

1992

# CFB Cornwallis: Canad's Peacekeeping Training Centre : annex E: Civilian Peacekeeping Training Programme

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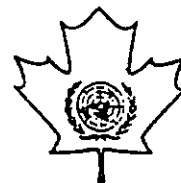
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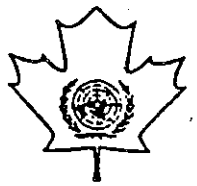
Langille, Howard Peter and Simpson, Erika, "CFB Cornwallis: Canad's Peacekeeping Training Centre : annex E: Civilian Peacekeeping Training Programme" (1992). *Political Science Publications*. 75.  
<https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/politicalsciencepub/75>



**ANNEX E: Civilian Peacekeeping Training Programme**

(A five-week mission training programme for civilians.)

<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>
<b>Introduction to the United Nations</b>	<b>UN System</b> <b>UN Charter</b> <b>UN Security Decision-Making</b> <b>Co-operative Security</b> <b>International Law</b>
<b>Overview of UN Peacekeeping Activities</b>	<b>Peacekeeping</b> <b>Peacemaking</b> <b>Peacebuilding</b> <b>Enforcement</b> <b>Verification</b> <b>Observation</b> <b>Joint Operations</b>



**Annex E continued...**

TOPICS	SUB-TOPICS
<p>Overview of UN Peacekeeping Activities (continued...)</p>	<p>Policing</p> <p>Election-Monitoring</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>Disaster Relief</p>
<p>Canada's Role in UN Peacekeeping</p>	<p>Overview of Past &amp; Present Activities</p> <p>Canadian Policy &amp; Criteria for Participation in Peacekeeping</p>
<p>Analysis of Civilian UN Peacekeeping Operations</p>	<p>ONUC, UNFICYP UNCIVPOL, UNGOMAP UNTEA/UNSF, UNTAG UNIKOM, ONUSAL</p>
<p>Introduction to the Mission &amp; Mandate</p>	<p>Mission Objectives &amp; Organization</p> <p>Participants</p> <p>Assignment</p> <p>Command and Control Structure</p> <p>The Field Support System</p>



**Annex E continued...**

<b>TOPICS</b>	<b>SUB-TOPICS</b>
Area Studies & Environmental Assessment	Topographical & Climatological Conditions
Conflict Analysis	Review Parties to the Dispute  Overview of the Political, Social, Religious, Economic & Cultural Factors Underlying the Conflict
Regional Security Considerations	Threat Assessment  Common & Projected Problems in the Mission Area
Conflict Resolution	Mediation & Negotiation Skills
Civilian Specialist Training - Election Monitoring	Organization Control  Special UN Guidelines  Monitoring & Patrolling  Observation & Reporting



**Annex E continued...**

TOPICS	SUB-TOPICS
Civilian Specialist Training - Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief	Training can be provided for a wide range of tasks from Food & Medicine Dispensing to Well Drilling, Refugee Assistance, the Provision of Shelter, Emergency First-Aid & Search and Rescue Operations  Psychological Conditioning  Training in the Operation & Maintenance of Required Equipment
Communications	UN Reporting Procedures  Voice Communications Procedures  Radio Operation & Maintenance
Transport	Operation, Emergency Repair & Maintenance of Field Vehicles & Four Wheel Drive Vehicles



**Annex E continued...**

TOPICS	SUB-TOPICS
Co-operation with Related Agencies	Co-ordination of Civilian & Military Activities (i.e. UNCIVPOL, Red Cross, Red Crescent, UNHCR, UNDP, etc.)
Fieldcraft	Survival Techniques  Map Reading  Navigation  Bivouacing  Camp Kit  Use & Maintenance of Field Equipment  Preparation of Food  Water Purification
Language Training	Daily



**Annex E continued...**

TOPICS	SUB-TOPICS
Regulations & Administration (UN & Canadian)	Support  Pay & Allowances  Travel Arrangements  Passports & Visas  Dependents  Insurance  Vaccinations  Medical & Dental Envelope



**ANNEX F: Areas of Instruction**

Areas of Instruction	Type of Instructor	Preferred Training and Experience
United Nations Organization	Officer	-experience at UN and field HQs & in a variety of peacekeeping operations
History of Peacekeeping	Historian	-academic qualifications, preferably military experience
Management of Peacekeeping Operations	Officer	-managerial experience in various operations
Mounting Operations & Force Structure Planning	Officer	-extensive experience in mission planning & staging operations
Logistics	Officer	-logistician with lecturing ability
Communications	Officer	-expertise in establishing global theatre & unit communications





## Annex F continued...

Areas of Instruction	Type of Instructor	Preferred Training and Experience
Techniques of Peacekeeping	Officer	-extensive experience in different types of operations
Training Exercises & Simulations	Co-ordinator	-ability to organize exercises & simulations in co-ordination with researcher(s)
International Relations	Specialist; Academic	-knowledge of world politics & areas of actual or potential conflict
Area Studies	Specialist	-comparative politics expert
Conflict Resolution	Diplomat or senior officer (ret.)	-experienced negotiator & mediator with expertise in conflict management
Basic Language Training	Coordinator	-ability to co-ordinate language training & laboratories



**Annex F continued...**

Areas of Instruction	Type of Instructor	Preferred Training and Experience
Civilian Functions	Coordinator	-experience as a civilian peacekeeper (i.e., member of RCMP, Elections Canada)
Medicine, First-Aid & Survival Techniques	Medical officer	-teaching ability in areas of tropical medicine, first-aid & survival techniques



**ANNEX G: OVERVIEW OF THE SCANDINAVIAN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING PROGRAMME AND TRAINING CENTRES**

Four Scandinavian countries provide special training programmes for United Nations service and peacekeeping. Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway have distinct training programmes and training centres with specialized areas of expertise and responsibility.

These training programmes supplement normal conscript, NCO, and officer training. Individuals who volunteer to be part of the Nordic United Nations Stand-By Forces must have already completed their national service which ranges from approximately eight to fifteen months of military training.

The time and scope allocated for additional peacekeeping training varies somewhat among the Nordic countries. For example, training for UN service in Denmark and Finland is approximately six weeks for officers and NCOs and five weeks for other ranks, while in Norway and Sweden basic peacekeeping training is conducted over a three to four-week period.

The aim of these basic peacekeeping training programmes is to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of UN service as well as the particular requirements and conditions of their assignment. For example, the



general training programme for all ranks consists of:

- information concerning the United Nations and peacekeeping operations;
- knowledge of the climatic and topographical conditions in the mission area as well as political, cultural, and religious considerations;
- information on the responsibilities and tasks of a UN peacekeeper;
- briefings on the conditions under which UN service is performed;
- training for the role assigned in the organization of a Nordic stand-by unit.

The Nordic countries co-operate annually to provide additional training to a select number of officers and NCOs. This co-operation helps to develop the special skills and international teamwork required in UN operations. Sweden hosts a course for staff officers; Norway a course for logistics and movement control (transport); Denmark a course for military police personnel; and Finland a course for military observers. The average length of each course is roughly three weeks. The training is provided by officers and visiting experts. In recent years, these courses have been opened up to participants from other countries.

Each of the four national peacekeeping training programmes is assigned to a training centre. Of the four centres, the Swedish and Finnish UN Training Centres appear to be the most advanced.

The Swedish UN Training Centre (UNTC) is located at Almnas on a military base that is double-tasked to the SVEA Engineer Regiment. The Engineering



Regiment provides the UNTC with many of the necessary resources (i.e., facilities, equipment, and catering).

The UNTC has its own administrative building, separate living quarters for men and women, as well as educational facilities specially adapted to UN activities. In terms of organization, it comprises the director, an operations centre, an administrative department, and a training department. The permanent staff of 12-15 officers is reinforced by guest lecturers and specialists. Supportive functions include a UN depot, a UN cash office, and hospital facilities. The UNTC also has special field training facilities such as observation posts, check points, and field living quarters.

Aside from being the training base for the Swedish UN Stand-By Battalion and the Staff Officers course, the UNTC also hosts training for a Swedish Disaster Relief Unit, a civilian police course, and a training programme for female peacekeepers. Each year, approximately 3,200 individuals are trained at the Swedish UNTC. The range of participants includes senior military officers, young soldiers, civil servants, and foreign military guests. A former commander of the Swedish UNTC acknowledged that this facility is always full and used to its capacity.

The Finnish UN Training Centre is located at Niinisalo on a military base double-tasked to the Satakunta Artillery Regiment. Aside from the normal facilities of a military base which were initially provided by the Artillery



Regiment, special facilities have been developed to meet peacekeeping training requirements. These include a 50-bed officer hotel, an operations centre, special class rooms with audio-visual resources, and a language laboratory. The drilling terrain spans roughly 40 kilometres and provides a useful resource for peacekeeping exercises and simulations.

The commanding officer of the Finnish UN training centre oversees four sections responsible for personnel, mobilization and training, communications, and logistics. This UNTC has a staff of roughly 35 officers and civilian employees. Each year they organize three recruiting rounds which screen approximately 6,000 applicants for UN peacekeeping service. Of these applicants, only 1,000 are selected to undergo the general peacekeeping training programme. Finnish peacekeepers are also provided with rotation training—a policy which ensures that new units are gradually integrated into UN operations after on-site training and service with veteran units.

In addition to providing general and specialist peacekeeping training for their own armed forces, the Finnish UNTC hosts 3 three-week military observer courses annually. Among the non-Nordic countries sending participants to these observer training courses are the United States, Austria, Ireland, Poland, the UK, the USSR, Singapore, Spain, and Switzerland. To date, there has been no charge for foreign participants beyond accommodation, meals, and personal expenses. But as the Finnish UNTC has recently come under



pressure with numerous requests to train foreign participants, they are considering expansion and additional courses. To date, however, the Finns have stipulated that their courses are primarily to serve the requirements of Nordic UN Stand-By Forces. No effort has been made to attract foreign participants or to market this peacekeeping training programme.

The Norwegian Peacekeeping Training Programme is conducted at Gordammun, 50 kilometres north of Oslo. This base is not regarded as a distinct UN training centre but as a military camp that is frequently used for a variety of exercises and training purposes. Norwegian officials acknowledge, however, that they are now considering the development of a permanent UN peacekeeping training centre.

The Norwegian Fourth Regiment is responsible for co-ordinating 2-3 peacekeeping training programmes annually. The average length of the regular training programme is one month. Norwegian officers also undergo six weeks of specific training for peacekeeping. As previously noted, Norway hosts four-week courses on peacekeeping logistics and movement control (transport).

Denmark maintains a peacekeeping training centre for its UN Stand-By Forces at Jagerspriesse. Approximately 1,000 Danish trainees are selected annually for this training programme. Candidates are considered only after undergoing a twelve-month period of preliminary military training.



Another Danish programme which prepares Nordic officers for service as UN military police is held at Aalborg. This course is open to a limited number of foreign participants. Danish officers also receive courses in peacekeeping at their Junior and Senior Staff Officer Colleges. In the near future, the Aalborg facility is expected to host a peacekeeping training programme for civilian police.

While Jagerspriesse has specific facilities for peacekeeping training, both it and Aalborg are also double-tasked to other military activities.

Overall, the Scandinavian peacekeeping training system is widely recognized as the most advanced in the world. This system appears to be both cost-efficient and successful. Their UN Stand-By Forces have been praised for their peacekeeping professionalism.

The Scandinavian training programmes focus on the skills and requirements of UN service. Aside from the general peacekeeping training programme for all ranks, they conduct special officer courses and mission training courses. Within their training centres, there is a consensus that peacekeeping training is clearly distinct from the ordinary military training which a soldier receives. As the emphasis in UN service is on co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes, it is understood that professional soldiers require additional training when they make the transition to UN peacekeeper.





The Scandinavian training programmes are characterized by extensive mutual co-operation. Each country has developed a distinct area of specialization and expertise. Whereas there is much to be learned from each of their four training programmes and training centres, it would be inappropriate for Canada to emulate or model a new centre or programme on any one of these four examples.

These four Nordic nations have a combined population that is roughly equivalent to Canada's. With larger professional armed forces and more participants in more peacekeeping operations, Canada is well positioned to develop a training centre of excellence that builds upon the combined strengths of the Scandinavian system.