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FREEDOM, FORUMS, AND FRIENDSHIP: THE CDT MODEL

e-Learning success stories in the multinational arena are rare. Freedom from expensive software programs to manage learning applications has emerged with the development of open-source code. Since 25% of all future military training may soon occur over the Internet, free applications available to all partner nations is a reality. One approach to implementing these pioneering techniques is the CDT Model. Several nations have partnered over the past 10 years to produce a group of diverse people who work together for a common cause: enhanced military and humanitarian internet-based training. Using a free management and course authoring tool in a friendly atmosphere has become a productive experience.

In 1999, Switzerland and the United States signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).







25 April 1999 - United States and Switzerland Memorandum of Understanding signed by SECDEF and MOD Ogi "the participants intend to conduct joint activities to demonstrate how ... a website can enhance security cooperation among many nations...."

MoU Intent: To establish ... mutual support in the development of a web-based environment linking the PIP Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes in a collaborative network that facilitates the development of Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL).

The MoU stated three objectives: 1. create a mechanism to exchange common education and training content among NATO and PfP Nations, 2. establish common education and training methods for e-Learning courses, and 3. share internet-based technologies to provide global just-in-time training.

Emerging NATO nations under the umbrella of the (PfP) needed to decrease their training budgets, yet increase available knowledge to troops. The objective was to offer free training anywhere, anytime.

VISION: "To create, operate and maintain an open source, standards-based system providing multisensory, universal access to a

knowledge portal

in support of international security cooperation"





May 2002 - Vision for Swiss-US Joint Planning Document Signed at Pentagon

Multinational Benefits

- Deepen Existing Relationships With Education Facilities
- Coordinate And Improve The Use Of Resources
- Expand The Pool Of Expertise
- Avoid Duplication
- Synchronize And Harmonize Curricula
- Spread A Uniform Transformation Message
- Seek Members Advice On Future Developments
- Inform Members About Education And Training Issues

A consortium of six organizations emerged from the Swiss / US MoU. Each provides guidance in steering this progressive program.



Forums

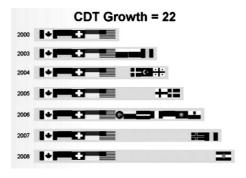
In 2001, five nations (Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United States) collaborated to produce a new web-based Learning Management System (LMS) to contain online courses. Also, an authoring tool to produce the courses was created as a trial product, Prototype 1 (P1). An archetype, well defined course was envisioned to be a marketing tool for this new system. The group chose to develop a five Lesson course titled, "Introduction to NATO". Each nation shared their expertise to develop a Lesson. This flagship course fulfilled all expectations and continues to be the most completed course on an annual basis. The success of the initial meetings prompted managers to establish semi-annual conferences to continue refining the process. Over the past 10 years, these meetings are now formally called the Advanced Distributed Learning Working Group (ADL WG) Conference. A Steering Committee meets to plan future events and manage funding issues. A Technical Committee continues to refine the computer code for better functionality and a Developers Committee meets to improve the instructional design process by discussing ways to produce more effective courses. The Swiss ISN, NATO ACT, and JFCOM also conduct additional forums for specific purposes (training, oversight management and technical workshops).

The CDT Model

The modality in manpower allocution (voluntary national contribution, VNC) that led to this achievement was formally referred to as each nation's Cooperative Development Team (CDT). The focus of the CDTs is to facilitate the conversion of traditional learning material to internet-enabled interactive courseware. With the success of "Introduction to NATO", more courses were collaboratively developed. The new PfP LMS was off and running like a racehorse on a fast track.



The initial CDTs met twice a year to exchange information and improve the LMS. Contents of a typical CDT are a team leader, web content developers, and systems engineers. The result was a core group of individuals from five nations that has now grown to twenty-two in-country CDTs. More nations are expressing a special interest and willingness to contribute to these vital developments for all NATP and PfP nations.



Courses

86 Courses / 717 Hours

Completed !!!

Multinational Courses

Available Online

Total course completions from the combined LMS instances are more than 6.000.

Completed Multinational Courses

Tolal=86 cources/717 Hours (As of: 30 Sep 08)

Ethnic Conflict And Peace Operations 2 Terrorism & Its Implications for Democratic
States
Introduction to Human Rights
Introduction to International Humanitarian Law . 10
Introduction to NATO11
CIMIC Overview for NATO School 2 SPIRIT: Security Policy, International Relations
and IT
Bulgarian Participation in Peace Support
Operations
Conflict Management and Negotiation 20
Combating Terrorism & Illegal Trafficking 44 NATO M&S Orientation Course 4
Information Security Fundamentals
Conducting a Computer Assisted Exercise 4
CJTF Training Modules
European Security & Defence Policy 6
English Skills for Staff Officers II (ESSO II)8
Overview of the Inter American System 20 International Security Risks 4
The Revolution in Military Affairs
Introduction to Satellite Operations 6
NATO Space Support 4
Intro. to NATO Public Information 2

Law of Armed Conflict	20
he Interanency Process	20
Introduction to Information Operations	. 3
Defense Aqainst Suicide Bombing	25
Resource Managemant in NATO	. 2
NATO's Reserve Forces	. 2
NATO/Paitner Operational Staff Officer's Course.	. 2
The Combined Joint Task Force	. 3
Introduction to Maritime Operations	. 4
Introduction to Environmental Awareness	. 2
Fundamentals of CBRH Defence	. 2
Security in the Information Age	. 3
Security in the Information Age	. 6
NATO Operational Planning Process	. 4
NATO Operational Planning Process Combating Trafficking in Human Beings	. 7
Map Reading	. 2
NATO Peace Support Operations Course	. 5
UN Peace Support Operations Course	
On reace support Operations Orientation Course.	10
Operations in the Information Age	. 4
Multinational Crisis Management	. 3
ntro to Medical Intelligence	. 2
NATO/Partner Joint Medical Planner's Course .	. 2
NATO/Partner Senior Medical Staff Officer	
Course	. 2
NATO Major Incident Medical Management	. 3
Peace Keéping Techniques	. 3
Peace Keeping Techniques	. 1
NATO Logistics	. 5
NATO Logistics	20
National Security and Defence Strategy	20
National Security and Defence Strategy National Security and Defence Strategy (Spanish) .	20
National Security and Defence Strategy (Spanish) .	20
National Security and Defence Strategy (Portuguese)	20
(Portuguese)	20
ED Awareness	. 4
Crowd and Riot Control	. 3
The Interagency Process (Spanish)	20
The Interagency Process (Portuguese)	20
The Inter-American System (Spanish)	20
The Inter-American Sýstem (Portuguese) PSO CIMIC for Senior Commanders & Senior Staff	20
PSO CIMIC for Senior Commanders & Senior Staff.	. 2
PSO CIMIC for Commanders & Slaff PSO CIMIC for Batllegroup CIMIC Officers	. 2
PSO CIMIC for Batllegroup CIMIC Officers	. 2
Intro to Public International Law	5
Intro to Rules Of Engagement	- 5
ntro to Rules Of Engagement	. 5
Intro to International Enforcement Mechanisms.	. 5
ntro to Hague and Geneva Law Conflict Management and Negotiation (Spanish)	
Conflict Management and Negotiation (Spanish)	20
Conflict Management and Negotiation	20
(Portuguese)	20
Arms Control & Arms Control Agreements	. 4
Def. Against Terrorism — A Challenge for NATO)
& Inter. Comm	. 4
Critical Infrastructure Awareness	. 3
Human Trafficking: Causes & Concequences,	
Counter Strategies	. 2
Definitions, Dimensions & Categories	
of Terrorism	15
Pre-deployment Cultural Awareness Cmdr.	
Pack-Afghan. (L2)	Δ
Pre-deployment Cultural Awareness Cmdr.	
Pack-Iraq (L2)	1
hatus to NATO Force Ductootion	. 4
ntro. to NATO Force Protection	. 2
Intro. to NATO School Operation Planning	10
Exonaut Operators Course (L2)	13
ntro. to NATO Convertional Targeting	
(SIPR Only)	10
Íntro. to NATO for TACEVAL	14
Legal Aspects of Combatting Terrorism	15
ntro. to NATO School Op. Planning Process	
v2.0 (SIPR Only)	10
Civil-Military Relations in an Interagency Context	20
Civil-Military Relations in an Interagency Contex	
(Spanish)	

Civil-Military Relations in an Interagency Context
(Portuguesé)
Terrorism and the Media8
NATO Prcourement and Contracting 1108

2009 Updates:

ntro to NATO Conventional Targeting, v.3.1.	10
ntroduction to Human Rights	10
ntro. to Public International Law	
ntro. to Rules of Engagement	. 5
ntro. to International Enforcement Mechanisms .	. 5
ntro. to Hague and Geneva Law	. 5

The NATO Military Committee has stated, "The ADL prototype should be extended, resourced by VNCs, to form an Initial Operational Capability that will continue providing an immediate ADL capability and service to NATO and PfP nations, and will form the basis for specifying the procurement, via standard NATO Capability Package procedures, of an Operational NATO/PfP ADL Capability." MCM-64-03

The PfP LMS learning audience consists of military professionals, university students and a wide variety of other users. Security regulations are applied to all users and re-enforced with password protected courses. The SCORM (Shareable Content Object Reference Model) developed by the US Department of Defense through its Advanced Distributed Learning Co-Labs created the SCORM standard, which provides a structure for re-using learning content.

Course categories include: NATO Basics; Military Basics, Peacekeeping, Humanitarian, Legal, Operations and Planning. Most are operational versus tactical and will continue to be developed through group efforts aimed at audiences seeking more interactive content. Stabilization of military science using online learning techniques provides powerful ADL tools to update the technology base

Modeling and simulation for distributed exercises are becoming a prime market for SWEDENT The VIKING series ADL. (2003/2005,/2008/2011) contain mandatory courses for multinational military staff training. Comprehension checks are included in most courses and satisfy the objective of providing statistical measures of assessment. The new NATO International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) series from NATO ACT in Norfolk, VA provides relevant battle theater information to coalition partners and is easily updatable. The specific content is consistent with basic knowledge and applied using the common infrastructure of the PfP LMS. The Joint Knowledge Development and Distribution Capability (JKDDC) is a new initiative from USJFCOM. The Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) web portal courses link military Doctrine through the Unified

Joint Task List (UJTL) to course objectives for more specific and measurable outcomes which increase training quality and effectiveness. ADL's enhancements to NATO and PfP interoperability using a common infrastructure is a major step forward to providing enhanced learning anywhere, anytime.

Friendship

A key component of this practical model is the creation of a group attitude where subjective perceptions emerge from close interaction with colleagues from different cultures. Each semi-annual meeting of the ADL WG includes a "national folklore evening" displaying local customs. Personal comfort zones are reached and honest friendships are formed. CDTs provide an example of successful multinational cooperation. Given the European success, the CDT Model has far reaching implications and can be replicated on a global scale.

Conclusion

The CDT success story continues to thrive and become more robust. The goal is to have CDTs in all PfP and NATO nations producing relevant and effective online courses. New courses are planned to confront the major crises of our times: cultural awareness; building defence institutions, battlefield communications, peacekeeping techniques and language training. This new generation

of courses will incorporate more multimedia features (videos, audio clips, animated charts, etc.). Gaming simulations using avatars and real-time, on-screen assistance will guide the learning experience to be more suited to 21st Century technology users. Web portals are virtual communities offering communication (multi-language chat, upload and download of large documents, personal calendar notification, and many more) than standalone course content. This "blended approach" will continue to evolve. Marketing the courses and portals will expand to all nations through global initiatives. The SCORM standard will enable new courses to be more rapidly produced and save time and money through federated searches of databases containing reusable course content.

The paradigm shift to internet-based training has been enhanced by the mutual collaboration of nations willing to offer their unique manpower talents for the improvement of our society over the past 10 years. The Cooperative Development Teams will continue to meet twice a year and provide a mechanism for freedom from excessive costs — friendship building through intellectual dialogue — and the simple enjoyment that is created when people come together and unite to create a more peaceful world for all of humanity. The CDTs ultimate goal is peace on Earth using online learning to create a common framework for conflict resolution.

У статті розглянута модель об'єднаних команд розроблення ресурсів дистанційного навчання (ОКР). Розкриті цілі та задачі ОКР, історія їх створення, результати діяльності та сучасний стан. Наведений перелік створених ОКР дистанційних курсів.

Ключові слова: дистанційне навчання, дистанційний курс, об'єднана команда розроблення.

В статье рассмотрена модель объединенных команд разработки ресурсов дистанционного обучения (ОКР). Раскрыты цели и задачи ОКР, история их создания, результаты деятельности и современное состояние. Приведен пеерчень созданных ОКР дистанционных курсов.

Ключевые слова: дистанционное обучение, дистанционный курс, объединенная команда разработки.