



# **USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOP RELEVANT TRAINING MODULES IN ORDER TO DEAL WITH ASYMMETRIC THREATS IN THE PEACE OPERATION ENVIRONMENT**

Discussant

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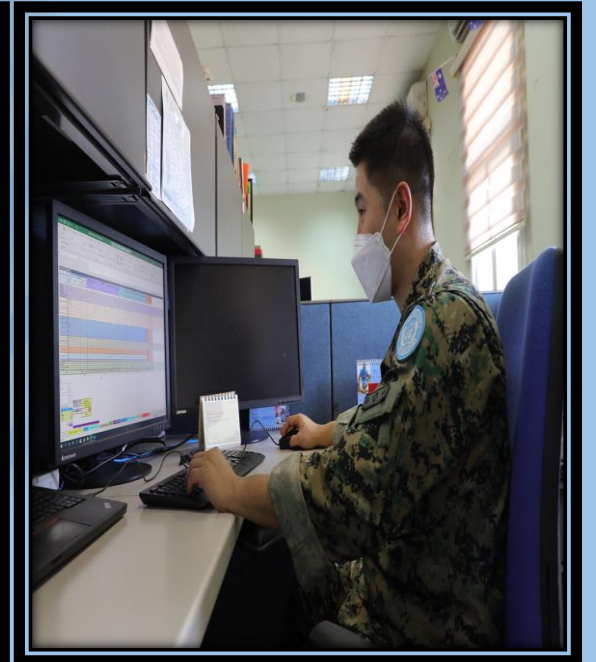
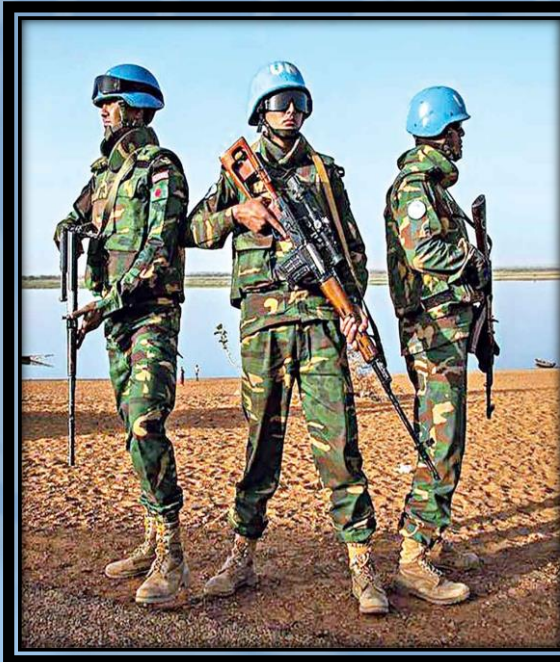
Armed Forces War Course

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# Structure of Discussion





# PEACE OPERATION ENVIRONMENT



# Changing Nature of Conflict

- Inter-state to Intra-state Conflicts
- Asymmetric or Non-traditional Threats along with Traditional Threats (e,g: IEDs, Land Mines, Use of Terrorist Tactics, Targeting Civilians etc)
- Use of New Generation Weapons and Targeting UN Installations and Personnel
- Use of Technology by Conflicting Groups and Cyber Threat Targeting System Integrity
- Withdrawal of Host Nation's Consent
- Misinformation, Dis-Information and Hate Speech



# Evolution/Transformation on UNPKO

| Time Frame                           | Type of Peacekeeping   | Types of Conflict/Situation/Threat                       | Evolution of UNPKO/Changes Adopted  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1948 – Early 90s                     | Ist Generation (Traditional Peacekeeping)                        | Interstate War/Conflict                                  | Creating Buffer Zone among Conflicting States   |
| Post Cold War to Early New Millenium | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation (To include POC; e,g: Rwanda, Kosovo) | Intrastate Conflict where Unarmed Populace were Targeted | Beginning of Robust Peacekeeping under Chapter – VII for Peace Enforcement with Mandate of POC (Brahimi Report, 2000) |



# Evolution/Transformation on UNPKO

| Time Frame         | Type of Peacekeeping  | Types of Conflict/Situation/Threat   | Evolution of UNPKO/Changes Adopted   |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| 2013-2017 (approx) | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Generation Peacekeeping or Asymmetric Threats in Peacekeeping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Targeting the Peacekeepers</li><li>• Use of IED</li><li>• Mis/Dis Information with Hate speech</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HIPPO Report, 2015 for 4P (Peace, Politics, Population, and Partnership)</li><li>• Promoting WPS (UNSCR 1325)</li><li>• Santos Cruz Report, 2017</li></ul> |



# Evolution/Transformation on UNPKO

| Time Frame   | Type of Peacekeeping   | Types of Conflict/Situation/Threat  | Evolution of UNPKO/Changes Adopted   |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| 2018 onwards | 4 <sup>th</sup> Generation Peacekeeping or Peacekeeping in Digital Era | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cyber Warfare</li><li>• Information Warfare</li><li>• Mis/Dis Information and Hate Speech</li></ul> | <u>SG's Strategy on</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ A4P</li><li>▪ A4P+</li><li>▪ 2018 Strategy on Use of Technology</li><li>▪ Digital Transformation of the UN</li></ul> |



# A4P and A4P+

- A4P (March 2018) has 08 priority areas, and A4P+ (March 2021) has 07 systemic priorities
- Technology can assist in implementing those priority areas efficiently
- The A4P+ priorities, UNSC and the General Assembly's Special Committee on Peace Keeping operations acknowledged the need **to better integrate the use of new technologies** for the following:
  - Purposes of increasing safety and security
  - Improving situational awareness
  - Enhancing field support, and facilitating mandate implementation



# Digital Transformation

September 2021

## STRATEGY FOR THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF UN PEACEKEEPING: driving impact



**GOAL 1:  
DRIVE INNOVATION**



**GOAL 2:  
MAXIMISING THE  
POTENTIAL OF  
CURRENT AND NEW  
TECHNOLOGY**



**GOAL 3:  
UNDERSTANDING  
THREATS TO THE  
SAFETY AND SECURITY  
OF PEACEKEEPERS  
AND TO MANDATE  
IMPLEMENTATION**



**GOAL 4:  
ENSURING  
RESPONSIBLE USE**



# Digital Transformation: Goal-2

## Maximize the Potential of Current and New Technology

- Peacekeeping workforce equipped with the requisite digital skills, know-how and tools to be able to carry out their work effectively
- Technological solutions to consolidate ICT/data systems
- Promote mobile, low bandwidth and offline applications
- Introduce advanced analytics tools
- Deploy additional technology for protection or provide service to remote sites and mobile deployments

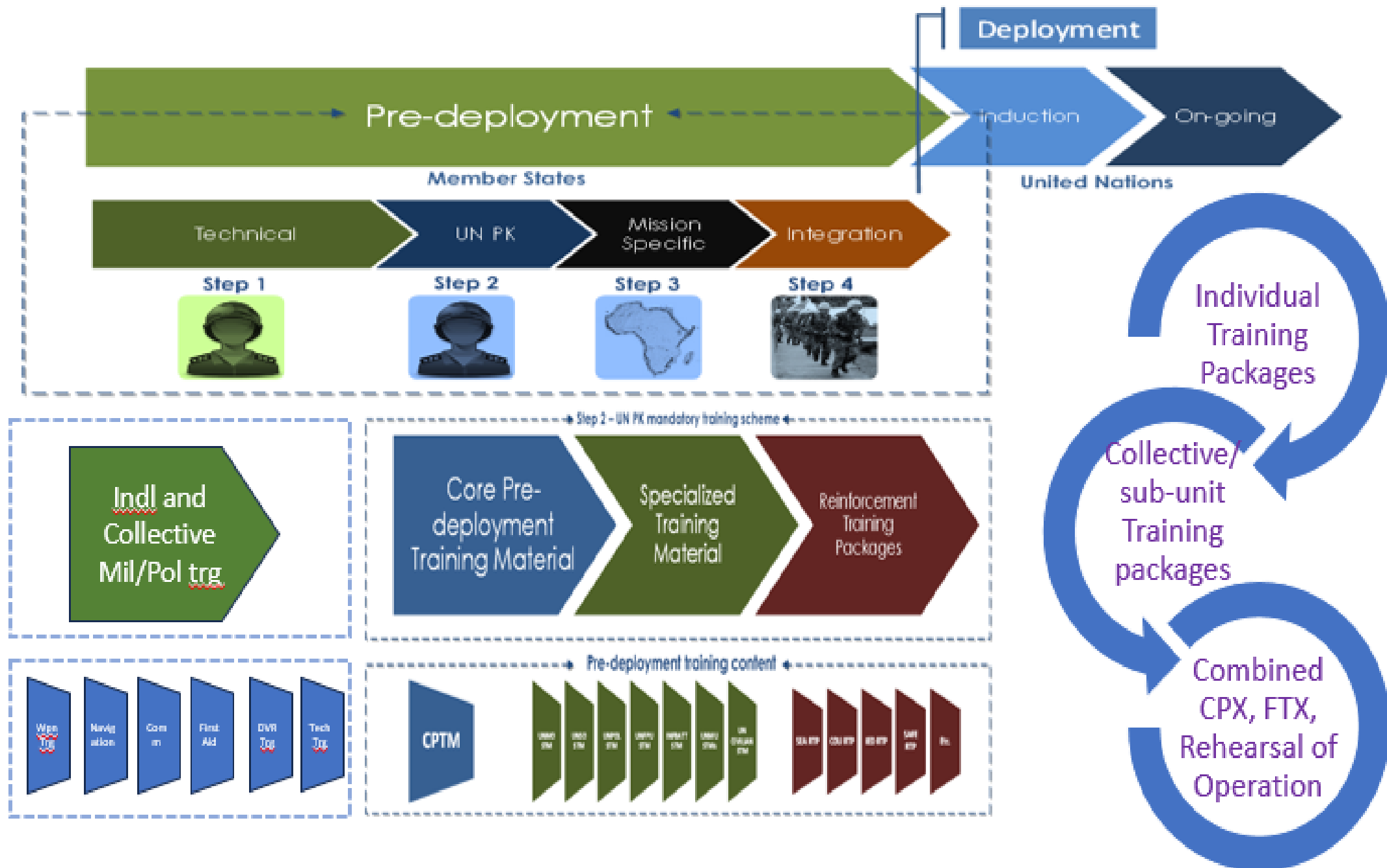


# UN TRAINING MODULES





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- **CPTM**
- **Specialized Training Material(STM):** UNMO, UNSO, UNPOL, UNFPU, INFBATT etc
- **Reinforcement Training Packages(RTP):** SEA, CDU, IED, SAFE etc



# AREAS OF TECHNOLOGY INCLUSION IN UN TRAINING MODULES

**Surveillance**: ISR Capabilities, GIS System, Satellite Imagery, UAVs, Night Vision Gears, Autonomous Vehicle, Multispectral Sensors

**Geo-Spatial**: Specific to Mission Areas

**Mine and IED Detection**: Capacity and Capability development (MRAP, ROV etc)

**Artificial Intelligence**: For predictive peacekeeping, early identification of threats and timely action

**Information Management and Data Analytics**: Monitoring online spaces and communication platforms, social media for mis/dis information and hate speech



# BIPSOT ACTIVITIES ON TRAINING

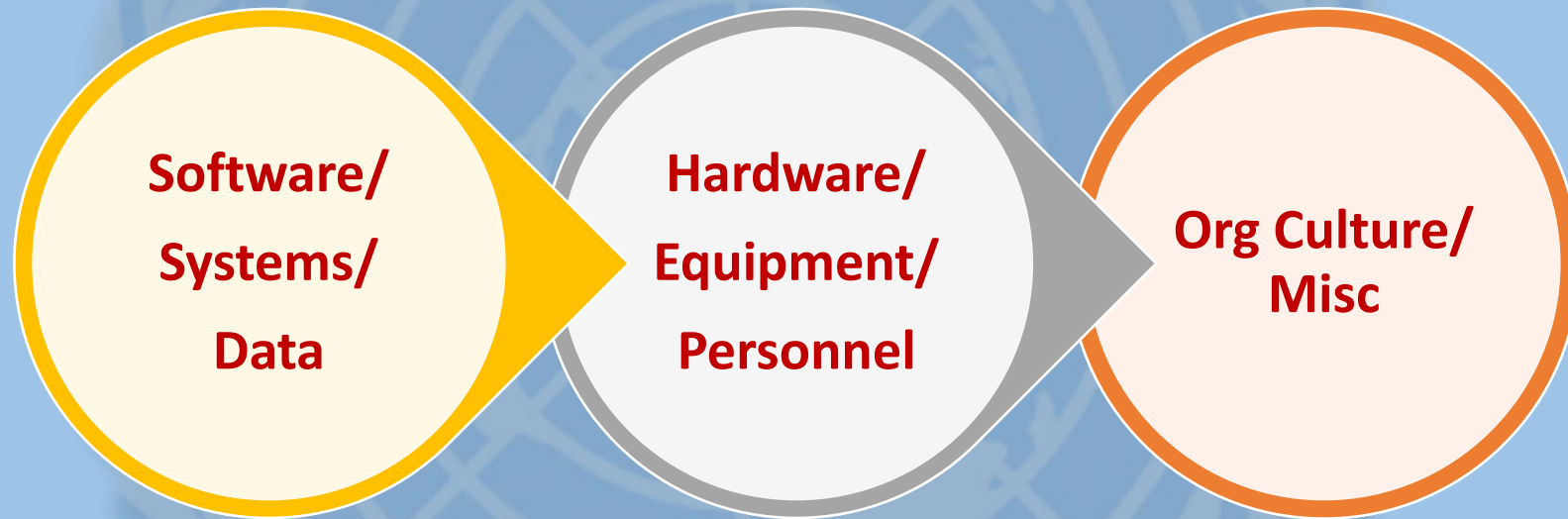
- **Thematic Training**
  - UNMO, UNSO, UN-MPKI, UNCCC Course etc
- **Exercises**
  - EX – TIGER LIGHTENING (UN Exercise with USA); 2022, 2023, 2024
  - EX – SHANTIR DOOT; 2002, 2008, 2012, 2018
  - EX – SHANTIR AGRASHENA
- **Seminar/Symposium/Workshops**
- **Role with IAPTC/AAPTC**
  - IAPTC Conference - 2022
  - AAPTC AGM and Workshop – 2024 (Permanent Sectt since 2009)



# CHALLENGES AND WAYS FORWARD



# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS





# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

## Software/Systems/Data Related Challenges

- Implementation of technologies is not standardized across the missions
- Application is dependent on willingness of the individual staff member
- Potential risk for breaches of data privacy and threats of cyber attack

## Hardware/Equipment/Personnel Related Challenges

- Full potential of the link between digital transformation, new technologies and peacekeeping has not been realized
- TCC/PCC may lack appropriate equipment, capacity and mind-set to adhere to new technology
- Lack of internet connectivity can be obstacle to using new technologies



# CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

## Organizational Culture/Misc Challenges

- DPO deploys new technology first and then identifies how it can be applied to reach the objective
- The organizational culture within UN often does not promote the use of data and new technologies in general
- Often budget becomes a constraint for adopting new technology



# WAYS FORWARD



# WAYS FORWARD

## Software/Systems/Data Related

- Situational awareness platforms in the form of Battlefield Management System in field missions
- Use of SAGE technologies to enhance combat operational picture and quick decision making

## Hardware/Equipment/Personnel Related

- Improving surveillance systems and anti-drone capability in missions
- High performance C-IED and mine protected vehicles for mission units
- Man portable VSAT terminals for last mile communications
- Social media monitoring platforms and assign manpower for it.



# WAYS FORWARD

## Organizational Culture/ Personnel/Miscellaneous Type

- Developing organizational culture to adopt contemporary technologies
- Interoperability of equipment held with different missions
- PCRS may include technological gadgets while T/PCCs are pledging
- Use of technology in LCM



# CONCLUDING THOUGHTS



**THANK YOU**



A list is enclosed below to comprehend the contents of the modules to prepare the peacekeepers in new dimension of peace operations:

- Comprehension of asymmetric Warfare
- Identification of Unconventional Threats
- Analysis of Adversarial Tactics
- Strategic and Tactical Responses
- Cyber Security Preparedness
- Intelligence and Surveillance
- Legal and Ethical Considerations
- Case Studies
- Interagency Cooperation
- Simulation and Exercise



# WAYS FORWARD

- Initiative by IAPTC to harmonize the capacity building processes of the TCC/PCCs for adopting new technological inclusions of UN
- Training modules at all levels need to be focused and designed to ensure that peacekeepers are well abreast with the nature of existing asymmetric threats in mission areas and the technological inclusions to counter those efficiently and effectively
- Periodical inspection and tests may generate awareness among mission members at all tiers
- Mindset including cultural shift is essential
- Constant poor performance should be brought into notice and appropriate punitive measures may be taken to curb reluctance



# A4P, A4P+ and Digital Transformation

Under A4P, March 2018, the UN focuses 08 priority areas such as:

- 1. Politics.*
- 2. Women, Peace and Security (WPS).*
- 3. Protection.*
- 4. Safety and Security.*
- 5. Performance and Accountability.*
- 6. Peacebuilding and Sustaining peace.*
- 7. Partnerships.*
- 8. Conduct of Peacekeepers and Peacekeeping Operations.*