neutral and independent non-profit organisation dedicated to reporting on the United Nations Security Council. From 2nd November 2003 to 30th November 2004 he served on a 16 member high level international panel appointed by the United Nations Secretary General on "Threats, Challenges and Change".

Naharuddin bin Shaari**Commandant, Malaysia Peacekeeping Training Centre**

Col Naharuddin bin Shaari was commissioned on the 25 April 74 to the Royal Rangers Regiment. He has served well in the Malaysian Armed Forces for the past 32 years. He possesses wide range of experiences of commanding from level of Platoon Commander to the Battalion. His experience in military training and management is enormous. He was an instructor to various training institutions of Malaysian Army the like of Army Combat Training Center, Royal Military College and Army Wargame Center. Presently he serves as the Commandant of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Center. His forte is on military training and management. He is also *at home* in military peacekeeping operations. Whilst being a Commandant of MPTC notwithstanding his daily chores of managing and overseeing all activities of the center, he is also required to give lectures to his students of UN observer course and UN Logistics course. He is a graduate of National University of Malaysia and holds a Masters degree in Defence and Security Studies.

Jonas Alberoth**Deputy Director-General, Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden**

Jonas Alberoth is the Deputy Director General of the Folke Bernadotte Academy in Sweden. The Academy is a government agency, under the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dedicated to improving the quality and effectiveness of international conflict and crisis management, with a particular focus on peace operations. He has previously served with the United Nations, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the Swedish Armed Forces in various roles in Bosnia & Herzegovina and Kosovo, including as Representative of the Swedish EU Presidency in Pristina. He has extensive experience of liaison, negotiation and cooperation in peace operations and was on the development team for the first Swedish Rapid Reaction Unit and its Senior Liaison Officer. For several years he has been an Educational Consultant with the Centre for Teaching and Learning at Lund University.

Frank Larsson**Expert, Civil-Military Relations, SWEDINT**

Currently at SWEDINT, Frank Larsson develops co-operation between the civilian society and the military forces in Sweden and abroad. He conducts international courses and writes manuals for Swedish armed forces and training manuals for civilian's organizations bound for overseas. He is also a Course Director Advisor to the UN concerning Civil-Military Coordination. From 1993 to 1994, he was a Senior Personnel Officer at the Swedish Battalion in Lebanon. From 1994 to 1995, he was a Military Observer in Georgia. In 1996, he was an Observer and leader of the Swedish Delegation of International Conference on Former Yugoslavia. From 1996 to 1998, he worked for the United Nations in Eastern Slavonia, Croatia in charge of Civil Affairs. From 1998 to 1999, he was an Attache at the Embassy of Sweden in Belgrade and was a member of the European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM).

Robert Robinson**Regional Representative, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

Robert Robinson graduated from Kean College of New Jersey, U.S.A., University of Hawaii and has taken courses on Emergency Training Management at University of Michigan, U.S.A. In 1981, he joined UNHCR Branch Office in Khartoum, Sudan as an Associate Education Officer. Since then, he has served in various UNHCR positions such as an Education Officer in UNHCR HQs Geneva, Senior Field Office in Branch Office in Bangkok, Thailand, Chief of Mission in UNHCR Hong Kong, and Head of UNCHR Liaison Office in Yerevan, Armenia. He was also a Programme Director at the University of Hawaii and Senior Lecturer at the University of Juba in Sudan. He was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CDHR) in Armenia during his posting at UNHCR Liaison Office in Yerevan. From 1997 to 2002, he was the Chief of Mission of the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Croatia, Zagreb as well as Senior UN Official in country and Humanitarian Coordinator for Croatia. From 2002 to 2005, he was the Deputy Director of the Bureau of Europe at UNHCR HQs in Geneva. He assumed his current position in 2005.

Akiko Yuge**Director, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Tokyo Office**

Akiko Yuge started her career in UNDP in Thailand, after which she served in UNDP Headquarters in New York. She then worked in Japan with the Engineering Consulting Firms Association (ECFA). After rejoining UNDP, she served in Thailand as Assistant Resident Representative, and in Indonesia as Deputy Resident Representative. From 1994 to 1998 she was Resident Representative in Bhutan. From 1999 to 2002 she was Professor of Development Studies at Ferris University, Yokohama, Japan. She assumed the position of Director at the UNDP Tokyo Office in April 2002. She holds a B.A. from Columbia University, and an M.A. in Development Economics from New York University.

Takashi Shiraishi**Vice President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)**

Takashi Shiraishi graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1972 and obtained Ph.D. at Cornell University, 1986. He served as research fellow at the Institute of Oriental Culture (1975-79) and assistant professor of international relations (1979-87), University of Tokyo, assistant professor (1987-90), associate professor (1990-1996) and professor (1996-1998) of history and Asian studies, Cornell University (1987-1998), professor of Southeast Asian studies at Kyoto University (1996-2005), and is currently serving as professor and vice-president of National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS). He has published sixteen books, including three award winning books, *An Age In Motion* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990), *Indonesia, Kokka to Seiji* (Tokyo: Libroport, 1992) and *Umi no Teikoku* (Tokyo: Chuokoron-sha, 2000). His most recently published book is *Beyond Japan: The Dynamics of East Asian Regionalism* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2006) edited jointly with Peter J. Katzenstein.

Joseph Caron**Ambassador of Canada to Japan**

Joseph Caron (BA, Honours [Political Science], University of Ottawa, 1970) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1972, and was assigned to Saigon and Ankara. In 1975, he began Japanese language studies, and subsequently was posted three times to the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo, including as Minister and Head of Chancery. During the 1980s he undertook private-sector assignments involving China, Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan. In Ottawa, he has held several positions related to Asian and international economic affairs, including G8 Summitry. He became Assistant Deputy Minister for Asia Pacific and Africa in 1998. Concurrently, Mr. Caron served as Canada's Senior Official for APEC. From 2001 to 2005, he was Canada's Ambassador to China, Mongolia and to North Korea. He is married to Kumru Caron and they have three children. Mr. Caron succeeds Robert Wright.

Edward Tsui**Director of Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs(OCHA),
New York**

Ed Tsui, a Chinese national, has been working in the United Nations for the last 34 years. During these years, he has been involved in international economic co-operation as well as in humanitarian assistance. In the 70s and 80s, Mr. Tsui has been particularly active in providing support to inter-governmental negotiations on economic issues, the restructuring of the United Nation in the economic and social sectors, as well as in inter-agency co-ordination. Mr. Tsui has been with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) since its inception in 1992, first as the Chief of Staff for the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs. In that capacity, he was instrumental in putting together the new Department and to put it into operation. Mr. Tsui has subsequently served as the Director of the Policy, Advocacy and Information Division, and since the beginning of 2001, as the Director of OCHA Office in New York.

Yukie Osa**Co-Director, Japan Platform(JPF).**

Ms. Osa served as Secretary General of the Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) as well as Chairperson of the Board of Councilors of JPF till Oct.2003. Also She has been involved in landmine ban campaign as a member of International Campaign to Ban Landmines(ICBL). Currently, she is working on her dissertation at Graduate Program on Human Security, the University of Tokyo.

Isamu Nitta**Former Chief, Osaka Prefectural Police**

Ambassador Nitta graduated from Tokyo University (Law Faculty). After joining the National Police Agency, his career included a post in the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in the United States, Chief of Toyama Prefectural Police, Defense Counselor at the Defense Agency, Director General of the Safety Department, Secretariate and Director General of the Security Bureau at the National Policy Agency. In 1988, he assumed the position of the Chief of the Osaka Prefectural Police. From 1989 to 1992, he served as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Sri Lanka. In 1992, he became an Advisor to Toshiba Corporation and Chairman and Representative Director of Japan ID Inc. He retired from Japan ID Inc. in June 2006. At Toshiba, he served as Senior Vice President and Executive Vice President and currently serves as Advisor-International Cooperation.

Yozo Yokota**Professor, Chuo University**

Yozo Yokota graduated from International Christian Univ. (B.A.) and Graduate School of the University of Tokyo (LL.D.). He was a Professor at International Christian University and University of Tokyo before his current position as a Professor at Chuo Law School and Special Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations University; He is a member of the UN Sub-Commission of Human Rights, member of ILO Committee of Experts, President of the Center for Human Rights Affairs, and Secretary-General of Japan Association for United Nations Studies. He is the author of *Twentieth Century and International Organization*, *International Society and Law*, and *Legal Structure of International Organization*.

Jesus S. Domingo**Director for Internaitonal Peace, Legal and Security Affairs, Office of UN
and Other International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs,
Republic of the Philippines**

Jesus S. Domingo has earned Bachelor's degrees from Georgetown University, U.S.A, and University of the Philippines Law School. He has Master's degrees from University of the Philippines, Harvard University-Harvard Extension School, and National Defense College of the Philippines. He joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1990 and since assumed positions in the Office of Middle East and African Affairs, was a Special Assistant to the Undersecretary for Policy, served in Philippine Mission to the United Nations and Philippine Embassy in Riyadh. He assumed his current position in 2002.

Ramesh Thakur**Senior Vice Rector of the United Nations University**

Prof. Dr. Ramesh Thakur is the Senior Vice Rector of the United Nations University and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations. Born in India, he has held full-time academic appointments in Fiji, New Zealand and Australia and visiting appointments elsewhere. He was a Commissioner on the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty and one of the principal authors of its report *The Responsibility to Protect*, and Senior Advisor on Reforms and Principal Writer of the UN Secretary-General's second reform report. He is the author/editor of some twenty books, the most recent being *The United Nations, Peace and Security: From Collective Security to the Responsibility to Protect* (Cambridge University Press). He also writes regularly for the national and international quality press, including the *Financial Times* and the *International Herald Tribune*.

Taro Aso**Minister for Foreign Affairs**

Minister Aso graduated from Gakushuin University (Faculty of Politics and Economics). He joined the Aso Industry in 1966. From 1973 to 1979, he served as the President and CEO of Aso Cement Co. Ltd. In 1978, he was the Chairman of Japan Junior Chamber, Inc. In 1979, he was elected as the Member of the House of Representatives for the first time and has been elected nine times since. In 1988, he assumed the position of Vice Minister for Education, Sports, Science and Culture. After serving as the Director of Education Division, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Chairman of the Special Committee on Coal Issues of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and Director of the Foreign Affairs Division of LDP, he assumed the post of the Deputy Secretary-General of LDP in 1993. In 1996, he became the Minister of State for Economic Planning Agency. In 1998, he became the Chairman of the Special Committee on Fiscal Structure Reform of the House of Representatives. In 2001, he assumed the position of the Chairman of the Policy Research Council of LDP. In 2003, he was appointed as the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications and then the Minister for Foreign Affairs in October 2005.

Akiko Yamanaka**Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs**

Professor Akiko Yamanaka graduated from Department of English, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Tsuda College. She was a professor of Hokkai-Gakuen University (1990-1996) and served as the member of the House of Representatives (1996-2000). She was Senior Adviser of Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in U.S.A. (2003), Visiting Professor of Graduate School of International Media and Communication of Hokkaido University (2001), Visiting Professor of United Nations University (2001), Council of Japan Institute of International Affairs (2003), Senior Associate Member of St. Antony's College, University of Oxford. Her specialization is Intercultural Studies, International Peace-Building and Preventive State Theory, International Negotiation and Strategic Studies. She was elected to the member of the House of Representatives and appointed to the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Yasumasa Nagamine**Deputy Director-General, Foreign Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan**

After graduating from the University of Tokyo, Yasumasa Nagamine joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1977. Since then, he served in various positions within the Ministry. From 1987 to 1990, he was the First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in Washington D.C., U.S.A. After serving as a Counsellor at the Cabinet Legislation Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, Director of the Second West Europe Affairs Division of the European Affairs Bureau and the Director of the Legal Affairs Division of the Treaties Division, he assumed a post as a Minister at the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi, India in 1998. From 2001 to 2002, he served as a Minister at the Embassy of Japan in London, U.K. From 2002 to 2004, he served as the Deputy Director-General of the North American Affairs Bureau. He was the Deputy Director-General of the Treaties Bureau (later the International Legal Affairs Bureau) before assuming his current position in August 2006.

Masahiko Kiya**Director, International Peace Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan**

After graduating from the University of Tokyo, Masahiko Kiya joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1987. He has served in positions such as the Embassy of Japan in Nigeria, Japan Defense Agency, and the Second Western Europe Division of the European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before assuming the post as the Principal Deputy Director, Second International Economic Affairs Division of the Economic Affairs Bureau. From 2000, he was a First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in the United States followed by the post as a Counselor at the Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh. He assumed his current position in April 2006.

2. Minutes

Note : Provisionally translation is made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
For accuracy please refer to the original.

[Opening Remarks]

Mr. Masahiko Kiya

Director of the International Peace Cooperation Division, Foreign Policy Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming to this seminar. The mission for peacebuilding has been created at the UN in response to an increasingly complex global situation. This current seminar gives us the opportunity to talk about human resources in Asia for peacebuilding.

Prof. Ramesh Thakur

Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University

I would like to welcome the speakers and participants to the public seminar. Keeping and creating peace is a central aim of the UN, as outlined in the charter, and the primary responsibility for the world's peace and security lies in the UN and its Security Council.

Shortly after the establishment of the UN, most major powers were occupied with the Cold War, which overshadowed one of the UN's major unrecognized achievements of the 20th century: decolonization. For countries emerging from colonization, issues such as economic development and state building were far more pressing than the Cold War.

With the end of the Cold War, then-UN Secretary-General Boutros Ghali introduced the notion of peacebuilding, which links the two great agendas of peace and development conceptually and operationally. Last year UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said that there cannot be security without development or development without security, and neither can be realized when human rights are being violated. These notions are reflected in UN peace operations mandates, in many of which Japan is involved. Yet the world is still trying to grapple with meaning and implications of peacebuilding. It is a system in which the failure of an entire operation is a possibility if some integral part is ignored or downplayed. The international community is striving to enhance its understanding of this process.

I would like to express here the United Nations University's gratitude to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, for having convened this seminar about what peacebuilding

means, what the international community is doing, and what still needs to be done.

[Session 1: Keynote speeches]

Prof. Akiko Yamanaka

Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Political dynamics have changed substantially since the end of the Cold War. The three most important points in this change I feel are:

(1) That the world is still in a transitional stage in relation to war and peace. As such, regional changes can shake the state of peace. Strong regional links are necessary to establish a peace structure that can better withstand threats to peace.

(2) There has been a change in the nature of security practice, from a sense of “for” to a sense of “with.” Efforts must therefore be made to establish better and stronger links with countries with shared values. The security situation is also increasingly complex and multifaceted.

(3) The third important change is on the importance of coalition. The changes in the world security situation since 9/11 show that it is no longer possible to work without a coalition of partners with a shared set of aims and values.

Now it is my great pleasure to introduce Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Taro Aso, to presents leading keynote speech.

Mr. Taro Aso

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

Ambassador Brahimi, Excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen. During my tenure as Minister for Foreign Affairs, one area in which I have sincerely hoped to set a clear path ahead is the topic that we are taking up today, namely "human resource development for peacebuilding." Today, through this speech, I am finally able to make good on a promise I made to Vice-Minister Yamanaka some time ago. Today I will give an overview of the Government of Japan's thinking on peacebuilding and human resource development in recent years, and outline three commitments.

First, I propose the building of “*terakoya*” in Japan, a kind of specialized school where

human resources for peacebuilding can be developed. *Terakoya* were a kind of school in historical Japan that provided basic education to children. Referring to such schools in the modern sense of the word would cause people to have an overblown image of school buildings, which is not what I mean, so I will call them *terakoya*. I hope that we will launch this project soon, although there has not yet been budget consultation. Let me now tell you why these *terakoya* are necessary.

The United Nations engages in peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities all over the world. I looked at some numbers that illustrate the relative involvement of various countries in peacekeeping operations around the world. Compared to some other countries, Japan's contribution to the civilian force is extremely low. This situation must be corrected. Since the end of World War II, Japan has carried the banner "Japan: a country of peace." Now Japan must recolor that banner by contributing to peacebuilding and sending more civilians. Japan is not a nation that always seeks to send out its self-defense forces, but in order to build and maintain peace many civilians are necessary, and Japan wants to send out civilians in increasing numbers in the future.

Sending civilians into recent conflict areas for a long period of time is dangerous. Civilians going to such areas must acquire knowledge and safety management skills and be ready to make adjustments in the field. It is also critical that they have the ability to interact and coordinate with other personnel on the ground. The only way they can contribute in the field is if they are equipped with such wisdom and expertise, so that they will be able to make the best use of the practical experience and knowledge that they bring to the mission.

I hope that the *terakoya* programs will range from basic level courses up to full academic degree programs in key areas such as safety management, administration, tax collection, and development. Japan could invite teachers from specialized peacekeeping schools in other countries such as Sweden and Canada to teach in Japan. Students from other Asian countries could also train there. Graduates of the school from various countries could work together in future projects for peace, perhaps recognizing one another by an insignia on their sleeves.

My second pledge is that I intend to enhance more than ever before the intellectual leadership Japan has exhibited in peacebuilding. The newly established Peacebuilding Commission of the United Nations launched its activities in June of this year. As a

founding member, Japan has been an active member of the new Peacebuilding Commission since its inception. Furthermore, Japan has been a leading nation in the UN Security Council regarding peacebuilding in Timor-Leste and Afghanistan. When the Security Council desires to submit documents regarding these countries, Japan's role is to formulate the drafts and then finalize them. Japan has from the beginning served as the flag-bearer for human security, the importance of which has come to be recognized widely in recent years. The basic reality is that in order to realize peace, each individual must be empowered to be free from fear and from want.

Japan would like to share its knowledge and experience in peacebuilding at organizations like the UN to advocate for peace. Japan will be a leader in global discussions, actively spreading these words and experiences and speaking passionately about these issues at the United Nations and at so many other occasions.

My third pledge is to put words into action. Japan needs to seek people to do the hands-on work in the field and to partner with core people in the country in need to meet their needs. There are a wide variety of approaches based on the country and the particular conflict. So what is needed is an increase in both the number and quality of the people who are able to assume that burden, together with other participating personnel on the ground, with the people of the country itself at the center.

The phrase "working in the field" may conjure up images of a strong, suntanned man working in the hot sun. In writing this speech I learned of three Japanese women who might change this image. Japan's experiences in peacebuilding really started in Cambodia. Things proceeded fairly smoothly there, because Cambodia was a country with such a rich history that it already possessed a solid basis upon which to build. All three of these women are affiliated with an organization called the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice and have worked in Cambodia, serving as professionals who coach teachers to higher levels of expertise. In recent years, progress has been made in the development of Cambodia's legal system. Japan's ODA has contributed to this, and the country's civil law and code of civil procedure are currently being formulated. They have also established a school to foster judges and lawyers.

One more person I want to introduce is Mr. Motoo Noguchi. In countries recovering from conflict, the process of trying state crimes committed during the conflict is often unavoidable, because if justice is not served reconciliation among the people is difficult.

Japan has taken on half of the UN's budget for the Khmer Rouge trials, and Mr. Motoo Noguchi is serving as one of three international judges of the Appeals Chamber of the trials.

We also have Japanese people affiliated with the NPO Japan Mine Action Service, who continue their efforts in landmine removal. The organization began when former SDF members who had served in peacekeeping operations in Cambodia came together and decided to return to the places where they had served, such as Timor-Leste, to contribute to peacebuilding there. When I was serving as the head of the Liberal Democratic Party's Youth Division I used to visit volunteer work sites. The volunteers there looked satisfied and happy despite the harsh environment.

I hope that I have convinced you of the fact that peacebuilding requires a broad range of human resources. Anyone has the potential to become an instrument of peacebuilding, because peacebuilding is really the act of nation-building. It is the government's job to support such people and give them opportunities to apply their skills. I would like to improve the quality of these personnel and their ability to protect themselves by training them in Japan.

Again, it was Cambodia, Japan's first peacekeeping operation, that taught Japan the ABCs of peacebuilding over 10 years ago, and Japan continues to learn from Cambodia today. One lesson is that after establishing peace, the next task is nation-building. Another lesson is that nation-building takes a truly enormous amount of time.

A nation is built up through tax revenue, but tax revenue is generally not easy to find in areas that have just emerged from conflict. There are issues such as establishing property rights for assets, how to collect taxes, how to set up local authorities, and how to convene legislature. Creating a full educational system is critical, from elementary grades up to high school, and the training of specialists. So the critical aspects of peacebuilding involve the consolidation of peace followed by the tremendous task of creating government administration, firmly establishing the roots which will lead to the country's future. Upon these basic premises Japan has proposed and put into action a policy for consolidation of peace and nation-building.

There are two more points that I can raise. In the Meiji period, Japan had its own experience of creating a government system, and more recently Japan has been a flag

bearer for human security, which aims to empower individuals. The country needs to continue with that, sharing its experiences with the world.

Knowledge about government administration operations such as taxation, registration of property, etc., is taken for granted in a country like Japan, but not in some developing countries. Japan's ability to lend a hand and really enrich others with our wisdom is much more significant than we are fully aware. There is a real need to teach these skills to those people who are willing to learn and use that knowledge to help build lasting peace. An unlimited number of people could be involved, becoming workers for peacebuilding with confidence. *Terakoya* would establish a foundation for this. It is also important to consider work options for peacebuilders once they return to Japan.

I have already mentioned Cambodia several times, to illustrate that peacebuilding is equal to the consolidation of peace plus nation-building, and peacebuilding is open to people from various types of backgrounds. However, in Cambodia's case, even before the peacekeepers arrived Cambodia had a good foundation to build on, and as a nation it has worked very hard over the past decade. Now as a result of those efforts, Cambodia itself is sending people to Sudan as peacebuilders. This is a success story, but in other areas conflict and tragedy persist, and Japan, the world, and the UN must think about whether peace can be established there.

The record of humankind it is nothing to be proud of. Nevertheless, there are countries that continue to make efforts to send out civilians. I hope that Japan too will be a part of that group providing people with courage, knowledge, and the motivation to work. We want to send out young people and middle-aged people in their prime, with specialized knowledge and skills, and further, having chivalry. This is the motivation for creating these *terakoya* after this seminar.

To realize such a country is to reinvigorate our determination to carry the banner of "Japan, a nation of peace" which we have worked hard to bear since the end of WWII. To carry that banner, the Japanese government will begin in the next fiscal year to work on fostering human resources that are in demand.

I would like to end here my remarks to you today. Thank you for your kind attention.

Prof. Yamanaka

It is my great pleasure now to introduce Amb. Lahkdar Brahimi, Former Special Adviser to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Amb. Lahkdar Brahimi

Former Special Adviser to the Secretary General of the United Nations

I would like to congratulate Japan on launching a program to mobilize resources from Asia to secure peace in response to crises, and I wish to hold Japan to the three pledges made by Foreign Minister Aso.

Before 2001, when few were interested in Afghanistan, Japan was one of the main partners there. Without Japan's determination and generosity, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program in Afghanistan would not have happened; Japan's persistence eventually allowed the results to be seen.

The lead that Japan is now taking in the area of peacebuilding is extremely welcome. Peacebuilding is a new area of activity and it is important that a country like Japan should take a leading role. One of the goals of their peacebuilding initiative has already been achieved: they have brought together a highly specialized group. In the previous day's discussions, I saw a clear willingness on the part of governments and individuals to make the difficult task of peacebuilding happen. It was also made clear that Japan does not need to reinvent the wheel in terms of human resource development, since there are many similar ventures and countries with experience in this field.

It also became clear that there is a need for highly trained civilian personnel to be involved in peacebuilding activities. One is in the field of constitution making. There are not enough internationally qualified lawyers who know how to help a country emerging from conflict to create a constitution. Another area in need of specialists is the rule of law. The international community is looking forward to Japan's contributions to that area of knowledge.

It has been discussed that while elections are not a panacea, they are eminently important if held at the right time and organized in the right manner. In Asian countries there is a wealth of knowledge about how to organize elections in difficult conditions.

The Swedish government has introduced the concept of civilian observers, which needs to be explored to see how it can develop to make peacebuilding more effective.

All these efforts can help, and the Peacebuilding Commission has to show that it can make itself effective. I myself do have fears that the Peacebuilding Commission would prove ineffective; Japan has a responsibility to help the Commission and prevent it from failing.

In conclusion, I am grateful to Japan for introducing this new initiative, and I wish Japan and its partners success.

Prof. Yamanaka

Thank you, Amb. Brahimi, for your thoughtful remarks,

It is now my pleasure to introduce Sir Marrack Goulding, Warden of St. Anthony's College, University of Oxford.

Sir Marrack Goulding

Warden of St. Anthony's College, University of Oxford

On many of my previous visits to Japan, Tokyo's response to efforts to recruit personnel for peacekeeping operations has been guarded. I would therefore like to express my respect and gratitude for Foreign Minister Aso's enthusiasm and pledges of resources, which represent a revolutionary change in Japan's stance on peacebuilding.

Peacebuilding is in legal terms and UN terms more difficult from it appears at first sight. It means the assistance UN could give to belligerent states or belligerent factions after the agreement of a peace settlement. Peacebuilding was interpreted to mean that the UN should help identify the root causes of recent conflicts and ensure that they were removed.

When the concept was first put on the agenda by former UN Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, it was not well received by member states. At that time, most conflicts were within, not between, states, which gave rise to a problem of sovereignty. The charter says that the UN may not intervene in matters within the jurisdiction of a state without

the permission of the state itself. Governments felt threatened by the threat of intrusion into internal matters; peacekeeping was one thing, but this was another.

Efforts in the field were more successful. Central America was a laboratory in the early 1990s with El Salvador and Guatemala. There were mistakes made, such as applying procedures developed for the Middle East to Central America, but eventually it was realized that peace could not be achieved without addressing the root causes. However, governments often objected to being shown the root causes.

The UN Secretariat proposed that there should not just be a negotiation to end fighting, but that peacebuilding should also establish agreements on factors such as land, discrimination, police brutality, etc., that had caused the conflict. In El Salvador an agreement was reached on time, but during the implementation one party raised protests and suspended the progress for a month. The lesson learned from that episode was that when the UN is conducting the peacemaking process, it is more effective to do peacebuilding in the context of peace settlement, and not afterward in the post-settlement period. Once the peace had been agreed on, leaders no longer were interested in the UN's presence.

Time and again peace agreements have deteriorated, leading to the misperception that peacebuilding is a part of peacekeeping. Thus the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission has aroused hopes, even in light of doubts about specific composition.

A further obstacle is that there is no established procedure for peacebuilding similar to that for peacekeeping. Who determines the task? Who funds it? Who persuades the governments' opponents that UN proposals should be accepted? These questions and the lack of answers indicate the great complexity of the tasks entrusted to the Peacebuilding Commission.

Peacekeeping has never been mentioned in the UN charter. The Soviet Union, during the Cold War, criticized it as illegitimate on that account, but today peacekeeping is widely accepted as a legitimate, effective practice. In conclusion, I hope that the UN member states will establish functional procedures for peacebuilding which will produce success in the field and win respectability and acceptance of peacebuilding.

Prof. Yamanaka

Thank you, Sir Marrack Goudling.

I am now pleased to invite Lt. Gen. Nambiar, who is Director of the United Service Institution of India, to give his remarks.

Lt. Gen. Nambiar

Director of the United Service Institution of India

Underneath the euphoria that accompanied the end of the Cold War lay deep divisions between member states in the UN over fundamental policies on responses to international peace and security threats. Debates have focused on combating the spread of weapons of mass destruction and international terrorism, the criteria for use of force and unilateral action, and the role of the Security Council.

Over the last several years, agonizing debates have also arisen over issues such as collective response to civil wars and genocide, changing notions of state sovereignty, and the need to closely link the challenges of security with the challenges of development.

There are many formidable threats to international peace and security, including wars, religious conflicts, violation of human rights, and diseases like HIV and AIDS. While inter- and intra-state conflict continues to require the attention of the international community, threats posed by international terrorism have assumed greater significance. Sovereignty remains important, but the consensus is that it cannot remain inviolate in this day and age.

After the US operations in Iraq, there was a consensus that UN reform was overdue. In this context, the Secretary-General set up a panel to address these questions. The council made it clear that development has to be the first line of response for a mechanism that takes prevention seriously.

I will now iterate some of the issues addressed by the panel that I believe to be important in the context of the current seminar.

The first important issue is the use of force. The propensity for the use of force by stronger countries has connotations for peacebuilding. Not only is there greater damage to be dealt with in the mission, but there are also problems stemming from the social effects in the local society in dealing with the impacts of force.

The second issue is the collective responsibility to protect. This implies the commitment of the international community in the form of the Security Council. Where force is in order to protect, it implies a commitment to rebuilding. It is a reflection on the bankruptcy of the system that almost nothing has been initiated; most of the members of the Security Council are indifferent to the process.

The third issue is peacekeeping. It is also important that peacekeeping missions are set up as early as possible so that reversion to conflict is minimized. I personally support the idea of standing UN forces to provide quick responses, but other panel members oppose the proposal for political reasons, because a quick response ability by the UN would reduce the ability for more powerful economies to impose their own policies on the world.

The core function of the Peacebuilding Commission should be to identify those countries which are slipping toward conflict, to be proactive in attempting to prevent the eventuality of conflict, and to provide post-conflict coordination of the peacebuilding activities for as long as necessary.

Finally, it is essential that member states that have competence in rule-of-law mechanisms make their skills available to the UN community. It is especially important that capacities in the developing world should be made available to the international community. The role the developed world can play is in providing the infrastructure and financial backup.

Thank you very much.

THE PEACE BUILDING COMMISSION

- The United Nations has played a vital role in mediating peace agreements and assisting in their implementation, helping to reduce the level of conflict in several regions. However, some of those accords have failed to take hold, such as in Angola in 1993, Rwanda in 1994, in Haiti, and most recently in Timor Leste. Roughly half of all countries that emerge from war lapse into violence within five years, driving home the message that, to prevent conflict, peace building must be implemented in a sustained manner.
- Ironically, to date, no part of the UN system seems to have been directly responsible for helping countries make the transition from war to lasting peace. The Peace Building Commission is expected to fill this gap by facilitating an institutional and systematic connection between peacekeeping and post-conflict operations and the international network of assistance and donor mobilisation including the World Bank.

- The Peace Building Commission is intended to be an advisory subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the first such body of its kind. The General Assembly will have overall responsibility to review of the work of the Peace Building Commission through debating its annual report.
- The Commission is intended to have an important role in giving advice to the Security Council on the planning and commencement of peace building activities. It is to work with ECOSOC to ensure the international community and donors maintain interest in a post-conflict situation even after it has dropped from the headlines.
- The advice of the Commission is public and will be available to Members of the United Nations and all relevant bodies and actors, including international financial institutions.

PURPOSE

- Propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peace building and recovery;
- Help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and sustained financial investment over the medium- to longer-term.
- Extend the period of attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery;
- Develop best practices on issues that require extensive collaboration among political, military, humanitarian and development actors.

CONSTITUTION

Organisational Committee of 31 member countries:
P 5 plus Denmark & Tanzania from the Sec Co.
Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland & Brazil from ECOSOC).
Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands & Norway from the top financial contributors to the UN budgets including voluntary contributions to UN agencies and programs and the Peace Building Fund.
Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria & Pakistan from the top providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions.
Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji & Jamaica elected by the General Assembly.

But the real work of the Commission will be in its country-specific committees where participation will be tailored to each case – to involve country representatives as well as all the relevant contributors such as regional organisations, regional banks and international financial institutions

It will, for the first time, bring together all the major actors in a given situation to discuss and decide on a long-term peace building strategy. It means that (hopefully) money will be better spent and that there will be a real link between immediate post-conflict efforts on the one hand and long-term recovery and development efforts on the other.

- The Organisational Committee will meet at regular intervals.
- Country-specific meetings will be held more regularly, in particular during the various stages of post-conflict recovery.
- The Commission's work also requires it to be flexible in its working methods, to ensure the active participation of all stakeholders. This could include the use of video conferencing and holding meetings outside of New York.
- It is estimated that the Commission may take up 4 to 5 cases a year.

While there is no specific enforcement mechanism, the Commission will be looked to as the primary body for disseminating advice on rebuilding and reconstruction. Its diverse composition of membership should hopefully confer on it the necessary legitimacy to carry out this work.

- Requests for advice from the Commission can be made by the General Assembly, the Security Council, ECOSOC and the Secretary-General, as well as any member state (about its own situation). *However Article 12 of the UN Charter applies, meaning that the Assembly and ECOSOC cannot take action on any situation the Security Council is dealing with.*
- In variance to the recommendation of the HLP, the Commission is to deal only with countries emerging from conflict, following the establishment of a peace accord and a cessation of violence. One of the goals of the Commission is to ensure that international attention is not lost after UN peacekeepers have left the scene.

The Commission is expected to improve overall efficiency and reduce the likelihood of a costly relapse into conflict. The primary aim of the Commission is to strengthen a country's own capacity to recover after conflict and reduce the necessity for recurring peacekeeping operations.

Particularly in country-specific meetings of the Commission, all regional actors and institutions that have a hand in reconstruction are to be invited to participate in its sessions. The resolution establishing the Commission specifically encourages it to consult with civil society, including women's groups, NGOs and the private sector.



DISSENTING VIEWS

- **Enthusiastic support for concurrent action by Sec Co & GA is debatable.**
- **Role of non-state actors, voluntary networks & other agencies not defined.**
- **Peacebuilding based on flawed agreements.**
- **Can the PBC fulfil its functions?**
- **Peace Support Office: from existing resources?**
- **Easier to add new organs/sub-organs than reform existing ones!**

[Questions and Answers with the Floor]

Prof. Yamanaka

Thank you very much to all of our speakers. It is now time to open the floor for questions.

A Participant

Amb. Brahimi, I would like to ask you about Foreign Minister Aso's proposal for *terakoya*. Recently many Japanese young people have had difficulty finding jobs, and he said he hoped that the UN could open *terakoya* in every country to develop young people's skills.

Amb. Brahimi

I think that I need to clarify here; what Foreign Minister Aso said was that Japan is not participating in UN work to the extent that it should. Japan, I think, is not viewing *terakoya* as a way of providing employment for Japanese youth, but as a way to facilitate the participation of Asian countries in peacebuilding efforts. Peacebuilding is not a job, but a mission to give a helping hand to countries going through a difficult period. By definition, people who participate in these missions would like to hand over to the people of the other receiving country as soon as possible. Peacebuilding is not a job-creation project.

A Participant

This is a question for Lt. Gen. Nambiar. Recently, plans have been made for sending troops to Lebanon and Sudan. Since there will be an increase in the UN's financial requirements, are efforts being made to ensure the financial background before the plans materialize?

Lt. Gen. Nambiar

In terms of bringing the conflict to an end and ensuring the situation stabilizes and allows civil society and economy to recover, no investment should be considered

beyond the capacity of the UN. If the investment is not made, the situation will relapse. I have no doubt that the forces being put together for Lebanon and Sudan were being budgeted for by the UN, and with funds contributed by countries such as Japan. Finance is the least of the problems; more important is that the response in providing resources is taking time. Such a delay in response after a peace agreement has been reached is inexcusable.

A Participant

This is a question for any of the speakers. I would like to ask about how peacebuilding affects children around the world.

Lt. Gen. Nambiar

Peacebuilding cannot ignore the plight of women and children, which are top priorities to be addressed in any peacebuilding operation.

A Participant

Africans know a great deal about the need to build sustainable peace, an issue that has been battled out since independence. I strongly support the peacebuilding concept, as well as the effort to understand the root causes of conflict, but I would like to caution that very often the international community's initiative tends to have a stereotyped analysis of African conflict, making the solutions the cause of new conflicts. A departure from the traditional models for analyzing conflict to work instead with local people who are familiar with the conflicts would generate solutions that truly meet the needs of the people on the ground, rather than creating new problems.

Lt. Gen. Nambiar

Ideas on this subject are still evolving, and we are still trying to understand the ramifications of peacebuilding. The seminar over these two days have been very useful in this process. I would like to thank the organizers for putting together the sessions.

Sir Goulding

I would like to return to the question about children. One finds most UN policy about women and children in the Millennium Development Goals context, but there is sometimes a connection to conflict, which the UN always takes into account. In response to a comment on Africa, the UN had indeed learned, in part as a result of the tragedy in Rwanda, that it must take local information seriously. I would like to thank the Government of Japan.

Amb. Brahimi

In today's world, those who have worked in peacemaking have seen conflicting images, some encouraging images of human solidarity, but also images of terrible cruelty and insensitivity. It is extremely encouraging that countries like Japan try to reinforce the international community's tendency toward solidarity and cooperation in combating evils in the world. I wish them great success.

Prof. Yamanaka

It is time to strengthen human resource development for peacebuilding, based on the human security concept and shared values of law, democracy, human rights, and the free market system. I would like to thank all the speakers, and call a close to this session.

[Session 2: Experiences of Human Resource Development for Peacebuilding]

Mr. Yasumasa Nagamine

**Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Policy Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Japan**

I will act as moderator for this session, which will address particular experiences in peacebuilding around the world. I urge attendees interested in a career in peacebuilding to pay particular attention to the examples outlining the qualities needed to work in the field.

Col. Naharuddin Bin Shaari

Commandant of the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Center (MPTC)

Malaysia has 40 years of involvement in UN peace missions around the world. The MPTC was established as a result of these activities, with a charter to provide personnel of the armed forces and other agencies, as well as police, civilians, and NGO members, with training for peacekeeping missions.

The center offers courses in UN military observer duties, logistics, UN staff duties, and seminars and forums on issues affecting and influencing modern peacekeeping. Training takes place through presentations, discussions, case studies, field visits, and discussions with officers who have held key posts. The syllabus is geared to ensuring that trainees are well aware of their tasks and the background of the UN and peacekeeping and know how to protect themselves. Civil-military cooperation and UN logistics are also covered. Outside experts are often invited to impart their knowledge of specialized fields to the students.

The center trains peacekeepers in the background of peacekeeping, weapons training and familiarity, and equipment use, as well as UN operating techniques, negotiation and mediation, and the use of force. There are also specialized training areas, such as driving, helicopter, reports and language training, how to handle the media, legal frameworks, gender in peacekeeping, code of conduct, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration.

Over the course of 10 years, Malaysians and international participants have gone

through the school. Conducting courses is still going on, and Malaysia wants to deploy peacekeepers to Lebanon. I would like to conclude by saying that the MPTC aspires to be the regional center of excellence for peacekeeping training.

PRESENTATION ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR PEACEBUILDING

BY COL NAHARUDDIN SHAARI OF
MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING
TRAINING CENTRE

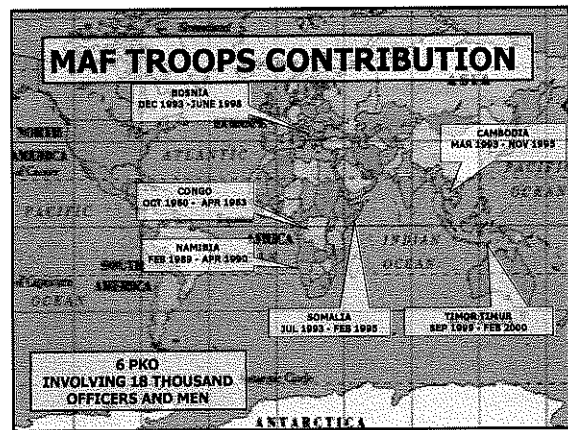
MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE



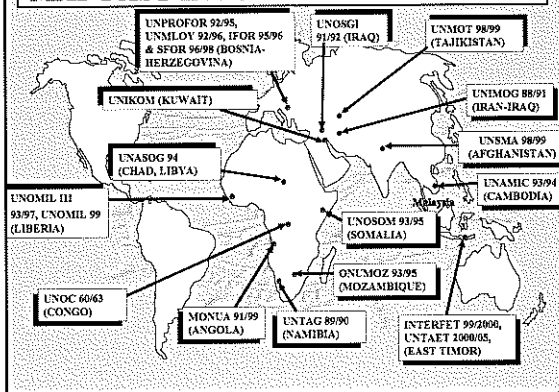
TOWARDS GLOBAL PEACE

Basic Facts

- Malaysia gained independence in 1957. Celebration is on 31 August each year. Accepted as 82nd member of the United Nations on 15 September 1957.
- Has involved in 6 UN missions involving troops; Congo, Namibia, Cambodia, Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and East Timor, 16 UN missions involving military observers, 9 UN missions involving staffs and 2 missions under Chapter 8.
- Tan Sri Razali of Malaysia became a President of GA meeting for two yrs in 1996 -1997.
- Two Malaysian Armed Forces Generals held two posts as Force Commander in UNOSOM and UNMISSET.
- Currently, Malaysian is top 60 Mil and CivPol Contributions to UN operations with 92 pers.



MAF PAST INVOLVEMENT IN UNPKO

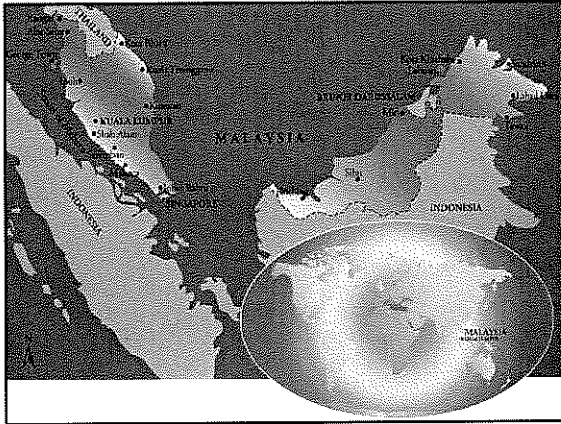


MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

Established in Jan 1996 to formally train the MAF personnel and others for duties with the UN in Peace Support Operations

Why--- because MAF have been very active and had participated either providing troops or observers since 1960

Defence Minister 1994



CHARTER

To provide personnel of the Armed Forces and other agencies with training and knowledge to enable them to function in a peacekeeping mission.

ROLE

To prepare personnel of the Armed Forces, Police and Civil Departments including NGOs for operational duties in peacekeeping missions.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote peacekeeping efficiency and a balanced profile of professionalism for candidates selected for UN PKO/PSO
- To provide a better understanding in the planning and conduct of UN PSO.
- To provide a working knowledge and understanding on observer duties and the operational, logistics and administrative procedures of UN PSO.
- To conduct seminars and forums on selected subjects to enhance the knowledge and understanding of UN PK efforts.

ESTABLISHMENT

Tri Service	
• Commandant	- Col or equivalent
• Deputy/CI	- Lt Col or equivalent
• Instructor	- 8 x Maj or equivalent
• Admin Officer	- 1 x Capt or equivalent
• Training Officer	- 1 x Capt
• QM	- 1 x Capt
• Religious Officer	- 1 x Capt
• ORe staff	- 1 x WO 1, 1 x WO 2, 1 x SSgt
	6 x Sgt, 1 x Cpl/LCpl
	11 x Cpl/LCpl/Pte, 4 x LCpl
	5 x Pte
	8 x Civilian

COURSES

UN MILITARY OBSERVER

- 3 weeks.
- Lt Col/Maj/Capt or equivalent.
- Train participants for UN Military Observer duties.
- Offered to external and international participants.

UN LOGISTICS

- 3 weeks.
- Lt Col/Maj/Capt or equivalent.
- Train and prepare officers in all aspects of UN Logistics for participation in future PSO/PKO.
- Offered to external and international participants.

UN STAFF DUTIES

- 2 weeks.
- Officers and SNCOs.
- To familiarize candidates in the different staff functions, UN procedures and administration.

SEMINAR AND FORUM

- Examine contemporary issues affecting and influencing the nature of modern PK.
- Primarily designed for intermediate/senior level participation from MAF, Police, Government and NGOs and other Civil Departments.

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

- ✓ Central Presentation.
- ✓ Syndicate Discussions/Practical Exercises.
- ✓ Case Studies on Selected UN Issues and Peace Support Operations.
- ✓ Field Visits.
- ✓ Discussions with Military Officers who have held key Appt at UNHQ / UN Msn/ msn experience.

SYLLABUS

General Orientation:

- UN History, Org and the Charter.
- Role of the Security Council.
- The Changing Face of PKO.
- Msn Hq - Organization and Tasks.
- First Aid, Hygiene, Sanitation, CPR and HIV/AIDS.
- Msn Survival- Mental, Physical and Spiritual Strengths.

SYLLABUS

- UNITED NATIONS Civilian Police.
- Civil-Military Cooperation
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).
- UN Logistics.
- UN Development Programs.
- UNHCR - Displaced Persons and Refugees.
- PKO - Planning Process.

SYLLABUS

Observer Duties.

- UN Tasks and Duties.
- OP, Inspections and Patrolling.
- Briefing and Debriefing Technique.
- Types of Reports, Returns and Forms.
- Media in PKO.
- Negotiations and Mediations.
- Stress Management.
- Technique of Relaxation Therapy.

SYLLABUS

- Code of Conduct.
- Mines and Explosive Awareness.
- NBC - Intro, Drill and Precautions.
- Crater Analysis.
- Drivers - Responsibility, Maint, Emergency Repair and Driving Skill - Off road, Bogged-down drills and Recovery.
- Introduction to GPS
- Field Troop Exercise.

SYLLABUS

Legal Aspect

International Humanitarian Law

Law of Armed Conflict

SYLLABUS

Miscellaneous

Syndicate Case Study and Presentations.

Basic Fitness Test.

Swimming Test.

Organized Games.

Panel Discussions.

Entrance and Final Quiz.

FAMILIARISATION TRAINING

- Theatre Wpn,
- Veh and Eqpt
- NVE
- Mine Awareness
- Field Exercise
- NBC



COURSE REPORT

DRIVING SKILL
 Driver Non - Driver

SWIMMING SKILL
 Good Fair Weak Non - Swimmer

BASIC FITNESS TEST
 Passed Failed

ENGLISH PROFIENCY
 Good Fair Poor

DISPOSITION
 Highly Suitable Suitable May Be Suitable Not Suitable

Logistics Course

AIM

To provide
a comprehensive perspective
in the
Management and planning
of the logistics requirement
for a UN Peacekeeping
Mission

- COMPONENTS IN THE LOGISTICS COURSE**
- Logistics system in the UN
 - Letter of Assist : Procedures & Routines
 - Lease System
 - Status of Force Agreement
 - Contractual Services & Renting of Properties
 - Write Off & Condemnation
 - Wet/Dry Lease Verification & Control
 - General Movements & Transportation

- COMPONENTS IN THE LOGISTICS COURSE**
- Transport of Dangerous Cargo
 - General on Supply
 - Medical Services
 - Rotation of Troops
 - UN sources of Support from Log Base
 - Planning & Budgeting Principles
 - Strategic Air Tpt Pax & Cargo
 - Helicopter Operations
 - UN HQ Staff Routine, Procedures & Doc

- TRAINING
METHODOLOGY**
- ✓Central Presentation.
 - ✓Syndicate Discussions/Practical Exercises.
 - ✓Field Visits.

TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPERS

- *Background to UN Peacekeeping.*
- *Weapon Training and Familiarity with Theatre Weapons, Vehicles and Equipment.*
- *General Military Training.*
- *Training in UN Operating Techniques.*
- *Safety Measures and Precautions.*
- *Specialized Training Areas.*
- *Other Related Subjects*

Background to UN Peacekeeping

- *The UN System and the Charter*
- *The Structure of UN Peacekeeping Operation and composition*
- *Geo-Political Briefings, Study of Mandate and Mission*
- *Documentation, Medical Examination, Kit Inspection, Kit Issue, Briefing on Pay, Leave, Visits, Domestic arrangements etc.*

Weapon Training and Familiarity with Theatre Weapons, Vehicles and Equipment

- *Weapon Training*
- *Familiarity with Theatre weapons, Vehicles and equipment*
- *NVE, Radars and NBC warfare*
- *Mine Awareness Training*
- *Field exercise including Battle Practice*

General Military Training

- *Physical Training*
- *Map Reading*
- *Communications and Voice procedures*
- *First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation*

Training in UN Operating Techniques

- *Positions and Observation Posts*
- *Checks-points, Road Blocks and Searches*
- *Patrolling*
- *Investigations*
- *Negotiations, Mediation and Liaisons*
- *Use of Force and ROE*
- *Leadership*

Safety Measures and Precautions

- *Shelters*
- *Equipment*
- *Traveling and Movement*
- *Non-Operational Safety Measures*

Specialized Training Areas

- Driving
- Helicopter Training
- Staff Training, UN Procedures, Reports and Language Training
- EOD and EOR
- Media Reports

Other Related Subjects

- *Peace Support Operation*
- *Legal Framework for PKO*
- *Gender in Peacekeeping*
- *Code of Conduct and Culture Awareness*
- *Media in PKO*
- *Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC)*
- *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)*
- *UN Logistics System*

STATISTICS

28 x Military Observers Courses.

805 MAF Offrs & 1 Royal Malaysian Police.

79 International Participants - Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, France, Fiji, Indonesia, India, Japan, Jordan, Myanmar, Maldives, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, USA, United Kingdom, Pakistan, Timor Leste, Vietnam & Zimbabwe

STATISTICS

5 x Logistics Courses.

93 MAF Offrs & 2 Royal Malaysian Police.

47 International Participants - Australia, Brunei, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, USA & Pakistan.

STATISTICS

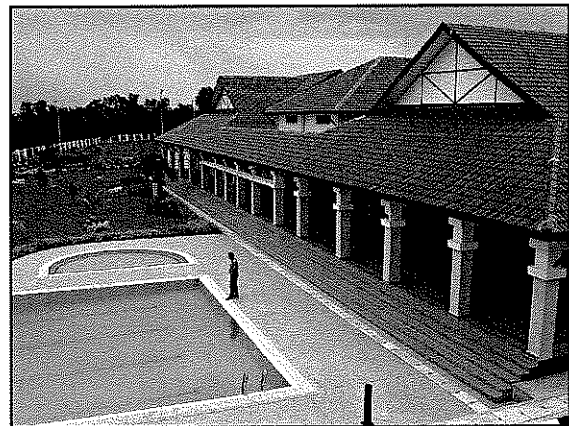
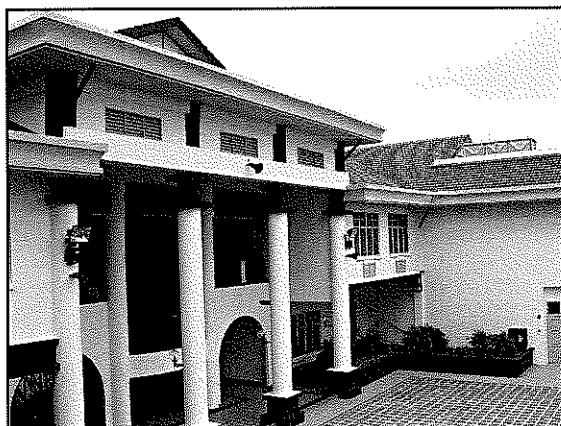
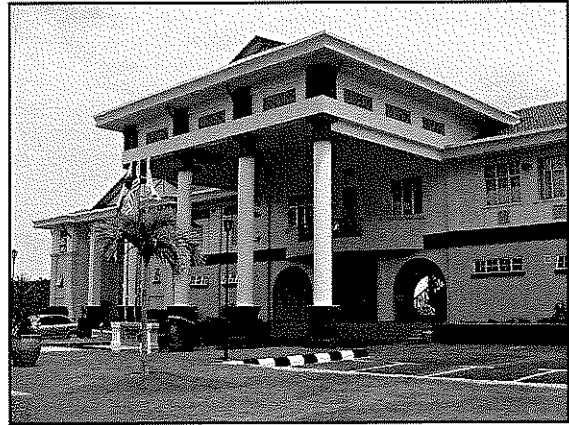
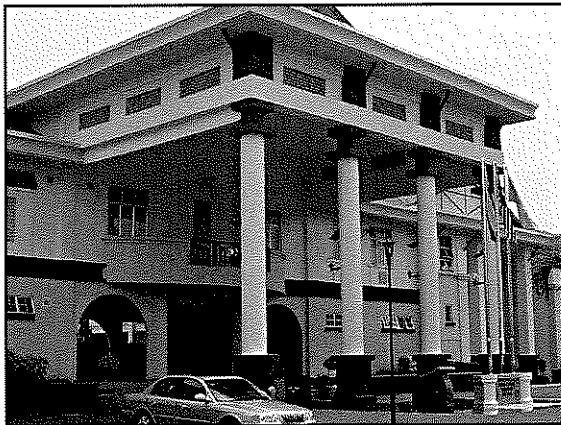
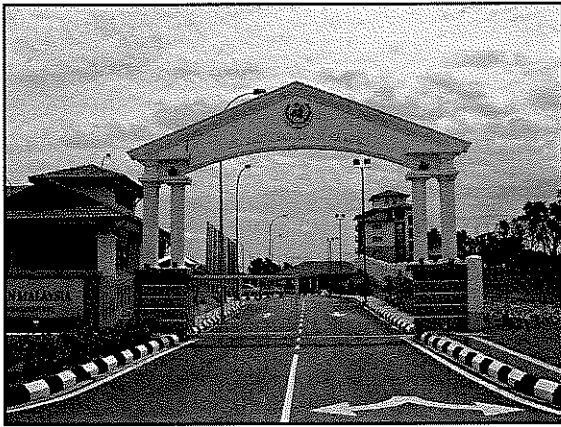
Pre-Deployment

264 MAF Officers and Other Ranks.

FUTURE OF MPTC

➤ MPTC “aspires” to be the regional Centre of Excellence for Peacekeeping Training.

➤ MPTC complex - to further dev the complex into a resort and trg centre





Q & A

e-mail:
pipm@streamyx.com

Terima Kasih

Thanks

Mr. Jonas Alberoth

Deputy Director General of the Folke Bernadotte Academy, Sweden

I would like to introduce the activities and principles behind peace operations training at the Folke Bernadotte Academy under the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

International peace operations have changed fundamentally over the past decade from traditional, military peacekeeping operations to complex multi-functional peace operations. The Folke Bernadotte Academy was created because of this development. Its mandate is to promote cooperation and coordination in order to mirror the reality in the field; to conduct multi-functional, joint education and training of military, police, and civilians, in addition to specialist civilian courses; to conduct research and development; and to function as the national point of contact for regional and international organizations.

In order for people to be able to build peace, it is important Operations first raise an interest, recruit, and educate peacekeepers. The Challenges of Peace project is a project of countries including Japan attempting to identify the challenges to peace operations. I believe that providing the men and women serving with the necessary basic skills is both a professional obligation and an investment and address in operational success.

I stress that there are a multitude of reasons for individuals to engage in peace operations. Peace operations are multi-dimensional, reaching into almost every area of societal development; they are multi-national; multi-challenging; and multi-rewarding.

The peacebuilders are young and old, men and women, experienced and inexperienced; people from all over the world. They may take a foundation course, or a specialization course if they are focusing on a particular area. Immediately before departure, there is a mission-specific course, detailing the problems and the local cultural details. One point I would like to make is that these courses are often very short and focused on the most essential issues. The selection of qualified participants is therefore critical.

What is the most important background? Educational background is not as important as professional experience. Mission experience in conflict is critical, as is fluent English, and the local language is valuable. Personality is very important, as well as the

readiness to be deployed.

Peace operations are complex, sometimes overwhelming, but they are also meaningful and rewarding. It is important to have a sense of direction and overall understanding. Through Folke Bernadotte's multifunctional courses, participants learn how the main actors interrelate in the different phases of the conflict, often through scenario-based role plays.

I believe that training must mirror reality. Most often relations with local operations are good, but sometimes peacemakers are not the most popular people in a local community. Difficult issues such as the threat of kidnapping must be included in training. If a peacemaker is part of a team facilitating dialogue between the parties of a conflict, there are many sensitive issues for which they can prepare themselves. Understanding local customs and cultures enable one to better act as a peacemaker.

Mental preparation and the ability to adapt are also important, as peacemakers will encounter many new and challenging situations in a changing environment.

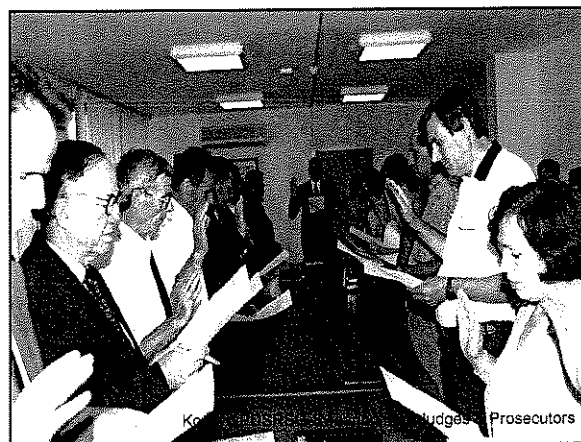
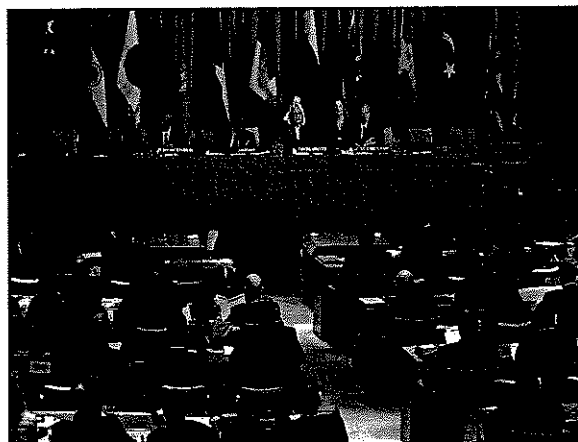
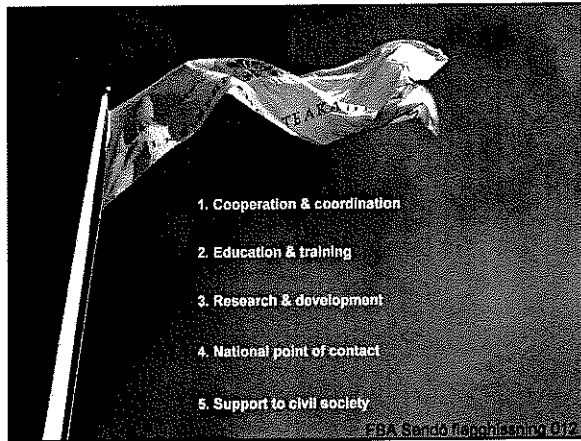
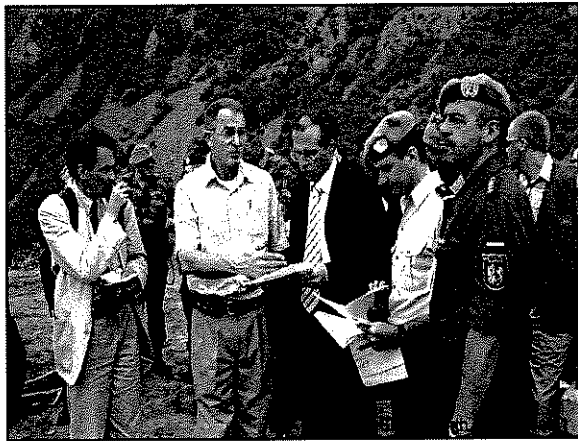
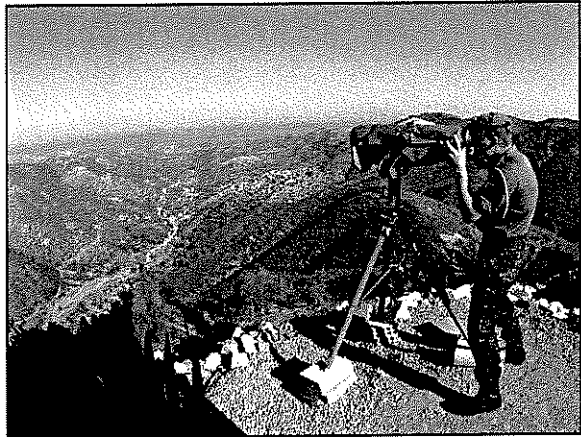
Training should be supportive and build confidence. The training can help prospective peacekeepers determine whether they are truly interested and prepared.

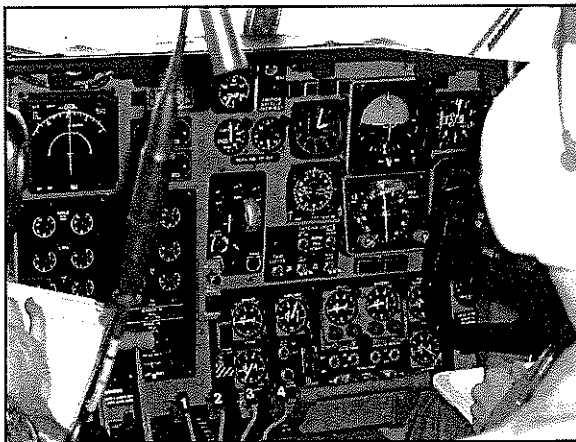
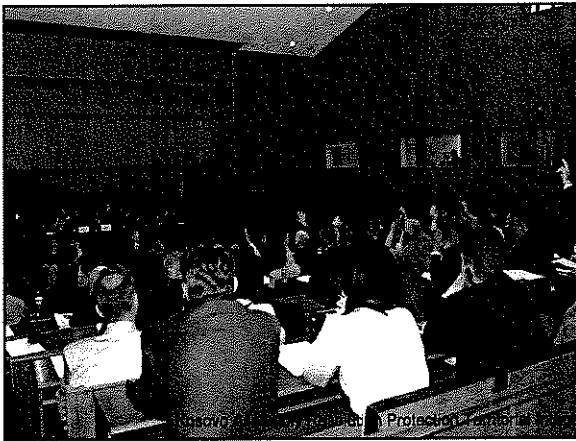
I should mention the International Association for Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC), a meeting ground that allows members from all over the world to exchange ideas and experiences on peace operations training. Developing training is very complex, requiring many iterations of re-planning and varying course content to try and meet the needs of constantly changing international situation.

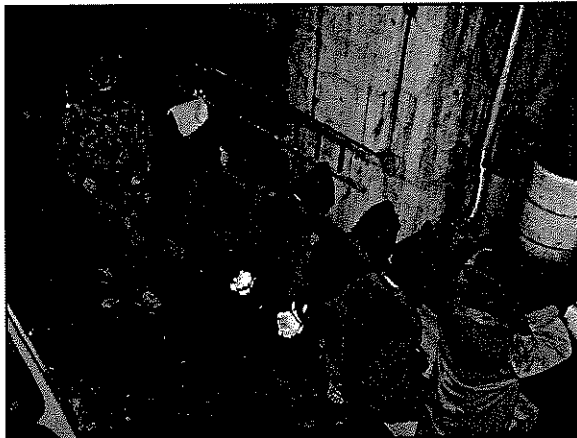
Today's training for UN missions is largely standardized, increasing the likelihood that people working in peacebuilding both speak the same language and also have the same skills. A lot of work remains to be done, however. One issue is the development of doctrine and policy directive for peace operations. The fundamentals of peacekeeping were crafted during the Suez Crisis in 1956, but since then there has been no progress in written doctrine. Peacekeepers in the field need that support, which will also improve education and training. Modern IT allows full departments to train together around the world while staying at home.

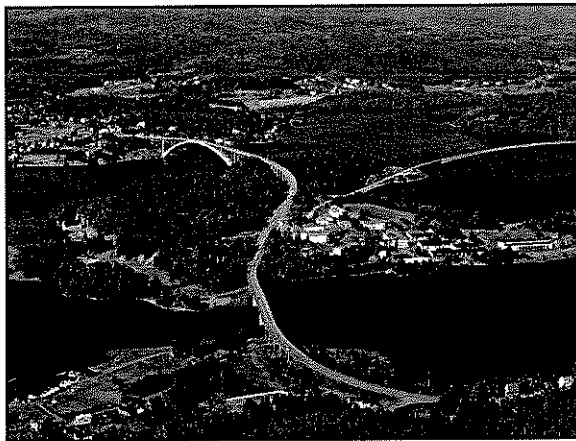
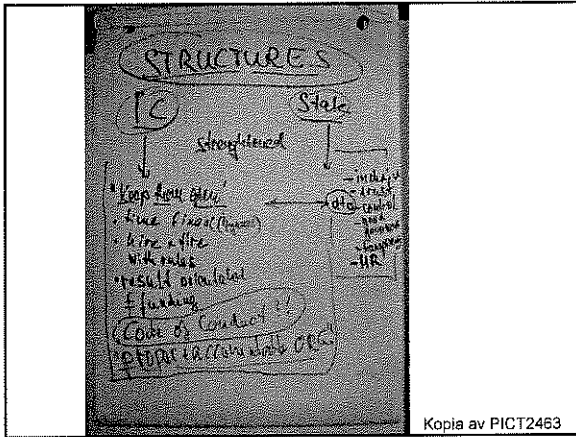
In conclusion I would like to say that if the participants felt they would like to get

involved in the rewarding peace operations, they should not hesitate.



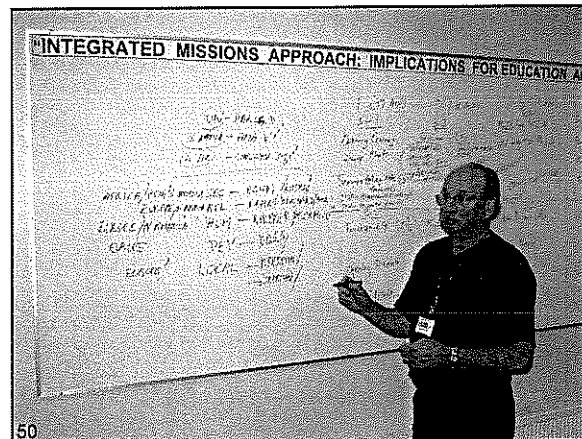


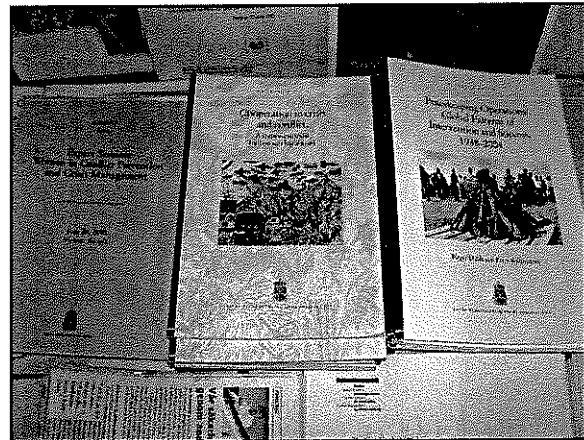
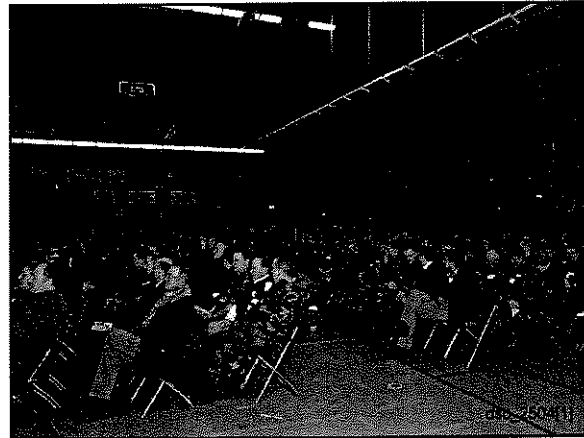
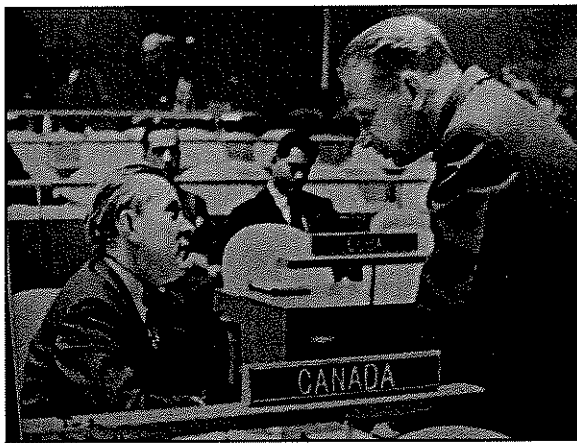
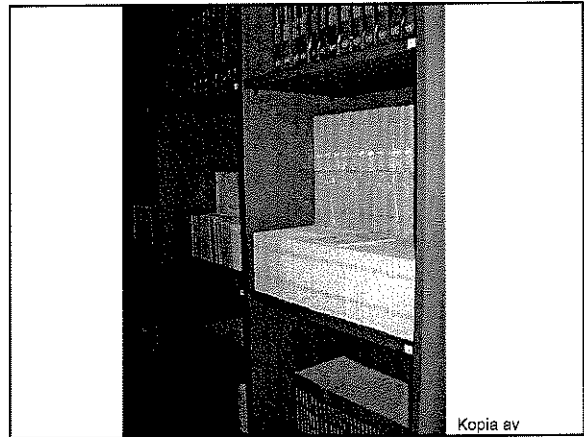


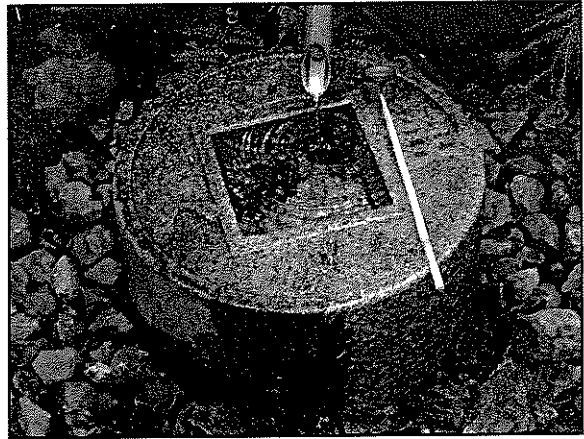
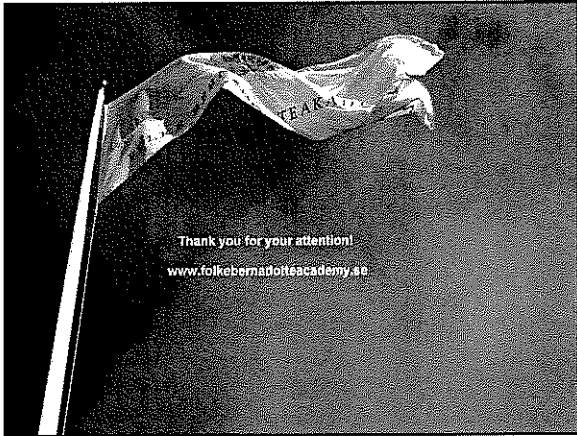


FACT FINDING AND ASSESSMENT			MISSION SET UP		
S	M	T	W	T	F
	3A EVE			3B EVE	

3A Sunday
3B







Mr. Frank Larsson

Swedish Armed Forces International Command (SWEDINT)

While SWEDINT is a military institution, I work there in a civilian capacity. There is high civilian interest in Sweden in involvement in UN missions. I myself only joined UN mission after I was 40, but going on a mission, helping people, and saving lives gives one a new perspective on life.

I would like to remind you that Sweden has a long history of involvement in peacekeeping.

SWEDINT offers many courses, both on-site and online. It is one of the few institutions in the world that offers civilian, military, and police training at one place. In nearly every mission, it is almost like building up a new country, a new society. Military operations today are quite short; after it is over, the country must be built up. There are many opportunities for civilians there.

The growing number of missions around the world is sad, but an opportunity for those interested in civilian work. Today, the UN and other organizations try to integrate missions as much as possible. The military has limits—there are debates about whether they should be handing out aid, for instance.

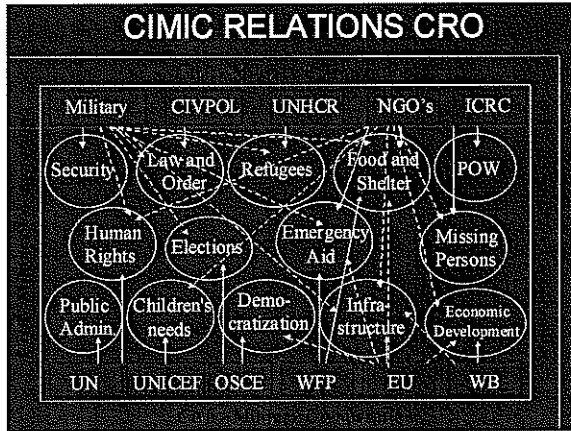
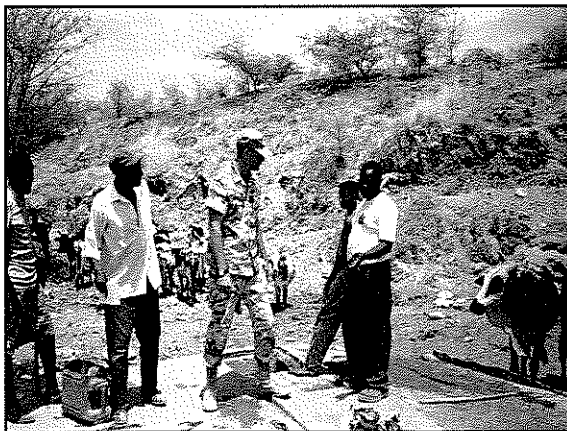
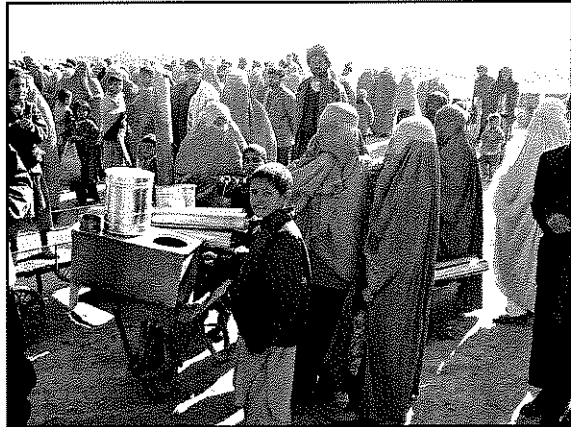
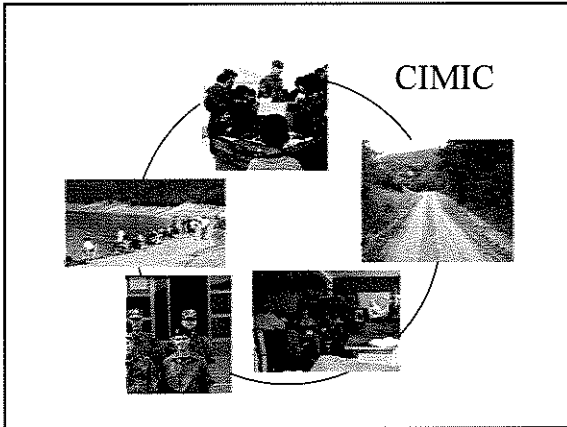
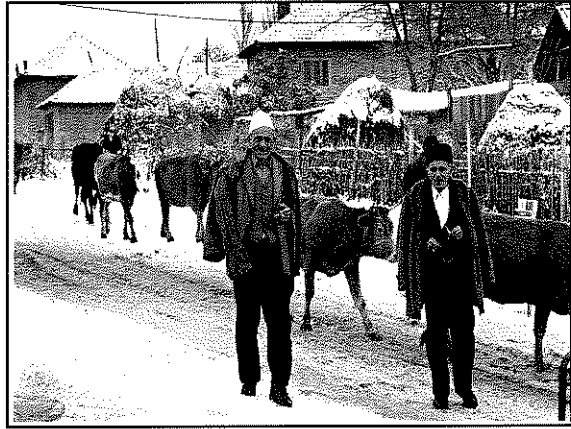
Every mission is a different situation, and there are different ways to acquire the appropriate knowledge for each case, whether through connections with NGOs or through people from that country. SWEDINT has close contact with the UN.

Civil relations are increasingly complex. It is important for peacekeeping trainees to understand these complex dynamics and possess knowledge outside of their specialized field; for example, elections and human rights. Even if time is limited, all peacekeepers should be exposed to these topics. Issues of gender, child protection, and human trafficking are also important background.

SWEDINT, in trying to adjust to the complex world and looking upon the UN missions, understands that it is important to have fresh information for our students. SWEDINT conducts fact-finding missions at UN mission sites and has clients and partners in many major institutions that support and supplement SWEDINT activities. I would like to

point out that not only the UN, but also many newer international NGOs offer opportunities to participate in peacekeeping missions.

The United Nations civilian training program can only accept a few students, because unlike military participants, civilians have very different backgrounds and often varied objectives, and there must be many, well-qualified instructors in order to train them properly before they go on missions. In spite of this limitation, application to SWEDINT is open to anyone who is interested.



- Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
- DDR process
- Gender
- Child protection
- Trafficking

SWEDINT

“A leading competence centre for training peace-support operations, characterised by multifunctional (integrated) education and training in an international environment”

“CLIENTS” AND “PARTNERS”

- Swedish Armed Forces

- The Swedish Police
- Joint Force Command
- Swedish Armed Forces GF
- National Defence College
- Foike Bernadotte Academy
- Governmental Organisations - MOF
- None Governmental Organisations
- International Organisations

Development of PSO

- Before 1989:
 - interstate conflicts with
 - existing governments
 - existing police forces
 - existing regular forces leading to
 - traditional peace (keeping) operations with a low number of civilian components in the operations area

Mr. Robert Robinson

**Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
Japan**

I remember people talking about Japan's "checkbook diplomacy" in my school days, but with the new initiative Foreign Minister Aso has announced it seems that now Japan wants to be fully involved in strategic discussion and making policy on the ground. There is thus an important question of supporting training for capacity building, particularly the issue of who should be trained.

At the end of yesterday's meeting it was clear to me that Japan and other countries intend that their people be involved in peacebuilding through UN and non-UN forums alike. I see this as an acknowledgement that while the UN is taking a leading role, there are other vehicles available.

I would like to remind you of the statistics that over half of conflicts that have reached a peace settlement revert within five years. It is very difficult for UNHCR, as the agency with a responsibility for refugees, to see people become "career refugees" and witness the onset of humanitarian fatigue on the part of donors. UNHCR thus has a deep interest in peacebuilding.

More than half of the UNHCR field staff operates in high-risk security areas, the highest level in any UN humanitarian development agency. UNHCR realizes that there is no substitute for being on the ground in the field, and has been active in developing human resource and capacity for emergency response. Staff that are able to work in an emergency and conflict may also be able to assist in peacebuilding.

Next I will introduce the UNHCR's eCenter, a training center within UNHCR in Japan inaugurated by Dr. Sadako Ogata in 2000. Over 50 training programs have trained over 1,500 people since then. I should note that much of the initial funding for the center came through a Fund that is heavily sponsored by Japan.

In 2006 the eCenter was invited by the Chinese government to work on a program for security and emergency training, and will be conducting programs for India and for ASEAN this year. I believe that these types of programs, and those described earlier in Sweden and Malaysia, could build a core for peacebuilding.

Yesterday, Amb. Brahimi suggested avoiding duplication of human resource development activities. I suggest that to this end the Government of Japan could fund or support a peacebuilding training secretariat that could identify both peacebuilding needs and where to target the benefits. In addition, although it has been pointed out that peacekeeping and peacebuilding are different areas, there is continuity between the two, and human resources developed for peacekeeping could provide a pool of peacebuilding trainees. People who have been engaged in one part of the problem should be able to be trained to come into the others.

UNHCR does not always find it easy to identify who should participate in its eCenter programs. It is currently deploying a regional field advisor to get in touch with governments, NGOs, and citizens on the ground in order to better identify training needs.

There are several more exciting developments at the eCenter. The Japan Self Defence Forces (JSDF) has invited the eCenter to participate in a meeting on the Multi-national Cooperation Program in Asian and the Pacific (MCAP 2006), which is welcome news, as it shows that the JSDF wishes to open up dialogue between military and humanitarian parties. Another program underway in UNU in partnership with Keio University will use video conferencing technology to bring together Geneva, Tokyo, and other offices. There is great scope for this video training.

Sometimes governments in recent conflict areas try to engage in peacebuilding before they are ready, in order to distract from difficult, persistent problems. Peacebuilding activities should not be a smokescreen for a failed political process. I must emphasize that what is needed are honest brokers, and Asia and ASEAN can have a strategic role in this area. Japan has a definite strategic interest in playing this role, but it would also have to deploy its people in areas where security is not as good as it would like. It is very worth noting that among the staff at UNHCR it is often Japanese women who are the first to volunteer to go to the most difficult places.

Religious leaders also have a great role to play in brokering peace. I urge participants to consider ways in which to tap into this potential.

Finally, I would like to inform you that the University of Michigan has a peace training

course in cooperation with the UNHCR, which is available to do online at home. Thank you very much for your attention

Ms. Akiko Yuge

Director of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Tokyo Office

I will focus on a few key concepts from the presentations: peacebuilding operations are very complex and multidimensional; mission survival involves mental and spiritual strength requires multiple competencies and training is very much necessary.

The presentations showed that while peacebuilders need specialized expertise in their own fields of responsibility, there are also more general competencies, such as networking and negotiation, ability to adapt to new situations quickly, problem solving, conflict management, ability to work under stressful situations, and being strategic to achieve the desired outcome.

First, to the young people in the room I will say that no one has it all from the beginning. But once you know what is needed, you can aim high and build your skills. Field experience is very important for upgrading skills. Those aspiring peacekeepers here should plan methodically to enter into this field of work.

Second, it is useful to work with others who come from a very different background- such as civilian and military personnel with very different culture and working style. By understanding each other in training courses, it leads to better cooperation on the ground.

Third, to build a career, it is useful to think about the different organizations where one can work. In the area of peacebuilding, one can start in the government, move to an NGO, or move into academia. This is another way to get different experiences and to facilitate various stakeholders to work together. It is important to understand where other parties and organizations are coming from.

Fourth, human resource development and training should be considered in terms of both a person's career and their life. Many peace workers have been highly trained and are effective. When an organization wants someone, they logically want someone with experience. People can build careers in peacebuilding, but sometimes after a certain

period they may become burnt out. This needs to be considered more carefully by organizations that tend to push people to go to crisis countries/situations to achieve a mission. The balance of stressful duty and health management is important.

Many peacebuilding assignments are in non-family duty stations. Work-life balance is important for these peacekeepers who are pushing themselves to the limit. To be sustainable, one needs the balance. This applies at all levels of the organization. Pushing oneself beyond the limit chronically and continuously poses health risks. We are all human beings, and we need to apply those principles to people in such situations.

In conclusion, I believe that peacebuilders' tasks are challenging, but also extremely rewarding. Thank you.

[Questions and Answers with the Floor]

Mr. Nagamine

I would like to collect questions to be answered by the floor.

A Participant

My question is regarding the special issues in dispatching peacekeeping teams. What issues, such as cultural divides, do they face on the ground?

A Participant

The professional military are protected by the Geneva Convention, but how are civilian members of peacebuilding missions protected if they are captured?

A Participant

Listening to the presentations, I was surprised at how technical peacebuilding sounded. Although it appears that security is a prerequisite for peace, I would suggest a policy of crisis prevention rather than alleviation.

A Participant

The civil and military cooperative aspects of the presentations were very interesting. Harmonization of civilian and military actors is very important in peacebuilding situations. Conflict countries have poverty and development issues. How can human resource develop-affected be integrated with peacebuilding?

Sir Goulding

Mr. Alberoth, did you say that there has been no change in peacekeeping doctrine since 1956?

Mr. Alberoth: Yes, I did. Although I should clarify that I meant no change in written doctrine.

Sir Goulding

There are points in the UN archives recording that force could be used if armed persons were preventing completion of tasks. More recently, there have been developments allowing peacekeeping troops to use weapons not only in self defense but also in certain circumstances accepted by parties to the conflict, such as protection of vital installations and prevention of violations of human rights. There has been an evolution in doctrine. I draw a distinction between national doctrines and an adopted UN doctrine, which would provide member states with a supportive document for those on the ground.

Mr. Alberoth

Thank you, Sir Goulding, for the information about the archives.

Mr. Nagamine

Thank you for your questions. I will now open up the floor to the speakers.

Mr. Larsson

In response to the question about problems faced on the ground, SWEDINT training is not targeted to specific UN missions. The time is limited in training programs, so primary concerns are how to survive, security, cultural awareness, and the risk of kidnapping. In the past five years a new pattern of attacking civilian organizations has developed, and it is therefore important to prepare peacebuilders as much as possible.

Col. Bin Shaari

In response to the question about civilian protection I would like to say that peacekeeping soldiers work under the military, while civilians are constructing roads or hospitals, and are sometimes not very protected. They must be advised that they are going into a stressful situation where they must be aware of the dangers inherent in the situation. Many military peacekeepers are in civilian dress, and so they face similar problems, and often civilians are based at a headquarters protected by the military. Most interstate dealings are not as risky, i.e., dealing with other states, not individuals.

Mr. Alberoth

I must stress that in most cases peacebuilders have good local relations. In most missions, traffic is a greater threat than security. Peacebuilders have a special status and are working under a protected symbol. Only in a few extreme missions is security a threat. In extreme missions, there are additional security measures, such as not being able to drive around freely, etc. The dangers of peacebuilding should not deter volunteers, although people interested in volunteering in those few particularly dangerous parts of the world should think carefully about it. I repeat, the work is challenging but ultimately highly rewarding.

Mr. Robinson

On the question of civilian protection, the military often form relations with local national military, because eventually they will turn over security control to them, whereas humanitarian organizations have traditionally tried to stay neutral and distance themselves from the military. However, with the heightened importance of peacekeeping, humanitarian groups now need advisers, and the military/humanitarian line has blurred. Civilians have lost some protection. The military secures the peace and then leaves as soon as possible, often causing a gap if communication was not good. I encourage further discussion between military and non-military groups in peacebuilding.

Ms. Yuge

I acknowledge that there are many commonalities in promoting human resources for “normal” development situations and peacebuilding, but certain aspects are different. For instance, DDR and demining take place in post-conflict situations. There are some unique features in peacebuilding in post-conflict situations—for example, community building and poverty reduction need a different approach in post-conflict situations.

Mr. Nagamine

In response to the question about pursuing peace through conflict prevention, everyone wants to achieve no conflict, but if we are faced with the reality of a conflict in front of us it must be dealt with.

[Session 3: Challenges for Human Resource Development in Asia for Peacebuilding]

Prof. Takashi Shiraishi

Vice-President of the National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies (GRIPS)

I will act as moderator for this third session. I have learned a great deal from the previous day's intensive discussion among experts from Japan and overseas, especially about the Asian contribution to peacebuilding and human resource development. I would like to highlight the major points from the discussions.

(1) The proactive participation of Asian countries, with ASEAN as the leader, is crucially important to establish the success of human resource development for peacebuilding.

(2) ASEAN has already gained experience in peacekeeping in many locations and made great contributions of peacekeeping personnel all over the world.

(3) Civil society can be an important part of peacebuilding, but it can be a highly political process, so the neutrality of NGOs can be affected. Cooperation between civil and military could have issues.

(4) The Self Defense Force have already gone to international emergency human sites, along with JICA, civilians, and their importance has been recognized.

I want to share the input, insights, and proposals for peacekeeping of Mr. Sukehiro Hasegawa, a Japanese citizen serving as Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Timor-Leste.

According to Mr. Hasegawa, peacebuilding is a mission to build a nation based on the principles of democracy that can be beneficial to all the people in a country. With the correct human resources we can implement such peacebuilding, which is more important ever than before.

There are several important areas in connection with this.

(1) In countries that have been suffering conflicts for a long time, human rights and public order needs to be carried out by national police, but there cannot be any political position favored. Independent police need to support the people, which is quite a challenge.

(2) The finance ministry and central bank require human resources who can execute financial policy and conduct transparent accountability.

(3) A constitution, and a parliament to formulate it while taking into account the voice of the people, are necessary. There must also be nation-building based on law, and judges and prosecutors who have a sense of deference. Business people are also necessary to support local ownership.

With all these aspects institutionalized, new nations can be established based on the principles of democracy.

In earlier sessions, participants heard about situations in the peacebuilding field and how human resource development is taking place at various organizations. They were very useful sessions. In this third session, speakers will focus on human resources development in Asia. What are the issues being faced, and what experience is needed? I would like to ask the panelists for their input.

Ms. Yukie Osa

Co-Chairperson, Board of Directors of Japan Platform (JPF)

Asia is difficult to generalize. Peacebuilding is a political process, and de-mining previously aimed to eliminate risks so that people could return to their homes. Now, in terms of peacebuilding, different perspectives are necessary. Once considered part of the rebuilding process, de-mining is now more of a political topic. Thus, people engaged in peacebuilding are now in a political process and are endangered.

After conflict some people have high expectations while others have given up hope for change in the future. One of the jobs of NGOs is to tell them that things will change. In Japan, NGOs need to be developed in this area. Peacebuilding requires a long-term commitment, but sometimes funding is not sufficient. Securing that funding is a part of NGOs work, even if it is not immediately related to saving lives. In summary, there are

many areas in the peacebuilding process that NGOs need to provide support for, and the understanding of what the process involves needs to be changed.

Prof. Yozo Yokota

Chuo University

Although peacekeeping and peacebuilding are understood generally, I believe the concepts need clarification. Peacekeeping is monitoring a truce with the consent of the parties involved. Traditionally that was enough, but recently conflicts are more complex, and peacekeeping is not dealing with the root causes. When peacekeeping activities have ended, sometimes conflict starts again.

The peacebuilding concept came in response to this. Following peacekeeping, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, emergency humanitarian aid, and restoration of infrastructure are needed so that people can return to their normal lives. The idea of peacebuilding is that peacekeeping, humanitarian support, and economic development need to move in a seamless manner. In practice, however, there have been gaps. Peacebuilding deals with root causes of conflict, such as land distribution and ethnic tensions.

What kind of people are needed for peacebuilding? They must be healthy, both mentally and physically. People are dispatched to places where unexpected things happen. Health management is very important as one of the top qualifications. Communication is very important, both with locals and with other participants. Efforts to learn the local language were emphasized in the previous day's session.

In peacebuilding, expertise must expand beyond specialization to be able to address emergency situations. Most curricula covered at universities can be used to prepare for peacebuilding, because peacebuilding needs people from every field. In Japan, expertise tends to be knowledge-based rather than experience-based. We may need more practical academic fields to be established. Another requirement is experience in developing countries, overseas study experience, and actual work experience. The final point is training and good relationship-building ability, since projects are often led cooperatively.

In my opinion, the Japanese university system is unable to deal with these needs at the

moment. Japanese students can instead go to universities overseas, without worrying about graduating, and make their own curricula to acquire a better background for peacekeeping.

I would like to put forward a number of proposals. First, the seminar has been co-organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNU. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is very active in such human resource development, but in terms of the interests of the Japanese people. In terms of Asian human resource development, the training center, while funded by Japan, should be located in an ASEAN area, so that Japanese and Asian people could learn together. Second, Japanese universities need to create good programs for peacebuilding curricula. I hope that in the future Ministry of Education policy may include peacebuilding. Third, NGOs play a very important role, and their participation should be visible. There should be cooperation among NGOs and other organizations. Fourth and finally, Japanese enterprises can make a contribution; that is another area where more work is needed to make concrete proposals.

Amb. Joseph Caron

Ambassador of Canada to Japan

I would like to explain the challenges for Canada in peacebuilding. There are five points I will put forth.

(1) Canada takes pride in its historical role in the development of modern peacekeeping, and its participation in a large number of missions. The challenge Canada faces is how to choose the locations of its activities.

(2) Canada did not participate in the Coalition of the Willing in Iraq, but it has made a major commitment to Afghanistan. Canada believes the situation in Afghanistan is not only a security threat, but a global narcotics threat and a fragile state in need of support. Canada's goal is a stable, democratic, and prosperous Afghanistan.

(3) Canada seeks coherence of obligation at the national and international levels. However, Canada cannot achieve its goal for Afghanistan alone. Accordingly, Canada has been striving to integrate its efforts into a multi-player peacebuilding operation that include the Afghan people, NATO, the UN, and NGOs.

(4) All of the players involved in the Canadian effort have had to develop human resources and training for an integrated effort involving civilians, military, and police, but also training responsive to the specific needs of each group. Training of human resources is a function of the task at hand, with training conducted on a mission-specific basis. The military work is conducted on an 18 month cycle, with six months spent preparing forces to operate in the field, six months spent active in the field, and then six months back with their family before, eventually, restarting the cycle. This system is designed with longevity in mind, and government policy commits Canada to presence in Afghanistan through 2009.

(5) Peacebuilding is by definition a long-term activity, so it is important to decide how to ensure commitment from both the international community and national governments. The problems in Afghanistan are dangerous, and lives have already been lost. In democracies, where parliaments and parties are always subject to change, it is important for the public, the media, and the leaders to be aware from the start of the extent of the challenges.

I offer my congratulations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNU for convening this seminar to address these issues.

Amb. Isamu Nitta

Former Chief, Osaka Prefectural Police

From my background as a policeman, I would like to explain the thinking of the Japanese Government and my own ideas.

In September 2005 the Director General of Japan's Police Agency put together a policy initiative of Japanese police to promote international cooperation. He put forward the government policy. Until recently, it was said that the international cooperation in which police get involved is contributing to internal stability.

However, recently there has been a large step forward: that the Japanese police will aim at the security and stability of developing countries. This necessitates retraining agency staff and informing public opinion to understand that they are going into a new area.

Civilian police teams, from a legal point of view, are allowed to monitor and give

consultation to local police. If people in the country resist or object, according to their mandate they cannot stabilize or arrest them; their major mandate is to create police systems in developing countries. It is of the utmost importance that police be a politically neutral force under democratic management. Civilian police should also respect human rights.

Japan is an expert in community policing. Japan also has technical capabilities such as forensic science and traffic management. In these areas, community police can provide assistance to developing countries.

In order to support developing countries using civilian police, a controlling center is needed. It would be most appropriate if it were the Police Agency of Japan. Until now, all of those selected to participate have been actual police. Once trained, educated, and deployed overseas, they will be supported. After the mandate of the mission is completed, they can go back to their various work environments. The Police Agency makes recommendations actively and answers inquiries.

There are two challenges facing Japan today. Today civilian police go to a host country but are not involved in any specific activity. Recently, there was a request to have them more involved, but there need to be laws to give them authority to do that. Japan needs to look at the legal framework of the host country. At present, some countries do not have good humanitarian laws. Japan does not want its police to arrest criminals who will be treated inhumanely by the host justice system. Japanese policemen must be able to operate independently.

The second issue is more specific to Japan. When civilian police go overseas, more papers need to be written about it. I would like to ask academics to pursue further research as to how Japanese people can be part of peacebuilding.

Mr. Ed Tsui
Director, New York Office for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Since the tsunami and the earthquake in Pakistan there has been an unprecedented level of support from Asian countries, government, NGO, and private sectors. Humanitarian assistance has been provided through multilateral and bilateral channels, extending from

the immediate relief phase of the crisis to the recovery and reconstruction phase.

This support shows that the Asian countries, sometimes with the advantage of common language and with better local and regional knowledge, are best equipped to provide timely and effective assistance in such situations. OCHA has been working with governments and NGOs to further strengthen the overall capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

OCHA has worked closely with NGOs in region to share experience and build up practical experience, which should be replicated for Asia and the rest of the world.

Asia provides 45% of military personnel for UN operations around the world, but only 9% of civilian personnel come from Asia. Asian countries have much still to offer in supporting nation building in countries recovering from conflicts. The challenge is how to channel this experience. In this context, I welcome the Japanese Government's initiative announced by Mr. Aso.

I want to share some of my personal reflections on the challenges of human resource development. International assistance is not, I believe, about going in and doing a job that should have been done by the people themselves, but to support them in their responsibilities and help them to acquire the necessary skills and experiences.

Building and consolidating peace must take place at all levels: the national, community, and local levels. For peace to last, it must have grassroots participation. Human resources should, in this regard, involve participation by local NGOs. The Asian experience in tsunami response has shown how Asian NGOs can respond in a timely and effective manner and build bonds in the relief delivery process. I hope that this new development will stimulate creation of new NGOs in Asia, which could provide support to peacebuilding efforts around the world.

Over the last 10 years, there have been an increasing number of challenges from the field that require or would benefit from systematic policy analysis and research. It would therefore, I suggest, be useful to envisage a training program that combines operations training for practitioners with operational research and analysis on policy.

Depending on the financial resources available, it would be useful in the initial phase to

focus on chosen areas where the Asian experience would have clear advantage and could cover some of the gaps highlighted by Amb. Brahimi. Programs should take full advantage of existing training facilities within and outside Asia.

I recommend a two-pronged approach to human resource development in Crisis for peacebuilding in Asia. In terms of scope, it would address research and analysis as well as training programs. In terms of participation, such a program would include both mid-level officials and NGOs at the grassroots level.

Mr. Jesus Ricardo S. Domingo

Director, International Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines

I will discuss the situation in ASEAN and the Philippines with regard to peacebuilding. ASEAN nations are very active in peacebuilding, making modest but meaningful contributions, and ASEAN is dovetailing with many developments in the UN system. ASEAN has developed a disaster management framework.

The Philippines, as the 2006 ASEAN Chair, is looking forward to further discussions on how ASEAN can consolidate its UN peace activities. The Philippines is enthusiastic about peacebuilding, but it has required a leap of faith, because the Philippines has been a recipient of peacebuilding assistance and wants to return the favor as a good global citizen.


The framework in which the Philippines wants to channel peacebuilding operations is the "White Helmets." The UN in 1994 called for the creation of a national core of civilian volunteers ready to undertake humanitarian operations quickly. Argentina has provided aid throughout Latin America and as far as the Middle East. It is not necessarily tied to peacekeeping initiated by the UN Security Council. It encourages countries and regions to take up their own initiatives. The Philippines integrated it closely with its military and police sectors.

White Helmets will be responsible for all official Philippine humanitarian and peacebuilding deployments overseas. One problem was deployment of civilians in Iraq; they had not been prepared for the hardships they had to put up with there, and had to be


withdrawn early. There is a roster of qualified individuals for peacekeeping activities. The White Helmets ensure that all joining the roster have the basic indoctrination in how field military and police units operate. They also serve to encourage participation of existing NGOs.

The Philippines is rich in human resources; the issue is giving peacebuilders the orientation to serve in field operations overseas and provide the logistics to undertake the operations. In the meantime, they are undertaking short domestic operations.

I applaud the initiative of the Government of Japan to serve as a catalyst to bring together resources. On the macro scale, ASEAN's human resources and experience married with the advanced training and logistics of Japan would be a good partnership.

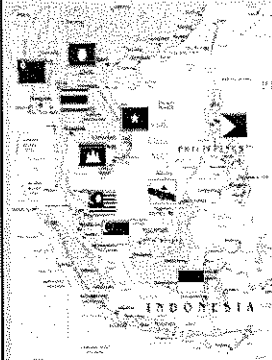


Peacebuilding: ASEAN and Philippine Challenges




Jesus S. Domingo
Department of Foreign Affairs
Republic of the Philippines

ASEAN and Regional Peace





- ZOPFAN: Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality
- Settlement of the Cambodian Conflict
- East Timor
- Aceh (EU /H. Dunant)
- Mindanao (OIC)

ASEAN Trends & Developments



- "ASEAN Security Community"
- Cooperative vs Collective Security
- Functional Cooperation on Disaster Management
- Conferences of Defense, Armed Forces, Police and Coast Guard Chiefs.

ASEAN Contributions to UNPKOs

- Philippines: 543
- Indonesia: 208
- Thailand: 195
- Cambodia: 151
- Malaysia: 100


ASEAN: Philippine Chairmanship

- ASEAN Cooperation and Coordination for UN Peace Operations to be further explored during Philippine term as ASEAN Chairman (2006-2007)



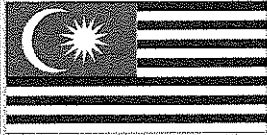
12th ASEAN SUMMIT

UN Peacebuilding Commission



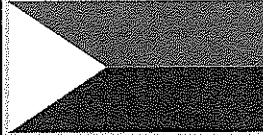
Indonesia is member of UN Peacebuilding Commission

UN Caucuses



Malaysia is current OIC Chair and outgoing NAM Head

UN Initiatives



Philippines spearheads the "Inter-Faith Dialogue"

Philippine Developments

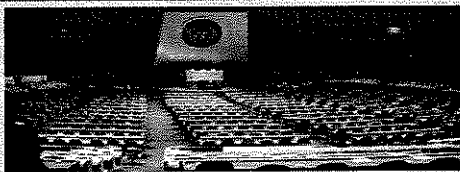
- Participation in numerous UN PKOs since 1990s
- Participation in Iraq "Coalition of the Willing"
- Participation in Aceh
- OIC International Monitoring Team in Mindanao
- Review of Executive Order 97 (RP UN Peace Operations Law)
 - Integrated Approach
 - Strengthening of Peacebuilding Component
 - "White Helmet" Concept
 - Center for Education and Training for UN Peace Operations (CETPO)
- Overseas Assistance to Nationals Role
- Emergence of Coast Guard International Role

Integrated Approach

- All UN and other Peace Operations "under one roof"
- Blue (Military / Police) and White (Other Civilian) Helmets parallel development
- Wholisitic Peacebuilding Perspective
- Joint Missions, Doctrine Training, Logistics, etc.



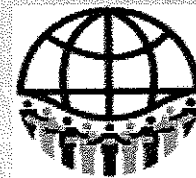
What are the White Helmets ?



- UN General Assembly Resolution 49/139-B (1994) called for the establishment of national stand-by groups capable of assisting in humanitarian relief and emergency disaster assistance called the White Helmets

Origin of the White Helmets

- The White Helmet concept originated in Argentina as the "Casco Blancos"
- They are operating throughout Latin America and the Middle East



WH Vision Statement

- *To be a world-class Philippine humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding volunteer organization capable of undertaking international missions in coordination with the United Nations, regional organizations and foreign governments, and support to domestic missions.*

WH Mission Statement

- *To constitute the Philippine National UN White Helmet Organization as per UN General Assembly Resolution 49/139B, the Civilian Component of UN Peace Operations as per EO 97, and the DFA Organization for the International Humanitarian Assistance Network (IHAN).*
- *To coordinate with the United Nations, ASEAN, other White Helmet groups, other international organizations, the national, foreign and local governments, and civil society and private sector entities on humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding activities.*

WH Mission Statement

- *To provide, overseas and domestically:*
 - Human, logistic and technical resources for relief and rehabilitation.
 - Support to Philippine participation in UN Peace Operations, particularly peacebuilding.
 - Support to humanitarian organizations and projects
 - Support the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals.
 - Support to environmental protection, transportation safety and security, trade and economic advancement, and youth development.
- *To promote international understanding and friendship through joint humanitarian and peacebuilding activity.*

The Philippine UN White Helmets



- Under the Department of Foreign Affairs
- A Coalition of Groups Skilled in Humanitarian and Civil Defense Operations
- Consists of UN, Government, NGO and individual volunteer elements
- Complement to AFP and PNP Blue Helmets

WH Organization

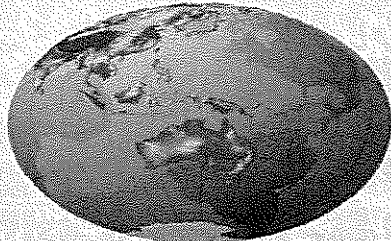


- **RP Uniformed Services and Uniformed NGOs will form backbone of Phil UN WH Operational Forces**

WH Humanitarian Missions



WH Span of Activities



- Ultimately, the RP UN White Helmets will operate all over the Asia-Pacific Region ... and around the world.

CETPO

- Center for Education and Training for UN Peace Operations
- *Umbrella for Peace Operations Education*
- **Members:**
 - National Defense College of the Philippines
 - Foreign Service Institute
 - Philippine Public Safety College
 - AFP PKO Center School
 - Other public and private institutions

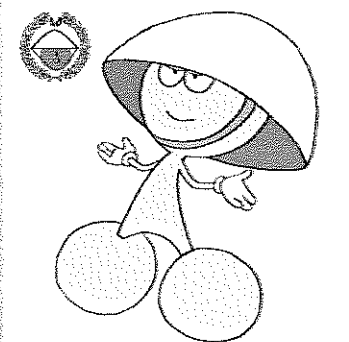
CETPO: Addressing Needs

- To ensure high level of preparedness and competence of deployed personnel.
- To establish common understanding of UN Peace Operations particularly Concept of Peacebuilding.
- To prepare non-uniformed services and volunteers to work effectively with military/police units and contingent system.
- To forge spirit of teamwork and harmony among diverse participants in Peace Missions.
- To effectively pool domestic limited training and education resources, and to maximize external assistance and support.
- To support scholarship in the field of UN and International Peace Operations.

Way Ahead

- Development of Linkages and Network among ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Peacebuilding Focal Points and Entities
- Development of International Peacebuilding role of Coast Guards, Rescue Services, etc.
- Encouragement of Regional Adoption of White Helmets Framework: Public-Private Partnership
- Inclusion of Inter-Faith Dialogue Perspective in Peacebuilding
- Development of a "Regional Peacebuilding Institute"

Maraming Salamat Po !



[Panel Discussion]

Prof. Shiraishi

Now I would like the panelists to respond to one another's presentations.

Ms. Osa

Amb. Caron, is the political will enough, without policies in place, to ensure long-term support? One of the reasons for lack of resources in Japan is that mobility between NGOs and the UN is lower in Japan than in other countries. I believe that there should be incentives to support the mobility of people. There is also a question of how to guarantee security when dispatching people. Danger is inevitable but should be manageable, and the rewards of success are very valuable.

Amb. Caron

There is a political dimension and a practical dimension of getting people. Since Canada does not have a large military, its resources are constrained. In terms of small numbers, NGOs are able to provide resources, as it is a government priority. Getting institutions to work together is not always easy, but previously the government required that Canada's re-articulation of foreign policy be developed jointly. The process was difficult at the outset, but was eventually very beneficial.

Prof. Yokota

In the UN context, peacebuilding means peacebuilding after conflict, such that if it fails conflict will return. Under the White Helmets concept, I would like to ask Mr. Domingo and Mr. Tsui what would be done in immediate post-conflict situations.

Mr. Tsui

There have been situations when peacekeepers have gone in and hardly been able to get out. There are also situations where peacekeepers withdraw, the system fails, and they have to return. The immediate post-conflict phase is when there is usually a step up in humanitarian aid because of increased access in terms of delivery. The window of

opportunity must be seized as quickly as possible to secure peace.

Mr. Domingo

It is easy to join civilian peacebuilding, because it is not respected. I want to see detailed guidelines at the UN for civilian peacebuilding involvement. I am looking forward to peacebuilding cooperation in Asia.

[Questions and Answers with the Floor]

Prof. Shiraishi

Now I would like to open up the floor for questions.

A Participant

My question is for the entire panel. Given the multidimensionality of peacebuilding, there are different conceptions of it. To what extent do these differences in definition affect the effectiveness of peacebuilding?

A Participant

Can I have some comments about the ownership issue in the peacebuilding process and the comparative advantages of Asian and Japanese approaches to the peacebuilding process?

A Participant

There has been a great deal of focus on training and preparation for peacebuilders. In the past, it has been administratively easy to deploy military, police, and civil servants, but recently peacebuilding requires expertise from civilian and private sectors. How can an administrative system be put together that enables quick deployment of these human resources?

Prof. Yokota

Regarding the comparative advantage of Asia and Japan, many Asian countries until recently had colonization issues. Asia can thus provide not merely theoretical, but effective, practical application based on experience that countries such as the United States do not have. Local ownership does need to be strengthened, and for that, Asian experiences can be utilized.

As to how professionals should be deployed, there are many people with expertise and experience who have already reached retirement age. These retired professionals should

be better utilized.

Mr. Tsui

I do not think the UN has a peacebuilding mission per se but increasingly complex peacekeeping operations which include implementation of peace agreements. Only recently with the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission have they made this official.

While peacekeeping missions meet mandates of the Security Council, in the humanitarian and development part of the work, there is a standing mandate, and no need to get Security Council approval. Many UN organizations engage in transitional activities as part of integral activities for relief.

Relating to the administrative aspect, over the years UN organizations have established humanitarian partnerships, an arrangement in advance with governments in which they assume the responsibility to finance and administratively support their deployments. The UN works to undertake training, define the mission, and coordinate with the work of UN humanitarian workers. A similar arrangement may be considered for peace building, although it is a much longer commitment. It is also possible to receive support from the private sector, but the UN is not very private sector-friendly; that needs to change to be more flexible.

Regarding the comparative advantages of Asia in peacebuilding, there is a broad range of professional human resources in Southeast Asia. As important, Southeast Asian countries are also developing countries, which makes it easier to establish an immediate rapport with locals and volunteers from fellow developing countries. Southeast Asia thus serves as an important bridge.

Prof. Shiraishi

Thank you very much to all the panelists. I will now draw this session to a close.

[Concluding Remarks]

Prof. Yamanaka

The experts have shared their knowledge in answering the questions of what challenges face the international community fields and what qualities are needed in developing human resources. I would like to recount some of the major points of the sessions.

Amb. Brahimi emphasized the importance of supporting local ownership so that peacebuilders can leave post-conflict countries as soon as possible.

Sir Goulding said that the challenge of peacebuilding is that deals with domestic issues, which must be addressed under the framework of state sovereignty.

Lt. Gen. Nambiar remarked that the real work of the Peacebuilding Commission will be in its country-specific committees, where participation will be tailored to each case and involve all relevant countries and institutions.

Peace and stability cannot be considered in isolation. The builders and supporters of peace must cooperate. The more devastating the post-war situation is, the stronger the solidarity should be. Ownership of the region is essential, and commitment and preparedness are required for those working in such a place.

I hope that the participants, having heard living stories of peacebuilding, recognize that peacebuilding is a handmade process and feel that it is closer to them than they had thought.

Certain techniques and know-how are necessary for building peace while protecting oneself. Peacebuilders must identify, coordinate, and think with the people of the country in need to come up with the most relevant systems. Knowledge, experience, and professionalism are required at every stage of the process. It is incumbent upon us to expand opportunities for professional training.

Foreign Minister Aso has expressed that he will nurture relations with Asian countries in developing human resources for peacebuilding. I urge Asian countries to gather their knowledge and experience to build a global human network linking their efforts. The

Government of Japan is ready to cooperate with Asian countries to coexist in a peaceful and prosperous world.

In the 21st century, a struggle for balance is being staged on the international and individual levels between values such as development and environmental protection; globalization and regionalization; high-tech information and individual privacy; group orientation and individualism, military solutions and non-military alternatives; and national interests and international interests.

Aristotle said, "It is more difficult to organize peace than to win a war, but the fruit of victory will be lost if the peace is not well organized."