



*Kewajipan, Maruah, Integriti*

# 25TH ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

## Heads of Defence Universities/Colleges/Institutions Meeting





*Kewajipan, Maruah, Integriti*



**25TH ARF HDUCI Meeting**  
**Sub-Theme: Peace Education in Professional Military**  
**Education as a Pathway for Increasing the Role of the Military**  
**in Peacebuilding Operations**





# IMPORTANCE OF PEACE EDUCATION



- The purpose of peace education is to promote peace
- Aims at making people understand the national security system and understand the alternatives to war
- Peace education promotes:
  - the knowledge,
  - skills, and
  - attitudes in preventing the occurrence of conflict, resolving conflicts peacefully, or creating social conditions conducive to peace
- The core values of nonviolence and social justice are central to peace education
- Nonviolence is manifested through values such as respect for human rights, freedom, and trust





# IMPORTANCE OF PEACE EDUCATION



- Peace education becomes important when the concept of peacebuilding comes into existence
- The concept of peace education focuses on the global recognition of peace and encourages building a sense of brotherhood and mutual respect
- Peace is achieved by three means: peacekeeping, peacemaking, and peacebuilding
- Peacebuilding is the most fruitful way to teach peace
- Peacebuilding develops comprehensive programs in teaching to interact with others and avoid aggression
- Peace education and peacebuilding are intrinsically linked





# IMPORTANCE OF PEACE EDUCATION



- To sustain peacebuilding initiatives, attitudes towards war and violence must be transformed and translated into long-term behavioural change
- Developing intercultural understanding is an important aspect of peacebuilding
- The previous attitude of 'us vs them' had destroyed the mutual understanding and respect between countries
- Promoting peace education shapes when everybody starts respecting other cultures and builds a clear understanding and respect for each other
- It indirectly builds peace among the people and the states





# PEACEBUILDING OPERATIONS

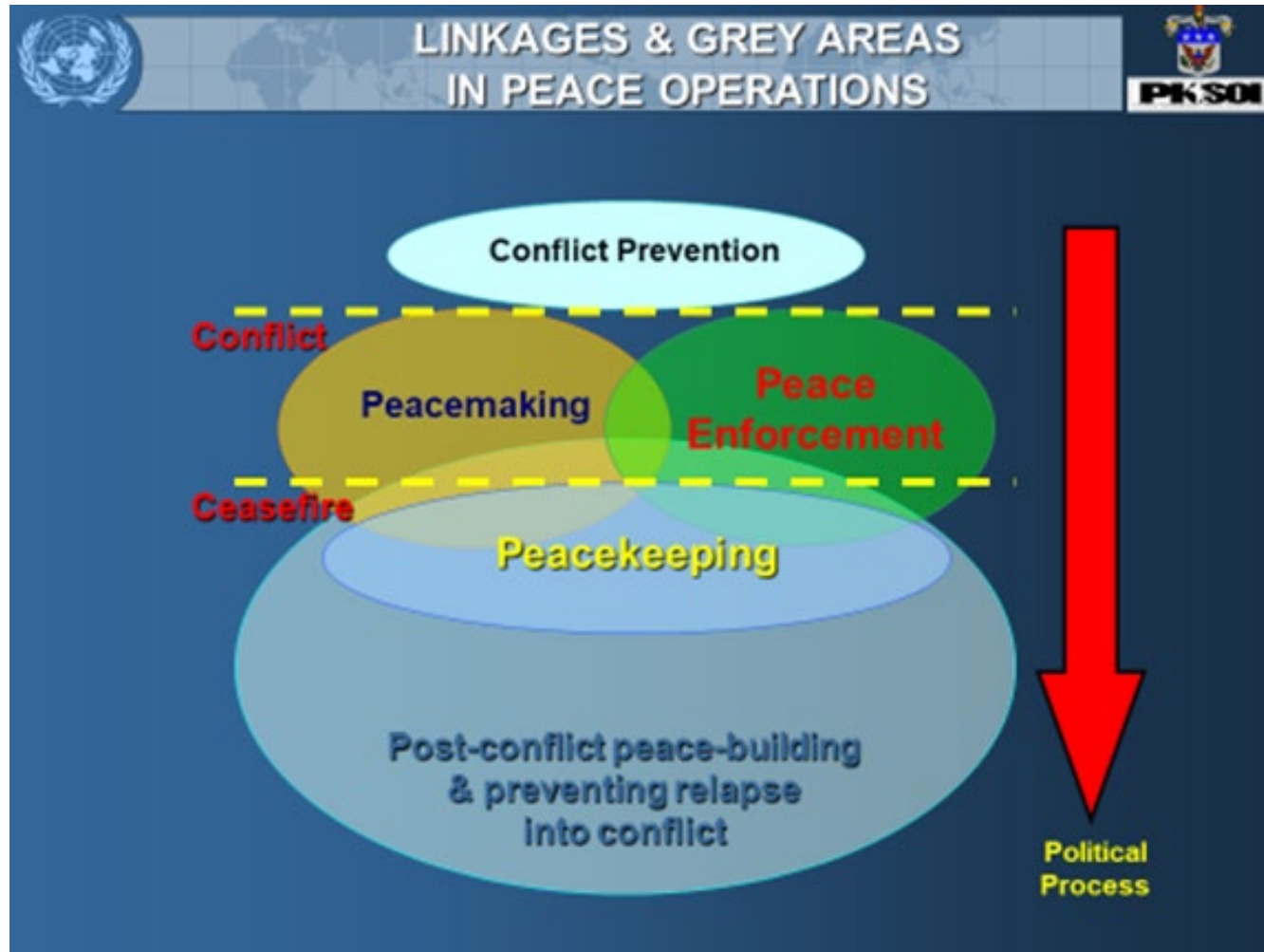


**UPNM**  
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- Peacebuilding became a concept within the UN following the 1992 UN report
- The UN's understanding of peacebuilding has continued to evolve ever since
- UN defines it as *“peacebuilding involves a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development”*
- The initial post-conflict period is normally characterised insecurity and political uncertainty
- The peace processes can move forward but often suffer periods of regression
- Host countries are governed by transitional political arrangements until after the first post-conflict elections when newly elected representatives have assumed their executive and legislative functions
- So the success of peacebuilding depends in part on the political decisions of those involved, in part on effective leadership (national governments and within the UN), and on resources like human capital or donor financing



# PEACEBUILDING STANDING IN UN PEACE OPERATIONS



- peacebuilding must accompany peacekeeping from its inception
- Though, in practice, the UN favours a sequential approach
- Peacebuilding seen as an 'add-on' during the course of peacekeeping operations
- However, the APSC argued during the 65<sup>th</sup> UNGA in 2010 that to ensure smooth transition, peacebuilding should start building its foundation in post-conflict societies much earlier than at the exit of peacekeeping operations





## ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF PEACEBUILDING OPERATIONS



- peacebuilding efforts in post-conflict situations should incorporate the following elements:
  - **National Ownership.** Peacebuilding is primarily a national challenge and responsibility. National ownership is essential to success
  - **National Capacity.** National capacity development must be central and the core objective for peacebuilding is to reach ASAP the point when external assistance is no longer required. Peacebuilding must focus proactively on (re)building national capacity, otherwise, peace will not be sustainable
  - **Common Strategy.** Peacebuilding involves many actors and the key to effective peacebuilding lies in an agreed common strategy, which is nationally owned with clear priorities. Against which the UN, the international community, and national partners can allocate resources to meet the common strategy







## ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN PEACEBUILDING OPERATIONS



- The military primary role in UN peacebuilding operations is to ensure a safe and secure environment within which the rest of the external and internal actors can operate
- As such, military personnel must be trained and exposed to civil-military relations and cooperation
- This can only gain through structured peace education in professional military education (PME)
- The secondary role of the military is to make its resources available to external and internal actors in support of the overall common strategy of the UN and the host country
- For instance, in the context of a DDR program, the military, over and above its security function, may be in a position to provide transport, medical services, camp building, weapons storage, and/or weapon destruction services
- Training in such activities should be included as part of PME to enhance the professionalism of the military personnel as well as enhance the role of the military in peacebuilding operations





# CONCLUSION



- Peace education in PME enhances the capability and instills a nonviolence attitude
- Though nonviolence is seen as the opposite of military science, the military ought to be trained in what exactly nonviolence resistance involves
- Since more and more military personnel are being deployed into peacekeeping operations, military personnel is fitting to learn the techniques of nonviolence, negotiation skills, power of restraint, deflecting aggression, and personal empowerment
- These have been the subject matter taught at most peacekeeping training centres including Malaysian Peacekeeping Centre (MPC) in Port Dickson
- Additionally, we at the National Defence University of Malaysia (NDUM), are teaching peacekeeping operations to students enrolled in Bachelor in Strategic Studies program as its core subject and Humanitarian Intervention and Peace Operations to all students as University's core subject



