

7th edition, July 2011

UN POLICE

MAGAZINE



United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations



Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security



TABLE OF CONTENTS

July 2011
7th Edition

[UNITED NATIONS POLICING]

- 1] Preventative Policing to Protect the Peace, Ann-Marie Orlor, United Nations Police Adviser
- 3] Transnational Crime Units Take Shape in West Africa
- 8] Re-establishing Rule of Law in Liberia: Step by Step
- 12] Vetting Security Personnel in Guinea-Bissau
- 13] United Nations Police Support Innovative Rule of Law Initiative in Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 15] Starting Up United Nations Policing in Iraq

[PEACEKEEPERS DAY]

- 25] Law. Order. Peace.
- 29] In Memoriam
- 30] Poster for the Day

[POLICE DIVISION]

- 31] Heads of UN Police Components and Senior Police Advisers Annual Meeting
- 32] United Nations Police Review of Predeployment Assessment
- 33] How to Build a Police Service – Lessons-Learned from the UN Mission in Kosovo
- 35] Another Step in the Development of a Strategic Doctrinal Framework for UN Policing

[POWER TO EMPOWER]

- 16] Interview with Ms. Ann-Kristin Kvilekval, the Acting Senior Police Adviser United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)
- 23] Building a Network of Female Police Officers in Darfur, Sudan

[FACTS & FIGURES]

- 11] Top Ten Contributors of UN Police
- 18] Actual/Authorized/Female Deployment of UN Police in Peacekeeping Missions
- 18] FPU Deployment
- 22] Top Ten Contributors of Female UN Police Officers
- 35] Top Ten Individual Police Officers Contributors (without FPUs)
- 36] UN Police Contributing Countries (PCCs)

Photo caption: A police parade in El Fasher, Sudan for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) commemoration of the 2011 International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. (UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran)

Cover caption: UN and Timorese police gathering information from a local inhabitant in a neighbourhood of Dili, Timor-Leste, following heavy rains that caused flooding. (UN Photo/Martine Perret)

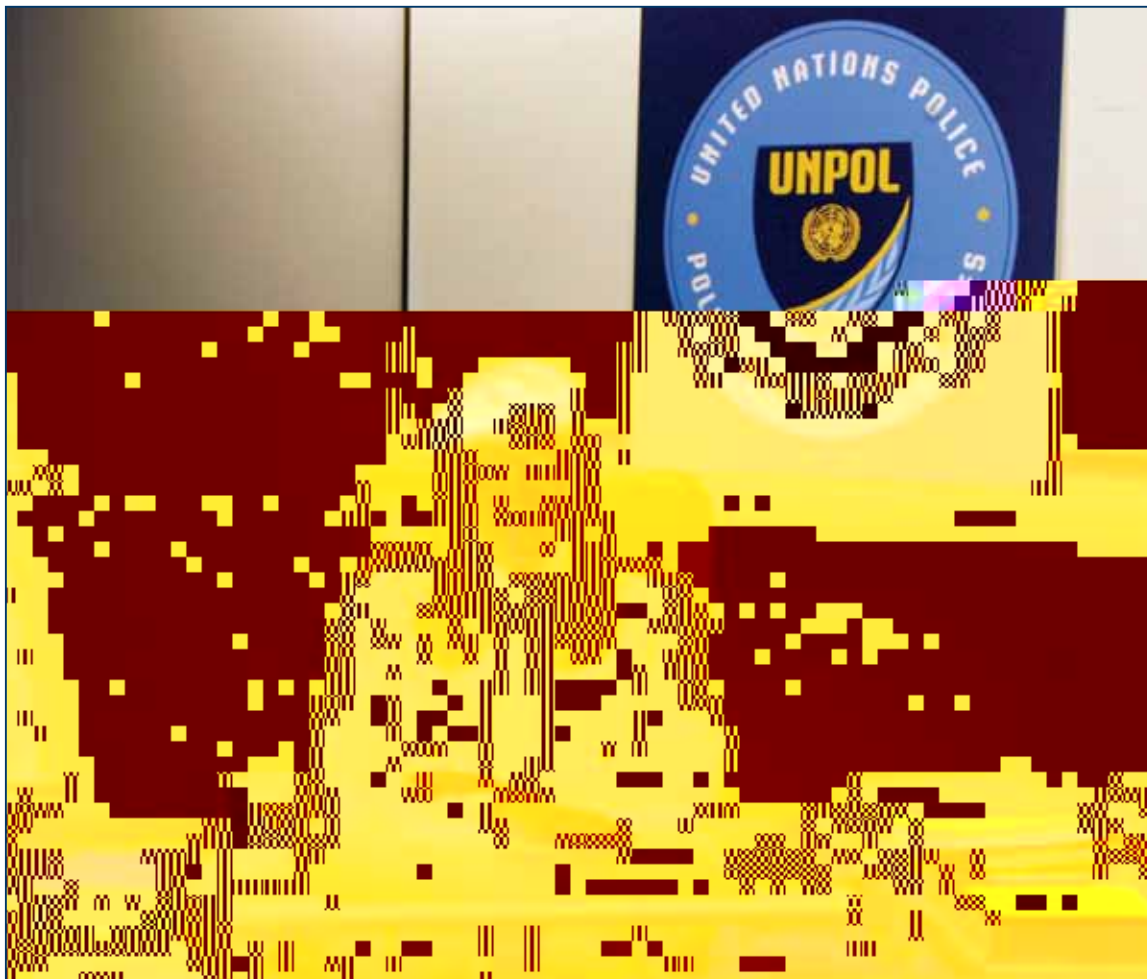
PREVENTATIVE POLICING TO PROTECT THE PEACE

May 29 is the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. On this day, we pay tribute to the military, police and civilian personnel serving worldwide under the blue flag, and remember those who lost their lives in the cause of peace.

Between 31 March 2010 and 10 April 2011, a total 99 peacekeepers lost their lives. Some were caught in the crossfire, some died of disease or accidents, while others were targeted and murdered. Of these, nine were United Nations Police Officers.

They died for a noble cause, and they are not easily replaced. As this seventh edition of the UN Police Magazine goes to print, some 14,350 UN Police officers are deployed around the world. This number has been growing steadily and if it increases further still, the international community may struggle to keep pace with the rising demand.

The challenge is augmented by the short periods of rotation. Some UN Police officers serve terms of as little as six months. This represents tremendous turnover across the 16 missions in which the UN Police are deployed, especially in those assignments requiring specialized skills. And this continual recruitment is taking place in a climate of economic constraints.



*Police Adviser,
Ann-Marie Orlor at
UNHQ. (UN Photo)*

Given potential personnel shortfalls, it may be a good time to rethink our traditional modes of operation. Large numbers of international police are required in societies where local capacity has been decimated by a crisis. The demand would be less if some of these crises could be prevented. Could the UN Police be deployed to defuse potential humanitarian disasters before they occur?

The peak deployment of UN Police typically occurs after the need for the military begins to decline and before full deployment of development workers, but perhaps this sequencing needs to be reconsidered. The UN Police have a unique ability to address the causes of conflicts before they erupt into violence. By dealing with community issues in a civil context, they can reduce tensions. By promoting police reform, they can help repair relations between the public and the state. By helping incapacitate those who promote the use of violence, they can help promote stability. By restoring public security, it could thwart armed conflict.

This proposal is not as radical as it might seem at first. We have already successfully deployed UN Police preventatively. The UN Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) was created in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the 31 March 1995 to help avoid a spill-over of the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and territory of Kosovo. It was given a mandate to prevent clashes; to monitor the border areas; to report to the Secretary-General on security threats, and to monitor illicit arms flows. Additionally, UNPREDEP was charged with promoting inter-ethnic dialogue and community safety. These are all tasks for which the UN Police are particularly suited. Thanks in large part to the presence of UNPREDEP, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was spared the conflicts that afflicted other parts of South-East Europe.

The number of police required to prevent a crisis is much less than the number needed to respond after one has occurred. The UN Police components currently deployed in five DPA-led Special Political Missions provide a practical example of the scale and tasks involved in a preventative police mission. These new preventative missions could be made available upon the request of host-governments to assist in addressing the conditions conducive to conflict.

These preventative missions would require fewer, but more specialized, police peacekeepers. As a result, fewer lives would be put at risk keeping the peace. And if these missions are successful, the savings in lives and resources are inestimable. So I would like to leave you to consider the following: could we dispatch the lifeboat before, rather than after, the storm?

Ann-Marie Orler
Police Adviser
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
United Nations
June 2011



TRANSNATIONAL CRIME UNITS TAKE SHAPE IN WEST AFRICA

Whilst the guns may have fallen silent in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the problem of organized crime, drug cultivation, trafficking and distribution is still a reality. Most of these criminal enterprises are multinational, working with established groups in Asia, Latin America, Europe and North America. Organized crime is a threat to peace and stability in any country, but in countries emerging from armed conflict it can make deeper inroads and make them faster. Attracted by weakened state authority following decades of instability, today West Africa is a major transit point for drugs that are smuggled into Europe and America.

ECOWAS Regional Action Plan

In July 2009 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) joined forces with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) – the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in a joint regional initiative in support of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in West Africa. The Plan was officially endorsed by ECOWAS Heads of States and Governments in Abuja on 19 December 2008.



UN and Liberian police investigating a marijuana plantation. (UN Photo)



A UN Police officer talks to immigration and police officials at a border crossing in Nimba County, Liberia. (UN Photo/Staton Winter)

In support of the implementation of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan, the West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) was established. The WACI partners conducted joint assessment missions to the four WACI pilot countries - Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia. This was followed by a Ministerial Conference in February 2010 in Freetown. In June of this year the first Policy Committee Meeting for WACI was held in Dakar, Senegal (see box).

Freetown Commitment

At the Freetown Conference the four concerned Governments signed the "Freetown Commitment" which set out, among other things, the establishment of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs). These crime units are a centrepiece of WACI. A TCU is a national inter-agency body of security entities that combine their resources, improve national and transnational coordination, provide a contact point for international investigation, support strategic and operational crime analysis, and carry out or support integrated police intelligence-led investigations.

Sierra Leone: TCU Taking Action

The Sierra Leone Transnational Crime Unit (TCU) was established in 2009. The UN Police Section in the integrated special political Mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), initially supported by the Standing Police Capacity, played and continues to play an important supportive role in this process, from providing training to offering guidance on the daily operation of the TCU. A highly qualified United Nations Police team was assigned to this project, made up of a Counter Narcotics and Organized Crime Adviser, a Drug Prevention and Crime Prevention Officer and a Logistics Officer, under the leadership of the Senior Police Adviser.

Over the last two years UN Police officers seconded by the Spanish Government have been working for the UN Police section in UNIPSIL. Their core tasks are to provide training as well as monitor the investigations conducted by the TCU.



The UN Police counter narcotics and organized crime adviser in Sierra Leone organized and delivered numerous on-the-job trainings for the TCU law enforcement officers. The courses focused on organized crime and drug interdiction related subjects, such as surveillance equipment, basic criminal investigative techniques, human trafficking, and drug identification and testing. In the first quarter of 2011, 40 law enforcement officers from the Transnational Crime Unit Special Weapons and Tactics and Investigation Teams attended courses where they were taught skills for the execution of tactical dynamic entry operations. They were also trained on the operational use of the tactical equipment provided by funding from the United States Africa Command (U.S. AFRICOM).

Some of the positive achievements since 2009 include:

- 2009 - Arrest of a suspect allegedly involved in the July 2008 cocaine confiscation from a Cessna aircraft at Lungi International Airport. The suspect had fled the country after the shipment was seized, but returned to Sierra Leone and was organizing another shipment of cocaine.
- 2009 - Investigation of a crime case involving the fraudulent theft of approximately \$US one million from a group of German businessmen.
- 2010 - An Irish businessman who had been kidnapped by three civil servants was rescued. The businessman was assisting the TCU in the investigation of a theft of approximately \$US 800,000 which had occurred in 2009.
- 2010 - Wide-scale raid on one of the most important drug dens in the popular Lumley Beach area of Freetown. Approximately 100 TCU officers undertook the raid arresting nine notorious drug dealers and seizing a quantity of marijuana, hashish and hashish resin. The whole opera-



UN Police training police from the Operational Support Division in Sierra Leone. (UN Photo)

tion was closely monitored and counted on the advice of the UN Police counter narcotics and organized crime adviser.

- 2010 - The TCU destroyed \$US one million worth of cocaine, as well as 600 kilograms of marijuana.
- 2010 - The Sierra Leone TCU reported the seizure of 142.4 kilograms of cocaine during 2010, valued in Europe at approximately \$US four million dollars.
- 2011 - Police in Sierra Leone seized three tons of marijuana with an estimated street value of some \$US 10 million.

Liberia: TCU Getting Started

Since May 2010, UN Police working for the peacekeeping operation in Liberia (UNMIL) and officers from the Police Division's Standing Capacity in Brindisi, Italy have supported the development of Transnational Crime Units in Liberia. UN Police officers from the Standing Capacity undertook a number of missions to work on the technical arrangements for the implementation of the TCU. Operational, organizational, legal and administrative shortcomings were identified and Liberian police addressed these in the project design. The Liberian TCU will include investigation teams, multi-disciplined strategic and operational criminal intelligence units, tactical and technical surveillance capabilities and international police cooperation experts. Law enforcement and security experts from the Liberian police, customs, immigration and Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the National Security Agency will be part of this highly specialized unit.

Closely linked to the issue of project design, mechanisms were developed to ensure that the TCU is anchored in the security architecture of Liberia. The governing regulatory framework for the establishment of a TCU includes the Minister of Justice, who is in charge of the National Police and Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency, the Minister of Finance (Customs) and the National Security Adviser (National Security Agency).

The TCU build-up phase is supported by the United Nations Development Programme as well as the WACI partners.

The Liberia National INTERPOL Office plays a crucial role in connecting Liberia to international law enforcement systems. An operational link between INTERPOL and the TCU is designed to ensure integrated national and international law enforcement cooperation. To further support the establishment of this TCU, the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime set up an office in Liberia in March of this year.

Guinea-Bissau: TCU Established

In Guinea-Bissau, 15 United Nations Police officers, with extra assistance from thematic advisers from the Police Division's Standing Police Capacity, are working closely with national police services on reform. The TCU was established at the beginning of this year and the heads of all law enforcement agencies met for the first time in February 2011 to nominate the chief of the TCU. The Government of Guinea-Bissau is procuring the equipment needed by the TCU and training of the officers is underway.

Côte d'Ivoire: TCU Delayed due to Crisis

From December until early April 2011, United Nations Police in Côte d'Ivoire concentrated on protection work. The presidential standoff in this country demanded that all United Nations uniformed personnel were called upon to protect civilians, assist with humanitarian operations and public order.



Following the inauguration of President Ouattara in May and the consolidation of the leadership of the police and gendarmerie, work to establish the Ivorian TCU is just beginning. The Ivorian Government is committed to participating in this effort and has stated that all resources will be made available. The Policy Committee of WACI, which met in Dakar in June, decided to launch a new assessment mission to Côte d'Ivoire, which would take the new political context into account and prepare the ground for the implementation process of the TCU.

WACI Policy Committee Meets in Dakar

On 20 June 2011, the first High-Level Policy Committee of the West Africa Coast Initiative, which brings together the United Nations System (DPKO, DPA, UNODC), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as Ministers of Interior or Justice of the Governments of the four pilot countries - Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone – met in Dakar.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Said Djinnit, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for West Africa and was attended by WACI partners as well as Police Advisers and Commissioners from the UN peace missions that are assisting the Governments of the pilot countries. High-level representatives of the Peace Building Support Office (PBSO), the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) also attended, while representatives of the diplomatic corps and donors based in Dakar were present at the opening and closing ceremonies. Among other important decisions concerning future funding and strong political support for the ECOWAS Action Plan, the Policy Committee decided to invite Guinea to join the Initiative as the fifth country.



Group photo of WACI High-Level Policy Committee meeting. (UN Photo)

RE-ESTABLISHING RULE OF LAW IN LIBERIA: STEP BY STEP

Rule of law is a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly proclaimed. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which has deployed peacekeepers since 1948, has come to focus more and more on the need of re-establishing the institutions that can uphold rule of law as a priority in post-conflict environments. Its Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, which was established in 2007, brings together the police, judicial affairs and corrections officers in order to address all aspects of criminal justice.

The United Nations Police play an important role by helping to re-build and re-establish the authority of national police services, an essential tool to ensure public order and security.

United Nations Mandate

When the peacekeeping operation in Liberia was established in 2003, its first mandate, Security Council resolution 1509, emphasized the need for the peacekeeping operation to address rule of law. Since 2003 much was achieved. A democratic government was elected in 2005 in fair, free and peaceful elections and new elections will take place again in October and November of this year.

Helping to Build a National Police Service

Thousands of UN Police have worked with the Liberian National Police (LNP) over the past eight years. They have participated in and helped facilitate basic training for more than 3,600 LNP officers and have provided different types of training to the entire LNP which consists of 4,389 police officers. An impressive 15.7 per cent (692) of these officers are female. The Liberian Government has set as its target to have at least 20 per cent of its police service female by 2014, in line with the goal that the United Nations set out in 2009.



Liberian Police Commissioner Gautam Sawang participating in hand over ceremony of a police barracks, Liberia. (UN Photo)



Training provided to the LNP has ranged from basic courses for police cadets to dozens of specialized courses. Some 130 – 170 cadets or officers participate in these courses. The 38th class, with 153 cadets – 89 men and 64 women – will graduate in November 2011. Cadets for the 39th class are being screened and this course will begin soon. In the beginning, from 2003 to 2005, UN Police conducted the training courses and worked with Liberian authorities to help re-establish a Police Training Academy. Since 2005-2006 basic training has been conducted primarily by Liberian instructors and UN Police conduct specialized courses for the LNP.

Last year UN Police began three-month specialized courses that were designed to assist Liberian police to deal with public order disturbances. The 4th class of some 150 police officers began in April of this year. By July 2011 approximately 600 police will be able to undertake Special Unit duties. This is especially important in light of the upcoming elections. In contrast to the 2005 elections when the UN Formed Police Units provided security at many election-related events, Liberian police will be able to take on a much greater role themselves.

Today the primary role of UN Police is to concentrate on building and strengthening the capacity of the LNP through monitoring their professionalism and effectiveness, mentoring and assisting them in different law enforcement tasks and working side-by-side with them on routine policing matters. The majority of individually deployed UN officers in Liberia are co-located with Liberian police in stations around the country.

While training the Liberian National Police is essential, the newly trained police must have stations, office material, desks and cars. UNMIL, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and bilateral donors are working closely with the Liberian Government to ensure that this infrastructure is put in place and maintained.

One Police Station at a Time

In April of this year, the United Nations Police Commissioner in Liberia, Gautam Sawang, handed over two new police stations in Careysburg and Todee districts, in the rural Montserrado County. The stations were built with money from UNMIL Quick Impact Project funds. During the handover ceremony Sawang made a special appeal to the communities to exercise patience and understanding during this critical period: “The Liberian National Police need your support and cooperation to serve you better; the newly built depots are actually for the communities, hence, these communities must help the police to succeed in its commitment to peace and security,” he stated.

UNMIL currently has scores of Quick Impact Projects in the pipeline around the country. In the first five months of 2011 five offices for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and two police stations were constructed and UNMIL also provided funding for the building of magisterial courts; depots for the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and detention facilities for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Forty projects related to rule of law are in the pipeline.

At the same time support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and from the German, Norwegian, Irish and Danish Governments has helped pay for seven other police stations, the LNP Women and Children Protection Section headquarters, Emergency Response Unit headquarters and warehouse, 14 police vehicles, Public Security Unit uniforms as well as books and clerical material for LNP offices.

Beyond Policing

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia, Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, has urged the judiciary, the police and all the professionals working in Liberia’s rule of law sector to ensure that every citizen who comes into contact with the legal system is treated with fairness and justice.

Ms. Løj emphasized this message during another ceremony in Montserrado County in May of this year, when UNMIL handed over the Bensonville Magisterial Court building, which was also renovated through UNMIL Quick Impact Project funding. She went on: “We have to work on improving the system by getting it up and running and functioning. That means that those who go to court, whether they are complainants or the accused, feel that they have redress, that they are treated fairly, they are heard and the law was followed.” She said a major weakness of the rule of law sector in Liberia is that ordinary people do not trust the system to treat them fairly. “If we do not create trust in the rule of law system, ordinary Liberians will take the law into their own hands and that means the security of the country is threatened. So everybody who is working in the rule of law sector has to remember that they are basically peacemakers,” she explained while speaking at the ceremony.

Pre-Trial Detention Taskforce

The aim of this initiative is to make the criminal justice system more effective and efficient. To this end, UNMIL supports the Pre-trial Detention Taskforce Sub-committee on police and prosecution which brings together the Liberian National Police (Women and Children Protection Section, Crime Services Department and Court Liaison Officers), and the Ministry of Justice (the Office of the Solicitor General, County Attorneys, City Solicitors, the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Crimes Unit). UNMIL also contributes to improve substantive access to justice. The Legal and Judicial Support Services Division of UNMIL, working closely with the Ministry of Justice, has also put in place mentoring programs for County Attorneys, Public Defenders and others in the Liberian justice sector.

In April of this year the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rule of Law in Liberia, Ms. Mensa-Bonsu, inaugurated two court houses in the Kolahun and Foya districts in Lofa County, Liberia. She was accompanied by the Deputy Police Commissioner John Nielsen, underlining the close cooperation among different rule of law components in UNMIL.

Ms. Mensa-Bonsu underlined the importance of promoting all of the institutions that support rule of law in her pronouncement at this ceremony. “The issue of improving access to justice has been identified by the Government of Liberia, in its application to the Peace Building Commission, as one of its priorities. The United Nations, knowing the importance of the administration of justice and the promotion of rule of law as part of the recovery process in Liberia, will continue to support the government to establish rule of law institutions across the country.”

Ceremony inaugurating a newly renovated courthouse in Lofa County, Liberia. (UN Photo)

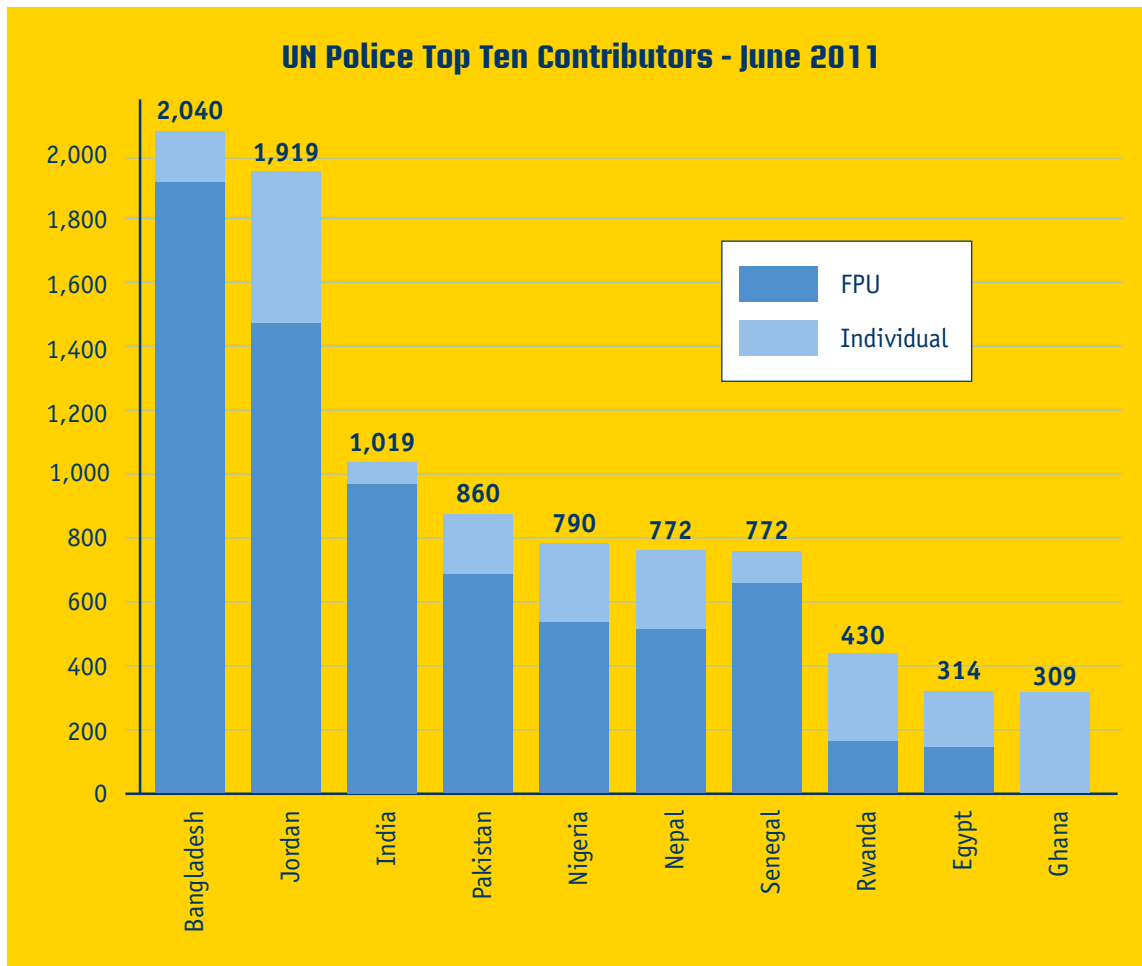




Liberian Minister of Justice

During the ceremony to observe the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers in Monrovia, the Minister of Justice, Counsellor-at-Law Christiana Tah, who represented Liberia’s President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, recounted the contributions of all UN peacekeepers in restoring peace and stability to Liberia. “As the fear and trauma of our troubles recede, as new buildings are erected in Monrovia, Gbarnga, Voinjama and other parts of Liberia, and as new industries arrive in Monrovia, and as young children go to school for the first time, Liberia will always be mindful of the dedication of peacekeepers that brought us this far,” she asserted.

Focusing on the significance of peacekeeping, Ms. Tah pointed out that peacekeeping encompasses much more than having the assurance of safety, engendered by the visibility of uniformed men and women. She added that it is an increasingly expensive and complex engagement, which is inherently multifaceted and fosters the restoration of social institutions as well as a renewed respect for men and women. “It is building infrastructure and creating opportunities for our citizens; it is training our police, corrections and immigration officers and monitoring our prisons; it is promoting and protecting human rights and ensuring access to justice for all; and buttressing our establishment of a fair and impartial legal system,” she explained. Ms. Tah said the Liberian Government recognizes the immeasurable and enduring impact these committed individuals bring to the task of building sustainable international peace and security.



VETTING SECURITY PERSONNEL IN GUINEA-BISSAU

In February of this year the National Mixed Technical Independent Commission – a multi-disciplinary body comprising Government and civil society representatives which was established to vet and certify police and internal security agents - was formally launched by national authorities with financial assistance from the United Nations Integrated Mission in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS). Security personnel need to be vetted in order to assure that they are not criminals themselves, are not guilty of human rights violations and are qualified to be part of a security service. In its first three months, 1,400 police officers from the Public Order Police and Border Guard in the capital region of Bissau were certified.

The process in the rest of the country started on 21 March and is expected to be completed before the end of 2011. The prevalence of uniformed personnel in civilian life is an important issue to address in order to ensure continued peace and stability in the country. The process will contribute to national security sector reform efforts as it will assist, among other things, in determining the number of police officers to be retired and enrolled into the Pension Fund, or reintegrated into national organizations.



UN Police officers working on the first certification phase. (UN Photo)

The Vetting and Certification Process is based on international standards and includes four phases: registration, selection, training, and certification. The process is an important step in the development of the Guinea-Bissau police as it assists national authorities to develop a comprehensive picture of the current staffing (numbers and profile) of the internal security institutions. As part of the process, clear criteria will be put in place for the transparent and efficient selection of personnel, thereby enhancing the credibility of the security sector within the country and the international community. On the basis of the process, authorities will be able to identify training needs and certification procedures for staff.

Overall, the Vetting and Certification Process allows national authorities to implement a modern system of human and financial resource management. National authorities have demonstrated ownership and political support for the Vetting and Certification Process, expanding the programme from the 300 public order police for which it was originally planned. At the request of the Government the programme is now expected to cover about 3,600 personnel from different security institutions. Authorities have also requested the implementation of a similar process for the armed forces.



UNITED NATIONS POLICE SUPPORT INNOVATIVE RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Decades of armed conflict in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have created an environment of lawlessness and impunity marked with extreme violence against civilians, including willful killings, torture, looting, pillage of natural resources and widespread sexual violence. Rape is often employed as a weapon of war to terrorize and demoralize the local population. A significant portion of such offences is committed by illegal armed groups active in the eastern provinces of the DRC, as well as by ill-disciplined members of the Congolese army (Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo or FARDC) and the police (Police Nationale Congolaise or PNC).

Understaffed and in need of resources, the DRC civilian and military criminal justice authorities often lack adequate capacities to effectively investigate and prosecute serious crimes committed in the eastern provinces. Security Council resolution 1925 (2010), mandated the United Nations peacekeeping operation MONUSCO to support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing Prosecution Support Cells (PSCs) to assist and strengthen the capacity of the judicial authorities working in the Congolese army (FARDC).

This initiative was developed by the Government of the DRC with strong support from the Ministry of Defence and is being coordinated with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Police. Funding is being provided by the Governments of Canada and the United States of America and by the United Nations Peace Building Fund.

Under the Congolese legal system, crimes committed by members of the FARDC and PNC, as well as crimes committed by civilians with the use of “weapons of war” fall within the jurisdiction of military



Police Adviser Ann-Marie Orlor and MONUSCO Police Commissioner Abdallah Wafy visit the Sake police station in eastern DRC. (UN Photo)



Police training at the Kapalata-Kisangani training centre in eastern DRC. (UN Photo)

courts. Serving judicial and investigative personnel often lack skills and experience and both civilian and military prosecutors' offices lack the basic facilities for investigation.

Prosecution Support Cells

Under the leadership of the Rule of Law Section of MONUSCO five Prosecution Support Cells are being established. They will be deployed to North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Ituri provinces in eastern DRC. Each Cell will have six international experts: a military prosecutions adviser, a civilian prosecutions adviser, two United Nations Police advisers and two military police investigation advisers. These experts will be a resource for and will work closely with their Congolese counterparts.

United Nations Police Support

United Nations Police have made a substantial contribution to the PSC project and work closely with the Rule of Law Section of MONUSCO. One UN Police officer in Kinshasa was assigned to work full-time with the Rule of Law Section to help with the start up activities of this project. Two UN Police officers from the Standing Police Capacity spent two and a half months in DRC working on the framework and operational guidelines for the Cells. This UN Police team is now working on technical guidelines and operational procedures in close consultation with Congolese authorities. The Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division is recruiting qualified police investigators who will be deployed into the five Cells. Three UN Police officers have already been assigned to work as advisers, when the Cells begin to operate. The first Cell should be up and running in the coming weeks and the other Cells will be phased into operation in the coming months.

"The contribution of UN Police to this project and the excellent communications that we have with UN Police around the country has greatly enhanced the work that we are doing to build rule of law capacity. Supporting the military and civilian criminal justice systems can only be done through close partnership," explained Harriet Solloway, the Chief of the Rule of Law Section in MONUSCO.



STARTING UP UNITED NATIONS POLICING IN IRAQ

The United Nations faces many challenges in Iraq.

Following the United States intervention in Iraq, Security Council resolution 1546 (2004) established a United Nations mission and expanded its role under resolution 1770 (2007). This role was extended further under resolutions 1830 (2008), 1883 (2009) and 1936 (2010). Leading and coordinating the UN activities on the ground is the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), a special political mission led by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs.

UNAMI implements these resolutions with the United Nations Country Team, which includes UN agencies, programmes and funds. UNAMI works to promote national dialogue and reconciliation, and carries out its responsibilities in collaboration with the Government of Iraq and leaders from all segments of Iraqi society, as well as with representatives of countries around the region and the wider international community.

After careful and detailed preparations UN Police officers from the Standing Police Capacity (SPC), deployed to Iraq in April of this year. The four-person team consisted of a Public Order adviser, who coordinated the team, a Police Reform adviser, a Training adviser and a Planning officer.

Following mandatory security training in Jordan, members of the team moved to Erbil, Baghdad and Kirkuk.

In these population centres the UN Police established contact and began coordinating with the key stakeholders and Iraqi Government officials, in particular the Ministry of the Interior, local police, federal police and Kurdistan Regional Police (KRG). Discussions centred on coordinating the security arrangements in the period after United States Forces withdrawal from Iraq. The team also consulted and started the coordination process with key interlocutors within UNAMI and the United Nations Country Team.

The advance UN Police team began mapping the Iraqi Police service and assessing its professional and technical performance and developments in order to identify the capacity gaps, needs and major constraints and provided guidance to the leadership of UNAMI on how the United Nations and the international community could best assist and support the Iraqi police.



*UN Police discussing transport in Iraq.
(UN Photo)*

INTERVIEW WITH MS. ANN-KRISTIN KVILEKVAL, THE ACTING SENIOR POLICE ADVISER UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)



Acting Senior Police
Adviser Ann-Kristin
Kvilekval.
(UN Photo)

How long have you worked as a United Nations Police Officer?

This is my third United Nations peacekeeping mission. I started in Lebanon (UNIFIL), then Timor-Leste (UNTAET) and now Afghanistan with UNAMA. Between missions I worked for the United Nations as an instructor both at home in Norway and in different countries around the world through the Norwegian project "Training for Peace".

What were your duties in your national service?

In Norway, I work as a permanent course director and instructor at the Norwegian Police University College, in the department for advanced police training. I am going back to that position as soon as my mission in Afghanistan comes to an end. I have also, since 2003, taken part and been in charge of all pre-deployment training for Norwegian police officers who are going to a United Nations mission.

What specialized knowledge have you brought with you to your present posting?

The knowledge I have gained about the United Nations has been helpful, as well as the knowledge from former missions and the experience of working in multi-cultural environments. I was in Afghanistan twice working on a Norwegian police project before I came as a United Nations Police officer. I found it very helpful and a big advantage to have some knowledge of Kabul and to meet Afghan colleagues whom I had already met. My formal training in international law, work with humanitarian law and human rights was excellent for this type of work and practical experience of working with interpreters was very important to help me with my present duties.

As Officer in Charge, Senior Police Adviser in UNAMA what have your responsibilities been?

I am responsible for providing strategic advice on all police-related issues to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the head of the United Nations in Afghanistan. A lot of my time is spent participating in meetings to gather information in order to prepare guidance on all policing matters for the senior leadership of the United Nations mission in Afghanistan.

I am a permanent member of the International Police Coordination Board (IPCB) which has weekly meetings. For the past four months I have chaired the Senior Police Advisory Group, which is a group of all heads of police contributing nations or organizations working on policing in Afghanistan. This group advises the IPCB in police-related matters and it is a forum where police officers meet to discuss and inform each other of the different projects and challenges being faced around the country.



Last year I was part of the Institutional Reform Working Group, which was set up by the Minister of the Interior. This group met once a week and developed a proposal for the Minister in relation to a reform process in his Ministry. This is a long-term process which the Minister has agreed upon and different working groups are developing additional proposals to further this effort.

I have also participated in different working groups and conferences related to policing issues. At one time we had UN Police officers in the regional offices and I was also responsible to advise and assist them.

What added value can the UN Police offer to the Afghan Government and to the National Police Service?

This is a very different police mission than other peacekeeping missions. In other missions the United Nations Police components are larger, for example in Darfur there are thousands of UN Police officers, but here the total number of authorized UN Police officers is 10. In UNAMA, the United Nations mandate for the police is to act as advisers and to assist the senior UN envoy in all police-related matters. We also advise and assist the Afghan Ministry of the Interior and the Afghan National Police (ANP) service.

In Afghanistan there are a large number of organizations and international partners that are assisting the Ministry of the Interior and the Afghan National Police. The Police Advisory Unit inside of UNAMA, in the time that I have been here, has focused on assisting the Ministry of the Interior in its strategic plans for the National Police and in planning for upcoming tasks during this year.

UNAMA offers valuable advice and constructive insights concerning the reform and development of the Afghan National Police.

What are some of the challenges that the police in Afghanistan face, and how is the United Nations attempting to assist?

Afghan National Police officers face large and difficult tasks every day. I can not imagine how it must feel to go on duty, in what may be one of the world's most dangerous jobs. I must say I deeply admire the men and women who do this everyday.

It is a fact that the Afghan National Police lose a lot of officers. They still need better equipment and more training and they are on the frontline of a counter-insurgency every minute of their duty.

Insecurity, drug-related criminal activity, terrorism and international criminal activity are huge challenges for them. On top of this, is of course the routine crime that all police officers face everyday. The Afghan National Police need to keep working on building trust with the community. Some people still have fear of the authorities and there is a lot of work to do to build a culture of police service. .

Literacy is also a big challenge for the Afghan National Police, one that is being seriously addressed in training programmes. Police officers need basic literacy skills even to carry out such simple tasks as reading a car registration plate.

The United Nations, working closely with other international actors, is doing a lot to assist with these challenges. This is a huge operation, especially with the rapid growth of the Afghan National Police and intensive efforts to improve policing standards. With over 100,000 Afghan police, and aiming to reach over 150,000 in the relatively near future, the scope of the training by NATO and the European Union in this country every day is impressive. Our small UN Police contingent adds value by partici-

(continues on page 20)

pating in all the international police advisory networks, and by bringing our international experience from many settings into discussions on policies and the best approaches. In my view the UN should continue to do what it is doing now. We have good relationships with all of the authorities so we can work closely with the Afghan National Police service and continue to assist them so that they can protect the vulnerable groups in this nation.

How many Afghan National Police officers are female?

There are approximately 1,000 female officers in the Afghan National Police. But unfortunately not all of them conduct what we call police duties. Some are there as cleaners and make the tea, but at least they have a job with an income. There are many projects for female officers and they do some very good work on family matters. This reflects the broader society and the challenges of creating opportunities for women in all aspects of public life – these Afghan women police officers are trailblazers, and despite the challenges they face they are setting a remarkable example for girls and young women in the community.

Do you feel that your being a female police officer positively influences the police with whom you interact?

I am convinced that the fact that I am a woman influences both female and male police officers here in Afghanistan. It is good to be a role model and to show the Afghan female officers that they are not alone. On the other hand it's very good and important to show the men in the Afghan National Police that women can do it. I have never had a problem working here as a female police officer in uniform.

I rather see it as an advantage to be a woman, because I can speak with the entire Afghan community, both men and women. My male colleagues cannot do this. They cannot even meet our driver's wife.

I can be with women and talk to women without them covering up and we can speak openly. I have learned that men are also eager to talk to me as a woman. I am not part of their society so I am not a "danger" to them and will not tell other persons about our conversation.

How did the attack in Mazar-e-Sharif affect the operation and your work?

The security challenge has made our operation and travel rather limited since the attack. We have had some security restrictions of course which make my interaction with my Afghan or international partners more difficult.

But after this incident it is so important to listen to the Duty Officers and the Security and to follow closely all of the security assessments. UNAMA lost colleagues that day but I also lost a Norwegian friend, so it is normal I think to have some thoughts about your own presence here. You become rather vulnerable when this thing happens, you think of your loved ones at home and it all becomes very real.

Describe a typical day in the mission?

I wake up 06:00. Make my porridge in my room and between 06:30 and 07:00 my driver picks me up. Due to security, we try not to leave at the same time every day. We try not to make my travel the same routine every day. I have lunch when I have time, sometimes international meetings are around lunch time and the traffic in Kabul makes all planning a challenge so you have to eat when you can. As in the morning, I try to leave my office at different times during the evening, it also depends on meetings and sometimes I do have late meetings, but I try to be home not later than 18:30 on a normal day.



The social life, especially this winter, has not been something which would go into my history as super exciting. I have a very dear and good friend here who is an Australian Military Adviser. We meet in evenings for dinner, which often consists of bread, ham and cheese and we watch a lot of movies during the cold winter in Kabul. Early on, I bought myself a projector and luckily the walls are not covered with art so we have seen a lot of films on the wall.

The best medicine for me is to do exercise and keep fit, so I have been up and down the one road inside of our camp this year a lot.

What experience and knowledge have you garnered that will make you a better cop when you go back to your national service?

Cultural knowledge is important in any police environment around the world now. The borders are not that solid anymore and cross-border and international crime is something we face every day. I believe it's important to see and learn how your colleagues around the world are performing their duties. I learn something every day in Afghanistan.

What is the most positively surprising thing that you have learned since working as a UN Police officer?

The new friends and colleagues I have met and the huge challenge in the high level of work here in UNAMA. There are a lot of highly qualified colleagues in UN missions and in UNAMA. I really have enjoyed the company of many of the personnel in the Political Affairs Division who often have a very deep knowledge about the country. It is good for me as a police officer to discuss and participate with all parts of the mission. I must say that during my time in UNAMA one person I really highly appreciate and have a deep respect for is my boss, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Martin Kobler. I do not say that only because he is my boss. He has been very helpful to me and his door is always open. It is good to have a boss with his qualities and knowledge in this challenging mission.



Acting Senior Police Adviser Ann-Kristin Kvilekval talking with Afghan National Police colleagues. (UN Photo)

What has been the most difficult challenge for you working as a UN Police officer?

Of course to be away from my family and friends is a great challenge. I have been lucky and have never faced challenges because I am a professional female police officer, but in UNAMA it has been a challenge to be the only female police officer in Kabul at the headquarters of UNAMA. It has been sometimes hard not to have anyone for support or to have anyone with whom I could discuss police issues inside your own organization. Afghanistan is complex; the number of actors on the ground makes the tasks huge and challenging.

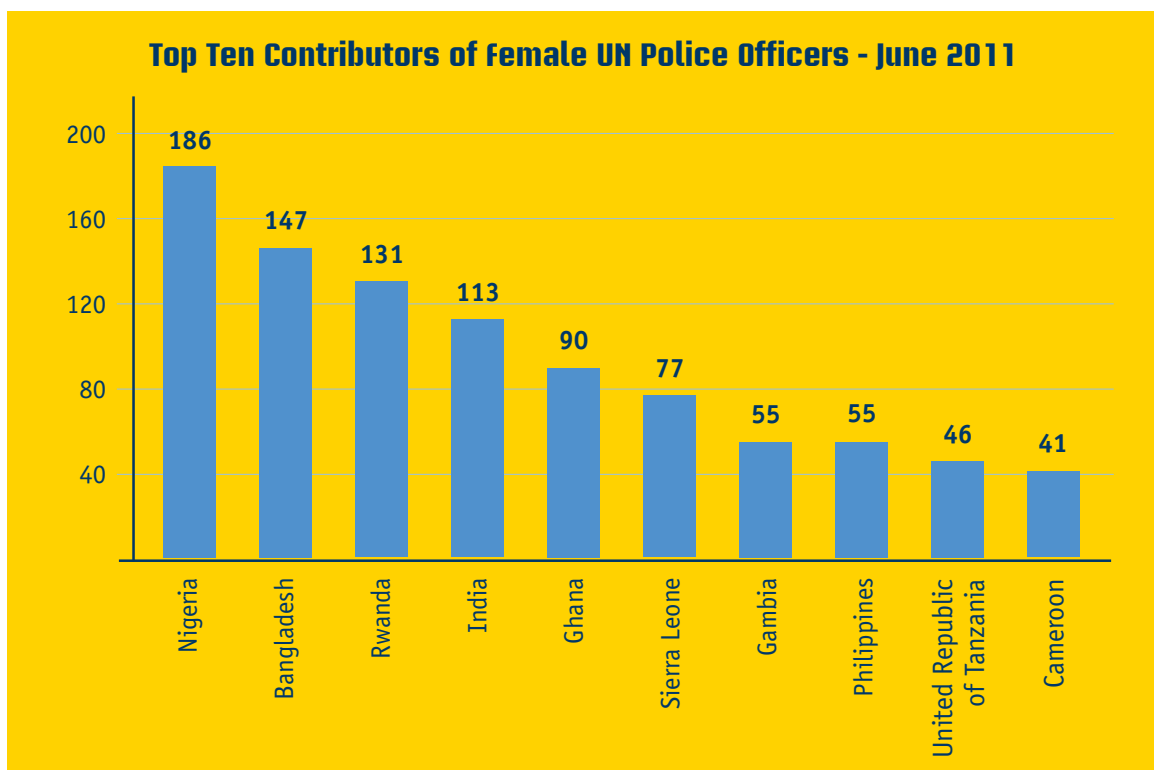
What would you like to share with other police officers who may be considering joining the United Nations for 12–18 months?

I would say, apply. Talk to your family and loved ones and together agree about making an application. It is not only one year away for the officer leaving his/her home but it is also one year for those loved ones at home who must deal with life for the year that you are away.

If you decide to go, do your homework before you go. Read about the country you are going to, learn about the history. It will be much easier and you can do a better job on the ground. Once you have arrived, it is too late to prepare, you are tasked with duties the day you land in the mission.

You will have a fantastic year, and you will gain many new friends and many good memories. There is a reason for the United Nations to be in any particular area. Never forget this and never forget that people around you may not have had an equally lucky start in life as you have had.

You will be challenged as a person and as a professional police officer. The security might be bad and you might come into challenges you wished you had never seen. But we humans are strange, after a while we only remember the good things and then...you apply for another UN mission. Finally, look after yourself, have an open mind and always respect and treat people the way you want to be treated yourself.





BUILDING A NETWORK OF FEMALE POLICE OFFICERS IN DARFUR, SUDAN

By the end of June the first local female police network (Police Women's Network - PWN) will be launched in North Darfur in the wake of a similar venture initiated in UNAMID late last year.

Since its establishment in September 2010 as part of ongoing efforts to reinforce professional and social contacts, strengthen bonds with local counterparts and encourage more female peacekeepers to serve in the hybrid operation, the UNAMID network has grown steadily in all three of Darfur's sectors. Female police officers have been making strides in both the support and operational components of the Mission. The work of this Network aims to empower women through workshops and by directly addressing their concerns.

The PWN comprises 522 professional female police officers from more than 25 countries, who use the forum to exchange ideas and knowledge from their countries to increase the impact of their work in Darfur. They also assist in building the capacity of Sudanese female officers and work primarily with all UNAMID components, particularly the Gender Advisory and HIV/AIDS units, and the Communications and Public Information Division, to raise awareness and understanding of issues affecting both UNAMID and Sudanese female police officers.

UNAMID Police officer, Kadi Fakondo, says, "UNAMID female police are committed to working together for peace in Darfur. Whether we're on firewood, farming, water or confidence building patrols, we share a common goal, which is to contribute to protecting civilians, especially the most vulnerable -- the women and children. We are here to find common ground that will help bring the UNAMID Police and Sudanese female officers together."



Deputy Police Commissioner Hester Paneras and officer Kadi Fakondo speaking at PWN meeting in El Fasher. (UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran)

The first elected President of the UNAMID Network, Habiba Twumasi-Sarpol, encourages the Sudanese female police officers to “take up the mantle because the time has come to take control of your affairs”.

Ms. Twumasi-Sarpol also stated that in their efforts to build capacity of their Darfuri counterparts, the UNAMID Network has “held a series of workshops on leadership and team building to strengthen our partnership with Darfuri female officers during our co-location.”

This group of women, in collaboration with UNAMID’s Welfare Unit, has established a peer counselling programme where both female and male volunteers from among the Mission’s staff members serve as first level counsellors for police colleagues who need to be debriefed after suffering from traumatic experiences or due to personal problems. As the Mission’s female Deputy Police Commissioner and champion of the UNAMID Network, Hester Paneras, explains, “Sometimes a person just needs somebody to talk to and these peer counsellors are there to lend an ear. They also make further referrals where necessary.”

UNAMID currently has a total of 596 female police officers which is 22% of the total number of police advisers in the Mission. The top five female police contributors of individually deployed female officers are Rwanda (93), Ghana (84), Sierra Leone (76), Gambia (50) and the United Republic of Tanzania (46).



UN Police officers and a Human Rights monitor gather information in a village in Darfur. (UN Photo/Olivier Chassot)

PEACEKEEPERS DAY

LAW. ORDER. PEACE.

May 29 is the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. On this Day in 1948 the United Nations Security Council authorized the establishment of the first United Nations peacekeeping operation, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). The mission's role was to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours. UNTSO continues to function today with more than 350 personnel.

The United Nations General Assembly called on countries, organizations, individuals and the entire United Nations system to pay tribute to all of the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations and to honour the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace.

The International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers Observed Globally and at United Nations Headquarters in New York

This year the United Nations global family and many of its Member States observed the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. From Timor-Leste to Bangladesh, in Russia and in India, in Indonesia, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in European capitals, in Latin America, in Haiti and in New York special events were organized to remember the 2,900 peacekeepers who have paid the ultimate price since 1948 to promote peace and security – and the hundreds of thousands of former and present peacekeepers were recognized for their service of bringing hope to people in need.

All 15 United Nations peacekeeping operations held events to observe the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. Observances were multifaceted and included medal parades, high-level ceremonies with national counterparts, humanitarian donations and free medical consultations by peacekeeping medical contingents. Peacekeepers around the world visited schools, orphanages, hospitals and prisons.

Rule of law

The theme of this year's Peacekeepers' Day was rule of law, and the slogan was: "Law. Order. Peace." Most ceremonies built upon this idea in the national context. In peacekeeping terms this work is led by the UN Police, judicial affairs and corrections officers.

In Haiti, the rights of the displaced were highlighted. In Timor-Leste, individual peacekeepers who have made a difference and helped to reinforce rule of law were highlighted. In Cyprus, a photo exhibition focusing on the work of United Nations Police was opened in the

LAW.
ORDER.
PEACE.

buffer zone that divides the two parts of the island, where representatives of both communities and the United Nations spoke about peacekeeping.

Commemoration

The Day commemorates all peacekeepers that have died while on duty and specifically focuses on those peacekeepers that lost their lives in the service of peace in the last year. At United Nations Headquarters in New York the 99 military, police and civilian peacekeepers from 31 countries who died between February 2010 and April 2011, were remembered by the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General at a wreath laying ceremony in the United Nations headquarters. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Alain Le Roy, distributed the Dag Hammarskjöld medals at a ceremony in New York and observed the Day in Washington D.C. and London.

During his remarks Mr. Le Roy said, "Today, as we remember our fallen colleagues and pay tribute to their work, let us honour their memory and rededicate ourselves to the noble cause they served. Let us together recommit to our goal of nurturing a fragile peace and helping societies to recover from the effects of war and destruction; let us together work to establish lasting peace and stability."

Multi-Media

A photo and video exhibition entitled: "Law. Order. Peace." was opened in the United Nations Secretariat by the Deputy Secretary-General and a special film dedicated to "Law. Order. Peace." was produced by United Nations TV and shared with UN missions. It is available on the DPKO YouTube Channel.

The Day was also observed through a digital outreach campaign. In addition to work done by peacekeeping missions, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations reached out with partners to cover the event. United Nations Associations, UN Departments and UN Agencies promoted the work of UN peacekeepers.



Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro speaks during a solemn wreath-laying ceremony in honour of all fallen peacekeepers in the United Nations Visitors Lobby. (UN Photo/ Evan Schneider)



Brigade General Qazi Abidus Samad part of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) commemorates the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers in El Fasher. (UN Photo/Albert Gonzalez Farran)

Through Twitter over 1.6 million people saw a tweet about our work, and DPKO registered 500 new followers. On Facebook, DPKO counted down to Peacekeepers' Day by focusing on peacekeeping missions each day, which resulted in more than 500 users interacting - "liking" or commenting - on the DPKO Facebook page and the DPKO online photo album "Law. Order. Peace" received over 1,600 views.

Observed Globally

The United Nations Office in Armenia hosted a group of 40 students for an educational outreach event and briefed them on the UN peacekeeping operations. The students also had the opportunity to watch the videos titled "Law, Order, Peace", "In the Cause of Peace" and "Women in Peacekeeping: The Power to Empower".

The United Nations Information Centre in Brazzaville carried out an information meeting for 100 high school students and NGO members. Activities included screening of the videos titled "In the Cause of Peace" and "Women in Peacekeeping: The Power to Empower" and a documentary from the Mission of United Nations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A panel discussion followed the testimony of a national army officer who served as a Blue Helmet in Angola and Rwanda.

The "Law. Order. Peace." photo exhibition was reproduced at the **United Nations Log Base in Brindisi**, Italy where the DPKO Standing Police, Justice and Corrections Capacities participated with Italian authorities in a special ceremony to mark the Day.

The United Nations Information Centre in Bujumbura co-organized an event with the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), the African Union office, the Ministry of National Defence and former combatants. The ceremony included a decoration of returning soldiers from the peacekeeping operation with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), speeches by senior officials and a minute of

silence in honour of the Burundian soldiers and the UN military and civilian staff who lost their lives for the cause of peace in Somalia and elsewhere in the world.

The United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires hosted an event to commemorate the Day focusing on experiences of prominent Argentine peacekeepers. Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps attended the event.

The United Nations Information Centre in Dar es Salaam, along with the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces, commemorated International Peacekeepers Day in a colourful ceremony observed at the Mnazi Mmoja Heroes Ground. The event included a flag raising and wreath laying ceremony and a military parade in honour of all fallen UN peacekeepers. A message from the United Nations Secretary-General was read for the occasion.

In **Dakar**, United Nations senior envoys from West Africa paid tribute to UN personnel including West African military contingents and citizens devoting their lives to the promotion of regional stability and peace.

The United Nations Information Service in Geneva co-organized the Day with the International Association of Soldiers for Peace, which included a wreath-laying and flag-raising ceremony at the United Nations Memorial in the Ariana Park of the Palais des Nations. Some 150 former peacekeepers from Slovakia, the Ukraine, Australia, Ireland, France and many other countries, as well as diplomats, journalists, UN staff and approximately 100 school children participated in the event.

The United Nations Information Centre in Harare participated, along with former Blue Berets, in a week-long educational awareness campaign launched by the Zimbabwe Defence Minister. More than 187 schools from various parts of the country took part in the campaign.

The United Nations Information Centre in Manila held a commemorative event for the Day, including a photo exhibition. The UN Country team and a number of Governmental institutions participated in the event.

The United Nations Information Centre in Moscow, took advantage of the official visit to Russia of Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and organized a discussion on the evolving nature and challenges of UN peacekeeping. Some 25 representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence and veteran UN peacekeepers were in attendance. The annual competition "Russian UN Peacekeeper of the Year" initiated a few years ago by a group of veteran UN peacekeepers and supported by UNIC also took place.

The United Nations Information Centre in Nairobi, in collaboration with the Department of Defence and the Kenyan Police, organized a ceremony attended by several officials from the UN and the Government. The Ceremony, which was held at the International Peace Support Training Centre to coincide with a rule of law training for judicial affairs officers, included speeches, a minute of silence and a wreath laying ceremony in memory of all the fallen peacekeepers.

The United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi, together with several local partners organized an exhibit entitled "India and UN Peacekeeping". The exhibition highlights India's engagement with UN peacekeeping that began in 1953. It was inaugurated by a former Police Adviser from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations.



IN MEMORIAM

In the period between March 2010 and April 2011 - 99 peacekeepers lost their lives. Some were killed in crossfire, some died of disease or through accidents, while others were targeted and murdered. Of the 99 fallen – nine were United Nations Police officers on active duty in a UN mission (in alphabetical order of country of origin).

Mr. Md Shahidul ALAM, UN Police Officer, Bangladesh,
UNAMID, 19 December 2010

Mr. Ebrima SANNEH, UN Police Officer, Gambia,
UNAMID, 09 November 2010

Mr. Dinesh Kumar PANDEY, UN Police Officer, India,
UNMIL 30 May 2010

Mr. Mohammed AL-OMARI, UN Police Officer, Jordan,
UNAMID, 31 August 2010

Mr. Hermenegildo Manuel ALMEIDA MARQUES, UN Police Officer, Portugal,
UNMIT, 21 June 2010

Ms. Theo KAPAYA, UN Police Officer, Rwanda,
UNAMID, 28 June 2010

Ms. Isatu BANGURA, UN Police Officer, Sierra Leone,
UNAMID, 05 April 2011

Mr. Patrick JABBAH, UN Police Officer, Sierra Leone,
UNAMID, 21 February 2011

Mr. Charles OKELLO, UN Police Officer, Uganda,
UNAMID, 24 December 2010

The United Nations Information Centres in Lagos and Ouagadougou arranged for several activities to raise awareness of the Day, including a thirty- minute TV programme in partnership with the national TV of Burkina Faso, a conference about UN Peacekeeping for 60 students of the Military Academy jointly organized with the Ministry of Defence, as well as a photo exhibition, posters, brochures and films about UN Peacekeeping. The exhibition was on display in **Ouagadougou, Bamako** and **Niamey** and attracted 6,154 visitors from these cities.

The United Nations Information Centre in Prague participated in an open air ceremony in honour of peacekeepers, organized by the Association of War Veterans of the Czech Republic. The Centre also delivered a message from the Secretary-General.

Law. Order. Peace.

From community-based policing to supporting and working closely with national police officers in Timor-Leste, 30-year-old Hamimat Lawal's job as a UN Police officer is anything but boring.

Before her deployment to the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) in November 2010, Lawal was a police officer with the Nigerian police service for six years.

"I came to Timor-Leste because I wanted to gain first-hand experience and see how the UN Police were working in the field," said Lawal. She goes on to explain that: "This provided an opportunity to deal with cases of domestic violence, stone throwing and accidents."

"I recall a domestic violence incident that happened in Becora, a neighbourhood in the country's capital, Dili," remembers Lawal. "As part of the patrol team on duty, we followed up on a woman's complaint of assault by her husband. When we arrived at her house, it was heartbreaking to see a pregnant woman in a pool of blood."

The woman was rushed to the hospital for emergency treatment while her husband was arrested and handed over to the Dili Detention Unit.

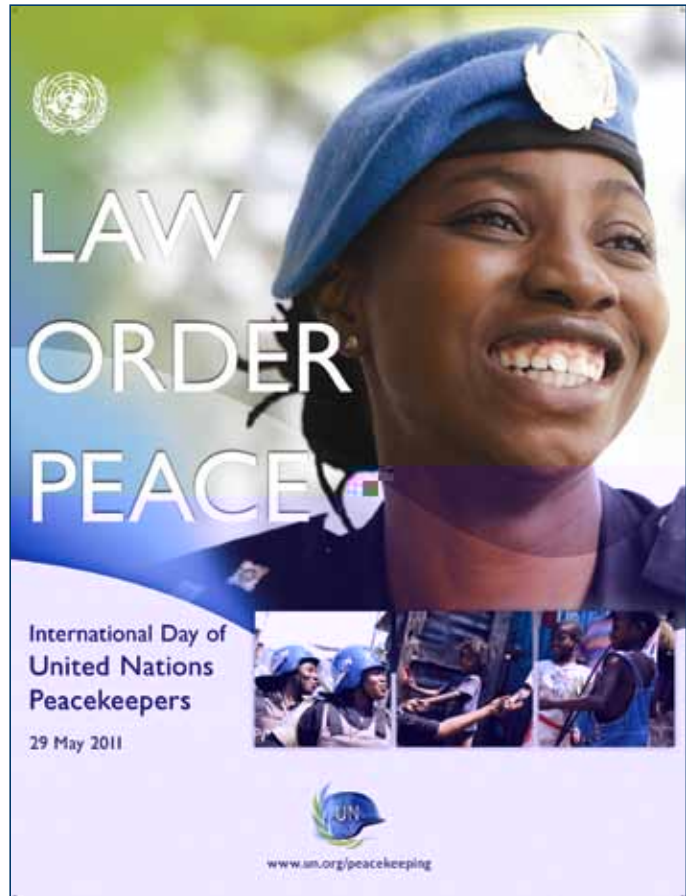
Lawal says she was nervous when she first arrived in Timor-Leste, but soon was immersed in the challenges of the work and the country's unique beauty and culture.

"It's a stunning country. Its mountains and beaches are beautiful and green. And everywhere there are children playing."

After working in community-based policing, Lawal moved on to the UNPOL headquarters in the country's capital, Dili, where she now works in recruitment and administration.

"My mother was proud that I was working for the UN peacekeeping mission in Timor-Leste and of course she was worried," Lawal said. "But I figured that if I could help the people here, even in a small way, then I had to do it. That is my contribution."

The photo of Hamimat Lawal was taken by Martine Perret a UN photographer working with UNMIT. It was chosen as the portrait for the "Law. Order. Peace." campaign poster that promoted the theme of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers in 2011.



HEADS OF UN POLICE COMPONENTS AND SENIOR POLICE ADVISERS ANNUAL MEETING

Senior Police Advisers from four special political missions and Police Commissioners from ten peacekeeping operations attended the annual police leadership meeting in New York in February this year.

Senior United Nations Leadership

The Police Adviser, Commissioner Ann-Marie Orlor, presided over the working meetings which gave the UN Heads of Police Components a chance to meet with Under-Secretary-General Alain Le Roy, Assistant Secretaries-General Atul Khare and Dmitry Titov, the UN Military Adviser Lt. General Babacar Gaye and Assistant Secretary-General Taye-brook Zerihoun from the Department of Political Affairs. Sessions were also held with the Department of Field Support, the Conduct and Discipline Unit and the Peacekeeping Best Practices Section in the Division for Policy, Evaluation and Training. The assembled officers were briefed by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the US Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The topics discussed were mainstream policing, including deterring and countering organized crime, robust peacekeeping, the role of the police in protecting civilians and more nuts and bolts issues such as police-related recruitment, specializations required, planning and training.

The charged agenda finished with a meeting with Secretary-General BAN Ki-moon, where he had a chance to express his gratitude for the work that these police leaders undertake each day.



Heads of UN Police Components with the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and the Police Adviser in New York. (UN Photo/ Paulo Filgueiras)

“Thank you for the vital work that you do around the world to re-establish law and order and revive hope and possibility to people in very difficult situations. You re-build security institutions, which are so critical for judicial systems and respect for human rights to find root. You help promote accountable police services. You support training. You work alongside young police cadets from Timor-Leste to Sudan to Haiti. And you are part of history. We have more UN Police than ever – and you are leading that effort. For more than 50 years, UN Police have upheld the finest traditions of international public service. I am so proud of your work,” proclaimed the Secretary-General before joking about joining a police line-up for the official photo of the conference (see page 31).

Challenges Blue forum

For the first time in its 14 year history the International Forum for the Challenges of Peace Operations held a special session dedicated to police peacekeeping. The purpose of the Challenges Forum is to contribute to the enhancement of the planning, conduct and evaluation of multi-dimensional peace operations. The process aims to generate practical recommendations and to strengthen participation in peacekeeping.

The session dedicated to police peacekeeping was entitled “Challenges Police Forum: What are the Most Critical Police Peacekeeping Challenges for the Future?” All Heads of Police Components and the Police Adviser participated in the discussion and had a chance to present the reality of police peacekeeping. The West Africa Coast Initiative, the importance of addressing the criminal justice system as a whole, the Global Effort to recruit more female officers and the need for specialized police were topics of discussion during the Forum, as were ways to encourage more countries to contribute police to United Nations operations.

Commissioner Orlor concluded the three-hour discussion by stating her vision for United Nations Police and the fact that she hoped this Forum would generate practical support. “I would like you to hold on to the spirit of this session and keep the image of all these police commissioners in your mind when you go to debate these issues. Make sure that you have police on the agenda and make sure you discuss the future role for UN policing,” she explained to the Member States and partners participating in this Forum.

UNITED NATIONS POLICE REVIEW OF PREDEPLOYMENT ASSESSMENT

Since the mid 1990s the United Nations has assisted Member States in assessing their police officers to see that they meet the minimum requirements for deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The examinations tested whether potential officers have sufficient language and driving skills and are proficient in the use of firearms. The Police Division conducts more than 50 Selection Assistance Team (SAT) visits each year. More than 10,000 individual police officers are assessed during these visits.

It has been estimated that this programme saves the United Nations more than \$ US 63 million because fewer officers need to be repatriated due to a lack of skills. But whereas the process and procedures of SAT assessments have remained static, the nature of United Nations policing has not.



In order to better reflect current demands and to increase the efficiency and operational effectiveness of its procedure, the Selection and Recruitment Section in the Police Division organized a week-long workshop in Entebbe, Uganda at the end of May 2011. Forty-two experts from Police Contributing Countries and UN peacekeeping operations, and several observers from Member States were invited to discuss challenges and best practices and to develop recommendations on how to strengthen the assessment guidelines.

The workshop aimed to identify gaps, elaborate on assessment procedures, propose recommendations and best practices and suggest methods to improve selection and recruitment procedures.

The participants welcomed the opportunity to review the guidelines and agreed on the following recommendations:

- Assess specific skill sets needed for the field;
- Include a computer proficiency test;
- Encourage that a minimum of twenty per cent of candidates assessed are female;
- Select and certify assessment instructors;
- Improve data collection and analysis;
- Ensure pre-screening of officers regarding conduct and discipline;
- Encourage strengthened exercises and selection prior to SAT visits;
- Extend the validity of the SAT clearance;
- Standardize the driving assessment, and
- Increase safety and security around the firearms test.

The Second Counsellor, Mr. Henri Léopold Meboe, from the Permanent Mission to the United Nations of Cameroon who attended the review, stated at the end: “It’s now the Police Contributing Countries responsibility to meet the new requirements which are also full of opportunities to enhance the capacities of their police officers. The officers deployed will certainly come back with more experience, which will hopefully raise the standard of the national service from which they were deployed.”

HOW TO BUILD A POLICE SERVICE – LESSONS-LEARNED FROM THE UN MISSION IN KOSOVO

In ten short years, the United Nations Police in Kosovo made a remarkable achievement: they built a police service from scratch. The Kosovo Police – as it has been known since Kosovo’s unilateral declaration of independence in February 2008 – is the strongest rule of law institution in Kosovo. This institution provides professional policing and enjoys the confidence of the population which it serves.

Dual Mandate

This was a difficult task and therefore all the more remarkable for several reasons. The United Nations Security Council Resolution that authorized the mission in June 1999 mandated the police component to both maintain civil law and order and establish local police services at the same time. This meant that the police component had to simultaneously pursue two very different assignments that required very different skill sets and approaches. UNMIK Police evolved in the process, from an interim law

enforcement service to mentors, advisers and monitors, and then prepared to downsize and hand over its residual responsibilities to the successor European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX).

As more and more police officers were trained and deployed, UNMIK Police handed over police stations to the Kosovo Police Service one by one. At the same time, UNMIK Police developed specialized, administrative and management capacities of the fledgling police service so that it was in effect being built from the bottom up and from the top down. When the EULEX took over from UNMIK Police in December 2008, all stations and functions were in the hands of the Kosovo Police, except the Northern Region of Mitrovica. In July 2009, UNMIK Police ended its operational responsibilities, retaining only residual functions that neither EULEX nor the Kosovo Police could assume.

Learning by Doing

UN Police had never built a police service from the ground up before, so that the whole process was one of learning by doing, making plans and adjusting them, taking stock and updating approaches. One of the most challenging aspects of this was holding on to those lessons and insights and ensuring consistency, when staff rotated every six or twelve months and when the UN lacked good systems for securing institutional memory. Key lessons have emerged to address these challenges and to manage these complex processes effectively: you should have a strategic plan to guide transition, even if that plan has to be developed further and adapted along the way and you should establish a dedicated capacity to manage transition, such as the UNMIK Police Transition Unit which later became the Handover Department.

Police and Politics

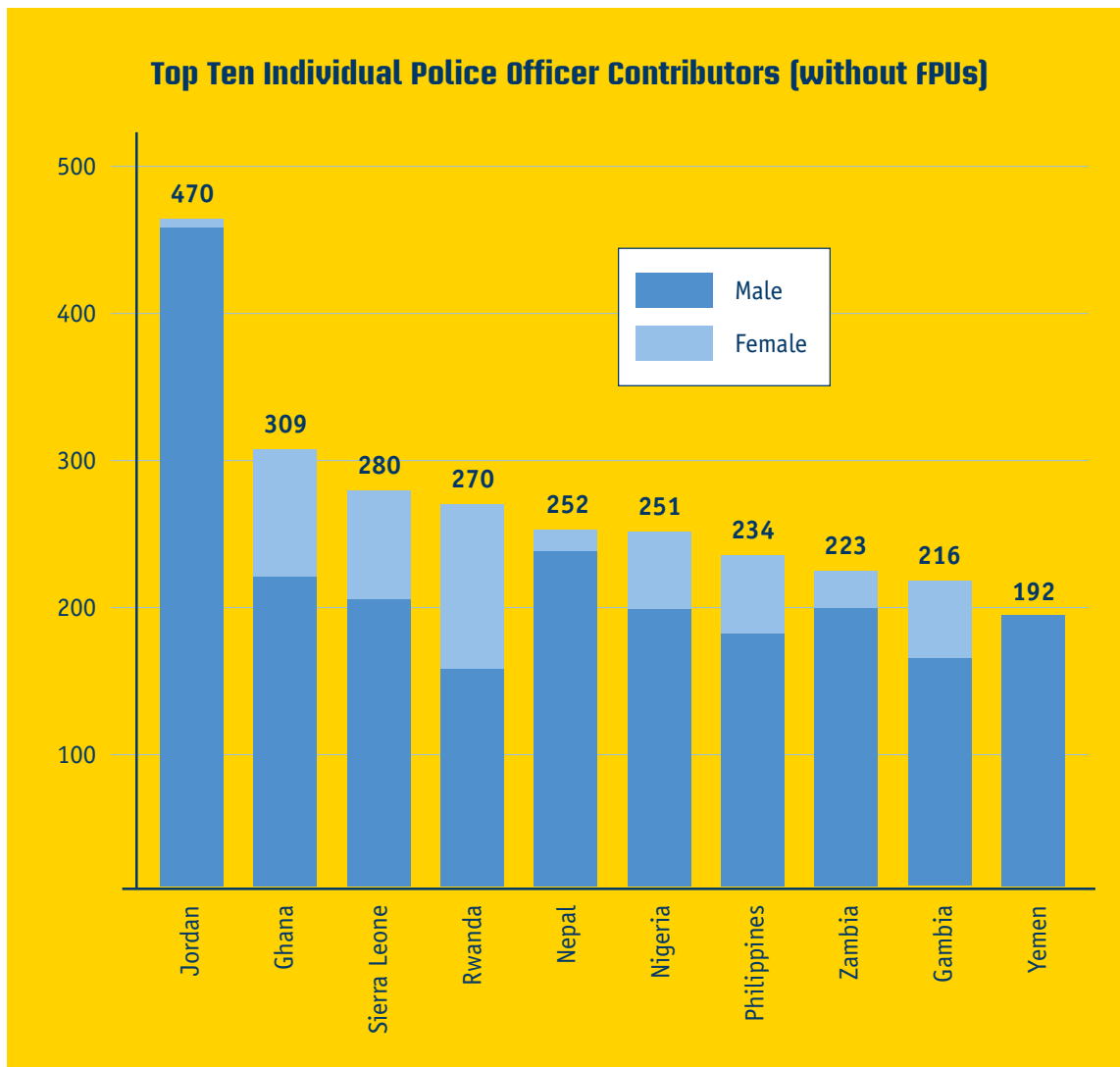
At the same time this work was being carried out in an unstable and politically uncertain environment. Among the biggest challenges that UNMIK Police had to contend with was to carry out a structured development process without a political timeline. The lack of political resolution and the ongoing political negotiations over status meant that the development of the Kosovo Police proceeded in fits and starts, at times being held back in a political vacuum and then rushed forward as calls for ownership grew louder. Kosovo reflected the steadily growing complexity of UN Police mandates. As United Nations Police help to develop police services in many of its missions, including Timor-Leste and Liberia, more and more attention is directed towards the question of transition. Here, the case of Kosovo offers useful lessons on how to plan for and implement transition, and how to leave behind a sustainable, effective and professional police service.

A 100-page study entitled “Lessons Learned in Kosovo: Transitions from UNMIK Police” was completed by the Police Division in June 2011. This comprehensive study was undertaken by DPKO and the Stimson Center and was funded by DPKO and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.



ANOTHER STEP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC DOCTRINAL FRAMEWORK FOR UN POLICING

As part of the multi-year project to develop a Strategic Doctrinal Framework for international police peacekeeping, which is fully funded by the Government of Norway, a group of academics and practitioners met in South Africa in April this year. The group discussed UN Police core functions and how to implement them, what fundamental principles should guide UN Police in their work and how they can and should engage with partners. The two-day meeting brought together participants from Indonesia, South Africa and Canada, from India, Ghana and Norway and many other countries, as well as from other UN agencies and international organisations, including the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). On the basis of those discussions, the project will now reach out to United Nations Member States for their views and their expertise in a series of meetings that will begin in the second half of 2011.



UN Police Contributing Countries — June 2011

Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female
Argentina	31	1	Italy	5	0	Sri Lanka	75	3
Australia	56	14	Jamaica	17	12	Sweden	21	11
Bangladesh	1893	147	Jordan	1915	4	Switzerland	4	0
Benin	89	6	Kenya	27	5	Tajikistan	9	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	3	Kyrgyzstan	11	1	Thailand	20	15
Brazil	22	2	Lithuania	2	0	Togo	159	1
Burkina Faso	217	19	Madagascar	51	2	Turkey	129	5
Burundi	92	4	Malawi	26	6	Uganda	44	1
Cameroon	60	41	Malaysia	257	4	Ukraine	64	6
Canada	139	15	Mali	84	5	United Rep. of Tanzania	140	46
Central African Republic	38	11	Montenegro	4	0	United States of America	77	8
Chad	49	9	Namibia	21	37	Uruguay	9	1
Chile	12	2	Nepal	732	40	Yemen	192	0
China	90	2	Netherlands	13	1	Zambia	197	26
Colombia	18	2	New Zealand	9	1	Zimbabwe	70	36
Côte d'Ivoire	130	23	Niger	139	11			
Croatia	10	1	Nigeria	604	186			
Czech Republic	4	1	Norway	20	10			
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20	2	Pakistan	832	28			
Djibouti	37	1	Palau	0	1			
Egypt	314	0	Philippines	179	55			
El Salvador	30	7	Poland	3	0			
Ethiopia	6	2	Portugal	183	2			
Fiji	43	5	Republic of Korea	3	1			
France	79	5	Romania	37	8			
Gambia	161	55	Russian Federation	27	2			
Germany	18	0	Rwanda	299	131			
Ghana	219	90	Samoa	8	4			
Grenada	3	0	Senegal	766	6			
Guinea	68	5	Serbia	9	1			
Guinea-Bissau	5	2	Sierra Leone	203	77			
India	906	113	Singapore	10	6			
Indonesia	154	4	South Africa	111	37			
Ireland	14	4	Spain	32	5			



PROFESSIONAL SERVICE - LASTING IMPACT





The Police Division is part of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions inside of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The United Nations Security Council has mandated the deployment of more than 17,000 United Nations Police to UN missions around the world. In 2009 the United Nations launched a “Global Effort” to increase the number of female police officers in national police services and in United Nations missions. Of the more than 14,400 UN Police deployed today 10% are female. The goal is to reach at least 20% by 2014. UNPOL is the official, internationally recognized acronym for United Nations Police.

More information about the United Nations Police and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations can be found through the following sites:

Police Division:

www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police

UN Global Effort:

www.facebook.com/United-Nations-Police-Division-Female-Global-Effort

Department of Peacekeeping Operations:

www.un.org/en/peacekeeping

Facebook:

www.facebook.com/unpeacekeeping

Twitter:

www.twitter.com/unpeacekeeping

Flickr:

www.flickr.com/unpeacekeeping

You Tube:

www.youtube.com/unitednations