

「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」 「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

| 일 시 | 2017. 11. 7(화), 09:30 ~ 16:30

| 장 소 | 장충동 서울클럽 (한라산 룸)

| Date | 2017. 11. 7(Tue), 09:30 ~ 16:30

| Venue | Seoul Club(Hallasan Room)



국방대학교
국제평화활동센터
ROK PKO Center,
Korea National Defense University



한국유엔체제학회
KACUNS
Korea Academic Council on the
United Nations System

프로그램

09:30~10:30 (30')	등 록	
	사 회 자	박성호 대령 (국제평화활동센터장)
10:00~10:30 (30')	개 회 사	김해석 중장 (국방대 총장)
	환 영 사	홍규덕 교수 (한국유엔체제학회 회장)
	축 사	엠마이슴빙가보 대사 (주한르완다 대사)
	기조연설	오준 대사 (제24대 주유엔대한민국대표부 대사)

제 1 부 유엔 PKO 전망과 한국의 평화유지활동 방향 (사회 : 현인택 교수)

10:40~12:00 (80')	① 구테흐스 사무총장 취임 이후의 PKO 전망	
	발 표 자	임윤갑 교수 (국제평화활동센터)
	② 지속가능한 발전(PKO와 UNDP의 협력)	
	발 표 자	발라즈 호르바트 (UNDP 서울정책센터 소장)
	③ PKO 참여 발전 방향	
	발 표 자	김성준 서기관 (외교부 유엔정책과)
	④ 파병요원 교육훈련 시뮬레이터	
	발 표 자	윤길호 교수 (한양대 공대)
12:00 ~ 13:00 (60')	토 론 자	브랜든 하우 교수(이화여대) 강효경 교수 (국제평화활동센터) 최필영 소령(국제평화활동센터)
	오 찬	

제 2 부 민 · 관 · 군 PKO 협력 (사회 : 박흥순 교수)

13:00~14:30 (90')	① PKO 활동에서의 민군협력 평가	
	발 표 자	권구순 교수 (서울사이버대)
	② 유엔 환경정책과 친환경 PKO 기여 방안	
	발 표 자	정장수 교수 (국제평화활동센터)
	③ 군 · 경 PKO 협력	
	발 표 자	황규진 교수 (경찰대)
	④ 민 · 관 · 군 통합 PKO 교육	
	발 표 자	전병환 교수 (국제평화활동센터)
14:30~14:40 (10')	토 론 자	최현진 교수 (경희대) 김주리 교수 (연세대) 김진웅 중령(국제평화활동센터)
	폐 회 사	박성호 대령 (국제평화활동센터장)

제 3 부 비공개 자유토론 : 국제평화활동센터 조직발전 방안 (사회 : 홍규덕 교수)

15:00~16:30 (90')	발 제	김진웅 중령, 박순향 교수 (국제평화활동센터)
	토 론 자	권태환(前 주일국방무관), 김민석(중앙일보 국방안보연구소장), 김정섭(국방부 예산정책관), 김해석(국방대 총장), 김호수(합참 해파과장), 위승호(前 국방대 총장), 이남우(국방부 기획조정관), 임정택(외교부 국제기구심의관), 장경석(前 특전사령관)

PROGRAM

09:30~10:30 (30')	Registration	
	Host	Col. Park Sung Ho (Director of ROK PKO Center)
10:00~10:30 (30')	Opening Remarks	LTG. Kim Hae Suk (President of KNDU)
	Welcoming Remarks	Prof. Hong Kyu Dok (President of KACUNS)
	Congratulatory Remarks	Ambadress Isumbingabo (Rewandan Ambassador to Republic of Korea)
	Keynote Remarks	Ambassador Oh Jun (24th Ambassador of Permanent Mission of ROK to the UN)

Session 1 Outlook of UN PKO and Direction of Korea's Peace Operations (Chairman : Prof. Hyun In Taek)

10:40~12:00 (80')	① Outlook of PKO after the inauguration of UN Secretary General Guterres	
	Presenter	Prof. Lim Yun Kap (ROK PKO Center)
	② Sustainable Growth (Cooperation between PKO and UNDP)	
	Presenter	Balaz Horvath (Director of UNDP Seoul Policy Center)
	③ Direction of improvement for PKO participation	
	Presenter	Fourth grade Civilian Worker, Kim Sung Jun (Ministry of Foriegn Affairs, UN Policy Department)
12:00 ~ 13:00 (60')	④ Simulation of Dispatch Troops Training	
	Presenter	Prof. Yoon Gil Ho (Hanyang University, College of Engineering)
	Discussant	Prof. Brendan Howe (Ewha Womans University) Prof. Kang Hyo Kyung (ROK PKO Center) Maj. Choi Pil Yong (ROK PKO Center)
12:00 ~ 13:00 (60')	Lunch	

Session 2 Civilians-Government-Military Cooperation for PKO (Prof. Park Heung Soon)

13:00~14:30 (90')	① Assessment of Military/Civilian Cooperation during Peacekeeping Operations	
	Presenter	Prof. Kwon Koo Sun (Seoul Cyber University)
	② UN Environmental Policy and Eco-Friendly PKO Contribution Plan	
	Presenter	Prof. Jung Jang Soo (ROK PKO Center)
	③ Military/Police Cooperation for PKO	
	Presenter	Prof. Hwang Gyu Jin (Korean National Police University)
14:30~14:40 (10')	④ Foundation of Civilian Military Government Integrated PKO education	
	Presenter	Prof. Jeon Byung Hwan (ROK PKO Center)
	Discussant	Prof. Choi Hyun Jin (Kyung Hee University) Prof. Kim Ju ri (Yonsei University) Lt. Col Kim Jin Ung (ROK PKO Center)
14:30~14:40 (10')	Closing Address	Col. Park Sungho (Director of ROK PKO Center)

Session 3 Discussion : Development Plan for ROK PKO Center (Chairman : Prof. Hong Kyu Dok)

	Presenter	Lt. Col Kim Jin Ung, Prof Park Sun Hyang (ROK PKO Center)
15:00~16:30 (90')	Discussant	Kwon Tae Hwan (Former Korean Attaché to Japan), Kim Min Seok (Director of National Security Research Center of Joong Ang Daily Newspaper), Kim Jung Seop (Budget Policy Director of Ministry of National Defense), Kim Hae Seok (President of Korea National Defense University), Kim hyo su (Joint Chief of staff), Wee Seung Ho (Former President of Korea National Defense University), Lee Nam Woo (Planning and Coordination Director of Ministry of National Defense), Lim Jung Taek (Deputy Director General of International Organizations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Jang Kyung Seok (Former Commander of Special Warfare Command)

C O N T E N T S

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사회자 · 발표자 · 토론자 프로필



제13회 PKO 발전 세미나

The 13th Peacekeeping Operations Seminar 2017

「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」

「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

제1부 Session 1

유엔 PKO 전망과 한국의 평화유지활동 방향

Outlook of UN PKO and Direction of Korea's Peace Operations

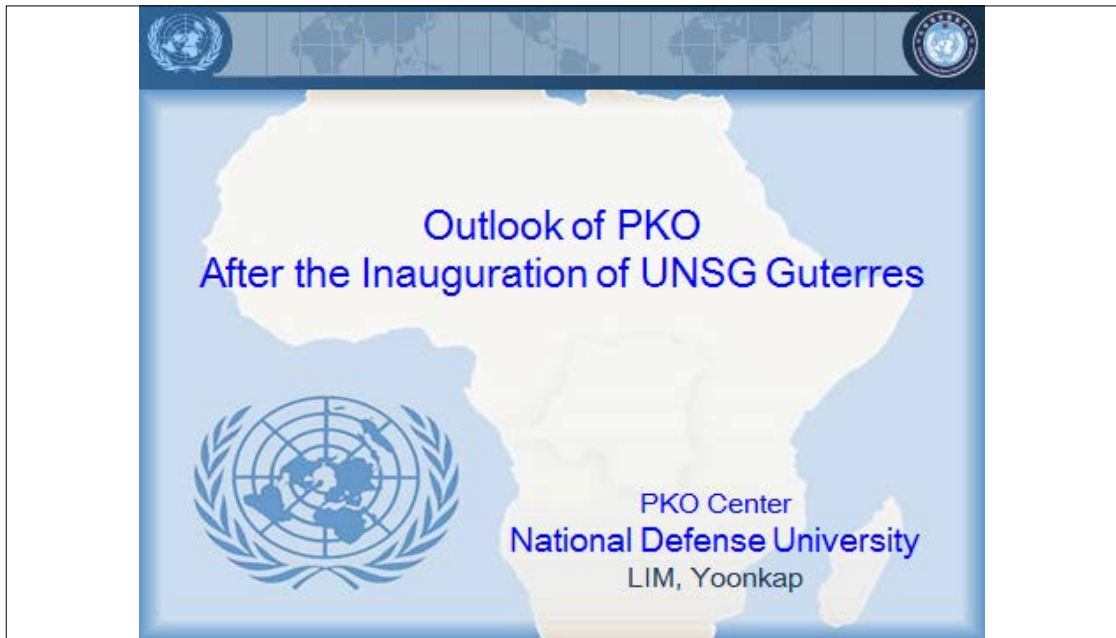
사회자 Moderator

현인택 교수(고려대학교, 前 통일부 장관)

Prof. Hyun, In-taek(Former Minister of Unification)

발표자 Speaker

- **임윤갑** 교수(국제평화활동센터)
Prof. Lim Yun Kap (ROK PKO Center)
- **발라즈호르바트**(UNDP 서울정책센터 소장)
Balaz Horvath (Director of UNDP Seoul Policy Center)
- **김성준**(외교부 유엔정책과 서기관)
Kim Sung Jun (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Policy Department)
- **윤길호** 교수(한양대 공대)
Prof. Yoon Gil Ho (Hanyang University, College of Engineering)



The slide has a dark blue header with the word 'Agenda' in yellow. It features the same two circular logos as the title slide. The agenda items are listed with blue diamond symbols:

- ❖ The Security Challenges
- ❖ Peacekeeping Challenges
- ❖ The Role of UN Secretary General
- ❖ The Challenges for the UNSG
- ❖ The Perspective of PKO
- ❖ Conclusion

At the bottom right, there is a photograph of a soldier in a blue helmet and camouflage uniform walking on a dirt path with a group of children. The photo is framed with a white border and a drop shadow.

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The slide is titled "Challenges the World Face Today" in white text on a dark blue background. It features the United Nations logo on the left and the UNHCR logo on the right. The main content is a list of global challenges, each preceded by a blue diamond symbol.

- ❖ Current conflicts and lingering effects in post-conflict situations
- ❖ Persistence poverty and inequality
- ❖ Economic Fragility
- ❖ Unemployment, especially among youth
- ❖ Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption
- ❖ Vulnerability to disaster and the consequence of recent disaster
- ❖ Climate change
- ❖ Lack of resource
- ❖ Institutional shortcomings:
defects in rule of law, tax evasion and corruption
- ❖ Limited space for civil society

27 - 4

International Security Challenges

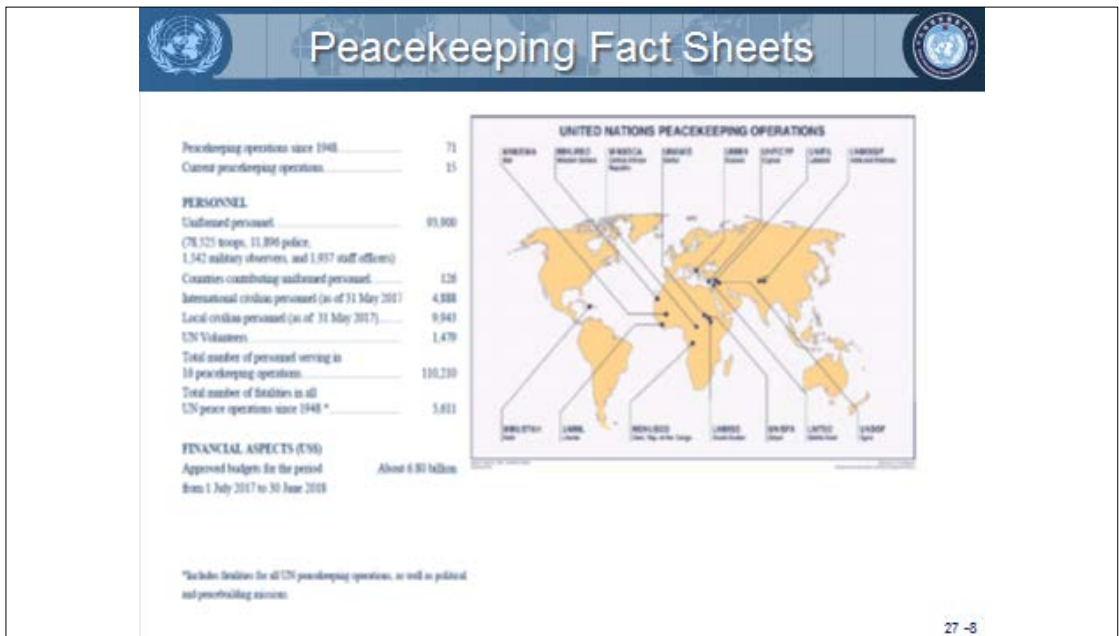
- ❖ Ongoing conflicts in Syria, Libya and Iraq
- ❖ **Terrorism**
- ❖ Fragile multilateralism
- ❖ Nuclear weapons proliferation
- ❖ Refugees, IDP(Internally Displaced Persons)
- ☞ **Complex security environment;**
 - Insecurity rising
 - Inequality Growing
 - Conflict spreading
 - Society fragmenting
 - Political discourse polarizing

27 - 5

Peacekeeping Challenges



27 - 5



Peacekeeping Challenges



Unconventional Threats



Sectarian/Tribal Violence



Conflict Driven Sexual Violence



Displacement & Migration

- ✓ Blurred Lines of UN Intervention – Complex Peacekeeping Mandates in Volatile, Dysfunctional and Distressed Environment
- ✓ Demands Understanding of Contemporary Conflict Dynamics, Closer Strategic-Operational Connect, Appropriate Capability – and Motivation of Peacekeepers to Persevere in Adversity

27 - 9

Peacekeeping Challenges

- ❖ **Proliferation in Global Violence**
 - UN Overstretched yet gaining Legitimacy, Limitations of DPKO in Addressing Conflict Spread and Complexities
- ❖ **Institutional Credibility Risk**
 - Political Inertia to Address Hybrid/Asymmetric Environment
- ❖ **Profile and Posture of TCCs/PCCs**
 - Mandate-Capability Mismatch, Hesitancy to Intervene and Protect, Limited Training for Intense Operations
- ❖ **Budgetary Controls and Arbitrary Financial Cuts**
- ❖ **Unresponsive Operational-Logistics System**
- ❖ **Inconsistent Performance Accountability**

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Peacekeeping Challenges

Conflict Prevention

Conflict

Peacemaking

Peace Enforcement

Ceasefire

Peacekeeping

Post-conflict Peace-building

A Peacekeeper Needs to be Conditioned as A Peacemaker + Peacekeeper and Peacebuilder...

27 -11

The Roles of UN Secretary General

When two people are together, they are not two but six.
What each one is, what each one think he or she and
what each one thinks the other is.

- Antonio Guterres-

27 -12









The Roles of UN Secretary General

- ❖ UN Secretary General is the **symbols of UN ideals**
and spokesman for the interests of the world people
- ❖ **Chief Administrative Officer** of the organization
- ❖ **Bring to the attention of the Security Council** any matter
which in his opinion may **threaten the maintenance**
of international **peace and security**
- ❖ **Good Office** to prevent international disputes
from arising, escalating, spreading

☞ Defines powers of the office and grant considerable scope of action

27 - 13

The former UN Secretary Generals

NAME	COUNTRY	WHEN	NAME	COUNTRY	WHEN
Trygve Lie Norway		1946-53	Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Peru		1982-91
Dag Hammarskjöld Sweden		1953-61	Boutros Boutros-Ghali Egypt		1992-96
U Thant Burma		1961-71	Kofi Annan Ghana		1997-06
Kurt Waldheim Austria		1972-81	Ban, Ki-Moon Korea		2006-16

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UN Secretary General and PKO



- ❖ Most of former SGs were vetoed by P5, especially U.S., former Soviet Union, France and China
- ❖ Two super powers dictated world order till 1989, accordingly UNSG's role was relatively limited
- ❖ SG Dag Hammarskjold from Sweden actively engaged in world crisis
 - Established UNEF(UN Emergnece Force) in 1956
 - Responded Congo's request to send troops and established ONUC(Operaion des Nations Unies au Congo) composed of 20,000 peacekeepers

27 - 15



UN Secretary General and PKO



- ❖ After the collapse of former Soviet Union, UN PKO expanded rapidly because of various and complex conflicts during the post cold war era.
- ❖ Unfortunately UN's intervention failed as the UNSC did not resolve robust mandates(Massacre in former Yugoslavia, Somalia)
- ❖ Former SG Ban, Ki-Moon called peacekeeping a 'flagship enterprize' of the organization and presided over positive reform
- ❖ But they also inherit some difficult and unresolved challenges for the future operations

27 - 16



The first 100 days as the UNSG

- ❖ Based on equitable geographical distribution, the turn was for Europe
- ❖ Though emerging as a strong contender, Guterres' speedy selection by the UNSC in October 2016 came as a surprise to many, given assumptions that the next SG would likely be a woman from Eastern Europe
- ❖ In his 100 days in office, he has proven himself to be politically astute and convincing communicator
- ❖ He personally engaged in many issues and want to make his own decision on key crises

27 -18



The first 100 days as the UNSG



- ❖ As the new SG, he has to tackle ongoing conflicts around the world, including in Syria, Yemen, Libya, South Sudan, Mali, The CAR
- ❖ The number of people displaced by conflict had reached over 65 million and more than 20 million people were facing famine-like condition in africa and Middle East
- ❖ The implication of Trump presidency dulled the mood those who looking forward to a UN revival
- ❖ Being SG at such a time is a daunting task
'the most impossible job on this earth' (1st SG Trigve Lie)

27 - 19



The PKO challenges for the UNSG



- ❖ **Institutional Reform**
- ❖ **Generating the Right Force**
- ❖ **Ensuring Accountability**
- ❖ **Relationship with U.S.**

27 - 20

Institutional Reform

- ❖ In order to respond more effectively to the challenges, Guterres launched reviews to make the UN more effective
- ❖ Reconfigure his own office for the strategic integration;
 - Executive committee built,
 - Strengthen arrangements for the information and crisis management
 - Co-locate regional divisions of the DPKO and DPA
- ❖ Review peace and security architecture, counter-terrorism structure, response to sexual exploitation and abuse and gender parity

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Generating the Right Force

- ❖ Once UN decided PKO, must ensure the relevant peacekeepers and capabilities are generated rapidly
- ❖ PKO requires a unique combination of force requirements
- ❖ UN rely upon member states willing to contribute
- ❖ Identifying right type of capabilities and getting them to the field in timely manner is crucial
- ❖ UN developed 'Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System'

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Ensuring Accountability



- ❖ The accountability of PKO is the key issue in the field
- ❖ Remain accountable both to their international heads of countries and the local population they are supposed to serve
- ❖ Misconduct by any UN peacekeepers damages reputation of PKO as a whole
- ❖ Also may lose legitimacy and local support
 - fired Head of Mission in CAR, Gen. Babacar Gaye over allegations of sexual exploitation by peacekeepers

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Relationship with US



- ❖ US is the biggest contributor to the UN, paying 22% of the \$5.4 billion core budget, 28.5% of the 7.9 billion PKO budget
- ❖ President Trump wants to cut on US contribution to the UN
- ❖ 28% budget cut for diplomacy and foreign aid as well as enforcement of a 25% cap on US funding for PKO
- ❖ Guterres needs to tread blue lines between speaking up against US policies and not alienating important political player

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The Perspective of Future PKO



27 -25

The Perspective of Future PKO

- ❖ Diving reform continues
 - In 72nd UNGA regular session, most countries urge to reform
- ❖ Put more efforts on 'Primacy of Politics',
however, PKO as not substitute but support diplomatic efforts
- ❖ Build stronger partnership with regional organizations
- ❖ The PKO challenges is beyond the reach
unless UN has enough support from member states


27 - 26



Thank You



27 - 27




Sustainable Development & UNDP Collaboration with PKOs

Balázs Horváth
Director, Seoul Policy Centre
United Nations Development Programme

Features of UNDP-PKO collaboration

- UNDP present in 170 countries/territories; helps countries eradicate poverty, curb inequalities & exclusion
- Utilizes a Sustainable Human Development approach; mandate on SDG implementation
- Gives long-term support on governance and crisis prevention/recovery before, during and after conflict
- Complements peacekeeping operations with work on elections, human rights, DDR
- UNDP & UN Country Team guided by principle of integration to maximize impact of the UN's response:
 - Shared vision of strategic objectives around peace consolidation, sustainable development
 - Integrated planning
 - Agreed timelines, responsibilities, results, M&E mechanisms
 - Both in country to help citizens, and help attain global goals



Areas of UNDP-PKO collaboration



- ◆ Rule of Law, access to justice
 - Global Focal Point for Police, Justice & Corrections. Co-leads: UNDP, DPKO; also OHCHR, UNODC, UN Women
 - Allows UN system to deliver-as-one in terms of joint planning, programming, resource mobilization
 - e.g., Deployment of police, dealing with criminal cases in national courts (CAR, 2013);
Establishing regional justice and security hubs, building police capacity (Liberia, 2011~)
- ◆ Rebuilding local governance & community-level recovery in post-conflict countries
 - With UNCDF: participatory & inclusive development processes (DR Congo, Central African Rep., Mali)
- ◆ Integrated electoral assistance (over entire cycle)
 - Voter/civic education, capacity development, electoral procurement, voter registration, management of funds and donors (CAR, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Haiti, Mali)

... But support for collective impact requires further improvements

Overlaps among the UN System's 3 Main Constituents

Focusing on deep crises—typically man-made, conflict-driven, protracted



Typical case:

- Conflict/civil war → massive displacement: IDPs, refugees
- Grossly mismanaged economic and social policies
- Escalating social exclusion and inequality

Such crises: Require huge funds to deal with (up 4x since 2006); Last 7+ years; Constitute 80% of humanitarian caseload; Impose massive externalities on other countries.

Humanitarian-development-peacekeeping stakeholders—each with own context, comparative advantage; unutilized synergies.

What's Wrong? Crises not Fixed...

- ▶ Inefficient use of scarce donor & private resources
- ▶ Siloes → attitudinal, institutional, funding obstacles
- ▶ Cross-wired incentives among UN Agencies, donors, neighbors & local stakeholders;
- ▶ Modalities of delivering on individual mandates matter; not to be seen as 0-sum game
- ▶ Limited voice for Civil Society, NGOs, private sector—key for sustainable solution
- ▶ Wrong incentives & dynamics → warlords impose massive externalities w/ impunity
- ▶ Citizens, donors losing hope in countries locked in protracted crisis.



Substantial Conceptual Progress, Limited Change on the Ground

2016 World Humanitarian Summit → Commitment to Action;
New Way of Working

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative of WB & UN System (Fragile Countries)
Promoting the Sustaining Peace Agenda

Overall:

- ▶ Sound diagnosis; clear identification of constraints
- ▶ Some ideas on policy instruments to use, but very limited change on the ground
- ▶ Need to do better than “One UN”; no alternative to finding ways to work better jointly
- ▶ Recognize: UN not acting in a vacuum; ecosystem of actors & stakeholders—joint results

Requires honest discussion: now on top of agenda, affects not only conflict countries

On one hand, on the other hand





THANK YOU
Questions, Comments Welcome

For more information contact:
www.undp.org/uspc; info.kr@undp.org

<파병 요원 교육 훈련 시뮬레이터> 탄환 관통에 대한 인체 손상도 분석 모델 개발

윤길호

한양대학교 공과대학 기계공학부

생존성기술 특화연구센터

HANYANG UNIVERSITY

연구 배경

탄환 및 폭발물 등에 의한 관통상 발생



탄환 및 폭발물 등의 인체 관통에 따른
해석/실험 기반 인체 손상도 및 생존성 예측 기술 필요

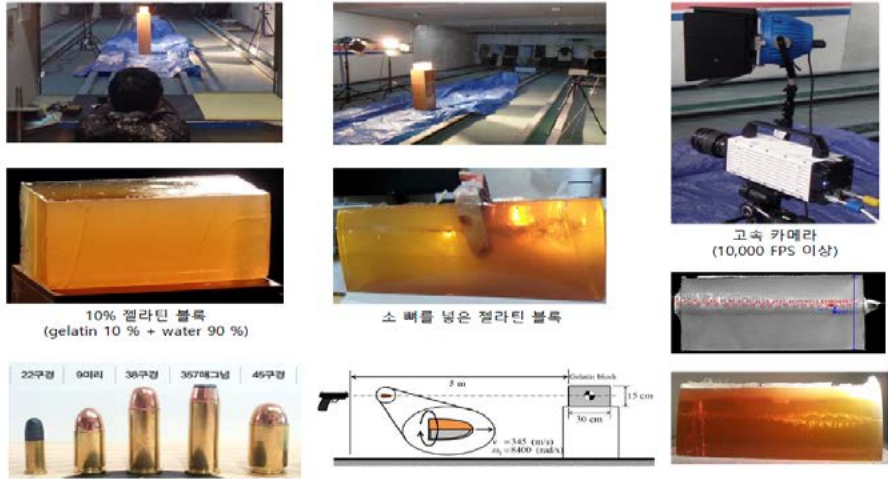


<활용 방안>

- 관통상 초기 대응을 위한 손상도 분석 프로그램 개발
- 방탄 장비 설계 및 특수 목적에 맞는 총탄 개발

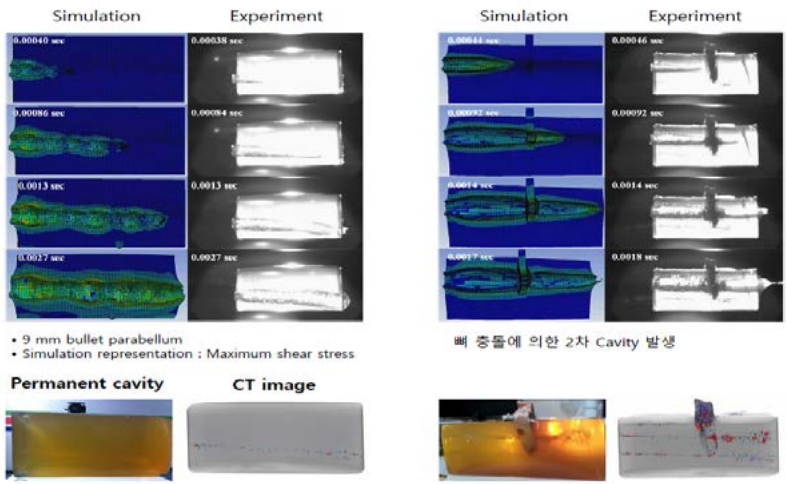


탄환의 모의 인체 재료 관통 실험



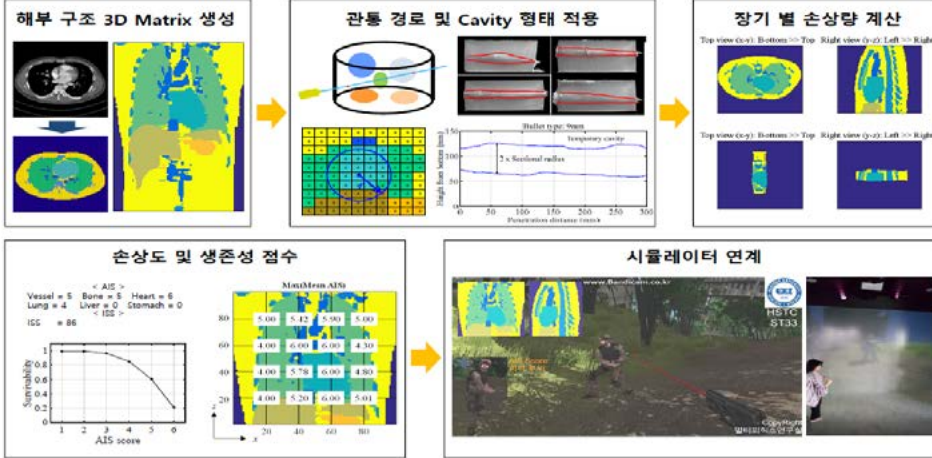
탄환의 모의 인체 재료 관통 실험

▶ 실험과 시뮬레이션에서 유사한 관통 시간 및 Yawing, Tumbling 등 특징 있는 현상의 구현



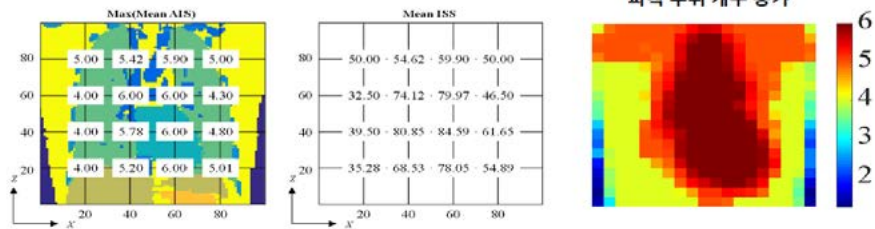
탄환 관통에 대한 인체 손상도 분석 프로그램

▶ 탄환 특성 및 경로에 따른 인체 손상도 및 생존성 분석 프로그램 개발 과정

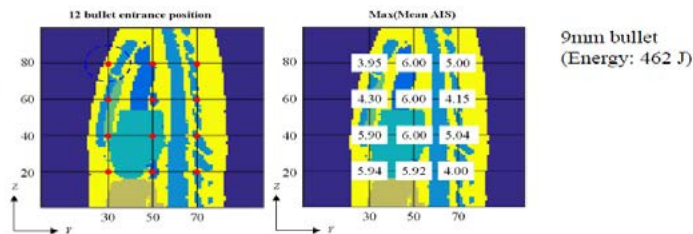


프로그램 적용 예제

정면 피격



측면 피격



시뮬레이터 동영상

VR 연동 한양대 류호경 교수 연구실



총구 위치 센서 3D 안경 병사 위치 센서



http://news.news24.com/php/news_view.php?g_serial=991816&g_menu=020521
<http://news.joins.com/article/21963625>

* 위 그림은 본 연구 내용과 무관한 참고용 사진임

감사합니다.





제13회 PKO 발전 세미나

The 13th Peacekeeping Operations Seminar 2017

「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」

「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

제2부 Session 2

민 · 관 · 군 PKO 협력

Civilians · Government · Military Cooperation for PKO

사회자 Moderator

박흥순 교수 (선문대학교)

Prof. Park Heung Soon (Sunmoon University)

발표자 Speaker

- 권구순 교수(서울사이버대)
Prof. Kwon Koo Sun (Seoul Cyber University)
- 정장수 교수(국제평화활동센터)
Prof. Jung Jang Soo (ROK PKO Center)
- 황규진 교수(경찰대)
Prof. Hwang Gyu Jin (Korean National Police University)
- 전병환 교수(국제평화활동센터)
Prof. Jeon Byung Hwan (ROK PKO Center)

Responsive rather than Adaptive: Nexus of Civil-Military Cooperation in Complex Emergency

Prof. Kwon Koo Sun

Abstract

The article aims to elucidate diversified context of civil and military cooperation for humanitarian and reconstruction operation in post-conflict and sometimes non-permitted setting.

It can be theoretically defined by theories of traditional civil-military relation, political consideration and operational matter and finally network based public-private partnership theory which suggests inter-sectoral networking arena where various civil and military actors gradually coexist and interact. Secondly, a soft normative framework has been formalized so that it may prescribe accountability of civil and military actors for adherence to humanitarian principle. Thirdly, 3D approach, including diplomacy, defense and development is seen as one of the modalities in a policy level whereas field based coordination rests on information sharing, aid delivery and co-planning of humanitarian action in an auspice of shared responsibility.

Viewed by the above analysis, civil-military cooperation in Korean context is assessed marginalized in policy level, neutralized in operational though cooperation in public, military and civilian sectors seems to be relatively intense in a field level. In addition, it is recommended that coherent policy, governance and budget, comprehensive approach in components and monitoring and evaluation of cooperation performance should be applied.

국문요약


본고는 분쟁 후 재건과 평화구축, 때로 활동자체가 어려운 환경에서의 민군협력의 다양한 맥락을 살펴보았다. 먼저 민군협력의 이론적 고찰과 관련, 전통적인 민군관계이론, 정치적 고려와 작전적 문제의 관점에서 정의할 수 있고 또한 민-군 행위자가 공존하고 상호작용을 하는 섹터간 네트워크의 장(場)이 제시되는 네트워크 기반의 민관 파트너십으로 개념화할 수 있다. 둘째, 인도주의 원칙을 준수하기 위해 민군 행위자의 책무를 규정한 연성적 규범체계가 민간차원에서 수립되었다. 셋째, 외교, 국방, 개발분야를 포괄하는 3D접근이 정책분야의 민군협력 양식으로 생성된 반면, 현장에서의 조정은 공유된 책임에 근거하여 정보교환 원조, 인도적 지원활동의 공동기획 등에 기초하고 있다. 상기 분석을 토대로 정책수준의 민군협력의 경우 취약하고 작전수준에서 중립적인 반면, 현장수준에서 공공, 군, 민간행위자 간 협력은 상대적으로 활성화되었다고 볼 수 있다. 또한 된 것으로 나타났다. 더불어 민군협력에 있어 일관된 정책, 거버넌스와 예산, 분야별 통합된 접근, 그리고 협력성과에 대한 모니터링과 평가체계가 정착될 필요가 있다.

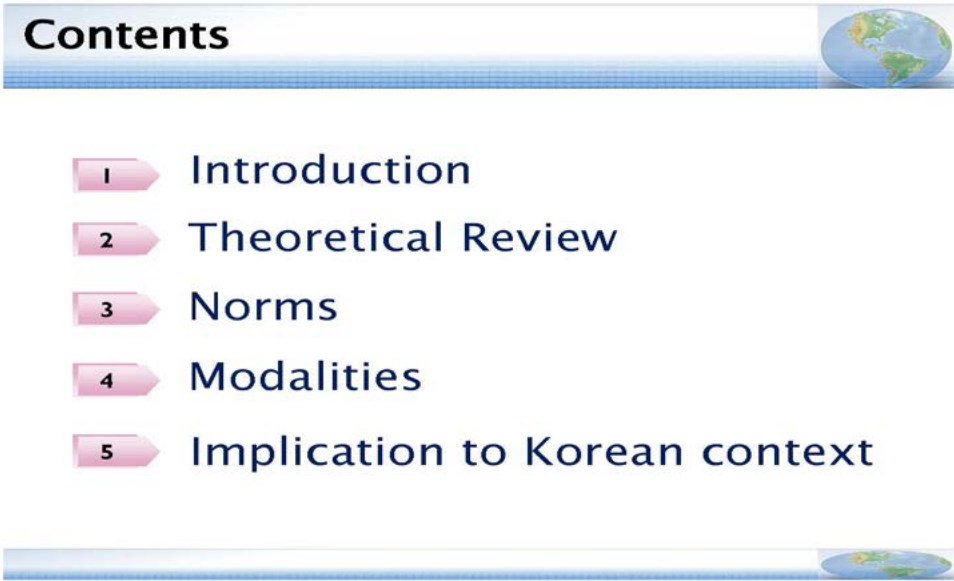


**Responsive rather than Adaptive:
Nexus of Civil–Military Cooperation
in Complex Emergencies**

Nov. 7, 2017

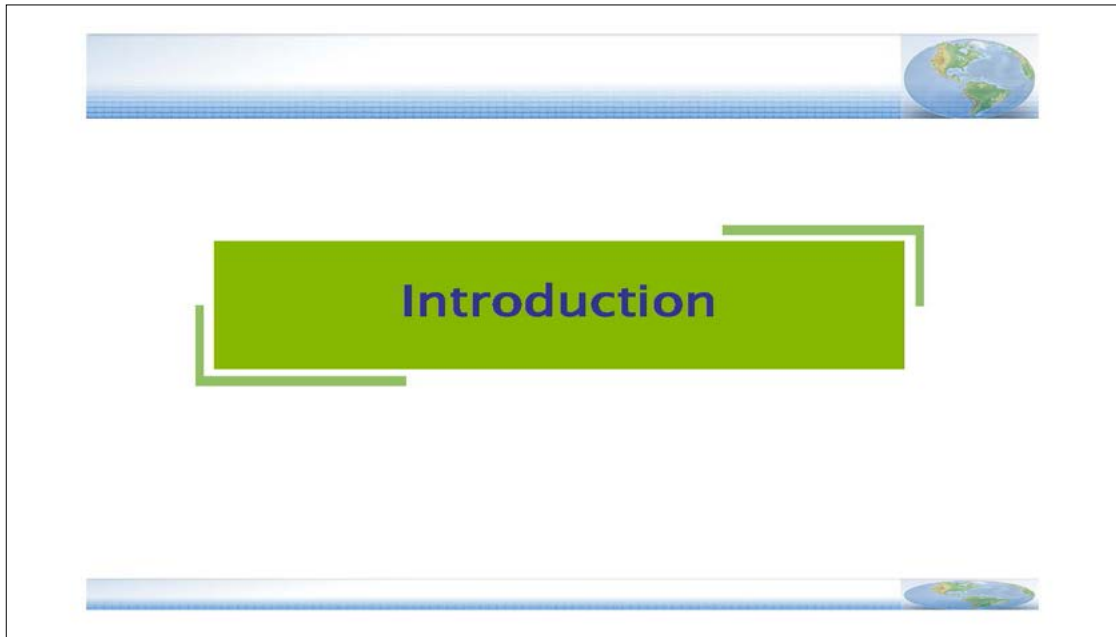
Goosoon KWON (Ph.D.)

 **SCU**
SEOUL CYBER UNIVERSITY



Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theoretical Review
- 3 Norms
- 4 Modalities
- 5 Implication to Korean context



Introduction

- **Traditional Civil–Military Relations is to argue how civilian would control its military counterpart.**
"the proper subordination of a competent, professional military to the ends of policy as determined by civilian authority" (Huntington, 1957)
- **Traditional Humanitarian Regime was predominantly monopolized by Civilian rules.**
"soldiers 'break things and kill people' while civilians, especially those engaged in humanitarian work, dedicate themselves to healing and building" (Ankersen, 2008)
"nobody can deny that civilian humanitarian agencies have played a significant role in protecting refugees and displaced population and alleviating their collective sufferings." (Kwon, 2011)

Introduction



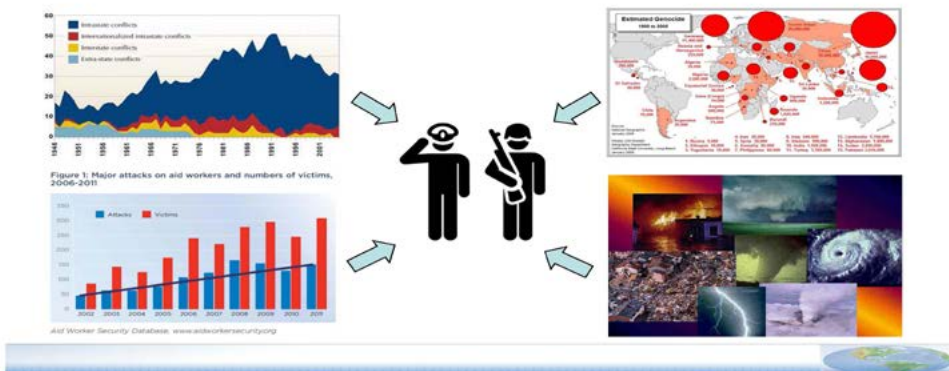
- Notwithstanding, civilian agencies and military have experienced multiple interface in humanitarian cause since IHL was promulgated in 1864.



Introduction



- Context has been changed in Int'l Humanitarian Assistance and Peacebuilding arena since 1990s



Introduction



- **Therefore,**

Actors & delivery channels for aids in complex emergency, including peace operation become diversified



Military has been emerged as a new Policy Entrepreneur in humanitarian regime (Hehir, 1995; Hoffman, 1995, 1995; Weil, 2000)

- **Questions arise as to:**

1. **How would civil–military cooperation be defined and theorized,**
2. **What modalities have been established and applied in complex emergencies and/or peace operation, and**
3. **What is the implication to Korean context.**



Theoretical Review



Traditional C-M Relation Theory



- **Objective civilian control rather than subjective civilian control** (Huntington, 1957)
- **Principal (civilian) and Agent (military) theory** (Michael, 2007)
- **Shared responsibility theory** (Bland, 1999)
- **Concordance theory – the political elite, the citizenry, and the military** (Bland, 1999)



From adversary to friendly adversary	Less clear division of labor	Redefinition of each vested right	Mutual understanding for avoidance of asymmetry of information
--------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--



Political Consideration



• Trend within the West (Civilian)

Geopolitical Conspiracy Theories

Hegemonic domination and furthering the scope and extent of the Western Imperialism (H. Slim)

A pillar of Washington Consensus

Directly transforming political & admin institutions under the rubric of good governance (Luckham, 2005; Ignatieff, 2003)

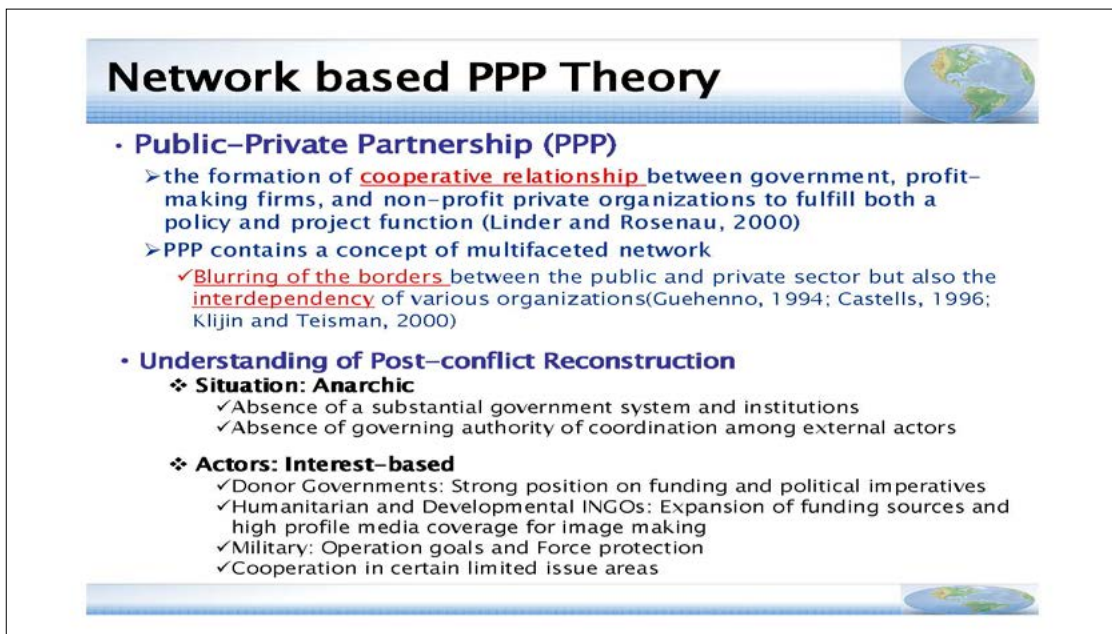
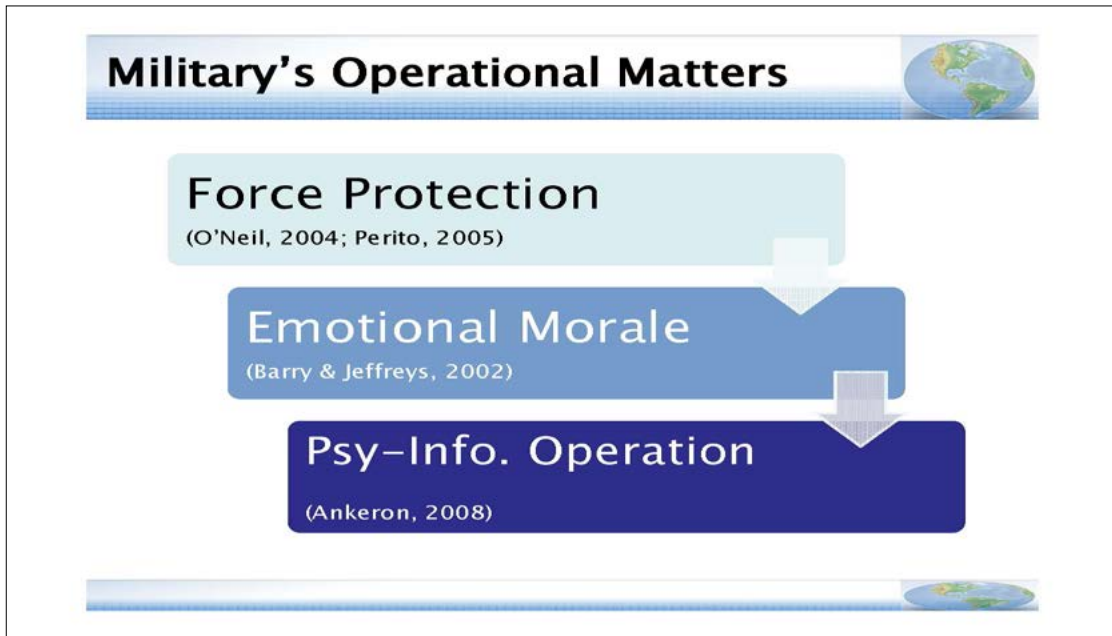
• Substitution theory (Military)

Due to lack of old fashioned war, military turned to next best thing – peacekeeping, related to a concept of hegemonic theory (Barry & Jeffreys, 2002; Lauritzen et al., 2006)



Maintenance of military's domestic legitimacy and funding & political support can be the chief reason



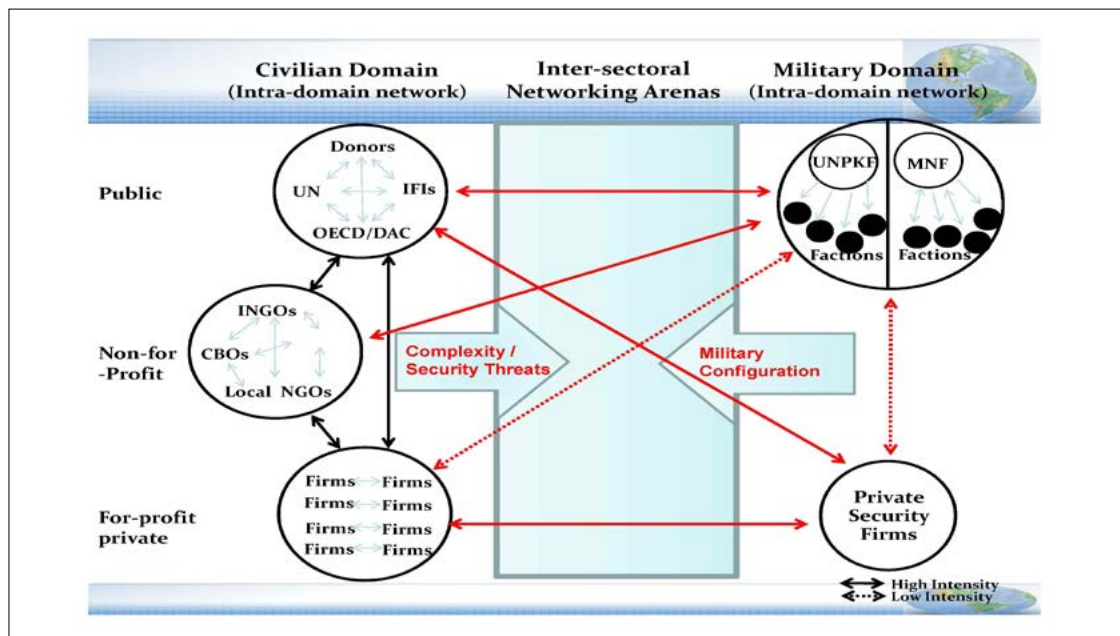


Network based PPP Theory




• PPP of Civil–Military Cooperation through Networking


- **Stage# 1: Intra–sectoral networking** in each civilian and military sector has been very active
- **Stage#2: Inter–sectoral networking** b/w civilian and military sector is emerging
- **Stage#3: Both networking gradually blurs line of activities** in complex post–conflict reconstruction and **inter–sectoral networking arenas are created.**



Definition

· Scope



		Civilian	
		Domestic	International
Military	Domestic	Internal Civil-Military Coordination	Traditional Focus of Humanitarian Actors
	International	Traditional Focus of Military Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC)	International Civil-Military Coordination 


(OCHA, 2013) 

Definition

· Civilian Agencies' Perspective

The essential dialogue and interaction b/w civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies necessary to *protect* and *promote* humanitarian principles, *avoid* competition, *minimize* inconsistency, and when appropriate pursue common goals (OCHA, 2013)



Definition



• Military's Perspective (CIMIC)

The coordination and co-operation, *in support of the mission*, between the NATO Commander and civil actors, including national population and local authorities, as well as international, national and non-governmental organizations and agencies (NATO, 2003)



Definition

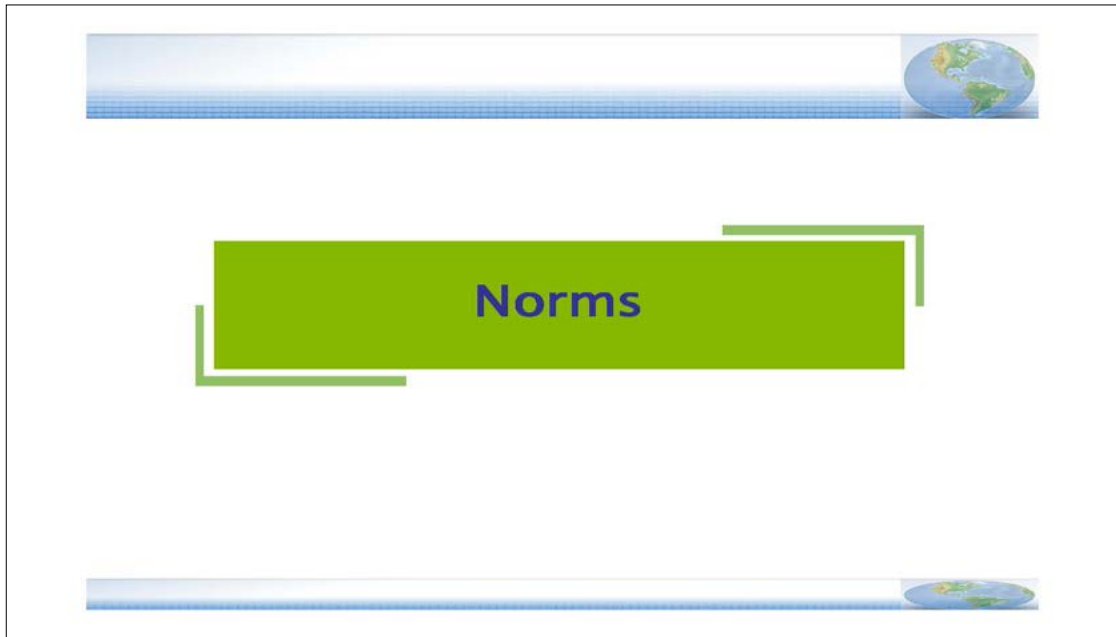


• Context of Military's Involvement

		Political Consideration	
		Focus on victims	Focus on perpetrators
Humanitarian considerations	Address privation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: assist aid delivery Strategy: avoidance of conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: protect aid operations Strategies: deterrence, defense
	Address violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: save the victims Strategies: deterrence, defense, compellense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: defeat the perpetrator Strategies: compellense, offense





(Taylor B. Seybolt, 2008)





Overview

- Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets in Disaster Relief (“Oslo Guidelines”, revised in 2007)
- Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets to Support UN Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies (“MCDA Guidelines”, 2003)
- Discussion Paper and Non-Binding Guidelines on the Use of Military or Armed Escort for Humanitarian Convoys (2001)
- IASC Reference Paper on Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies (2004)
- Country Specific Guidance



Oslo Guidelines



• Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets in Disaster Relief (“Oslo Guidelines”)

- **Background:** required to define roles of military and its related assets under humanitarian emergencies (i.e. Armenian earthquake (1998), Provide Comfort Operations (1991))
- **Year of establishment:** 1994 (revised in 2007)
- **Participants:** representatives of 15 countries including the U.S. and the U.K., Int'l humanitarian agencies, ICRC, IFRC and HEIs (non-legal binding)
- **Pertinent to military actors in developing countries under natural disasters**
- **It highlights:**
 - ❖ Humanitarian principle and UNGA/R 46/182 (sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity)
 - ❖ Complementarity to reduce a humanitarian gap
 - ❖ Last resort
 - ❖ Cost and funding liable to deploying countries
 - ❖ Different legal status and operational standard b/w UN OCHA's request and bilateral base



MCDA Guidelines



• Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defense Assets to Support UN Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies (“MCDA Guidelines”)

- **Background:** Required to define roles of military in humanitarian & relief operations in emergencies, caused by armed conflicts
- **Year of establishment:** 2003
- **Participants:** representatives of 34 countries including 4 PM of UNSC, UN(DPKO, UNHCR, etc.), EC, ICRC, InterAction, etc.
- **Pertinent to military actors in developing countries under natural disasters**
- **Similar to “the Oslo Guidelines”, It highlights:**
 - ❖ Civilian Control and civil-military coordination
 - ❖ Direct assistance, Indirect assistance, Infrastructure supports
 - ❖ Unarmed in direct assistance and permission of UN logo when support to UN agency's humanitarian action
 - ❖ IHL and its additional protocols



Discussion Paper



· Discussion Paper and Non-Binding Guidelines on the Use of Military or Armed Escort for Humanitarian Convoys

- Background: **Required to rule military's humanitarian convoy in non-permissible environment of security-alert emergencies**
- Year of publishing: **2001**
- Institution: **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)**
- Applied to complex emergencies
- It highlights:
 - ❖ **Generally, humanitarian convoys will not use armed or military escort except issues of sovereignty, need, safety and sustainability**
 - ❖ **Guiding principles for humanitarian-military relations - primacy of the humanitarian organizations, humanitarian criteria, and identity**
 - ❖ **Collective action by the humanitarian community**

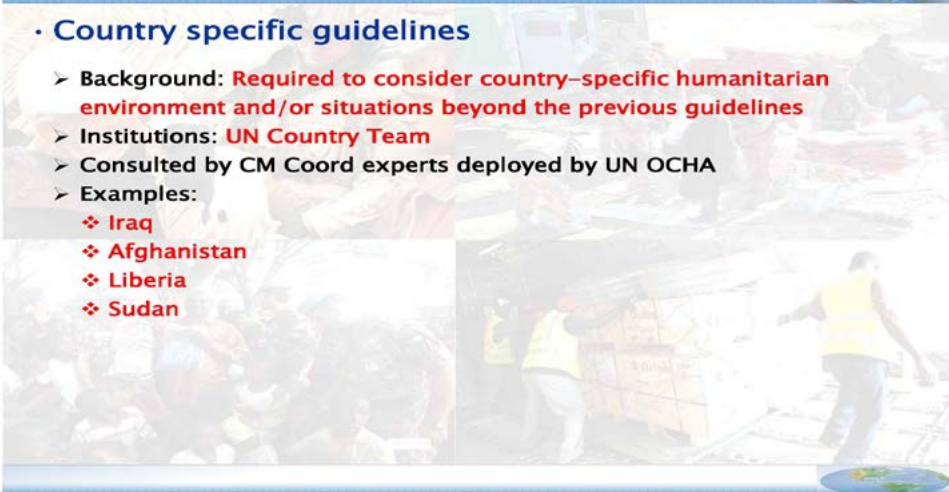


Specific Guidelines



· Country specific guidelines

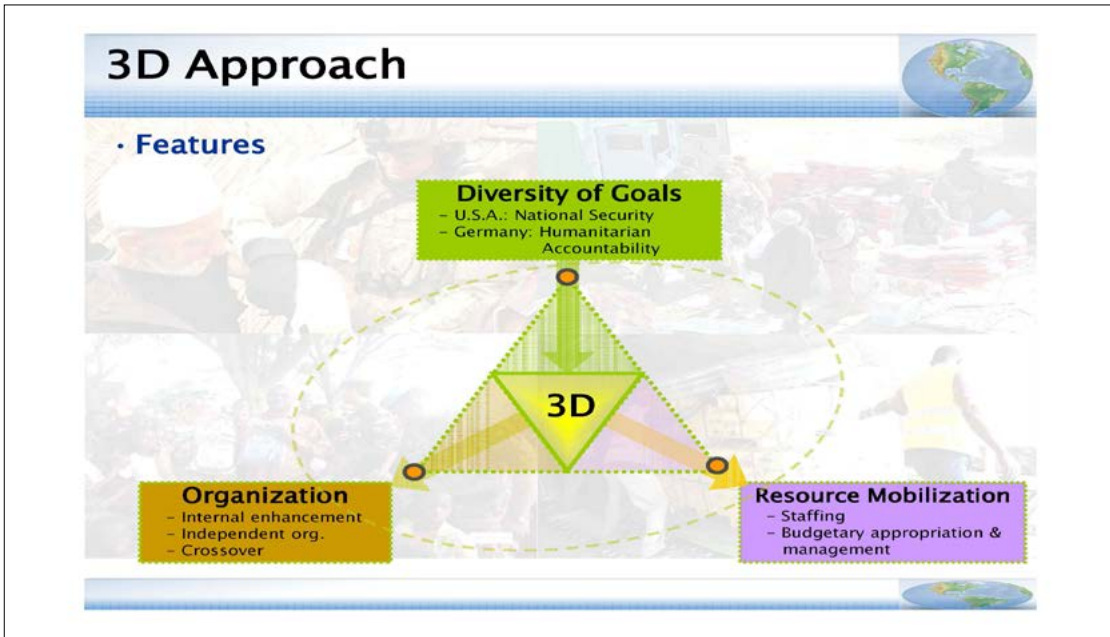
- Background: **Required to consider country-specific humanitarian environment and/or situations beyond the previous guidelines**
- Institutions: **UN Country Team**
- Consulted by CM Coord experts deployed by UN OCHA
- Examples:
 - ❖ **Iraq**
 - ❖ **Afghanistan**
 - ❖ **Liberia**
 - ❖ **Sudan**





3D Approach

- Overview
 - Definition
 - Establish a coordination & cooperation mechanism of public actors – diplomacy, defense, development for making integrative policy and strategies to build peace and reconstruct failed states
 - Purpose
 - ❖ Minimalism: interest based diplomatic & national defense
 - ❖ Maximalism: development based capacity building of failed states
 - Whole of Government, Interagency, or Comprehensive Approach



3D Approach

· Cases

	U.S.A.	U.K.	Canada
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed to establish inter-agency coordination for S&R in Afghan & Iraq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realized correlation b/w security and development in armed conflicts in Africa (i.e. Sierra Leone) • Applied 3D to intervention to Afghan & Iraq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation UNPOs • Advocacy to anti-mine protocol and R2P • Gov't & academia's strong interest of human security and PB
Organ. & Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S/CRS → B/CSO in DOS • Integrated S&R strategy • Civilian Response Corps • Capacity building • Resources mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCRU→SU • Setting stabilization strategy and coherent operation • Cultivation of civilian experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • START in GAC • Conflict prevention/post-conflict reconstruction • Disaster response • Facilitation of multilateral assistance channel with DAC
Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each dept.'s budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACPP (Africa) • GCPP (Global) • Restraint to use of DFID's budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPSF • CIDA's Crisis Pool

C-M Coord. in Fields



- Understanding a gap and differences b/w C and M

“Military from Mars and Civilian from Venus!”



*I have washed my hands of it and it is now in the hands of you and the army and navy
(Cordell Hull, SOS to Henry Stimpson, SOW a few days before Pearl Harbor)*



CM Coord in Fields



- Civilian Agencies vs. Int'l Force

Civilian agencies		Int'l Force
• Humanitarian mission	Value	• Strategic mission
• IHL, IHRL, RL, etc.	Rules	• Mission mandate, IHL
• Fundamental and Imperative	Protection of Civilians	• Implicitly result of successful mission
• Horizontal and Fluid	Governance	• Vertical (Hierarchical)
• Medium and/or long-term	Term	• Short-term (6months or 1 year)
• Need and right based, impartiality	Methodology	• Supply-driven, impartiality in restriction
• Regularly in structured	M&E	• Irregularly in semi or non structured
• Security, coordination	Challenges	• Identity, effectiveness



C-M Coord. in Fields



· Typology of Military Intervention



(Tylor B. Seybolt, 2008)

CM Coord. in Fields



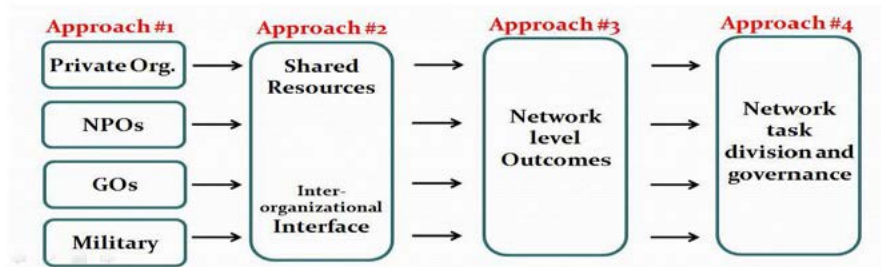
· Areas



C-M Coord. in Fields



· Performance Evaluation



(Beers and Fenema, 2008)



Implication



Implication to Korean Context



R.O.K.:

- actively participates in decision making for international peace and security in international community, such as chairmanship in PB Commission (**Diplomacy**),
- is requested to pledge more ODA and actually contribute to build sustainable peace in failed & fragile states, mobilizing its financial and human resources, and technical cooperation as a emerging donor country (**Development**), and
- has deployed its quality armed forces to the UN and MNF led peace operations and empirically learned how to manage humanitarian and/or post-conflict peacebuilding directly or indirectly (**Defense**).



Implication to Korean Context



- More importantly, R.O.K.'s peace operations at large hinges on ethical based stance rather than political reasoning, which adheres to humanitarian aid or reconstruction operations to purport of avoidance of direct military engagement toward warring parties (Kwon, 2014).

Mission	Duration	Troops*	Humanitarian aid operation**						R&D
			W-S	M&D	P-G	P-IF	LOG	SC	
UNOSOM-II	07/30/93~07/18/94	516	•	•	•	•			
MINURSO	08/09/94~05/15/06	542		•					
UNIVEM-III	10/05/95~12/23/03	600	•	•	•	•			•
INTERFET/ UNTAET (Sangroksu)	10/04/99~10/23/23	3,283		•	•			•	
UNIFIL (Dongmyeong)	07/19/07~Present	317		•					•
MINUSTAH (Danbi)	02/10/10~12/24/12	1,400	•	•		•			
UNMISS (Hanvit Con)	27/02/13~ Present	283		•	•	•	•		



Implication to Korean Context

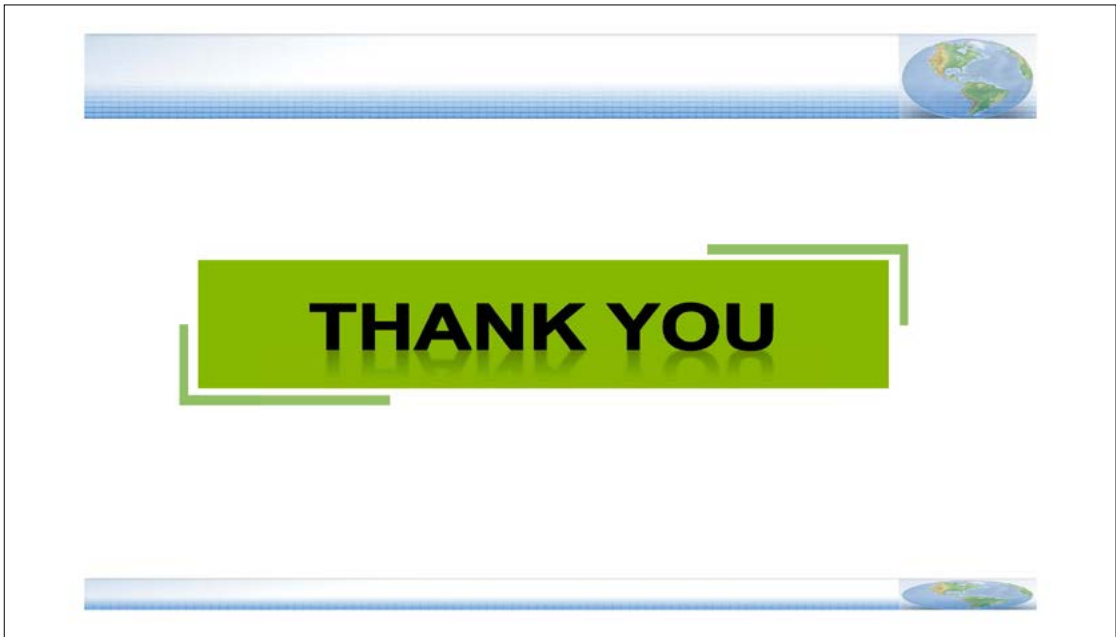
- Reckoning context and typology of R.O.K.'s peace operations, interface of civil and military actors is inevitable and essential. Then,

Are we doing well in civil-military cooperation in policy & strategic, operational and field level?



Recommendation

- 1** Set a common goal and policy, funneled by each actor's goal and priorities
- 2** Establish a governance structure and mobilize resources for coordination and/or cooperation
- 3** Address comprehensive approach for peacebuilding, *inter alia* governance, rule of law, economic revitalization, infrastructure, security etc.
- 4** Monitor and evaluate performances of cooperation



UNDFS Policy on Environment and future ROK Contribution to UN Peacekeeping Operation

Abstraction

Now days, The earth is suffering from various natural disasters caused by climate change, and there is also a pessimistic view of scientists that if global warming continues at the same rate as now, human beings will no longer be able to live on earth, not so long in the future.

To prevent this tragedy, many nations around the world, under UN leadership, are making various efforts to prevent global warming and protect the environment. As a result of many years of efforts made by former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's term, the 195 member states agreed on a "Paris Agreement", so called POST-2020 Climate Change Regime Formation, in December 2015.

Meanwhile, the United Nations has been carried out Humanitarian Activities and Peacekeeping Operations and so on, participating more than 60 Agencies and Programmes, in Africa, Middle East and other disputed areas. The United Nations has a staff of about 280,000 personnel. Among them, the environmental footprint by the UN peacekeeping operations is enormous.

To address this issue, UN Agencies and Programmes have made a lot of effort to minimize environmental impacts on the mission area by advocating UN's "Greening the Blue" campaign since 2007.

Over the past decade, UNDFS developed its environmental policies, and assessed environmental impacts of field Mission, coordinating closely with UNEP and it have set a goal to achieve "climate neutral" for all UN agencies by 2020.

The history of UN Peacekeeping Operation by Republic of Korea have launched 25 years ago by sending troops to Somalia in June 1993. However to be honest, We have not paid much attention to 'environmentally friendly PKO' to reduce environmental impact of troops and promote the legacy of environment.

On the occasion of this seminar, I hope, all the actors involved in PKO agenda such as ROK MND/JCS Policy Department, the Contingent, and should enhance understanding of the UN Environmental Policy and reflect it on ROK PKO practices.

Also, all the peacekeeping personnel should change their attitude and practices toward environment protection and natural resources.

Like the "Gender Blind", the "Environment Blind" may negatively impact the overall success and the Mission's reputation.

To this end, the activities of the Republic of Korea peacekeeping unit, in the future, should also seek to contribute

to the non-traditional fields such as ICT high technology field, environment and natural resources protection in response to the demand of the United Nations.

요약

오늘날 지구는 지구온난화로 인한 기후변화로 각종형태의 재해재난을 겪고 있으며 지금과 같은 속도로 지구온난화가 계속되면 결국은 인간이 더 이상 지구상에서 살수 없게 될 것이라는 미래학자들의 비관적인 전망도 나오고 있는 현실이다.

이런 비극적인 지구재앙을 막기 위해 유엔 주도하에 전 세계 많은 국가들이 지구온난화 방지와 환경보호를 위해 여러 가지로 노력을 하고 있다. 유엔은 반기문 유엔총장 재임기간에 장기간에 걸친 노력을 기울인 결과 2015년 12월, 195개 국가를 당사자로 하는 '신기후 체제(POST-2020)'라 불리는 파리협정에 합의 하였다.

한편, 현재 UN산하 60여개 기관과 기구들이 아프리카, 중동 등 분쟁지역과 재해재난 지역 등 지구상 여러 곳에 전개 되어 인도적지원 활동, 평화유지활동을 하고 있다. 이러한 유엔의 활동인원은 약 28만여 명에 이르고 있는데 그중에서도 UNDPKO/DFS가 관할하는 평화유지활동이 환경에 미치는 영향은 지대한 것으로 나타났다.

이러한 문제를 다루기 위해 유엔 산하기관/기구들은 지난 2007년부터 "Greening the Blue" 라는 모토 아래에서 임무단 전개지역에 대한 환경영향을 최소화하는 방안 모색과 임무단 전개에 따른 환경영향평가를 실시하는 등 많은 노력을 하고 있다.

지난 10여 년간 UNDFS는 UNEP의 기술지원 등을 받으면서 긴밀히 협력하여 환경정책을 발전시키고 환경영향에 대한 평가를 하는 등 많은 성과를 이루어 왔고, 2020년 까지는 모든 유엔 기관들은 이산화탄소배출 'Zero'를 목표로 하는 "Climate Neutral"을 달성하겠다는 목표를 설정하여 추진하고 있다.

대한민국은 1993년 6월 최초로 소말리아에 평화유지군을 파병한 이후로 25년이 되어 가지만, 지금까지 지구온난화 방지나 환경보호를 위한 '친환경 PKO활동'에는 큰 관심을 기울이지 않았던 것이 현실이다.

그러나, 이번 세미나를 계기로 하여 파병을 담당하는 정책부서와 파병부대, 파병장병 등 관련자 모두가 유엔의 환경정책에 대한 이해를 높이고, 환경보호에 대한 태도와 인식의 전환이 필요하다고 본다. Gender Blind와 같이 Environment Blind가 임무단의 전체적인 평판과 성공에 부정적인 영향을 줄 수도 있기 때문이다.

이를 위하여 향후 대한민국 평화유지군의 활동도 유엔의 요구에 부응하여, ICT 첨단기술 분야나 환경과 자연자원보호 등 비전통적인 분야에서 기여하는 방향으로 모색해 나가야 할 것이다.

I. Introduction

Today, we are discussing environment and peacekeeping operation as a UN member state as well as TCC, not as an environmental movement expert.

However, through this seminar, it could be good opportunity to take a look at the relationship between peacekeeping operations and environmental protection, at the same time, to think about ways to minimize the negative impact of the peacekeeping forces on the environment of the host nation and rather, to give a positive impact.

Currently, many people is suffering from armed conflicts in many countries, and UN peacekeepers are dispatched to

According to the United Nations Environmental Impact Assessment (UNEP) in 2015, the United Nations field workforce produces about 1.15 million tons of carbon dioxide. This represents more than half of all UN agencies' carbon dioxide emissions. It also discharges 180 tons of solid waste per day and uses 10 million liters of water daily. Per capita, it emits 9 tons of carbon dioxide per year, and waste is 677kg per year.

These statistics show that the UN mission deployed in the disputed area places the burden on the environment at the level of developed countries in Europe. Efforts are therefore urgently needed to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released through UN peacekeeping operations and reduce direct environmental impacts through water and waste management

2. Natural resources and disputes are closely related.

a. At least 40 percent of internal conflicts over the last 60 years have been linked to natural resources and all major peace agreements since 2005 have included natural resource provisions. A total of 17 peacekeeping operations, representing half of the total peacekeeping expenditure to date, have been deployed to countries where conflicts have had clear links to natural resources.

Against this background, the primary objective of this pillar is to decrease the overall consumption of natural resources and the production of waste, and thereby reduce potential conflicts with local communities, protect local environmental health and establish the UN as a role model for sustainable practices. Furthermore, the implementation of resource-efficient practices, technologies and behaviours in the field is demonstrated to have a significant potential to reduce the cost of peacekeeping while improving self-sufficiency and resilience.

The secondary objective of the environment and peacekeeping pillar addresses the nexus between natural resources and conflict. It seeks to better understand how peacekeeping missions can help member states restore the administration over natural resources and extent state authority over resources that have fuelled or financed conflicts.

b. Natural resources contribute to violent conflicts in three main ways:

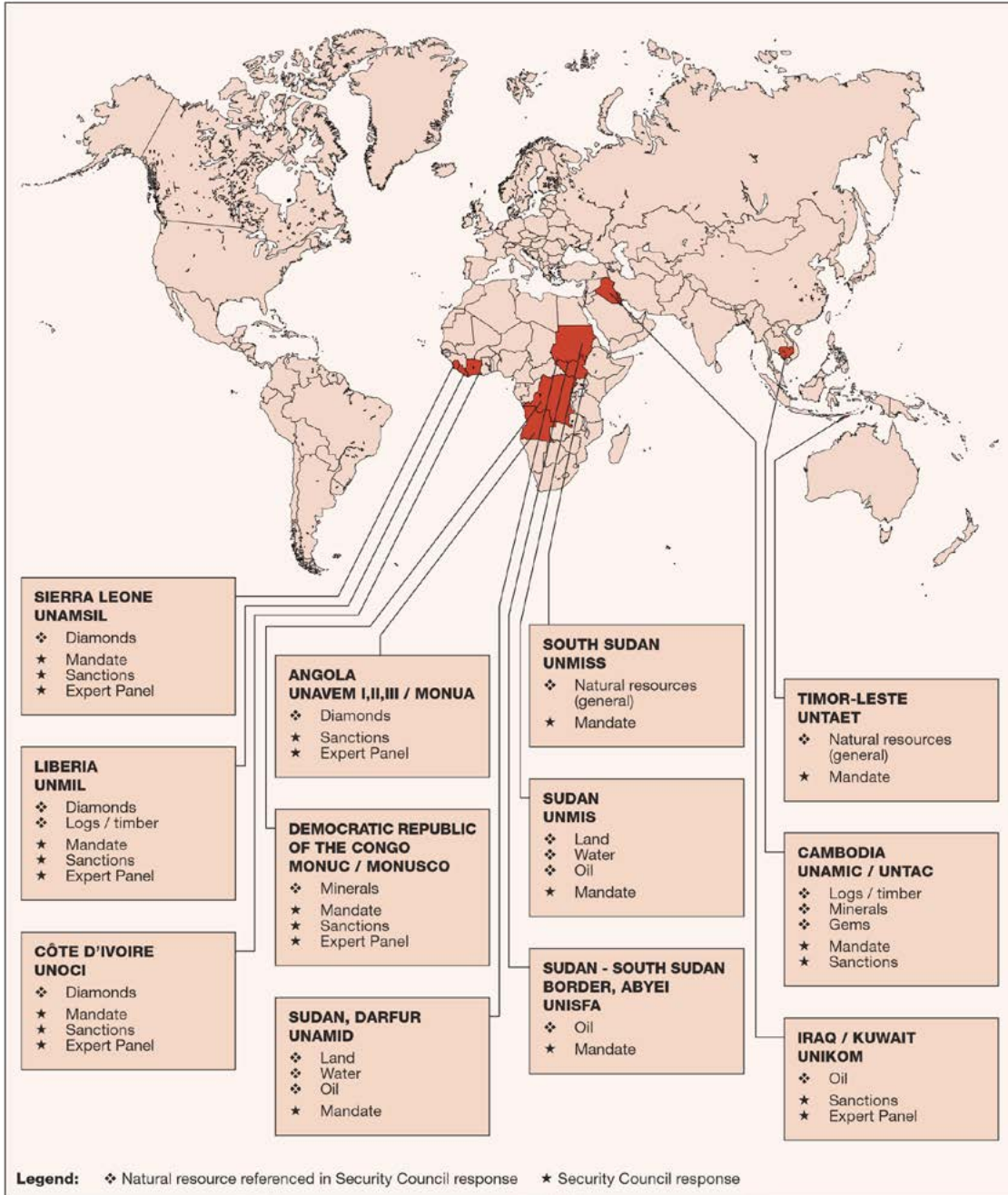
1) Revenues from natural resources can fund conflicts. Primary commodities are oil, diamonds, minerals and timber. Civil wars fueled by high-value, extractable "conflict resources" include: Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

2) Tensions over the control of scarce resources fuel violent conflicts. Fertile land and water are conflict drivers in Darfur, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

3) Marginalization and environmental damage motivate violent conflict. Local people do not see the economic benefits



Security Council responses to conflicts linked to natural resources(1948-2011)



from natural resource extraction. Examples: copper mining in Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) and oil extraction in the Niger Delta (Nigeria).

c. Direct and indirect mandates

peacekeeping mandates link to natural resources.

From 1948 to 2016, the UN has deployed nineteen 19 peacekeeping operations to address conflict with clear links to natural resources. UN deployed 9 current ones since 2000. These include: UNMIL, UNOCI, UNAMID, MONUSCO, UNISFA, UNMISS, MINUSMA and MINUSCA. Countries are mostly in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Resources include diamonds, timber, minerals, land, water and oil.

d. Peacekeeping patrols have combated wildlife crime and illicit trade and provided security in areas with contested natural resources Sometimes, missions support an Expert Panel to advise, monitor and report to the Security Council on commodity sanctions

e. Peace-Building

Environmental cooperation can be effective for peacebuilding Peacekeeping operations can capitalize on natural resources to contribute to stability and early peacebuilding. Examples are through employment, livelihoods, economic recovery and reconciliation. A good model is the reforestation project using fruit trees implemented by UNIFIL and UNAMA.

III. UN DPKO/DFS Policies for the Protection of Environment

1. The 2015 HIPPO Report proposes 'Responsible presence'

In recent years, peace operations have become increasingly committed to integrating the 'Green Footprint' into its activities. The Panel notes the issuance by the Secretariat in 2009 of the Environmental Policy for UN Field Missions aimed at incorporating environmentally responsible policies throughout the life cycle of UN peace operation.

The Environmental Policy for UN Field Missions should be implemented across all UN peace operations and compliance strengthened, including through regular reporting to Headquarters. The Panel welcomes the efforts by the Secretariat to incorporate environmental resource planning in the establishment of missions.

The Secretariat and missions should ensure peace operations participate effectively in the United Nations' broader efforts to mitigate climate change led by the Secretary-General, and address the impact of peace and security on the environment and provide analysis to the Security Council on potential peace and security risks posed by environmental challenges.

The Panel encourages Member States to provide the necessary expertise to the Secretariat to minimize the impact on the local and regional environment by the deployment of a peace operation.

The deployment of UN peace operations can act as a valuable economic and capacity stimulus to the local community. Peace operations can and should strengthen both the economy and national capacities by sourcing their goods and



services requirements locally to the extent possible.

With respect to ensuring the responsible presence of UN peace operations, the Panel recommends that :

- a. Environmental impact assessments should be carried out as part of the assessment and planning of new missions and undertaken regularly during the lifetime of the mission.
- b. The Panel recommends that peace operations maximize opportunities for local procurement through updating and revising the existing rules and regulations to prioritize local capacities.

2. DFS Environment Strategy

The Environment Strategy of the United Nations Department of Field Support(DFS) sets out the context behind environmental management in international peace operations, establishing a vision for performance that DFS will strive to achieve within the next six and a half years.

It also defines concrete interim objectives up to June 2020 across five pillars. Approaches to achieving those objectives within that time frame are identified, as are the systems that will be introduced to manage, motivate and monitor progress. Modalities and time lines for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy itself are also explained.

a. Context

Large and complex peace operations are now deployed to some of the world's most insecure areas, in which enabling infrastructure may also be severely lacking, leading to serious challenges in ensuring good environmental stewardship. Yet, the implications of under performance are serious, particularly in light of the vulnerability of the ecosystems and societies to which these UN operations are deployed.

Emphasis from Member States on the importance of environmental management has strengthened in recent years. While a strong environmental policy framework is emerging for UN peace operations, and examples of good mission practice abound, both internal and external audits demonstrate that there is a long way to go to ensure consistently high performance across the board.

The Department of Field Support has significantly increased its focus on environmental management since 2015, establishing it as one of the top priorities for the Department. Steps taken have included the creation of a strategic coordination function in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General; closer monitoring of environmental risks; the establishment of a three-year partnership with UNEP; and the promulgation of a stronger regulatory framework on waste management.

b. Vision

Most significantly, the Department has worked with missions, HQ actors and relevant partners to develop this detailed strategy, through which it intends, by June of 2023, to realize its vision for the deployment of “responsible missions that achieve maximum efficiency in their use of natural resources and operate at minimum risk to people, societies and ecosystems; contributing to a positive impact on these wherever possible.”

c. Objective and approaches

By June of 2020, DFS intends to achieve significant progress across 5key pillars: energy, water and wastewater, solid waste, wider impact and environmental management system.

Objectives are outlined below, as well as KPIs(Key Progress Indexes) that will be further developed, adjusted and tracked(and will contribute to UN-system wide reporting mechanisms). For about half of the KPIs, some baseline data is already available but needs to be strengthened.

Part of the task in the first phase of strategy - until June of 2020 - will involve improving environmental analytics to effectively monitor progress. The five pillars will then be reviewed and specific targets set for the second phase of strategy implementation to conclude in June of 2023.

1) Environmental management system

- Objective: To implement a management system that is effective at achieving progress towards the DFS environmental vision.

- Approach: A new performance management system will be introduced, including the use of ‘scorecards’ to track performance and risks. These will be integrated into formal reporting mechanisms and will also inform more detailed Mission-wide Environmental Action Plans. Governance mechanisms will be clarified and strengthened, and capacities made available to provide technical support to missions in project planning and implementation. Human resource needs in key areas, such as engineering, will be analysed across missions and addressed. Data needs will be clarified, and collection and analytics strengthened to support both operational planning and oversight. Emphasis will be placed on internal and external communication, including on best practices. Training will become mandatory in some areas, and additional materials developed where gaps exist. The policy framework will be updated to facilitate implementation of the strategy, and additional guidance materials provided in key areas.

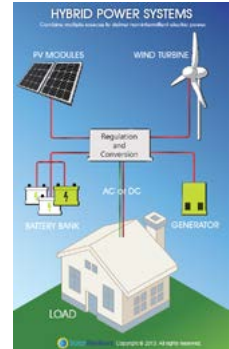
2) Energy

- Objective: To reduce overall demand for energy through efficiencies; increase the proportion of energy used that is produced from renewables; and reduce the level of pollution created by peace operations.

- Approach: This will involve the incremental introduction of both behavioural incentives and efficient infrastructure – tackling electricity supply, demand and transport in an integrated manner. A central tenet of the strategy will be demand reduction and improved efficiency. Generator fleet management(efficiency) will be a priority in order to maximize the potential of low-penetration solar hybrid generators(renewables). Immediate efforts will focus on energy audits and project designs for larger scale solar farms to be connected to generator grids. In order to improve data collection and analysis, energy meters will be installed across all missions to measure production(kWh) and the Electronic Fuel Management System will be better utilized. Furthermore, as a means to enable a shift in the vehicle fleet to more efficient models, a plan will be developed to improve the fuel quality(sulphur content) of the diesel purchased through global systems contracts.

GOOD PRACTICE: ENERGY

At the time of launch of this strategy 15 missions use solar energy in some form, although electricity produced from renewables is still less than 0.1% of the total. Several missions have planned the installation of solar systems in 2016/17. For instance, UNMIK is pursuing a 300kW project that will ultimately meet 75% of HQ energy needs and reduce costs by \$74,000 annually. UNMISS is installing a 1 MW solar system in Juba that will reduce costs by \$280,000 annually. UNFICYP has also started a 450kW project. 14 missions currently use generator synchronization to raise efficiency and reduce maintenance needs.



3) Water and wastewater

· Objective: To conserve water and reduce the level of risk to personnel, local communities and ecosystems from wastewater management practices.

· Approach: The overall approach to water and wastewater is grounded in risk management. In addition to ongoing monitoring of wastewater management in critical missions, a risk assessment methodology will be introduced to enable all missions to identify high risk areas - both within the mission (including sites maintained by troop and police contributing countries (TCC/PCC)) and with contractors.

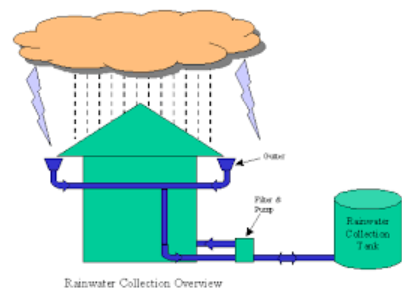
Where risk is identified, it will be elevated to the senior leadership level. Gaps in human resources (e.g. in relation to maintaining and operating wastewater treatment plants) will be assessed and plans will be developed on how best to fill any gaps, whether through mission capacity, contractors or a combination.



For water, demand management will be critical, especially in arid regions. To improve data analysis, water meters will be installed across all missions to measure usage. Ground water monitoring will also become standard practice to prevent over-extraction.

GOOD PRACTICE: WATER AND WASTEWATER

More than 400 wastewater treatment plants had been purchased by DFS-supported missions by mid-2016. In UNAMID, the treated water is used for car washing, flushing toilets, and irrigating trees. As a result, about 40% of the mission's water needs were met through recycled water, with a cost saving of over \$1.6 million in 2014/15 alone. MINUSMA is increasing its use of dry toilets to reduce water consumption. MINUSTAH has installed water meters in all mission sites and continuously monitors water usage. MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMIK and UNMISS currently practice, or are planning, rainwater harvesting.



4) Solid waste

· Objective: To improve waste management, and reduce the level of risk to personnel, local communities and ecosystems from waste.

· Approach: A risk assessment methodology will be introduced to enable missions to identify high risk areas - within the mission (incl. TCC/PCC sites) and with contractors. Through better supply chain management, another DFS priority, acquisition planning will be improved so that inventories better match demand, thereby preventing excess stockpiles of expired consumables. An end-to-end perspective will help institutionalize better waste disposal practices – such as take-back schemes – in the planning stage. Solid waste is an area with the largest gap in global systems contracts. Focus will be placed on developing such contracts for an appropriate set of solutions. Gaps in human resources will be assessed and a plan will be developed on how to fill them, whether through mission capacity, contractors or a combination. For hazardous waste in particular, resources will be allocated to reduce risk. To improve data analysis, methods for estimating waste generation will be improved.

GOOD PRACTICE: SOLID WASTE

As the strategy launches, UNSOS is already constructing waste management yards that can shred and compact waste for incineration or a sanitary landfill and MINUSMA has introduced a contract on solid and biomedical waste that meets high-level international standards for incineration and disposal. MINUSTAH reduced its solid waste by 11% in 2015/16 and now has composting facilities in 12 out of 39 sites. They also have a process in place for only supplying staff with new batteries for their equipment if they return old batteries – at a high point collecting over 3000 batteries between January and March 2015.



5) Wider impact

· Objective: To increase the level to which missions both take into account the wider environmental impact of their deployments and attempt to deliver a positive legacy.

· Approach: A more responsible presence will involve better forward planning, through the development of appropriate methodologies to assess environmental impact - including on natural and cultural resources - that are tailored to the context of peace operations.

These will be integrated into guidance and planning processes and will focus on all stages of the mission life-cycle, from deployment to liquidation. The regulatory framework will be updated to include do-no-harm provisions in relation to wildlife, littering, cultural heritage and other areas, and communication work will be done to stress the importance of appropriate behaviour in relation to these.

Existing efforts by staff to organize 'clean-up' events and similar will be encouraged. Missions will also be encouraged to seek a positive long-term legacy through the development of specific environment-related projects that may benefit

societies and ecosystems over the long term.

GOOD PRACTICE: WIDER IMPACT

MINUSMA is working to support cultural and natural heritage – helping to restore ancient manuscript libraries damaged in the conflict and to support local rangers in protecting elephants against poaching. MINUSMA also conducted a study on its socioeconomic impact with the World Bank. UNOCI has refurbished a municipal disposal site to better meet quality standards, for both mission and local population use. 16 missions have implemented, or are planning, tree planting schemes. UNAMID is recycling juice boxes to nurse trees – producing 500 seedlings a week – and had planted 320,000 trees as of November 2015.

4. Implementation Modalities

The strategy will be implemented by staff at all levels across DFS and peace operations, with strategic leadership from the Office of the Under-Secretary General of DFS. Working groups will be set up to develop detailed operational plans across each of the five pillars above, with quarterly review of progress tracked by the Strategic Priorities Oversight Committee of DFS, including DFS Directors and others.



The Working Groups will consist of staff from field missions (particularly engineering and environmental staff), HQ (including the Global Service Centre in Brindisi), as well as staff provided through the technical assistance facility established with UNEP(React-Renewable Energy in Action). Working Groups will be task-oriented, and chaired by Directors or Chiefs of Mission Support (DMS/CMSs) from missions. A small group of DMS/CMS will convene a Field Advisory Committee on Environment to provide advice to the leadership of the Department on environmental issues and strategy.

5. Roles and Responsibilities of each level

All peacekeeping personnel have a role to play in environment and natural resources management.

- a. Each field mission should establish environmental policy, objectives, and control measures.
- b. Specific responsibilities lie with: USGs, DPKO and DFS, SRSG/HOM, Force Commander, Head of Police Component, DMS/CMS, Appointed Official in Military, Appointed Official in Police Environmental Officer, Waste Management Officer, Medical, Engineering, Property Disposal Unit (PDU), Contracts Management Unit (CMU)
- c. All personnel are also responsible.

You must reflect in your conduct. What individual peacekeeping personnel can do.

- All peacekeeping personnel should “Think Green”.
- They must conduct themselves in accordance with the 4 “Rs”; Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover.

IV. Activities of the ROK PKO unit related to environment

1. UNMISS Environmental Policy

Since 2009, South Sudan, has established 'UNMISS Environmental Policies and Guidelines' and has been environmentally responsible for protecting the health, natural resources and operational environment of the personnel among the South Sudan operations. To briefly summarize South Sudan's environmental policy, all individuals and organizations within the mission are accountable and must learn about environmental issues among all activities and how to deal with environmental issues and problems. UNMISS will also develop proposals and best practices/ methods for improving environmental problems.

2. Implementation

a. It is confirmed that the South Sudan has paid much attention to the environmental field, such as carrying out its own environmental assessment of Contingents deployed to the South Sudan on a quarterly basis. 5key areas for environmental assessment and management are solid waste, hazardous waste, water and sewage management, greenhouse gas emissions, natural and historical

· Photos

Recycling



Composting



Hazardous Waste



b. Han-Bit Engineer unit(R.O.K.)

Waste water treatment



Hazardous waste



Use tire



In accordance with South Sudan 's environmental policy, Han Bit has made various efforts to reduce negative environmental impacts in various areas such as water management, sewage treatment, and waste disposal.

They have installed and operated a sewage treatment facility to manage the sewage generated from the kitchen, and installs a Oil-water separator to separate the oil leaking from vehicles and fuel, sewage management that is leaked from the toilet, shower stall, washroom, waste tire. Facilities for waste oil filters, and medical waste storage and disposal are installed in accordance with environmental standards and procedures.

V. Reviewing strategy for the future ROK contribution to UNPKO

1. Evaluation of ROK PKO performance

- a. Dong-Myung unit in Lebanon have been deployed for 10 years and 6 months at the end of this year, carrying out long-term missions. particularly it have achieved success in CIMIC activities. However, there are some opinions that it has more capacity than necessary, and the proportion of CIMIC is high.
- b. In South Sudan, Han-bit is carrying out reconstruction tasks such as repairing roads and the UNMISS Headquarters emphasizes that CIMIC activities required for the local society are critical to the community.

2. Examine various ways to UNPKO

Considering the trend of developed country's PKOs in non-traditional fields such as technology, training, rather than the contribution of the troops. It is necessary to identify the CIMIC pilot projects related to the environment and natural resources protection.

3. Current Civil-Military cooperation of the ROK units

	Dong-Myung	Han-Bit
Key projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Friendship/Exchange activities(Summer training, Language classroom) · CIMIC Projects(Residents' wish business / sewage pipe, water treatment plant) · Periodic CIMIC Projects (Medical service, Taekwondo) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Friendship activities(Taekwondo, Cultural exchange) · Humanitarian assistance (Medical support, Materials /equipment) · Socioeconomic Development (Agricultural technology, Vocational school, Winter training)
Budgets	8.3 billion won (year 2007-2016)	30 million won for Country Visit Training(2016)
Coordination	MND, International Peace Cooperation Branch	Agricultural Technology Institute, KOPIA in Kenya, MND

Research and develop CIMIC projects related to environment protection that will contribute to UN environmental policy

It is necessary to develop a specific environment-related CIMIC projects that can contribute to the community and ecosystem in the long term, in terms of peace building in the future.

For this purpose, the military will be able to find appropriate CIMIC projects tailored to specific Mission context in coordination with civilian experts. In doing that, it will be helpful to refer to the best practices that are being conducted in the

above-mentioned UN Mission area.

a. We can consider to incorporate projects linked to the livelihood of local residents. For example, in 2014, Lebanese civilian groups engaged in a reforestation project by planting more than 10,000 trees such as walnut, olive, carob, berry, laurel, pine and acacia in the QIPs. Through this reforest project, it is beneficial to acquire fruits and to support the honey bee farming business, and to contribute to the establishment of trust by expanding green space. In addition, Afghanistan has pursued a project to support livelihoods for former combatants through reforest projects.

b. In addition, there will be a energy management system to increase solar energy efficiency, installation of composting facilities, portable incineration equipment, sewage disposal facilities and constructing or rehabilitating municipal waste disposal plants that can be used by local residents.

c. MINUSMA has also conducted a study on the socio-economic impact of the its presence in coordination with IMF and The World Bank. Reference to this case, ROK MND may develop a environment research project in cooperation with government ministries to contribute to UN environment policy.

VI. Conclusions

As we have seen so far, UN peace-keeping MISSION is aimed at 'responsible presence' as a precious stimulus for the economy and ability of the community throughout the Mission life cycle. To this end, UNDFS established an environmental strategy, set its vision and strategic goals, and set up a two-stage plan, for the first phase by June 2020 and the second phase by 2023.

The Republic of Korea, which now has 25 years of PKO history, should actively participate in the UN-friendly peacekeeping policies. To this end, the PKO Center should strengthen pre-deployment education to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the United Nations' environmental policies, ranging from the Troop commander to each individual, and the responsibility of each level individual for environment and natural resources protection.



And above all, we need to change our practices and attitudes in everyday life for environmental protection. On the other hand, Staffs of MND/Joint Chiefs, in cooperation with civilian experts and institutions, including government agencies, will try to supply eco-friendly goods and equipment as well as increasing local procurements for the deploying units to contribute to environmental protection. In addition, They need to make an effort to include various eco-friendly projects into the future CIMIC programmes that we can do better, as introduced above.

'Greening the blue' is UN's global campaign moving toward climate neutral by 2020. We can actively contribute to this campaign by utilizing our technology and practices when we deploy our troops to the UN mission area.

Finally, remembering that the protection of the environment and natural resources contributes to the peace and

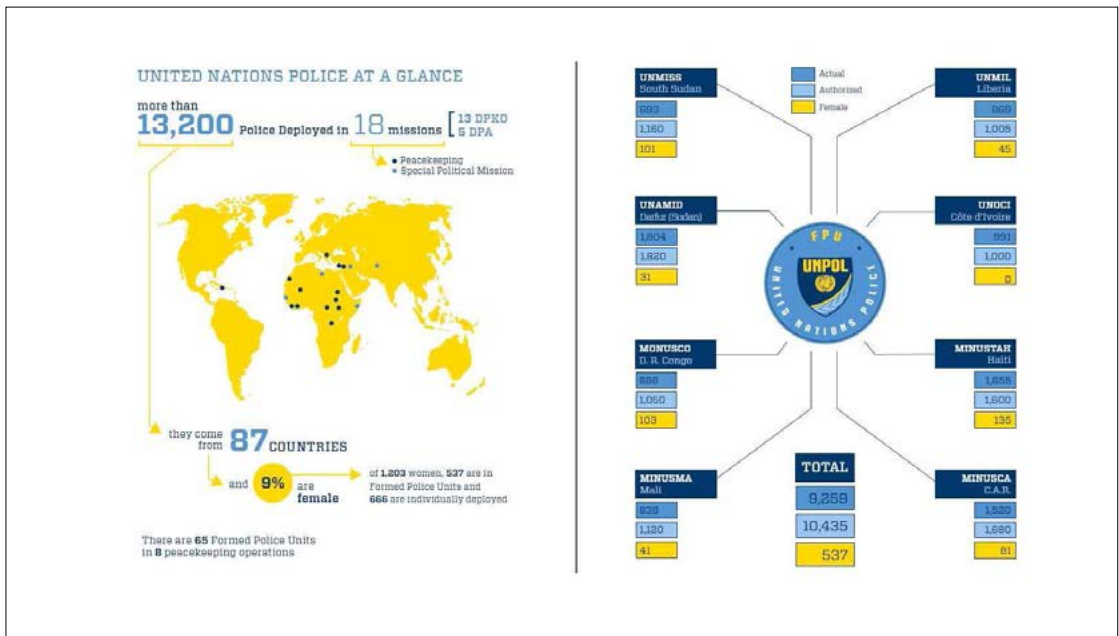
security of the post-conflict country, ROK will be able to respond to the expectation of international society with the contribution to the peaceful building by implementing the customized projects in connection with environment and natural resources protection.

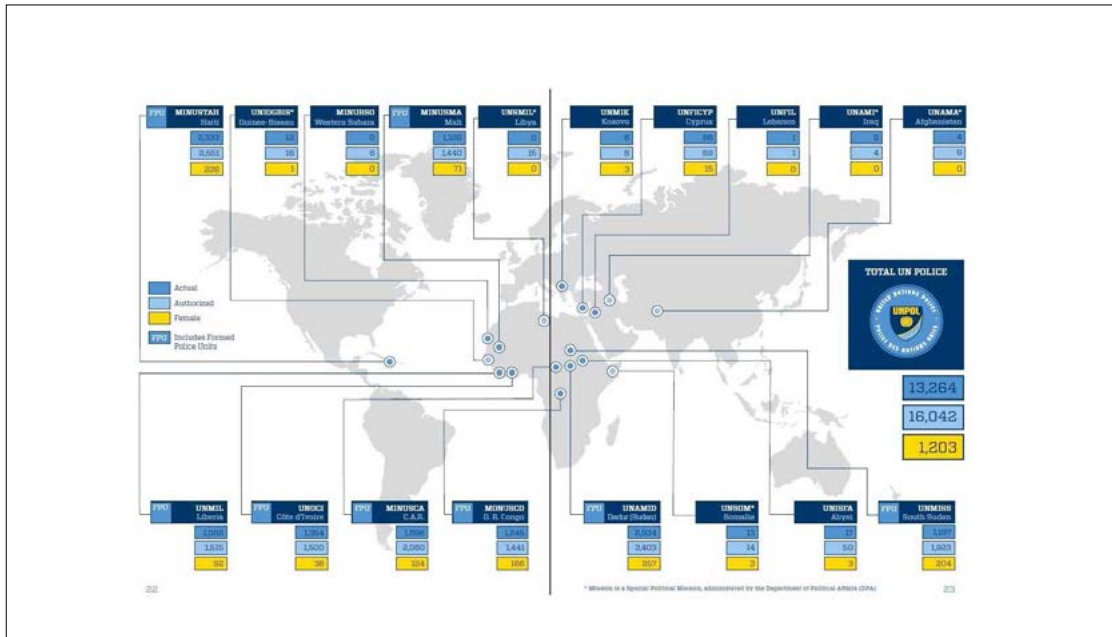
Reference materials

- Charter of the United Nations, 1945
- United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, also known as the Capstone Doctrine, 2008
- Subsequent amendments to the Model MOU between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries (A/61/19/REV.1(SUPP)) (Annex contains 10 Rules/Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets "We are the United Nations Peacekeepers" from the UN General Assembly Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group on the 2007 Resumed Session (A/61/19 Part III)).
- Ten Rules/Code of Personal Conduct for Blue Helmets "We are United Nations Peacekeepers" 1998 (also see in Lesson 3.3 as 'Handout')
- Security Council resolution 1625 (2005) on Threats to international peace and security (S/RES/1625)
- Security Council Presidential Statement 2007: On the maintenance of international peace and security, with reference to natural resources and conflict (S/PRST/2007/22)
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- DFS Environment Strategy (Executive Summary), 2017
- UNEP, Protecting the Environment during Armed Conflict: An Inventory and Analysis of International Law, 2009
- UNEP, Greening the Blue Helmets: Environment, Natural Resources and UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2012

Military-Police Cooperation

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< Deployment History and Statistics of Korean Police >

#	States	Missions	main tasks	Periods	Individual Police Officers
1	Somalia	UNOSOM II	monitoring election	1994. 4 ~ 10 (6 month)	2
2	East Timor	UNTAET	monitoring election	1999. 6 ~ 9 (3 month)	5
		UNMIT	Public Safety & Police Training	2006.12 ~ 2012.12 (6 years)	24 (including 1 woman)
3	Liberia	UNMIL	Advisor, Monitoring, Training etc.	2014. 4 ~ present	9 (including 3 women)
Total		39 police officers of 4 missions (including 3 women police) ※ A woman police deployed UNMIT was deployed to UNMIL again			

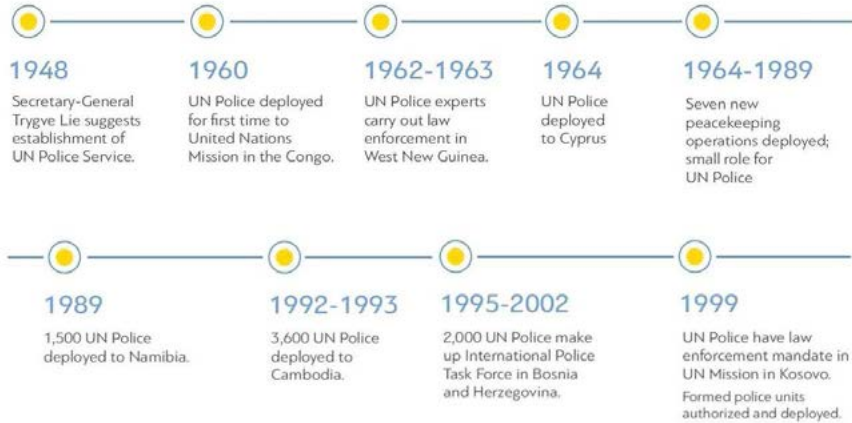
Components of UNPOL

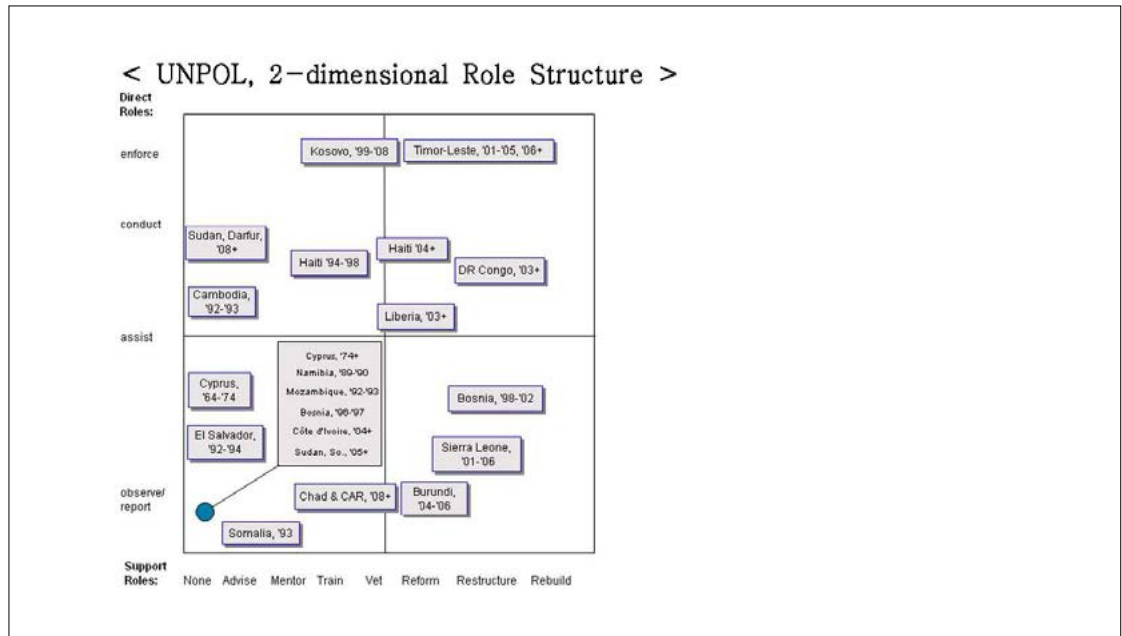
1. Individual Police Officer (IPO)
2. Formed Police Unit (FPU) (■+■)
 - o public order management / protection of UN personnel and facilities / higher risk operations above capability of IPO
 - o Usually 140 officers = 1 unit
3. Standing Police Capacity (SPC)
 - o consultation and assessment for UNPOL system of mission
 - o Just 40 staffs / HQ located in Brindisi of Italy (CoESPU)

Main Role of UNPOL

1. Monitoring & Reporting ----- 1960-1990
2. Capacity Building ----- 1990-1999
 - o Recruiting & Training Local Police
3. Interim Law Enforcement ----- 1999(UNMIK)-
 - o Intelligence-Led Policing (■×■)
 - o Community Policing (■)
 - o Public Safety Management (■+■)
 - * Patrol, Public Order Management, Traffic Safety, Border Management etc.

UN Police Division Timeline





Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF)

- o The biggest obstacle of UNPOL is different policing systems of all over the world.
 - o UN Police Division has developed the common guidance for UN policing in the theater during 2009-2017.
- ① Policy ② Police Operations ③ Police Command
④ Capacity Building ⑤ Police Administrations

* <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/initiatives/framework.shtml>

Police Operations

If no host-State legal framework exists or can be applied, SRSG shall promulgate a transitional Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Detention Act and Police Act. The transitional Police Act shall include

- ① Stop and identification of individuals;
- ② Search and seizure;
- ③ Detention;
- ④ Arrest;
- ⑤ Use of force;
- ⑥ Investigation;
- ⑦ Public security;
- ⑧ Border management and related controls;
- ⑨ Standardized crime reporting and data collection;
- ⑩ Community-oriented policing;
- ⑪ High-speed pursuit; and
- ⑫ Domestic violence.

o principle of cooperation

- The military and police shall operate jointly and should recognize strong interdependence in the mission theater.
- However, there are important limits to this cooperation, particularly because the police should keep a civilian profile in order to maintain the moral authority and public trust needed for effective policing.
- The exact division of responsibility should be defined for each joint action.

- Examples of cooperation include checkpoints, joint patrols and protection of civilians activities.
- Mission-specific guidance for cooperation shall be developed in advance and approved jointly by HOPC and HOMC.
- Joint training and exercises shall take place on a regular basis.

o Situations of public disorder of a non-military nature :

- Where there is no sustained use of firearms or military weaponry, FPU should have primacy and HOPC may request military personnels.
- UNPOL officer or FPU Commander designated by the HOPC will exercise tactical control.
- The assignment of military personnels must be coordinated with HOMC or Sector or Battalion Commander, as applicable.

o **Situations of public disorder of a military nature :**

- Where there is sustained use of firearms or military weaponry, units of the military component would have primacy.
- HOMC or Sector or Unit Commander may request FPU personnel to perform specific tasks.
- The senior-most Military Commander in location will exercise tactical control.
- The assignment of FPU personnel must be coordinated with the HOPC or his or her delegate, as applicable.

- o Police and military components usually report through their own chains of command.
- o The police shall not transfer primary responsibility for rule of law incidents to the military unless the local threat reaches a level that is determined by the HOPC's delegate to be beyond police capacity.
- o FPU's may be involved in providing protection to military personnel (military observer team sites) or military units.
 - Particularly Public Safety Management using FPU is main mixed territory of both components.

- In the surrounding security zone, the military can be deployed to support the police operation.
 - Both areas shall be defined in terms of time and space, as outlined in the operational planning documents, and the transfer of authority will be planned in advance.
 - Any component entering the blue box or green box shall be located under the tactical control of the respective police or military commander present on the spot.
 - In such scenarios, a joint tactical command post should be established.

- Under specific conditions, SRSG may assign the task force commander approved jointly by HOPC or HOMC.
- Police and military units shall act in accordance with the DUF for the police or ROE for the military.
- UNPOL shall also cooperate with the military component by using key mission assets, such as the IMAC and JOC, and through joint training and exercises.
 - * CIU(Criminal Intelligence Units) / POC(Police Operations Center)

Best Practices

o MINUSTAH in Haiti

- Between 2004-2006, armed groups controlled the Part-au-Prince in Haiti. In 2006, military of MINUSTAH operated urban combat with the armed groups.
- UN Police provided a standby force capacity and used non-lethal means to arrest gangsters.
- UN civilian personnel worked with local authorities and community groups to re-establish public services.

o MONUSCO in Democratic Republic of Congo

- Joint Protection Teams(JPTs) bring together a mission's full range of expertise for the protection of civilians.
 - * including Military / Police / human rights / Civil Affairs unit / DDR, Political Affairs, JMAC and Gender unit
- JPT encourage local people to share information. This helps military contingents deployed to remote locations and even high-risk areas for 3-5 days.
- JPT have been used in other missions, EX) UNMISS

Non-UN Cases

o Civilian Response Corps of the US.

- The US has developed the Civilian Response Corps (CRC) in order for civilian affairs supporting NATO since 2005.
- CRC is consisted of diplomats, development specialists, public health officials, law enforcement and corrections officers, lawyers, engineers and others.
- “CRC is similar to police in risky areas” (William Durch)

o Civilian Response Team of the EU

- EU has operated crisis management, similar to peace operations, as a European Security and Defence Policy(ESDP) since 2003 and renamed CSDP in 2009.
- Due to relationship with NATO, EU has developed the civilian missions rather than military communicating with UN peace operations.
- EU may deploy the Civilian Response Team ; CRT) consisted of 100 experts rapidly in the field of rule of law since 2010 (based on the Civilian Headline Goals 2010)

Conclusion

- Police and military components shall operate jointly but clarify each responsibility and report line.
 - FPU operations are overlapped between military and police.
 - Nonetheless, police should keep civilian image constantly.
- Each joint operations should be prepared by well-organized planning in advance.
- Like US and EU, civilian units including police need to be prepared for civilian affairs supporting military operation.



민 · 관 · 군 통합 PKO 교육

전병환 (국방대학교 국제평화활동센터)

I. 문제제기

유엔은 제 3자로서 평화와 안보(peace and security), 인도적 지원(Humanitarian), 개발(Development)의 통합 접근 방식을 통하여 국제분쟁에 효과적 과업달성과 자원사용의 효율을 도모하고 있다.¹⁾ 이러한 접근은 다차원 유엔 평화유지활동(Multi-dimensional Peacekeeping Operation)에도 적용하고 있으며 1948년 첫 PKO를 시작한 이후 성공과 실패를 거듭하면서 얻은 진화의 결과이기도 하다. 유엔의 첫 PKO 개혁보고서인 2000년 브라히미 보고서(Brahimi Report)이후 2015년의 HIPPO(High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations) 보고서에 이르기 까지 효과적 과업수행과 자원사용의 효율을 중요하게 다루고 있으며 그 중에서도 ‘참여요원이 어떤 능력을 구비해야 하는가?’ 하는 것은 임무단 승패의 핵심 사항으로 평가되고 있다. 1995년부터 국방대학교 합동참모대학의 일부조직으로 파병장병의 교육을 담당해온 대한민국 PKO 센터는 2010년부터 국방대학교 직할기관이 되어 그 위상에 있어 일부 발전을 이루었지만 아직도 군(軍)을 위한 교육기관으로 국한되어 한정적 기능으로 머물러 있다.

본 내용은 유엔회원국이자 PKO 예산과 병력 기여 국으로서 유엔을 통한 국가 위상과 역할을 제고하고 PKO 강대국으로 나아가기 위한 일환으로 민 · 관 · 군 통합 PKO 교육의 대안과 실행방안을 모색하는데 있다.

II. 왜 민 · 관 · 군 통합 PKO교육인가?

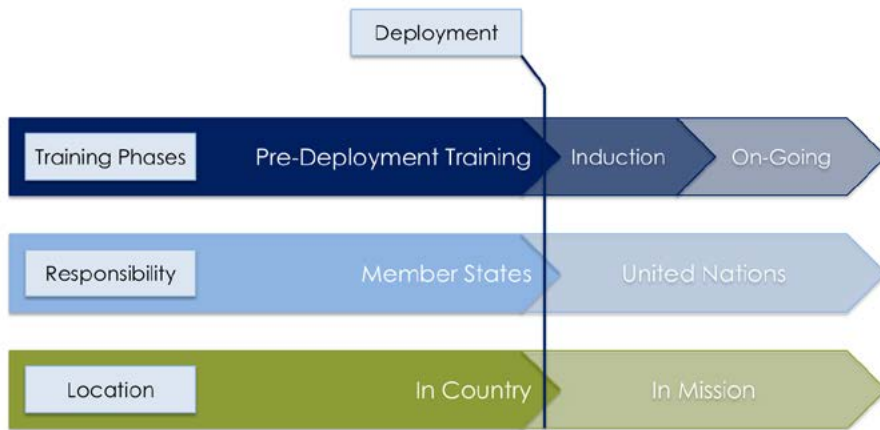
전 세계 16개 유엔 평화유지활동은 국군의 약 1/6의 병력으로 남한의 약 11배의 면적을 담당하고 있다. 여기에 분쟁현장의 요구는 다양해지고 있는 반면에 이에 대응하는 참여자의 교육은 이에 못 미치고 있다고 진단하고 있다. 2) 이는 전통적인 국경 감시임무에서 벗어나 민 · 관 · 군 · 경의 구성요소로 다양한 과업을 수행하는 다차원 임무(Multi-dimensional Peacekeeping)로 복잡해 졌기 때문이다. 불완전한 평화 상태에서 평화

1) Core Pre-deployment Training Materials for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations(2017), Module1 An overview of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, p438-439.

2) United Nations High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations(HIPPO), 2015, p60.

유지를 수행하는 차원을 넘어 평화가 없는 상황에서 평화 상태로 회귀하도록 적극적 역할까지 요구되는 상황이다. 이런 제반 여건 하 요구되는 능력은 협상/중재, 상호문화 간 인식 및 소통, 저항에 대한 대응(야간정찰, 폭발물대응, 매복대응 등), 분쟁당사자의 역동성 대응, 가치인식의 다양성 인식, 군·경 상호 작전성 등이다. 유엔은 이것을 ‘새로운 기본’(New Basic)으로 단위부대원, 초급지휘자, 단위부대장 등에 강조하고 또한 지역기구를 통한 협력적 훈련을 주문하고 있다.3)

2015년 유엔 PKO 역사에 대한 포괄적 평가인 HIPPO(High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations) 보고서는 회원국의 PKO 참여 병력의 훈련, 기량, 장비표준에 따라 경비보전을 달리하는 정책을 권고해 이를 실행에 옮기고 있다. 여기에는 ‘적과 싸우는데 익숙한 군대’로는 유엔의 새로운 도전에 대응하기 어렵다고 판단하고 참여병력의 역량에 따라 차등을 두어 경비를 보전해 줌으로써 회원국에게 참여자의 역량강화를 주문하고 있다.



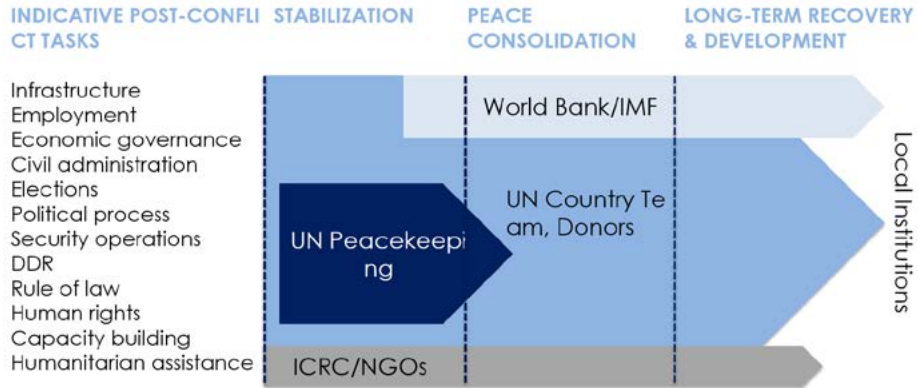
〈그림-1〉 유엔훈련 체계

유엔 PKO 참여자에 대한 교육훈련은 파견 전 회원국 책임 하 실시하고 파견 후 현지에서는 유엔책임으로 분담되어 있다. 회원국에 대하여 파견 전 교육을 통해서 어떤 수준의 능력을 구비해야 하는지 명확한 기준은 없다. 유엔은 많은 부분을 회원국에게 자율을 부여하고 있는 실정이나 2008년 이후 다양한 능력 요구에 효과적으로 대응할 수 있는 교육 모델과 교리를 제시함으로써 유엔의 적극적 개입이 본격화 되었다.⁴⁾ 최근에는 회원국이 파견 전 훈련의 수준을 검증 및 평가하기 위한 노력도 동시에 대두되고 있는 실정이다.⁵⁾

3) 앞의 보고서, p61.

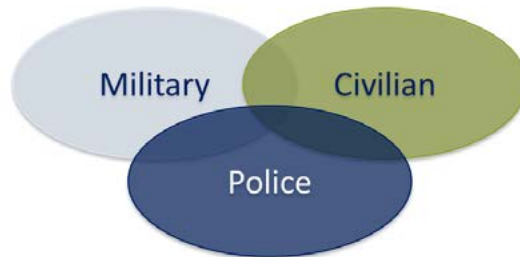
4) United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines, 2008, Department of Peacekeeping Operations United Nations Secretariat. 이 교리는 유엔이 지난 60년간 기록된 책자 없이 경험이나 구전으로 평화유지 교육을 하던 관행을 벗어나 처음으로 제시된 기본 교리이다.

5) 유엔 Integrated Training Service에서는 유엔회원국으로 하여금 일정한 자격요건을 갖춘 국가들을 대상으로 유엔이 공식인정(certificate)을 부여한다. 여기에는 참모과정이나 전문가과정의 두 가지를 수여하며 이것은 4년마다 재확인하여 갱신하도록 하고 있다. 대한민국은 2013년 참모과정 첫 인증을 받은바 있다.



〈그림-2〉 유엔 Peacekeeping 과업과 다양한 파트너

분쟁 현장의 복잡한 과업과 열악한 분쟁 환경 하에서 민·군·경 각 구성원들은 본질적으로 기능과 역할이 독립적이더라도 동일한 유엔 위임명령(mandate)을 이행함에 있어 상호 의존적이며 보완적인 영역이 존재한다. 따라서 군인과 경찰, 민간인의 통합 교육은 개별국가의 파병요원 능력향상에 중요한 요소로 고려된다. 더 나아가 평화유지, 평화구축, 인도적 지원, 자연재해에 따른 긴급구호 등으로 다변화되고 있어 통합교육시스템은 세계적 추세이다.⁶⁾



〈그림-3〉 민·군·경 중첩분야

현재 군은 국군의 해외파병업무훈령에 따라 국방대학교 국제평화활동 센터(KIPOC, Korea International Peace Operation Center)에서 개인 파병자 교육을 담당하고 단위부대는 특수전사령부 국제평화지원단(인천 부평구소재)에서 담당하고 있다. 경찰은 현재 다섯명을 아프리카 지역에 파견하고 있어 교육수요가 미미하여 상설조직이 아닌 급조식으로 경찰대학 내 자체 교육 프로그램을 운영하고 있다. 민간인의 경우 KOICA⁷⁾에서 공적개발원조 요원을 대상으로 교육 프로그램을 운영하고 있다. PKO 관련 연구도 국방대학교 PKO센터

6) 유엔 DPKO는 2015년 군·경찰·민간 통합교육을 위하여 이태리(브린디시), 우간다(엔테베) 센터를 구축했다.

7) 외교부 산하의 공적원조 기관, Korea International Cooperation Center

터와 외교부의 부설기관으로 설립된 제주평화연구소와 국방연구원 등에서 산발적으로 이루어지고 있다. 이렇게 독립된 교육체계는 국가자원의 비용대 효과 측면에서 제고의 여지가 있고 유엔의 요구에 부응하는 측면에서도 개선할 필요가 있다. 분산된 교육과 연구를 협업을 통한 공동의 프로그램으로 발전시키면 PKO 어젠다 설정에도 유리하다. 특히 우리나라는 특히 분쟁 후 평화구축에 그 역량을 발휘하는데 특별한 관심과 열정이 있다. 우수한 군기강과 전후 재건국가로서 모범적 이미지로 민군작전에 롤모델이 될 수 있다. 이를 민·군·경 파견으로 유엔 PKO분야에서 주도적 역할로 기여할 수도 있다.

전 세계에는 약 100여개의 PKO 센터가 있으며 국가적 관심 하 경쟁적 PKO 훈련을 주도 및 개설하고 있으며 PKO 센터와 관련 기관의 협업, 민간인 보호 등 주요 PKO의제의 학제적 연구, 국가 간 훈련프로그램과 인적교류의 확대를 통하여 ‘어떻게 군인·경찰·민간인을 통합하여 교육 시킬 것인가?’ 하는 데 주요관심을 두고 있다. 대부분 전문가들은 민간이나 군(경찰)이 단독으로 분쟁에 개입하여 성공할 수 없다는데 동의한다. 민관군의 통합교육체계가 필요한 이유가 여기에 있다.

III. 통합 PKO 교육의 대안과 실행방안

대한민국은 새로운 차원의 PKO 흐름에 맞게 어떻게 교육기반을 확충할 것인가? 이 물음은 사실 단순한 교육을 통한 참여자의 능력을 향상시키는 단일 의제라기보다 자세히 들여다보면 PKO와 관련된 제도와 정책, PKO 센터의 수준(여기에는 경찰도 포함), 국민의 인식과 이해 등 다양한 PKO 연관 이슈가 자리 잡고 있다. 이런 개별 사안들은 상호 의존적이어서 절대적인 연관성을 가지고 있다. 따라서 통합 PKO교육 의제는 전체적인 국가의 PKO 역량 속에서 그 위치를 이해할 필요가 있다. 그러므로 PKO에 대한 통합교육은 유엔의 위임명령을 효율적으로 이행하기 위한 노력으로 국가의 PKO 정체성이나 정책으로 이해할 수 있다. PKO를 둘러싼 제반 역량은 제도와 정책, 국민인식의 이해, 참여자의 자질과 능력, 어젠다 설정능력, 참여규모, 센터 수준의 여섯 가지로 분류된다.



〈그림-4〉 국가의 PKO 역량 스펙트럼⁸⁾

8) 소프트 파워 확대를 위한 국가급 PKO센터 구상, 국방대학교 제 8회 PKO 발전 세미나, 전병환, 2012, p58

전 세계에는 PKO 센터 중 민·관·군 통합 교육을 발전시킨 대표적인 국가는 스웨덴, 핀란드, 노르웨이, 덴마크, 북구 4개국과 캐나다, 아시아에서는 말레이시아, 네팔, 방글라데시, 스리랑카, 아프리카의 가나, 남미의 칠레, 아르헨티나 등이다. 이웃 일본의 경우도 JPC(Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center)의 경우 다양한 과정을 개설하여 민간부분과 협력하고 있다. 민·관·군의 통합교육 훈련프로그램 사례는 스웨덴의 Viking 훈련이다. 이 훈련은 다차원, 다기능, 다국적으로 구성된 연례훈련이다. 인터넷을 기반으로 한 PKO CPX로 NATO와 스웨덴이 공동 주최하며 50개국 90개 기관이 2,500명이 참여하는 PKO 훈련이다. 또한 스웨덴군의 국제센터 스웨덴트(SWEDINT)는 유엔민간인 과정을 개설을 비롯하여 다양한 민·관·군 참여 교육프로그램을 운용하고 있다. 주요 개설과정은 유엔PKO참모과정, 민군협력, DDR과정(Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration), 경찰과정, 성(Gender) 훈련, 전술부대기획과정, 초급지휘자과정, 아동보호자과정, 교정감호감독자과정 등이다. 이외에도 다양한 세미나를 개설하고 있다. 북구 4개국은 스웨덴(SWEDINT, Sweden Armed Forces International Center), 핀란드(FINCENT, Finnish Defence Forces International Center), 노르웨이(NODEFIC, Norwegian Defence International Center), 덴마크(DNK, Danish Army NORDEFICO Center)는 개별 국가별 운영하던 평화훈련을 통합하여 1990년대 이후 국가별 분야별로 교육훈련을 분담하여 전문화하여 운영하고 있다. 이들 프로그램은 국제화뿐만 아니라 군과 민간이 자유롭게 참여하는 성공적인 모델로 꼽히고 있다.



〈그림-5〉 스웨덴의 바이킹 훈련

2010년 7월부터 2012년 12월 까지 아프가니스탄의 오시노 부대는 외교부(KOICA), 경찰, 군으로 구성된 지역재건팀을 운용하였다. 이를 위해 국방부, 외교부, 경찰청이 관여한 첫 사례로 통합교육을 국방대 PKO센터에서 실시한바 있다. 현재 국방대 PKO교육은 국제화와 통합화를 꾀하기 위하여 다방면으로 시도를 하고

있다. 유엔참모과정이나 유엔평화유지 전문가과정에 관련 국제기구나 유엔기관을 훈련 파트너로 초대하고 있다.

국내의 국제평화와 안보, 국제개발, 인도적 지원관련 당사자들이 공동의 관심사를 가지 통합 교육프로그램을 개발하는 것이 필요하며 여기에는 외교부, 국제기구, NGO 등 다양한 민간요소의 참여가 바람직하겠다. 정부기관, NGO나 기업, 경찰, 민간의료요원 등을 위한 특성화된 교육프로그램으로 선거지원, 인권감시, 난민지원, 인도적 지원, 여성임파워먼트(Empowerment) 등 다양한 분야가 포함될 수 있다. 넓게는 평화교육(Peace Education)을 국민교육 사업으로도 확대할 수 있다. 민·관·군의 공통의 관심을 하나로 묶어 다양한 주제를 발굴하는 것이다. 더 나아가 지역기구나 우방국가를 활용한 통합교육도 좋은 방안이다. 우리나라의 잠재적 우위분야를 민간영역에서 접목해 보는 것도 하나의 방법이며 IT 강국으로 기술을 통한 분쟁의 효과적 대응도 시도해 볼 수 있다.

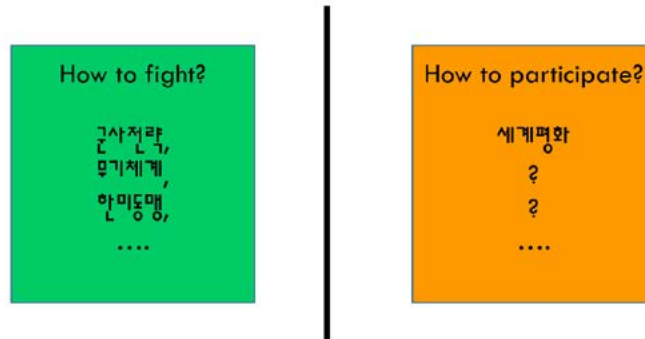
일반국민을 대상으로 PKO문화를 개방하는 것도 상호 문화를 이해하고 조직을 홍보하는 기회가 될 수 있다. 이는 전 국민을 대상으로 PKO 관련 행사를 기획하고 PKO 아카데미나 PKO 발전 논문을 공모하는 등 민간인의 참여통로를 개방하여 장기적으로 PKO 발전에 유리한 역할로 삼는 것이다.

IV. 결 론

유엔은 더 이상 주권국가의 내정불간섭이란 명분아래 난민이나 민간인, 여성 그리고 아동의 학살을 더 이상 방치하지 않으며 단순한 감시임무에서 다양한 역할과 기능을 분명히 해나가고 있다. 여기에 대한민국은 새로운 차원의 PKO 흐름에 맞게 어떻게 교육을 준비할 것인가? 통합 PKO 교육이 담론으로 자리 잡기 위하여 우선 우리 스스로 무엇을 이루려고 유엔PKO에 참여하는지 자문해 볼 필요가 있다.

PKO는 많은 기대와 관심이 지속적으로 발전해왔음에도 현실적으로 많은 과제와 개선의 여지가 있다. 국방대학교 PKO 센터는 워크샵과 세미나를 통하여 다양한 방법으로 통합된 교육시스템의 구축의 필요성을 언급한바 있다.⁹⁾ 그러나 이 많은 연구와 제언이 실행에 옮겨지지 않았다. 여기에는 북한의 당면한 군사적 긴장에 블랙홀처럼 매몰되어 수면위로 관심을 받지 못하였으며 국제적 추세에 지리멸렬한 상태가 되었다. 이런 배경에는 우선 PKO와 관련된 기본 정책이 마련되어 있지 않기 때문이다. 군사전략에 PKO가 자리 잡을 수 있는 근거가 부재하며 군사전략 목표로 PKO 정책발전 및 관련 장비소요 창출의 논리적 근거가 없는 상태이다. 현재와 같은 시스템 하에서 얼마만큼 PKO 능력과 장비가 요구되고 이를 위하여 어떤 수준과 방식의 교육과 장비가 필요한지 가늠하기 어려운 실정이다. 국방부의 교육정책에서도 PKO분야는 배제된 상태이다.

9) 민간군 통합PKO 업무수행체제 활성화 방안, 홍규덕, 2007.
한국의 PKO 참여 및 활동개선 - 민간군 합동체제, 박홍순, 2008
파병확대에 따른 PKO센터의 역할과 발전모델, 이신화, 2010.

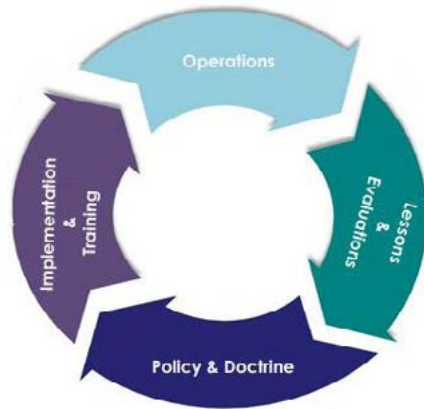


〈그림-6〉 어떻게 참여할 것인가?

국가안보 의제에 PKO에 대한 투자와 참여 동기요인이 불명확 하다 보니 민·관·군의 통합 훈련 시도가 어려웠을 것이다. 또한 늦은 유엔회원국가입과 더불어 짧은 PKO 참여 역사에 군이 전통적 역할에 강조되다 보니 군사력의 건설과 운용에서 PKO분야와 전략적 단절이 되었다. 즉, 국가안보 영역에서 PKO라는 전지구적 이슈를 접목시키지 못했기 때문이다. 이웃 일본의 경우 PKO 협력법으로 보통국가로 나아가는 국가의 사회적 이익에 PKO는 조준되어 있다. 군사력을 전적으로 자국의 안보에만 투자할 수 없는 현실적 배경을 인식하고 PKO를 국가안보와 국제안보에 담을 수 있는 틀이 시급해 보인다.

통합교육의 주도적 입장에 있는 PKO 센터도 인적, 물적 뒷받침이 미흡한 상황이다. 현재 국방대학교는 2010년 이후 PKO 센터의 재직 교수는 현직 6명을 포함하여 총 13명이며 이들의 평균재직 기간은 3년 6개월이다. 현재와 같은 시스템으로는 세계적 추세에 부합하는데 한계에 다다랐다. 이를 해소하기 위한 PKO 센터의 조직 개편도 시급히 필요해 보인다. 세계적으로 많은 통합교육 역량을 가진 PKO 센터는 풍부한 인적, 물적 자원이 뒷받침되고 있는 상황이며 최근에 PKO에 참여한 베트남의 경우도 50여명의 군인과 민간인으로 구성되어 있다.

1991년 유엔회원국 가입과 1993년 첫 파병이후 교육훈련에 대한 비전과 목표가 부재한 상태에서도 개인 이든 부대든 성공적인 파병으로 이어졌다. 이것은 역설적으로 유엔회원국에게 교육훈련 책임이 회원국에게 자율권이 부여된 상태에서 좀 더 발전적 시도를 하는데 별다른 모멘텀을 만들지 못한 측면도 있다. 여기에는 교육의 정도가 유엔 위임명령의 이행에 기여나 성패에 직 간접적 영향을 검증하는 동기요인이 불충분하였기 때문이었다.



〈그림-7〉 유엔 DPKO 정책-훈련-작전-평가환류¹⁰⁾

유엔 PKO는 일반국민이 대체할 수 없는 전적으로 국가주도의 ‘평화’라는 국제공공재를 국제사회에 제공하는 것이다. 그러므로 그 역량을 키우기 위한 통합 PKO 교육도 국가가 나서서 다양한 방법과 수단을 강구해야 한다. 유엔사무총장을 배출한 국가로서 어떤 국가적 관심으로 PKO에 추진동력을 부여할 것인가? 하는 전환점에 있다. 평화에 대한 투자는 국가의 핵심과제 이어야 한다.

10) <http://research.un.org/peacekeeping/en/peacekeeping-community/guidance>

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유엔 홈페이지 (<http://peacekeeping.un.org>, 검색일: 2017.10.10)



제13회 PKO 발전 세미나

The 13th Peacekeeping Operations Seminar 2017

「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」

「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

비공개 토의 : 국제평화활동센터 조직발전방안

Discussion : Development Plan
for ROK PKO Centre

사회자 Moderator

홍규덕 교수(한국유엔체제학회장)
Prof. Hong, Kyu-dok(Chairman, KACUNS)

발표자 Speaker

- 박순향 교수(국제평화활동센터)
Prof. Park, Soonhyang
- 김진웅 중령(국방대 국제평화활동센터)
Lt.Col. Kim Jin Ungi(ROK PKO Centre)



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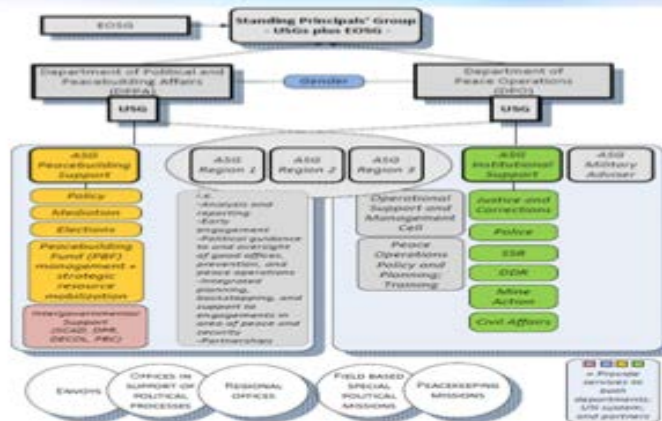
- UN PKO 변화
- 각국의 PKO 조직 운영 실태
- 각국의 PKO 운영 검토 결과
- PKO 전략/정책 기구 운영
- PKO 훈련 기구 운영
- 결 론

UN PKO 변화

- ◆ **An Agenda for Peace (1992)**
냉전후 유엔 평화활동에 대한 기대로 분쟁의 적극적 역할 제시
- ◆ **Supplement to an Agenda for Peace(1995)**
UN 평화활동의 잇단 실패로 그 역할을 축소하는 방향
- ◆ **Brahimi Report(2000)**
평화활동의 구체적 행동계획 제시 : 무력사용 가능, UNSAS, Mandate 조정, DFS 창설, 사무차장 2→3명
- ◆ **Uniting our Strength for Peace : HIPPO(2015)**
정치과정의 주도적 역할 강조, 파트너십 강화, 현장중심/인간중심 ICT 활용 평화활동 구축

UN PKO 변화

◆ UN SG' Restructuring Proposal in Peace & Security Pillar



UN PKO 변화

- ◆ **Integrated Approach**
민간인 경찰 군인이 통합된 임무수행
- ◆ **Global/ Regional Partnership 강조**
지역적, 회원국간 협조와 파트너 십을 통한 노력의 통합
- ◆ **Multidimensional PKO**
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각국의 PKO 조직 운영 실태

- ◆ **IAPTC에 등록된 회원국 PKO 관련 조직/ 기구 현황**
 - 미국(25개)
US army peacekeeping & Stability Operations Institute(육군대학)
Center for Disaster & Humanitarian Assistance Med
Global Peace Operations Initiative(국무부+국방부)
International Peace Institute(독립 연구기관)
Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations(국무부)
 - 영국(9개)
Development Concept & Doctrine Center(국)
Peace Support Operation(육)
Center for Conflict Resolution
Overseas Development Institute
Stabilization Unit

각국의 PKO 조직 운영 실태

- 호주(9개)
Australia Defense Force Peace Operations Training
Peace Operation Training Institute
Asia Pacific Civil Military Center of Excellence
- 독일(9개)
GE UN Training Center Infanterieschule
Center for international Peace Operation
DEU Federal Armed Forces UN Training Center
- 캐나다(6개)
Canadian Army Lessons Learned Center
Canadian Peace Support Training Center
The Canadian Forces Center For Excellence for PSO
Stabilization and Reconstruction Task Force(START)

각국의 PKO 조직 운영 실태

- 에디오피아(2개)
Africa Peace Support Trainers Association (APSTA)
Conflict prevention & Research Organization of Africa Unity
- 방글라데시(1개)
Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training
- 인도(1개)
Center for UN Peacekeeping(통합군)
- 파키스탄(2)
Peacekeeping Training Programm and School (육군)

각국의 PKO 조직 운영 실태

- 중국(2개)
China Peacekeeping Police Training Center
Peacekeeping Affairs office & Peacekeeping Center(국)
- 일본(4개)
International Peace Cooperation Training(육)
Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center(합)
- 말레이시아(1개)
Peacekeeping Training Center(통합군)
- 필리핀(2개)
Armed Forces of the Phillipines Peacekeeping Operations Center

각국의 PKO 검토 결과

◆ 각국의 PKO 조직 검토 결과

- PKO 참여국가는 1개 이상 PKO 조직 구비
훈련조직은 모두 운영하고 있으나 국가별 상황에 따라 국방부, 합참, 육군 예하, 독립된 또는 통합된 지역기구로 운영
- PKO 참여 인원과 무관하게 PKO 관련 연구, 훈련 조직 운영
가장 많은 병력공여국인 에티오피아 방글라데시 인도 파키스탄은 1개의 훈련기관만 운영
- 대부분 PKO 관련 정책 및 훈련기구는 수도 인접 위치
- 대다수 군 경찰 민간인 등 통합된 훈련체계 유지
일부 국가 경찰을 분리 운영

각국의 PKO 검토 결과

◆ 국가 전략과 훈련을 담당하는 Two Track 운영

구분	미국	영국	캐나다
전략	Conflict & Stabilizations Operations 국무부 주도 국방부 USAID로 구성	Stabilization Unit 12개 정부부처 공무원 헌 군 경찰로 구성	Stabilization & Reconstruction Task Team 외교통상부 주도 군 경찰 CIDA로 구성
훈련	Peace Operation Training Institute US Army Peacekeeping & Stabilizations Institute	Peace Operations Training Institute Durham The Defense Training & Education Capability Programme	Canadian Peace Support Training Center

PKO 전략/정책 기구 운영 (미 영 캐나다)

Bureau of Conflict & Stabilization Operations (USA)

◆ CSO의 이해

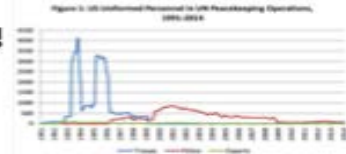
- 2011.11 국무부 산하 설립

※ 기존의 Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction & Stabilization 기능을 확대해서 설립

- 주요 기능

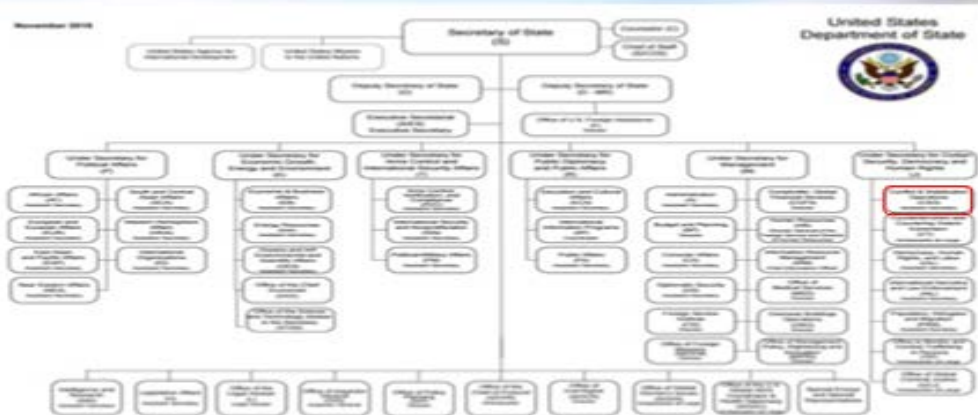
is to advance U.S. national security by driving integrated, civilian-led efforts to prevent, respond to, and stabilize crises in priority states, setting conditions for long-term peace

- 현재 169명이 연간 1억불예산으로 운영



Bureau of Conflict & Stabilization Operations (USA)

◆ CSO는 국무부 예하 국방 USAID 통합 민관군 통합기구





Stabilization Unit (UK)

◆ SU의 조직 및 구성

- 2007년 설립, 200명의 직원
※ 이전의 Post Conflict Reconstruction Unit 기능을 확대
- 2015년 까지 FCO DfID, MOD이 운영하다 현재 National Security Council에 의해 운영
- Currently have core civil servant staff members from twelve government departments as well as serving military and police officers

Figure 2: UK Military Operations Abroad

Stabilization Unit (UK)

◆ SU 기능

- Providing the link between civil, military and police efforts to build stability overseas
- Facilitating cross-government working and lesson-learning in planning for, and responding to, conflict
- Capturing and sharing lessons and examples of best practice on stabilisation work
- Responding to requests from UK government departments, embassies and country offices for support to fragile and conflict-affected states

Stabilization Unit (UK)

◆ SU의 조직 및 구성

- Cross-government civil-military-police unit based in London and include the National School of Government International
- Funded through the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund and are governed through the National Security Council
- Currently have core civil servant staff members from twelve government departments as well as serving military and police officers

Stabilization & Reconstruction Task Force (Canada)

◆ START

- 2005년 외교통상부 내 설치(DFAIT) 국방, CIDA와 협조
- Aims coordinating Canada's whole-of-government approach to countries in or at risk
- Undertakes both programming and policy development
- Is comprised of five teams
 - Conflict Prevention and Peace Building
 - Peacekeeping and Peace Operations
 - Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Response
 - Mine Action and Small Arms; and a Secretariat

Stabilization & Reconstruction Task Force (Canada)

◆ START 조직 구조

- 66명 운영(정부부처 국방 CIDA)
- 조직도



Stabilization & Reconstruction Task Force (Canada)

◆ START Partner 조직



Bureau of Conflict & Stabilization Operations



Stabilization Unit



Crisis Response Mechanism



Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Peacebuilding Commission

조직 운영의 특성

- ◆ Whole of government
- ◆ 3D Approach (Defence, Diplomacy and Development)
- ◆ Civil - Military Integration

각국의 PKO 훈련 기구 운영

각국의 PKO 훈련기구 비교

◆ 비교 국가선정 근거

- 캐나다 : PKO 참여의 오랜 역사/ PKO 제도 발전 기여
- 말레이시아 : 현 한국과 유사한 파병병력 유지
파병병력 883명, 한국 627명
- 인도 : PKO 병력공여국 3순위 국가
에디오피아, 방글라데시에 이어 3위 PKO 병력파병국
- 일본 : 한국과 PKO 역사 비슷
1992년 Act on cooperation for UN Peacekeeping Operations & Operations
1992년 UNTAC 공병부대 최초 파병

Peacekeeping Training Center Malaysia

- ◆ 1995년 설립 군인 경찰 민간인 등 교육
 - ※ 1960년 공고에 최초 파병, 현재까지 1000명 이상의 개인파병자 포함 25,000명이 평화활동 수행
- ◆ UN 파병인원 총 883명
 - ※ 부대파병 817, 개인파병 44, 경찰 22
- ◆ 센터 훈련과정
UNMOC, UNSOC, UNCIMIC, UNLOC, UNPKIOC, POC 등 25개과정

Peacekeeping Training Center Malaysia

- ◆ 조직 현황
총 96명 본부 예하 훈련처, 연구개발처, 관리처
(장교 31, 부사관및 병 52명, 민간인 13)



Peace Support Training Centre Canada

- ◆ 1996년 구성후 2000년 9월 UNMO 훈련 위해 설립
 - 센터 63명 인원으로 연간 35개과정 1,000명 교육 중
Kingston, Ontario 위치
 - ※ 국방부 예하, Canadian Army Doctrine & Training Center 내
- ◆ 훈련인원
군인 정부부처 인원, 외국군인 민간인 등 해당 분야 인원
- ◆ UN 파병인원
경찰 44명 개인파병 29명 총 73명



Peace Support Training Centre Canada

- ◆ 센터 훈련과정
 - CIMIC Operator/ Staff Officers
 - Hazardous Environment Training
 - IPT(Individual Pre deployment Training)
 - Information Operations Officer
 - Peace Support Operations(Military Observer)
 - Psychological Operations Tactical Operator/ Analyst/ Officer
 - 등 개인 훈련 과정

Centre for UN Peacekeeping India

◆ 2000년 창설

육군참모차장이 관리위원회 의장으로 센터 지도
센터장 준장 포함 40명, 행정지원처, 기획운영처, 교육훈련처

◆ 센터의 기능

유엔 PKO 부대 참모, MQ 참모요원에 대한 통합된 훈련 제공
우방국 파병요원 훈련 제공
국제세미나 주관 을 통해 정보교류 및 PKO 연구 발전
훈련 관련 원칙 최신화 유지

◆ 유엔 파병현황

총 7,049명 군 부대: 6, 275개인: 162, 경찰 부대: 572, 개인: 40

Centre for UN Peacekeeping India

◆ 훈련과정

UN Military Contingent Officers Course: 3주 1년 1회
UN Military Observers Course: 3주 1년 1회
UN Staff and Logistic Officers Course: 3주 1년 1회
National UN Course: 1주 년 8회
Contingent Training: 4~6주

Japan Peacekeeping Training & Research Center

◆ 창설 및 조직

2010년 3월 방위성 통합막료간부(Joint Staff College) 예하
토오쿄 신주쿠



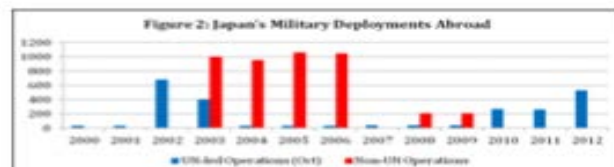
Japan Peacekeeping Training & Research Center

◆ 코스 과정

- Contingent Command Course : 15일
- Staff Officers' Course : 18일
 - Part 1: 1주 특정임무단 교훈, 자위대군, 국방성, 민간인(5일)
 - Part 2: CPTM, STM 외국인 허용(13일)
- Basic Course : 5일
 - 국방성 외교부 인원 참가

◆ 유엔 파병현황

개인참모요원 : 4명



PKO 훈련기구 운영의 특징

◆ PKO 훈련 조직의 인원과 편성

- 40~90명의 상시인원으로 교육훈련과 연구기능 외 기능 수행
- 파병인원과 무관하게 교육과정에 따라 센터인원 결정

구분	캐나다	인도	일본	말레이시아
센터인원	63	40	20	96
파병인원	73	7049	4	883
교육코스	10 (개인)	5	4	25

※ 캐나다는 심리과정, 환경, 정보등 세분화/ 전문화 과정화

결론

◆ 통합된 PKO 전략기구 운영의 필요성

- Integrated 3D Approach (외교, 국방, 개발KOICA이 통합)
유엔 PKO 변화에 능동적 대처와 한반도 통일 대비 조직 강화
- 중장기적 Master Plan에 의한 인적, 재정적, 시스템적 제도화

◆ PKO 센터(훈련담당) 기구 보강 필요성

- PKO 환경변화를 충족시킬수 있는 교육과정 전문화/ 다양화
- 인적 재정적 확대를 통한 교육 및 연구기능 보강 및 교류협력 기능 강화



제13회 PKO 발전 세미나

The 13th Peacekeeping Operations Seminar 2017

「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」

「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

사회자 · 발표자 · 토론자 프로필

Profiles of the Panels

제13회 PKO 발전 세미나

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「대한민국 국제평화활동 발전방안」

「ROK PKO Development Plan (Proposal)」

축사 (Congratulatory Remarks)

엠마 프랑스워드 이숨빙가보 (Emma-Françoise ISUMBINGABO)

H.E. Emma-Françoise ISUMBINGABO has been serving as the Ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to the Republic of Korea since July 2014. Before she carries out her diplomatic missions in the Republic of Korea, she served as the Minister of State in Charge of Energy and Water, in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Kigali, Rwanda for 3 years. H.E. ISUMBINGABO's area of expertise are energy and power electronics. She was a senior hydro electrical engineer in the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) of Rwanda. In addition, she has teaching experiences at University of Cape Town in South Africa and Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) in Rwanda, and Saint KIZITO, a technical school in the Southern Province, Rwanda. She received her Master Degree in Electrical Engineering and Power Electronics from Univ. of Cape Town, South Africa and Bachelor Degree in Electromechanical Engineering Technology from Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) in Rwanda.

E-mail: gicali33@yahoo.com

기조연설자 (Keynote Speaker)

오준 (Oh Joon)

Oh Joon is a professor of United Nations studies at Kyung Hee University in Seoul and a former ambassador of the Republic of Korea. He was the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations in New York from 2013 to 2016. During this time, he served as the 71st President of the Economic and Social Council(ECOSOC) and as President of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2015 and 2016. He was also Ambassador of the Republic of Korea in Singapore from 2010-13 and

Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Seoul from 2008-10.

His other international activities include those as a member of the High Level Panel on the Future of Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) from 2016-17; a member of the Korea Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum (WEF) from 2010-13; the Chair of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) in 2006; and the Chair of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) from 2004-05.

The ROK Government awarded him an Order of Service Merit twice, in 1996 and 2006. In 2014, he received the Youngsan Diplomat Award for his work on North Korean human rights issues. Rehabilitation International awarded him the Global Presidential Award in 2016 in acknowledgment for his achievements as President of CRPD. He published his first book in Korean "For Mica, Who Contemplates Life" in 2015.

사회자 (Moderators)

현인택 (HYUN, In-Taek)

Hyun In-Taek is a professor of political science and international relations at Korea University (1995-present). He served in the Lee Myung-bak Administration as Minister of Unification (2009-2011) and Special Advisor to the President for Unification Policy (2011-2013). He received his B.A. and M.A. at Korea University. He holds a Ph. D. in international relations from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He has published numerous academic articles and books both in Korean and English.

E-mail: ithyun@korea.ac.kr

박흥순 (PARK, Heung-Soon)

Heung-Soon Park is a professor of International & United Nations studies and the Dean of the Graduate School, SunMoon University. Prof. Park studied at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Columbia University, and was awarded his Ph.D. in international relations from the University of South Carolina. He is the author of several books and numerous articles in the fields of United Nations, international organizations, global cooperation, and Korean foreign policy. Dr. Park served as the president of several academic associations in Korea, including the KACUNS, the Korean Association of Civic Politics, and Korean Association of International Organizations. He is currently a member of the Policy Advisory Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a vice-president of the UNA-ROK and the chair of the Review Committee on Public Diplomacy, Korea Foundation.

E-mail: hspark@sunmoon.ac.kr

홍규덕 (HONG, Kyudok)

Dr. Hong served as the Deputy Minister of Defense Reform at the Ministry of National Defense during the Lee Myung-bak government. He returned to Sookmyung University where he has taught international relations over 24 years. He becomes the co-chair of CSCAP's new study group on Enhancing East Asian Contributions on PKO that started from November 2016 and he will also organize the 30th annual ACUNS(Academic Council on the UN System) meeting in Seoul on June 15-17, 2017 as the President of KACUNS. He is currently working for National Unification Advisory Council as Chairman of the Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs and National Security. He is still taking the leadership of IPSI-Kor (International Policy Studies Institute-Korea) and holds annual conference in Tokyo with Japanese experts to discuss about the potential cooperation in the area security. He is the author of many articles and book chapters, and one of the active participants in international conferences and workshops on security issues.

E-mail: kdhong@sm.ac.kr

발표자 (Speakers)

임윤갑 (LIM, Yoonkap)

Professor Lim joined the Korea Military Academy in 1983 and commissioned as an Infantry officer in 1987. He achieved the Bachelor of Arts in English Literature from KMA. He served various positions in Korea Army including Commander of 125th Mechanized Battalion, 26th MD, Company Commander in 11th Regiment, 1st ID.

He was also United Nations military observer in UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan(UNMOGIP) from 1996 to 1997. He participated in the Training of Trainer for Protection of Civilians Course in Malaysia Peacekeeping Center and UN Military Expert Mission Course in Finnish Defense Force International Center. In 2006 he was appointed as the director of National Crisis Management Center, The Office of President. After serving in the Office of President, He worked in US Army Combined Arms Center at Fort Leavenworth, KS from 2009 to 2012. From 2012 to 2015, he taught at Korea Army College after turning back from US. He retired from active duty in 2016 and has been working in Korea International Peace Operations Center since then.

He studied at US Army Command and General Staff College in 2000 and he graduated with honor from Korea Joint Staff College in 2004. He received Master's Degree(MSA) from Central Michigan University at Mt. Pleasant, US, and Master's Degree(MA) from Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea.

He published books including American Civil War(2005), Five Myths about Nuclear Weapons(2013), Why Nations Go to War(2009) and Presidential Decisions for the War(2008). He also wrote several articles including A study on the Decapitation Attack, A Comparison Study Wars in Afghanistan etc.

발라즈 호르바트 (Balázs Horváth)

Balazs Horvath took up his post as Director of the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre in June 2016. Prior to joining the Centre, he served as the Country Director in UNDP's South Sudan Country Office since 2012. Prior to that, he worked in the Europe and CIS Regional Center of UNDP as Poverty Reduction Practice Leader, then as Acting Director. This followed 18 years in various positions in the International Monetary Fund. He has dealt with diverse aspects of economic policy and complex development situations, including poverty and inequality reduction, social programmes, global climate change, good governance and rule of law. He is an experienced leader with a strong analytical economic and development background and has a compelling record in management and resource mobilization. He was the lead author of flagship publications on Human Development, on MDGs and Sustainable Development, and well-received papers on the impact of global crises on human development, on the role of governance in development, and on the causes of South

Sudan's crisis. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania.

윤길호 (YOON, Gilho)

He is a professor in Engineering School of Hanyang University. He served as adjunct professor of solid mechanics in Demark Technical University. he was also a research associate in delft University. He earned Masters degree in Engineering Science from Seoul National University.

권구순 (KWON, Goosoon)

Dr. Goo Soon KWON is an assistant professor of the Department of General Education at Seoul Cyber University. He obtained his doctorate in International Relations at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) of Korea University. Before joining academia, Dr. KWON had had a variety of field experiences in arenas of humanitarian assistance, post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding, and international development as a practitioner of the Korea National Red Cross, Goodpeople International (Seoul based INGO) and UN Peacekeeping Mission (UNMIL). He also developed courses of 'Introduction to UN', 'Code of Conduct' and 'Protection of Civilians' at PKO center of the Korea National Defense University and currently a member of the Advisory Board on Humanitarian Affairs of the Korean NGO Council for Overseas Cooperation (KCOC) and advisor of Reshaping Development Institute (ReDI).

Commissioned by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Dr. KWON conducted research on humanitarian assistance, such as "The medium and long-term training programs for capacity building of the governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid workers in the Republic of Korea" in 2012 and "The legal framework and operating system of the Korea Disaster Response Team" in 2015. He also wrote some relevant articles of "Civil-military Cooperation in Complex Emergencies of Peace Operation (KJDA, 55(4), 2012)", "Theory and Practice of Military's International Humanitarian Aid Operations and Its Implication to Korean Context (KJSA, 19(1), 2014)" and "A study on Mental Health Status of Syrian Children and Youth at the Zaatari Refugee Camp in Jordan (KJOC, 17(4), 2016)". His expertise and research interest include post-conflict reconstruction, civil-military cooperation in complex emergencies, and humanitarian assistance.

정장수 (Jeong Jang soo)

Professor Jeong is a retired army colonel, currently a Professor at ROK PKO Center.

Professor Jeong commissioned as Engineer officer in 1982. He served various position in Korea Army including Commandant of CFC HQs in Yong-San. In July 1993, he was the first UN Peacekeeper deployed to UNOSOM II in Somalia in ROK peacekeeping history. Also he deployed to Tampa as first

liaison officer working for ROK Coordination Group to USCENTCOM in 2002. Also, he served as the Defense Attache to Vietnam for three and half years in Hanoi from 2011 to 2014. Retired in 2015, he joined ROK PKO Center as an instructor. Thereafter, he participated Training of Trainer for Engineer Unit Course in China Peacekeeping Center in 2017 and UN Staff Officer Course in Sweden in 2015.

E-mail: peacemaker9891@gmail.com

황규진 (HWANG, Kyujin)

Kyujin Hwang is the professor in the Police Science Department of the Korea National Police University(KNPU). He is a police officer now and his rank is Senior Inspector, devoting to the research of the International Peace Operations and the Public Order Management, especially in the fields of Police Intelligence, Police Mediation and Police Ethics. He published the Swedish Protest Policing – Special Police Tactics in 2013, the Material for the International Policing Standards in 2016. and the International Peace of Police in 2017. Also he established the UNPOL Center of KNPU in 2013 and has trained police officers deployed to the UN mission such as Liberia, UNMIL. As a chief of the UNPOL Center, he is developing the various kind of educational programs for the UN police, such as public order management, humanitarian relief led by police, human rights including gender and child issues.

전병환 (Jeon Byunghwan)

He is a retired Lieutenant Colonel and currently a professor in ROK PKO Center. Before joining ROK PKO Center, he has served as planning officer in UNIFIL Command, Lebanon and a member of Policy Advisory Committee in Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

토론자 (Discussants)

브랜든 하우 (Brendan Howe)

Brendan Howe is Professor of International Relations and Associate Dean at the Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University, South Korea, where he has worked since 2001. He has a PhD (Political Science) from Trinity College Dublin, an MA (International Conflict Analysis) from the University of Kent at Canterbury, and a BA/MA (Modern History) from Oxford University. He is the Editor of the Asian International Studies Review and a series editor for Palgrave Macmillan. He has held teaching and research positions at the the Free University of Berlin, De La Salle University,

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