CIVILIAN CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

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Structure

- Background
- Key Players
- Current state of play
- Challenges
- Suggestions

- <u>Beginning: European Top at Feira in</u> <u>2000 and in Götenborg 2001</u>
 - spring the idea of the importance of developing an EU training policy regarding civilian crisis management
 - aim would be to strengthen the EU's capability
 - able to more effectively respond and deploy personnel to crisis areas.

- Greece, Presiding CSDP matters in 2002 launched the process for developing the above
 - the EU Com launched the EG-Project (known as the EGT) to launch pilot courses
 - the PMG launched the process for developing a common military training concept
 - Member States would develop and invest in training institutes at national level
 - idea to launch CEPOL and ESDC

- EU Top at Thessaloniki of June 2003 gave birth first EU Training policy concept approved by the PSC in November 2003 :
 - a joint governed operational framework for a training structure
 - The basic principle = Member states deliver the basic trainings (competency/function based)
 - EU oriented training linked to civilian crisis management missions/operations
 - At strategic and operation level

- Training policy concept reviewed in July 2004 => new measures and procedures to facilitate the implementation of the training policy
- Training management cycle
- Tactic level: difference between
 - generic training,
 - pre-deployment training
 - in mission training
- Creation of the ESDC and CEPOL
- Strengthening of existing networks and generate new ones
- EU training programme (regrouping all training activities related to CSDP) provided by all actors and renewed yearly.
- Target audience
- Financing

- Drawing on the previous two PSC documents -New Council document on the 'Implementation Roadmap on future training needs mid 2006 =>
- December 2006 a Civcom advice document based on workshop with recommendations:
 - Training modules should be standardized
 - Courses and trainees should be certified (credibility for courses, quality maintainement, and candidates will be a selection criteria)
 - Linkage between training and recruitment

- Accreditation of training providers (not real accreditation yet, but recognition of the MS of a national training institutes)
- Stronger linkage between lessons learned of missions and adaptation to the training curricula
- Identification of minimum training standards for CC and PDT + Integration of cross cutting issues
- Creation of a task force for coordination of training for CCM at EU level: responsible to bring the work forward and ensure synergy of approach in EC and CSDP training
- Funding on a case by case

- Swedish Presidency 2008: expert seminar on 'Building EU's Civilian Power'
- Study done by the European Council on Foreign Relations in early 2009 EU Civ-mil Capabilities
- =>further launched the idea of Civ-Mil synergies in capability development for CSDP missions/operations in 2010 (identification of 13 domains under which training)
- In 2009 by council secretariat the introduction of the Schoolmaster to facilitate the coordination of the training yearly academic programme on internet programme
- Early 2010 re-launch of a new call for proposal of an EC project (ENTRi) in force since September 2010

- Under 'lead' of BE Presidency 2010:
 - An expert seminar September on EU CSDP training to offer a revised document on the EU training policy concept (but failed):
 - to analyze current EU training situation
 - the different actors involved
 - the tactical training
 - remaining issues (standardization, certification, linking training with recruitment, budget, ...)
- Hungarian Presidency in 2011 workshop conference organised inMarch on CCM Training (outcome=> report with recommendations)

Key Players & State of Play

- MS operational level training–
 - +-13MS active (CC and or PDT)
 - Differences in expertise and know how
 - Differences in budget resources, human resources (experts, trainers, support) and training facilities
 - Training institutes are independent, others are accountable to different ministries
 - Some have course concepts
- Agencies (ESDC CEPOL) strategic
 - ESDC: 5000 pp trainined (OC and High Level)
 - CEPOL: 60-100 trainers/year (senior ranking police)
 - Overall: different target audience, different training approach, different objectives

Key Players & State of Play

- Networks : ENTRi I IfS funded long term (3/2010–3/2013) operational & strategic
 - PDT and specialisation courses for civilians
 - 800 trained
 - 500 deployed
 - 14 standardised course concepts + methodology
 - Certification procedure
 - Extensive network of trainers and experts
 - Principle of sharing/exchaning trainers for intra-capacity building
- CSDP Missions operational
 - Induction training (not all)
 - On the job training
 - Budget case by case (different for each mission)
 - Never same training approach

Challenges

- 4000 mission personnel (50% at best = trained)
- No standardadisation officially recognised at EU level
- No accreditation body officially recognised at EU level
- No certification at EU level accepted
- No general course concepts and curricula of CC, PDT and in mission
- No overarching body to controle and follow up
- MS not all training providers, different priorities
- Budget
- ENTRi & ESDC no judicial entity
- Lack of effectively using and coordinate between existing resources (School Master, networks, agencies, MS, Mission, CPCC)

Suggestions

- Changing/Shifting priority
- Need of leadership (no timidity)
- Strengthen value of common interest
- Stimulate the sense of added value for better mission effectiveness
- Vision of linking training as a means to an end (tool to implement EU's strategy of CFSP)
- Increase the budget
- Support the full implementation of the last revised documents on Training Policy (external overarching body)
- A structured communication and coordination between all actors

Questions?