



CONFERENCE NOTE- AAPTCT AGM AND WORKSHOP-2022

1. Association of Asia Pacific Peace Operations Training Centers (AAPTCT), Peacekeeping Training Center Commanders and instructors conducted the Association Annual General Meeting and workshop in - Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 07-09 June 2022. The AGM and workshop was organized by the Vietnamese Department of Peacekeeping Operations (VNDPKO) with joint collaboration of Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) and United States Indo-Pacific Command Global Peace Operations Initiative (USINDOPACOM GPOI). General Diop- the Military Adviser of UNDPKO also gave his remarks virtually in the Opening Ceremony. The theme of the workshop was “Leading Change: Indo-Pacific Actions Supporting United Nations Action-for-Peace (A4P) Improving Performance in Peace Operations”. Day- wise events are summarized in the following paragraphs.

2. 07 June 2022.

a. The Opening Ceremony of AAPTCT AGM and Workshop-2022 was organized with due magnanimity and festivity. During the Opening Ceremony, Lieutenant General Phung Si Tan, The Deputy Chief of General Staff of Vietnamese People’s Army was the Chief Guest. Major General Hoang Kim Phung, the Director of VNDPKO was present as the Chairman of AAPTCT while, Major General A S M Ridwanur Rahman was present as the Head of AAPTCT Secretariat. Besides, all distinguished members and observers of AAPTCT, senior officers from Vietnamese People’s Army, Representative of IAPTCT President, Colonel Roberto Gill, representatives from GPOI, EU, ICRC, ALCOPAZ and AAPSTA remained present in the AGM. Myanmar also participated as an observer.

b. The Director VNDPKO in his opening recognizes this esteemed forum is the right platform to reconnect the dots after years of disconnection due to COVID-19 Pandemic. The General also emphasized on realigning the resources

for implementing A4P and A4P Plus agenda of UN. He reiterated Vietnam's National Commitment for the cause of global peace.

c. The Head of the Secretariat emphasized on the evolving nature of conflict and changing dynamics of peacekeeping operational environment. The General urged on the technological transformation, structural and doctrinal reforms to adapt to the digital era of peace keeping.

d. Lieutenant General Phung acknowledged the importance and significance of AAPT Platform to share expertise, experience, lessons learnt and best practices. The General expected this association would continue its efforts for the cause of global peace.

e. Col Roberto - representative of IAPTC President recognized the importance of this association since the majority of the leading troops contributing countries are located in this region. He also urged vibrant participation of all AAPT members and observers in the forthcoming IAPTC Annual Conference.

f. After the Opening Ceremony, all members of AAPT presented their country brief in the alphabetic order. Myanmar also participated in the AGM and after taking special consensus from all members of the association, Myanmar was allowed to present the country brief. The representatives highlighted the challenges of they faced during the COVID-19 Pandemic and also informed the house about the measures they followed to over the challenges. The crux of the Country Briefs are as following:

- (1) Institutes had to temporarily suspend training activities for a short period and very quickly training modules were customized to suit the UN requirement.
- (2) Online classes, hybrid version of courses, SME Exchange, lectures, uploading pre-training materials, creating safe bubbles for the students etc

were few important lessons learnt and best practices of the training institutes.

(3) The training institutes also presented their schedule of courses and other training activities (STX, FTX, CPX etc) and welcomed the association members to participate.

3. **08 June 2022.**

a. Vietnamese representatives opened the morning with brief administrative instructions. Afterwards, the Commandants and instructors breakout sessions began.

b. The Commandants breakout began with Bangladesh providing an outline of the United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM)-2020 update. Of note, Bangladesh highlighted that the UNIBAM provided guidelines of training and equipment to the Battalion Command team to plan and conduct operations – coordinated with national doctrine. In 2020 the UN updated UNIBAM-2012 (volumes I and II). The update, expert-drafted, focused on many items, particularly, protection of civilians, human rights, technology, intelligence – surveillance – reconnaissance (ISR), gender, conduct and discipline, information on the engagement platoon, and protection of the environment. Furthermore, the 2020 UNIBAM update also includes definition of types of mission and information on the UN military decision making process (MDMP), more information on UN PKO intelligence, and operationally defined core function explanations (including desired effects) on areas such as firepower, mobility and maneuver, sustainment, and interoperability. For equipment, the UNIBAM has updated a separate annex highlighting high-technology equipment (e.g., tactical UAV, helmet camera, ground surveillance radar, etc.), the need of an aero-medical evacuation team for the battalion, and a national support element (NSE) at the battalion level. Bangladesh highlighted task changes between UNIBAM-2012 and the 2020 update (e.g., more inclusion of medical tasks) – with task explanations “interlinked with effects” and the inclusion of additional international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL). Furthermore, the update focuses on core staff functions – interlinking them with the

sector and force HQ. Bangladesh particularly highlighted the increased importance on treatment and evacuations of casualties (e.g., including the casualty evacuation “10-1-2 goal” model). The updated UNIBAM revised training from three to four phases (shaping, preparation, delivery, and learning) – in accordance with the operations readiness assurance (ORA). In the update, evaluation is now specified as the responsibility of the troop contributing country (TCC) – with the UN’s in-person oversight and independent UN evaluation visits. The Bangladeshi presenter did note a paucity of feedback and observations, from the TCCs, for the update – noting the COVID-19 pandemic as a key reason for this – and requested feedback from conference participants. The Nepali Commandant did note the significance of the tasks, conditions, and standards format in the updated UNIBAM-2020 – helping the TCCs produce consistent training for their own soldiers and between TCCs. The ALCOPAZ representative did advise the training centers to push the UN to complete its reinforcement training package (RTP) drafts. The Australian participants noted that the UNIBAM is good, as a general document, but that it does not align itself particularly well with specific mission SURs. The Australian participant also highlighted the removal of the situational awareness and community outreach tasks (noting the need for both tasks for Infantry battalions in PKO operations). The Pakistani representative highlighted the UNIBAM engagement platoon construct and how the UNIBAM tasks may not properly align with the tasks properly, noting that Pakistan replaced its engagement platoon with female engagement platoons (from legal and social science backgrounds) to support the tasks of human mapping and other tasks the UNIBAM has for the engagement platoon currently. The Pakistani representatives also noted that, while the UNIBAM includes legal issues, it is not sufficient to replace the need to instruct soldiers on these legal issues and suggested the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) could support necessary training. Finally, the Pakistani representative noted the phrases for the ORA-based training phases might be better understood if given more specific titles, thus, inherently explaining the phase’s effect (e.g., instead of “preparation” the phase should be called something like “pre-deployment training”). The Bangladeshi representative did note that the engagement platoon does more than just the human mapping, hence, the need behind the UNIBAM’s construct.

The Bangladeshi representative did note, and agree, with the possible need to change the new training phase titles. The Bangladeshi representative did ask about the full MDMP's context and need in the battalion level operations. The ICRC reiterated its usefulness and willingness to support the training centers in instructing soldiers on legal issues.

c. Next, USINDOPACOM GPOI representatives spoke on the national investigator's (NIO) course report. The GPOI representative noted the complexity of the NIO training and operational requirements. GPOI highlighted that the UN initially planned to conduct the NIO course as a training of trainers (T3) event – which would be a large time burden on individual course students. Looking at this issue, GPOI highlighted the plan to build regional NIO training cadres, specializing on specific parts of the NIO curriculum and including instructor sharing from regionally partnered TCCs – thus reducing the time burden on one country. GPOI also highlighted that the current UN training, of three worldwide courses a year (or one-a-year in the Indo-Pacific regions), is inadequate for training capacity and requirement throughput. GPOI noted the need to plan for regional partnership, with ITS, to resolve the NIO training shortfall. GPOI pointed out the need for TCCs to support providing of personnel – which is a time burden – to create this “regional NIO course training cadre.” GPOI recommended the AAPTC possibly proposing this regional instructor concept to the UN. The Bangladeshi Commandant began, agreeing with GPOI as to the difficulty in NIO training throughput. The Bangladeshi Commandant mentioned the need of the individual AAPTC partners to conduct a “realistic” training needs assessment, to research the database of previously trained NIO personnel, and possibly use these persons to initiate this cadre – as soon as possible (possibly 2023). The Uruguayan representative did note the complexity of the NIO course – and fully supported the Asian regional course concept. The Australian representative did note the effectiveness of partnership that is inherent to the regional core cadre concept (“a pool of instructors”). The Australian representative also highlighted the complexity of the NIO course and operations – stating “it is particularly designed for [someone like] a military police or legal expert”. Finally, Australia reiterated its September 2022 NIO course. GPOI noted that OIOA has noted the need for personnel

to attend multiple NIO courses, due to the complexity, (e.g., 1-student, 2-observer, 3-assistant instructor) before becoming a fully NIO qualified instructor. The Pakistani Commandant did ask for clarification regarding where the NIO requirement came from (in the UN), the length of the course, and the recommended course personnel makeup (i.e., which professional skills are best for an NIO).

d. Next Malaysian representatives lead the discussion on protection of civilians (POC). The Malaysian Commandant noted the centrality of POC in UN PKO operations, thus, in training. The Malaysian Commandant highlighted how POC is a comprehensive group effort – an expected and inherent part of operations, regardless of the specific mandate(s). The Malaysian representative noted the challenge of POC, since it can be challenged by organizations such as, and up to, the domestic governments in mission areas. Thus, the TCCs must thoroughly understand the POC mandate in that mission. The Malaysian Commandant also noted how, when TCCs become part of the POC threat (e.g., sexual or criminal issues), this “destroys trust.” The Commandant highlighted how operations in urban environments creates unique, complex challenges in POC efforts, which the training centers must understand and train on – ensuring training focuses on specific deployment areas. Finally, based on personal experience (in UNIFIL), the Malaysian Commandant specified the need for the PKO personnel to understand the social-psycho elements of the populace, within the deployment area – as their trauma is a long-term effect. The Indonesian Commandant shared his thoughts on Indonesia’s operational POC experiences. The Indonesian Commandant reiterated the specificity of challenge, mentioning Indonesian successes and operational POC challenges based on area of operations. The Commandant noted the challenge of updating the POC training for each individual mission area – highlighting the need for the training centers to be mindful of this (and mentioning the usefulness of utilizing POC role players who already have been deployed to that mission area). The Banglaeshi Commandant also noted that danger in mission areas, to TCCs, using UNMISS as an example, that creates further complexity. The Commandant requested a “smart pledge” to more developed partner countries to provide funding and equipment support to those TCCs with less resources but with the

majority of personnel on ground – with which the Pakistani representatives agreed. The Vietnamese emcee also noted the question of the TCC to know when to use lethal engagement to protect personnel – and that inherent difficulty in this – noting the need for training in preemptive training (i.e., training for reducing violence etc.). The Pakistani representative also agreed with the Vietnamese representative in needing mandates that are as clear as possible.

e. After a tea break, Mongolia’s Commandant began the session noting an even more updated manual, for the UNIBAM, known as the UNIBAT. He mentioned the need for training centers to use the most updated manual. The Mongolian Commandant also noted Mongolia’s struggles with POC in its South Sudan mission.

f. After these comments, the discussion moved to the Japanese delegation, presenting on its efforts on the UN’s triangular partnership program (TPP). The Japanese representative provided a brief background on issues which led to the TPP (e.g., increased operational complexity and a disparate share of deployments from individual UN nations), which contributed to loss of PKO personnel – both maliciously and, even more, through accident and illness. Japan noted that one of the issues that it could address was the lack of heavy engineering equipment (HEE) amongst PKO mission areas. In 2014, the Japanese government pledged to support HEE increase in mission areas, initiating this pledge in 2015. After the background, the Japanese delegate presented a framework of the TPP and its aims (noting the specific areas of engineering C4ISR and medical as particularly important for the TPP model). Next, the Japanese delegate noted some of Japan’s successful TPP-related support, starting in Africa and expanding Japan’s efforts to support Asian TCCs in 2018 (starting with Vietnam). Japan uses a two-year rotational basis amongst three partnered TCCs (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand). This supports all three participating TCCs in achieving progress in training of trainers (T3) and expertise in HEE training and operating. Furthermore, Japan has also incorporated medical training into its concept.

g. Following that dynamic presentation, Australia led an interactive session on

efforts and progress in support to Gender in Operations/WPS. The Australian representative noted that general TCCs support to UN resolution 1325 began in 2011 and the efforts are still very much evolving in attempt and scope. The Australian representative called upon all participants to be honest and frank in their feedback on this issue. Australia noted that multiple courses, related to these issues, have been taught since 2012 – and noted the issue that the majority of course participants are female; therefore, male counterparts (many of whom are in decision making and command positions) do not benefit from this issue. The Australian representative reiterated WPS as a cross-cutting area of POC, requiring equal training efforts (including in exercises). The Australian presenter next spoke to the UN targets and policies to increase TCC mission position gender parity, particularly, in deployment areas. Australia presented a realistic summary of TCC's abilities to actually meet these targets in deployment areas (e.g., replacing more security oriented personnel with female service members just for the sake of reaching the target, even at the risk to operational safety and security). Australia also noted the issue that female military personnel are still know military personnel; therefore, through using female military personnel to interact with the female civilian population could increase danger to that specific, vulnerable, population. The Australian representative then noted the difficulty to ensure parity amongst specific military duties (e.g., infantry -vs- medical or engineering). The Australian representative also noted the issue of past incentive programs (mentioning a scheme of increased pay for Afghan military female cadets) creating additional issues, even while attempting to resolve parity. Moving to the training perspective, the Australian representative noted that female-related courses should have both male and female students, to support integration of gender perspective. The Australian representative acknowledged GPOI-supported efforts to support increasing inclusion of gender into core operational tasks of PKO personnel. The Australian representative called upon fellow AAPTC members to support this effort, to increase inclusion of WPS and gender as part of core position, to ensure that all female military personnel receive the same training (and meet the same standards) of any deploying TCC unit, and the issue of “gender burnout” – since the overall number of females is realistically lower and leads to increased professional use. The representative suggested

this burnout issue can be decreased by increasing the number of trained male personnel in Gender and WPS operations. The Bangladeshi Commandant agreed with the value of female PKO members and the value of targets and benchmarks – but the need to look at impact to assess the effect of the female peacekeepers. The Commandant also agreed with the Australian presenter in the individual TCC domestic and organizational issues that can lead to overuse of female peacekeepers – just to reach a particular target. Finally, the Bangladeshi Commandant supported the need to train all females on basic soldier skills. The Pakistani Commandant noted his previously mentioned support of the female engagement platoon concept, to support interaction with civilian society – but needing specialized and professionally training female engagement platoon members. The Commandant also noted gender burnout as an issue, the need for additional protection for female engagement platoon personnel, and the need (the top priority) for operational commanders to provide clear mission and requirements to the female engagement platoon personnel. The Australian Commandant pointed out the complexities inherent in utilizing the female engagement platoon. The Commandant noted and agreed with the representative, regarding the need for more male participants in WPS and gender positions, integrating the related programs into the mainstream of core operations. The GPOI team recommended, to support best practices and lessons learned, for TCCs to look at efforts in supporting WPS and gender operations in conflict areas (e.g., Iraq and Afghanistan) – particularly for those PKO mission areas that are more violent. The Vietnamese emcee then asked the participants to think about the complexity of trying to create one style to fit this issue. Vietnam then presented lessons learned in its efforts to increase its own female participation in PKO. Vietnam uses a voluntary system, well communicated, with increased training, to support increased female participation. Vietnam does also use a system of increased promotion likelihood for female PKO participants [comment: the amount of incentive was not described]. The Vietnamese representative also spoke to Vietnam’s encouraging the fact of increased operational experience as a motivating factor. The Vietnamese representative did not that Vietnam also needed to consistently work on ensuring enough training for its female PKO representatives. Finally, the representative noted the need for Vietnam, and other nations, to ensure more female

participation amongst its ranks – in all areas (not just in PKO operations).

h. Next the European Union (EU) representative presented on EU partnership at the VNDPKO and on the EU's Enhancing Security Cooperation in and with Asia (ESIWA). ESIWA includes six Asian nations: India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam and is a program from 2020-2024 (a four-year long project). The representative highlighted that ESIWA partnering officer is not an attaché, but a project manager of the ESIWA – requiring concept notes between the EU and the ESIWA partnering nations for ESIWA to operate. The EU representative explained the role of the ESIWA partnering officer at VNDPKO – supporting Vietnam during all training events, including those presented by other partner organizations such as GPOI. The presenter noted that ESIWA is not directly linked to the UN, but that the EU ensures that the ESIWA is fully coordinated with UN resolutions. The presenter also highlighted the success of ESIWA in developing an upcoming deployment of two ESIWA officers with Vietnamese PKO operators. The presenter also noted that ESIWA can possibly provide support to needed French language support – though suggesting that partner nations make maximum use of the French language training support already in their own nations (or online for free – specifically – French for PKO operations language training material [note: found at <https://www.observatoire-boutros-ghali.org/reffop/ressources-formations-et-carrieres>]). The presenter highlighted lessons learned in French teaching, at BIPSOT, noting the need for participants to have maximum training opportunities.

i. After lunch, the Canadian Commandant began the afternoon sessions with an additional session on Gender in Operations/Women, Peace & Security. The Commandant noted the need for all persons and organizations to understand the why – or the reason for inclusion of female participation in the security forces and PKO operations – highlighting that greater diversity leads to greater performance and ability to operate (e.g., access and reflection of the World community). The informative presentation also contained many materials for participant's use and increased knowledge. One of the issues the presenter noted was the need to understand the barriers to female participation in PKO. In Canada's context, in 2017 Canada developed a multi-year report to better understand this issue.

Called the Elsie initiative, it later became a bilateral tool (with Norway). For training, Canadian forces, and government officials, go through a gender analysis training that enforces the normalcy of including gender/WPS perspectives in everyday operations and life. In 2019, Canada created the Dallaire Centre of Excellence for Peace and Security – focusing on supporting Canadian forces is best practices for supporting vulnerable population security.

j. Next, Nepal briefed on the important issue of peacekeeper safety. The presenter noted that this topic is very pertinent – particularly after the release of the lasted Santos Cruz Report (December 2021). For Nepal, improving training and improved evaluations led to improved peacekeeper performance, which supported their safety. Secondly, the presenter noted that Nepal also focuses on building a positive mindset – important to support the better trained personnel. For Nepal, this training and mindset is also based on training on legal expectations and accountability – not just tactical or staff tasks. The presenter reiterated Nepal’s position on the positive impact of standardized training, to ensure more consistent training (down to even the NCO level). The Bangladeshi Commandant re-emphasized the importance of the knowledge portion of the training (acknowledging this as a form of sensitization to other cultures – to other thoughts), acknowledging this sensitization and knowledge must be down to the lowest level of peacekeeping personnel. The Vietnamese emcee, for the group to think upon, shared some of the latest UN PKO-related data on peacekeeper operational fatalities (as of 31 March 2022). Based on experience in UNMISS, the Mongolian Commandant shared personal research upon safety issues that clearly demonstrate the increase in malicious incidents and the importance of technology to support safety (e.g., UAVs) – which might not always be legally available.

k. Next Bangladesh shared a presentation on social media management. The presenter highlighted the reality of the worldwide popularity (amongst everyone) and how that specifically leads to operational challenges – and opportunities. Some highlighted opportunities are increased analytics (e.g., in conflict), can work for early warning, as a means for information sharing and positive – factual - information projection). Challenges

highlighted included the fact that social media can be used by violent or criminal actors for similar reasons (e.g., sending anti-PKO messages, knowledge sharing, misinformation, and targeting). The presenter noted that TCCs need educated personnel – for at least each sector (if not for each contingent) – to monitor social media. The presenter noted this could be an additional duty for a PIO or NIO (if additional personnel are unavailable). The senior VNDPKO representative also shared a Vietnamese military best practice of training its personnel on how to use media, edit, monitor, and project media – to ensure Vietnam’s media management. The Vietnamese also place a priority on maintaining good relations with commercial media – noting the importance of public opinion for success in PKO. The Australian Commandant did note the caution of having this as an additional duty and the need for partners to work together (lest there be information fratricide). The senior GPOI representative even noted that the AAPTC may want to communicate this need to address information message operations (as the malicious actors are already doing). Mongolia’s Commandant emphasized the complexity of the universal accessibility of social media tools (i.e., smart phones).

l. The last brief, prior to AGM business, was Bangladesh’s presentation on counter-improvised explosive device operations (C-IED). IED use and attacks are increasing throughout PKO mission areas. The presenter noted the in-depth, advanced training needed for the safety of all peacekeeping personnel (including how to properly fill out the 10-line IED report). The presenter then noted the use of Mine-resistant armored personnel (MRAP) vehicles, technology (e.g., jammers and UAVs). The Nepal Commandant informed the participants of the UN working on a UN EOD policy.

m. Next the IAPTC representative, Col Roberto presented a refresher on the history, objectives, rotation schedule, composition of IAPTC, themes (including the 2022 theme), and IAPTC’s relevance. Regarding the composition, the presenter noted the IAPTC is not just military but multi-dimensional (including other organizations such as police). In 25 years, IAPTC has grown exponentially, demonstrating its relevance and importance. The presenter then turned the platform over to Bangladesh (host of the 2022 IAPTC) who discussed the current plans for the upcoming IAPTC. The BIPSOT Commandant

emphasize the voluntary participation is key to the success of the IAPTC. The Commandant also noted that the conference topics will be comprehensive in nature, expanding beyond the conference's noted theme (e.g., time for the Republic of Korea to speak on its lessons learned from hosting the 2021 UN PKO Ministerial). Finally, the Commandant noted Bangladesh plans on the IAPTC being a collaborative, open, and communicative environment.

n. This concluded the day's presentations. Next the Secretariat led the participants in the AGM business session: AGM business (old/new), proposed amendments to Articles of Association, joining of new members, Host 2023, 2024 AGM, theme proposal for 2023 AGM, and views from members. Firstly – old business - a past need for Thailand to conduct a class noted during the last 2019 AAPTC. The Thai Commandant stated Thailand is ready to conduct this class, but noted it was meant for virtual conduction. The head of the Secretariat agreed and suggested the Secretariat and Thai Commandant meet to discuss the issue and work out details. Next, the Secretariat noted the need for all members to provide official training center information. The Secretariat noted the Secretariat is adding this contact information to the AAPTC Website – which the Secretariat is endeavoring to make a collaborative site (sharing not only contact information but also sharing of materials etc.). The head of the Secretariat recommended that the AAPTC website become a resource hub for all members. Next the participants discussed new business, first, the role of AAPTC Secretariat. Per the Articles of Association, the Secretariat is only for three years; however, Bangladesh has performed since inception. The Secretariat requested a volunteer center to accept the role of Secretariat or vote for BIPSOT to remain the Secretariat for an additional three years. The motion and vote was positive for BIPSOT to continue its role as AAPTC Secretariat. Next the association discussed the joining of new members. The Australian delegation noted that Timor Leste does want to join the AAPTC; however, the Secretariat noted – per the Association Articles - those organizations that want to join as members must attend two consecutive conferences in order to be eligible for membership. The United States requested member associations to consider the motion to allow for a one time conference

exception to the Articles (due to the ongoing pandemic issues in individual countries). Therefore, if the individual countries observed on either the 2019 or the 2022 conference and attends the next consecutive conference, then they can be eligible from membership. The other members approved this notion. Next the members discussed the 2023 conference host, Australia, and potential host nations for 2024. Australia noted that it may be worthwhile to open the conference hosting to those nations who have never hosted previously – or have minimally hosted (rather than continuing with the alphabetical order). The head of the Secretariat moved to table this discussion for the day 4 AAPTC Annual General meeting. Next Australia mentioned that the instructor group request a specific task be included in AAPTC conferences for the instructors to work on – not just the scheduled activities. The United States requested the instructors to include this recommendation in their out-brief to the Commandants. The United States requested the members look at the original 2013 Commandants’ taskings and see how this new recommendation correlates with the original taskings. Next Australia provided two potential 2023 themes: 1) Enhancing Regional Partnership: Training and Enabling Regional Capabilities and 2) PKO information environments: Threat Opportunities for Peacekeepers. The head of the Secretariat noted that the conference’s theme is just a guide and that there is room for additional items on the conference’s agenda.

o. Next the Commandants were asked for their viewpoints. Pakistan noted its organization of two courses for 2022: 1) a PKO intelligence course and 2) a C-IED course. After completion organization, Pakistan will approach the UN for course approval. Afterwards, Pakistan plans to invite international participation, which Pakistan plans for 2023. Pakistan plans to share its list of course, with the AAPTC, by December 2022. The ICRC noted its appreciation and acknowledged the detailed discussion of the conference. For tomorrow, the head of the Secretariat requested Pakistan to present shortly on its two planned courses. Finally the head of the Secretariat noted that the AAPTC platform is more than just the conference. The head requests the AAPTC, and the next association president, to look at increasing events (even if virtually). The head of the Secretariat also requested GPOI to research how it may possibly maximize support to AAPTC members to

help with GPOI-related exercises (e.g., even supporting in the planning process). The head of the Secretariat proposed this as a staff planning enrichment opportunity. The ALCOPAZ representative proposed to the members that ALCOPAZ is open to partnering and linking with AAPT – as ALCOPAZ does with some AAPT members (e.g., Indonesia, Canada, USA).

4. **09 June 2022.** After a short opening session to review the previous discussions and set the stage for the current efforts, the instructors group again departed to their work room to develop a socialized two year projection of training courses and requirements at different institutions. The Commanders conducted the AAPT Annual General Meeting. During the AGM, AAPT Secretariat advised that they would post links to PKO centers on the Association portal and will organize the resources section by theme as well; encouraged members to provide updates on best practices at each workshop and to include, as appropriate these on the portal; asked members to provide comments about the roadmap update to Secretariat and members for consideration by 31 July 2022. Later in a formal session, the Joint Declaration and Communiqué were signed by the respected members. Finally the AAPT AGM and Workshop -2022 ended with the colourful Closing Ceremony including handing over the Presidency to Australia.

PROGRAM for 2022 AAPT AGM AND WORKSHOP
6-10 June 2022, Hyatt Regency West Hanoi, Vietnam

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITIES	REMARKS / NOTES
DAY 1, MONDAY 06 JUNE 2022			
06:00-19:00	Arrival of participants at Noi Bai International Airport	VNDPKO	Airport welcome and pick-up
13:30-18:00	Participant Registration upon Arrival	Organizing Committee	Hyatt Regency West Hotel
DAY 2, TUESDAY 07 JUNE 2022			
07:00-08:00	Breakfast		
08:00-08:30	Registration		
08:30-09:00	VIP Reception; Arrival of Chief Guest Participants seated Admin Brief: AAPT Background, Objectives, Agenda Review	Organizing Committee	Hyatt Regency West Hotel
09:00-10:00	Opening Ceremony Video: Vietnam Participation in UN PKO Opening Remarks by AAPT Chairman Remarks by the Head of AAPT Secretariat Welcome Remarks by the Chief Guest Congratulatory Remarks by UN MILAD Congratulatory Remarks by IAPT President HOD and Delegation Photo Session	Organizing Committee VNDPKO Director Commandant BIPSOT Deputy Chief of General Staff General Diop IAPT President HOD & Delegation	

10:00-10:15	Coffee / Tea Break		
10:15-11:00	Keynote Address: Vietnam PKO Adaptability and Operations Report	VNDPKO Director	TBC
10:00-11:15	ADMM Plus PKO-EWG 2021-2023 Brief	Vietnam, Japan Co-Chair	
11:15-11:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Australia	Australia	12 Minute Presentation
11:30-11:45	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Bangladesh	Bangladesh	12 Minute Presentation
11:45-12:00	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Cambodia	Cambodia	12 Minute Presentation
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-13:15	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Canada	Canada	12 Minute Presentation
13:15-13:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - China	China	12 Minute Presentation
13:30-13:45	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Fiji	Fiji	12 Minute Presentation
13:45-14:00	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – India	India	12 Minute Presentation
14:00-14:15	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Indonesia	Indonesia	12 Minute Presentation
14:15-14:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Japan	Japan	12 Minute Presentation

14:30-14:45	Coffee / Tea Break		
14:45-15:00	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives - Malaysia	Malaysia	12 Minute Presentation
15:00-15:15	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Mongolia	Mongolia	12 Minute Presentation
15:15-15:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Nepal	Nepal	12 Minute Presentation
15:15-15:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – New Zealand	New Zealand	12 Minute Presentation
15:30-15:45	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Pakistan	Pakistan	12 Minute Presentation
15:45-16:00	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Philippines	Philippines	12 Minute Presentation
16:00-16:15	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	12 Minute Presentation
16:15-16:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Singapore	Singapore	12 Minute Presentation
16:30-16:45	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	12 Minute Presentation
16:45-17:00	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Thailand	Thailand	12 Minute Presentation
17:00-17:15	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – United States	United States of America	12 Minute Presentation

17:15-17:30	Member Update: Lessons Learned, Best Practices from the Pandemic and New Training Initiatives – Viet Nam	Viet Nam	12 Minute Presentation
17:30-17:45	Daily Summary	VNDPKO, GPOI, Secretariat	Daily Summary
18:30-21:00	Welcome Ice-breaker	All participants	Venue: TBC
DAY 3, WEDNESDAY 08 JUNE 2022			
07:00-08:00	Breakfast		
08:30-08:45	Admin Remarks		
08:45-09:00	Move to Breakout Groups		
09:00-10:15	<p>Commandants Breakout: Evaluate the concrete steps the Association Members can implement to achieve better Mission performance with implementation timeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNIBAM Update (BIPSOT) - National Investigator’s Course Report - Protection of Civilian - Partnership in PKO, Triangular Partnership Program 	<p>Commandants</p> <p>Panel Discussion</p> <p>Bangladesh</p> <p>Bangladesh, India, Fiji, Australia</p> <p>Bangladesh, Malaysia, USA</p> <p>EU, Vietnam, Japan, ICRC</p>	Breakout discussions
	<p>Instructors Breakout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training Needs Assessment; Deployment requirements - Training Schedules; Development of Calendars 	Training Officers, Instructors	
10:15-10:30	Coffee / Tea Break		
10:30-12:00	Commandants’ Breakout: Evaluate the	Commandants	Breakout

	<p>concrete steps the Association Members can implement to achieve better Mission performance with implementation timeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language Training & Evaluation - Peacekeeper Safety - Gender in Operations/ WPS - EOD - Media management 	<p>Australia, EU, New Zealand, US</p> <p>Australia, Nepal, Philippines</p> <p>Australia, Canada, Thailand</p> <p>Cambodia</p> <p>Bangladesh</p>	discussions
	<p>Instructors Breakout: Training Schedules, Development of Calendars</p>	<p>Training Officers, Instructors</p>	
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-14:45	<p>Commandants' Breakout: AGM Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old Business, New Business - Proposed amendments to articles of Association - Joining of new members - Host 2023, 2024 AGM - Theme proposal for 2023 AGM - View from members 	<p>Commandants</p>	
	<p>Instructors Breakout: Training Needs Assessment; Training Schedules, Instructor Exchange</p>	<p>Training Officers, Instructors</p>	
14:45-15:00	Coffee / Tea Break		
14:15-16:30	<p>Commandants: - Finalization of AGM business</p>	<p>Commandants</p>	

	- View from members		
	Instructors: Out Brief Preparation	Training Officers, Instructors	
16:45-17:00	Daily Wrap-up/ Summary		
18:30-21:00	Official Dinner		Venue: TBC
DAY 4, THURSDAY 09 JUNE 2022			
07:00-08:30	Breakfast		
09:30-10:00	Back brief from Instructors' Group	Instructor Reps	
10:00-10:45	AAPTC Annual General Meeting - Summary of Conference - Joint Declaration Review - Communiqué Review - View from Members	Secretariat All Participants	
10:45-11:00	Coffee / Tea Break		
11:00-11:30	Approval of Joint Declaration		
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-14:00	Communiqué for the UNDPKO and ITS		
14:00-14:30	Coffee / Tea Break Preparation for the Closing Ceremony		
14:30-15:30	Closing Ceremony - Remarks by Outgoing Chairman - Flag Hanover - Remarks by Incoming Chair 2023 Host - Presentation of Certificates; Gift Exchange	VNDPKO Director 2023 Chair	
15:30-17:00	Free activity		

DAY 5, FRIDAY 10 JUNE 2022			
06:00-07:00	Breakfast		
07:00-09:00	Move from Ha Noi to Ha Long Bay (World Heritage Site)		
09:00-16:00	Cultural Tour to Ha Long Bay	All delegates	
16:00-20:00	Move from Ha Long to Ha Noi		
DAY 6, SATURDAY 11 JUNE 2022			
AM/PM	Checkout and Departures		