

UN POLICE

MAGAZINE



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United Nations
Department of Peacekeeping Operations



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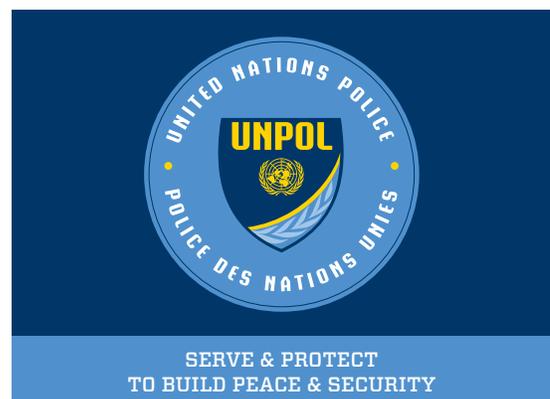
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Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

UN Photo/Mark Garten

FOREWORD TO THE 13TH EDITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE MAGAZINE

In my visits to peace operations over the past decade, I have witnessed the vital role played by United Nations Police officers across the world. Whether deployed as individual police officers, specialized teams or formed police units, our blue berets provide crucial support to national law enforcement agencies and to local communities in restoring order and promoting peace.

In the Central African Republic and Abyei, United Nations Police have assumed interim responsibilities where national police are not present or not operational. In Darfur, United Nations Police support their partners through joint patrols to protect civilians, while also facilitating the gradual handover of responsibilities.

In Haiti, United Nations Police are training the Haitian National Police in investigations, forensics, transnational organized crime and crowd control.

I am especially pleased that there are now more than 1,000 female United Nations Police officers playing leading roles in a vast portfolio of tasks. Their efforts to rebuild community trust and foster safe environments demonstrate that women are not just recipients but providers of security services. The United Nations is strongly committed to further increasing the involvement of women in United Nations Police.

2016 is a pivotal year for United Nations policing. Major reviews and summits on peace operations

conducted in 2014 and 2015, along with the implementation of Security Council resolution 2185 (2014) on international policing, have created momentum to further improve the capacity of United Nations Police. United Nations Police also have much to contribute as the world embarks on translating the landmark 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from aspiration to reality. By providing access to justice and rebuilding effective and accountable police institutions, United Nations Police are an integral part of the rule of law assistance and our efforts to achieve sustainable development Goal 16 on building peaceful and inclusive societies.

To chart the way forward, and to deepen the links between United Nations policing and national police

services, the United Nations has invited police leaders from around the world to participate in the first ever United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit in New York. As we strive together to protect civilians, reduce crime, prevent violent extremism, rebuild national police services and sustain peace, the United Nations looks forward to working with all partners to realize the great potential of United Nations Police.



BAN Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations



Group photo of the Secretary-General with Graduates of the Police Academy in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in July 2014.

UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

INTERVIEW WITH DMITRY TITOV

ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

UN Police Magazine: *What is the link between the rule of law and development?*

DMITRY TITOV: Well, the Secretary-General once stated that there is a growing consensus that high levels of inequality are socially, politically and environmentally damaging. Development that excludes part of the population can be socially corrosive, contribute to crime and create a sense of hopelessness and alienation — conditions that can breed extremism. I may not be exactly quoting, but this is a very strong line of argument.

Even in our most developed criminal justice systems, we cannot arrest or incarcerate our way out of crime and violence. For every ten terrorists, fifty kingpins or a hundred criminals, there may be many more ready to take their place. Without close partnership with civil society, the legal professional class, our development colleagues and other UN rule of law partners, failure to address the root causes of crime and violence may be unavoidable.

Conversely, if development efforts and measures to counter extremism are unevenly applied throughout a country, region or population, long-simmering issues can reignite into conflict and long-term destabilization.

Rule of law, policing, justice sector and development actors have to work together. This is one reason the Secretary-General appointed DPKO and UNDP as co-leads for the Global Focal Point (GFP) for Police, Justice and Corrections. The GFP also now includes UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women and other key partners. Frankly, we are actively advocating for others to join this innovative arrangement, including the World Bank, the Peacebuilding Support Office and more. However, our special ties with UNDP and UNODC are already very strong.



Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions

UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Rule of Law is a peace and security, development, peace sustainment and counter-terrorism issue. These elements cannot be divorced from one another.

UN Police Magazine: *Tell us a little bit about OROLSI, the Office which “United Nations Police” falls under. What are the cross-cutting issues that rule of law and security institutions (ROLSI) components face during their day-to-day work in the field?*

DMITRY TITOV: The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) maintains a critical focus on governance and crime management, first and foremost through support of national policing, judicial

Dmitry Titov shaking hands with United Nations Police Officers during a mission visit.

UN Photo/Martine Perret



and corrections institutions. Our Office's five components currently deploy more than 13,000 UN Police officers and 700 justice and corrections specialists worldwide. But we also concentrate on security sector management, as well as weapons and disarmament issues. Therefore, the UN can provide a very well-rounded package of services and unique professional expertise.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the establishment of Prosecution Support Cells by MONUSCO has enabled the due process for the prosecution of military officers accused of committing serious crimes against civilians.

In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA is operationalizing Urgent Temporary Measures, with a specific focus on immediately strengthening the criminal justice chain — including police and law enforcement — and addressing critical impunity issues.

In Mali, MINUSMA is helping national authorities address transnational organized crime, including the illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons. The Mission's police and rule of law components have partnered with UNDP and UNODC to build capacity of Malian policing agencies in counter-narcotics and transnational organized crime.

I have just mentioned a few peacekeeping missions, but I should point out that we are also providing specialized assistance to DPKO-led Special Political Missions and even UN Country Teams.

UN Police Magazine: *During 2016, countries are starting the process of applying the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to their local needs. Can you tell us a little bit about SDG16, which has the most direct impact on the work of police and other rule of law actors?*

DMITRY TITOV: Sustainable Development Goal 16 says that the international community should “promote

peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all; and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.

My colleagues and I welcome the inclusion of this important goal, and we stand ready to continue to support the development of specific indicators for success, based on our experience in the security and justice sectors. Indicators on important issues — such as homicide and conflict-related deaths; prolonged pre-sentencing detention; and capacity-building — could be extremely useful. Incidentally, we have pioneered special rule of law indicators which could well serve not only peacekeeping but the whole UN. These should always be based, in our view, on national ownership and guidance, with support from the United Nations.

UN Police Magazine: *could you share any closing thoughts with us about the Post-2015 Agenda?*

DMITRY TITOV: I think it's best if I paraphrase Nelson Mandela, who stressed that “safety and security don't just happen; they are the result of collective consensus and public investment”. The post-2015 agenda provides an opportunity for the international community to demonstrate that the return on this investment is higher growth, private sector development, and better outcomes for all global citizens. In the meantime, the UN Chiefs of Police Summit will serve as a major stepping stone to bring UN Police activity to a qualitatively new level, including in the areas of technology, intelligence and national capacity building. This is our future.

“UNITED NATIONS POLICE ARE YOUR POLICE”

“United Nations Police are your Police” is the slogan of the United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit, UN COPS. As the Secretary-General reminds us, this historic event is a unique opportunity for the international policing community to shape the future of United Nations Police.

We stand at an important crossroad. United Nations Police is the largest supplier of international policing. This holds true when United Nations Police are asked to protect civilians and when we assist in rebuilding host-State capacities required for protection, security and the fight against crime. Since the establishment of the United Nations Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections areas in the rule of law in 2012, United Nations Police are also expected to operate in post-conflict and other crisis situations. Partnerships with regional and professional policing organizations have consolidated and multiplied. At the same time, we are missing core capacities and capabilities to be the full-fledged service provider that those we serve and protect to build peace and security demand and deserve. We face daunting challenges. When it comes to the deplorable acts of sexual exploitation and any other form of abuse, we ensure that the same standards are upheld and confront them with zero tolerance.

This issue of our magazine will focus on our operational challenges and successes. In the spirit of Security Council resolution 2185 (2014) on international policing and our Multi-year Vision and Strategy, we continue to strengthen United Nations Police by: advancing the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping to ensure coherence in effort; streamlining United Nations Police recruitment and deployment to enhance our performance and mandate delivery; as well as creating a cross-cutting capacity to address all aspects related to serious and organized crime.

Since I joined the Police Division in May 2013, I had the privilege of working side by side with my Deputy, Mr. Shoaib Dastgir of Pakistan. I would like to extend my



Stefan Feller, United Nations Police Adviser

UN Photo/Mark Garten

sincere appreciation to him and to all United Nations Police peacekeepers for their service, which speaks to the *raison d'être* of the United Nations Charter: lasting peace. Equally enthusiastically, I would like to welcome Mr. Shaowen Yang of China, my new Deputy, who is a known figure to many in the international police community. He comes precisely at the right moment to help us make UN COPS a success.

Fora like these are critical to maintain and strengthen our dialogue between those who receive our services and those who contribute to them.

Stefan Feller,
Police Adviser and
Director of the Police Division



A United Nations police officer speaking to children, waiting in line for a MINUSMA sport event to promote peace among youth (January 2016).

UN Photo/Marco Dormino



UNPOL ON PATROL

DISRUPTING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME IN MALI

Across the vast terrain of the Sahara, convoys of 4x4s make their way from one desert outpost to another. For navigation, the mental maps of nomadic tribes have now been replaced by satellite phones, but the ancient routes across the forbidding sand dunes remain much the same.

Salt and other precious spices once moved in caravans across this desert in ancient times. Today, traffickers carry other goods, including cocaine, heroin, counterfeit narcotics and weapons. The United Nations Office and Drugs and Crime estimates that the cocaine trade alone brings approximately \$900 million a year into West and Central Africa.

Against this backdrop, Police of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) are working to help Malian law enforcement agencies to learn how to investigate

and prevent this illicit activity. In 2014, the Mission established a Transnational and Organized Crime and Counter-Terrorism Unit. This group of specialized officers has co-located with a number of Malian units (including the *Brigade des stupéfiants*, *Brigade des mœurs*, *Brigade d'investigations judiciaires*, *Service d'investigations judiciaires*, *Office central de stupéfiants*, and the *Commissariat special de l'aéroport*), providing them with mentoring and training.

MINUSMA has also provided crucial equipment and forensic support to the Malian authorities, which was greatly enhanced. In early 2015 the Mission established a modern, level-2 forensics laboratory at its headquarters. With it, they are helping Malian law

[MINUSMA police officers talking to villagers to collect information in Timbuktu, Mali, in December 2015.](#)

Photo MINUSMA/Harandane DICKO





Above:
A MINUSMA police officer is explaining the techniques for fingerprint analysis at a forensics training in January 2016.

Photo MINUSMA/Harandane DICKO

Right:
An officer of the Mali national police attending a forensics training conducted by MINUSMA police in January 2016.

MINUSMA/Harandane DICKO



enforcement agencies to collect and analyse evidence, from DNA, fingerprints, to more complex ballistic examinations.

Already, the Mission is seeing results. Drug seizures have increased in both 2014 and 2015. Malian authorities have also initiated 41 new court cases related to drug trafficking. For example, in August 2015, the Malian *Brigade des stupéfiants* dismantled a drug trafficking network that operated in a neighbourhood previously beyond the reach of law enforcement agencies. This operation alone led to the trial of 10 accused traffickers, as well as an additional arrest of a Bamako drug dealer in September 2015.

“We know that the links between transnational organized crime, terrorism and political instability run deep,” said Assistant Secretary-General for the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Dmitry Titov. “MINUSMA Police are leaving behind skills, equipment and knowledge that will help Malian law enforcement agencies over the long term. This is what peacekeeping is meant to do.”

ADVANCING POLICE REFORM IN SOMALIA

With a small police component of up to 17 officers, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) supports the Somali national police in developing its unique police architecture.

The Somali police landscape is composed by a national police, mainly centralized in the capital Mogadishu, and 70 security forces, spread over the existing and emerging federal states. The main challenge is to transform this police landscape into a modern community-oriented police in line with the provisional constitution that allows a federal police and a police in each federal entity.

Given the primacy of the political level, the Mission focused on a political agreement before addressing the police leadership. To agree on the broad principles of a new policing model, the United Nations Police brought together the federal and regional ministers responsible for policing for the first time. Based on discussions during a four day conference, the Ministers agreed on a division for policing responsibilities, including more specialized federal police and state police services in each state. To implement the agreed policing model

and to transform the Somali police, a strategic support plan for the Somali Police, called Heegan ('readiness') plan, has been developed to guide the police reform for the 2017 to 2025 period.

The strategic orientation of United Nations Police is combined with the operational and training capacity of the police component of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM). In the coming months, United Nations Police will work closely with AMISOM in order to support the Somali Government and its police services. For this purpose, UNSOM and AMISOM colleagues are co-located in shared offices since May in order to further foster the cooperation.

UNSOM is a Special Political Mission to provide strategic advice to the Federal Government on reforming the security sector and throughout the

[UNSOM Police Commissioner signing a common resolution for the harmonization of Police Training with the Somali Police and international partners in December 2015.](#)

UN Photo



Right:
Female officers of the Somali national police.

UN Photo

Below, right:
Police Adviser, Stefan Feller, during a planning meeting with the African Union Police in Mogadishu in February 2015.

UN Photo



peace and reconciliation process. Within the broader political context of state formation, the upcoming election and the review of the provisional constitution, the new policing model can be seen as an example of how to mediate political interests and security challenges. United Nations Police also initiated a police project coordination cell and a professional development board to harmonize and support all police related funding and trainings.

Currently, 13 police officers are serving in UNSOM, bringing a wide range of experiences to the national police reform process. They join the Mission from police services in Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Nepal and Sweden.



United Nations Police in UNSOM during a visit to one of the gender desks that have been established in police stations since November 2015. The desks are part of a national strategy to strengthen the capacity of the police service to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), supported by UNDP in Somalia, UNSOM and UN Women.

UN Photo

PROTECTING CIVILIANS IN SOUTH SUDAN

If people are in trouble, they call 777 and the telephone rings at the Buluk Operations Headquarters in Juba. Yet, on the receiving end of the line there is no audible sign of panic, any shouting or gasps. Instead, the operators are speaking calmly into their headphones.

Working around the clock, their job is dispatching the Emergency Response Units in Juba, South Sudan. United Nations Police in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) supports the national police service in building up the units. In February 2016, 60 South Sudanese police officers were trained.

“The recognition will come from the community when you build trust delivering a good service to our people”, said Lieutenant General Abraham Manyat Peter, the Assistant Inspector General of Police in an address to the participants during the opening.

Subsequently, the phased training sessions of 20 participants focused on how the first responders can work more closely with the community. The course included sensitization in human rights, child protection, sexual- and gender-based violence and community policing. It also taught standard operation procedures, crime response, code of conduct and principles on the use of force.

Strengthening the Emergency Response units is part of a wider mission strategy of establishing an improved security environment that will ensure the safe return of IDPs. The Confidence and Trust Building Policing Strategy (CTBPS) is a pilot project



The 777 phone hotline and a unit being dispatched to respond to an emergency.

UN Photo

in Juba, but is intended to become a national service in the future.

The Emergency Call Centre, with the phone number 777, is a single, dedicated, free emergency telephone number and dispatches the Emergency Response Unit when armed robbery, fighting, theft or conflict in communities or similar crimes are reported. The projects are supported by UNDP, GIZ (German Corporation for International Cooperation) and UNMISS. In total, 624 officers are performing their duties in ECC and 777.

Above, right:
A female UNMISS police instructor during a pilot training on Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) for Formed Police Units, conducted in March 2016 in Juba, South Sudan.

UN Photo

Right:
A 777 phone operator.

UN Photo

Below:
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visits a Protection of Civilians site in Juba, South Sudan in February 2016.

UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Since the outbreak of violence in March 2013, communities in the Central African Republic have suffered greatly. United Nations Police of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) are working hard to help pave the way for a brighter future by assuming interim policing responsibilities in Bangui, where national police are not present or not yet operational.

“I wish all Central Africans a great peace”, Pope Francis

In November 2015, Pope Francis visited Bangui to call for reconciliation and spread a message of hope, amid ongoing violence and heightened political tensions,

due to the pending elections. United Nations Police, including a Public Order Adviser from the Standing Police Capacity, worked closely with the pontiff's security and the government to ensure his safety. In his speech at Bangui Central Mosque, the pope wished “all Central Africans a great peace... whatever may be your ethnicity, your religion”.

Providing support to electoral security

Following the Constitutional Referendum on 13 December 2015, several election rounds and run-offs took place between December and the end of March. United Nations Police organised a series of support activities, including patrols and reaching out to

His Holiness Pope Francis bowing down to listen to a child during his visit to Bangui, Central African Republic, on 30 November 2015.

UN Photo





United Nations Police officers, serving in MINUSCA, are checking voters at a polling station in Bangui, Central African Republic, in February 2016.

UN Photo/Jean Claude Bitsureis

communities, to ensure the elections could take place as safely and peacefully as possible, countering intimidation from spoilers and armed groups. Collaborating closely with the Central African Police, United Nations Police Formed Police Units secured the voting centres and immediate surroundings to instil trust in the communities to go to the polls, in implementation of the Mission Integrated Election Security Plan.

One day, a rocket propelled grenade was fired at the school Baja Dombia. While United Nations Police set off to investigate, hundreds of voters stayed at the school and chanted: "We will vote! We will vote!" MINUSCA re-established a safe environment and patrolled alongside the national police to investigate the perpetrators.

By working closely with the United Nations Military in the Bangui Joint Task Force, the United Nations Police also facilitated a secure environment on the major routes to polling stations and rapidly reacted to volatile public order incidences. Since the election of President Touadéra, the Pope's message of hope and

reconciliation is talked about on the streets of Bangui again; within his first month of service, Touadéra visited both, the United Nations Secretary-General, as well as Pope Francis.

Strengthening public order

Throughout the past months, United Nations Police, together with their United Nations Military counterparts, have been instrumental in keeping the citizens of Bangui secure and maintaining public order. Through the Bangui Joint Task Force, established to address urgent security challenges in Bangui, United Nations Police and Military use a joint headquarters, devise joint plans and adhere in support of safety and stability. Close interaction with the various communities remains a centre priority for United Nations Police to assist towards MINUSCA's recovery efforts.

UNITED NATIONS POLICE AT A GLANCE

more than **13,200** Police Deployed in **18** missions [**13** DPKO
5 DPA

- Peacekeeping
- Special Political Mission



they come from **87** COUNTRIES

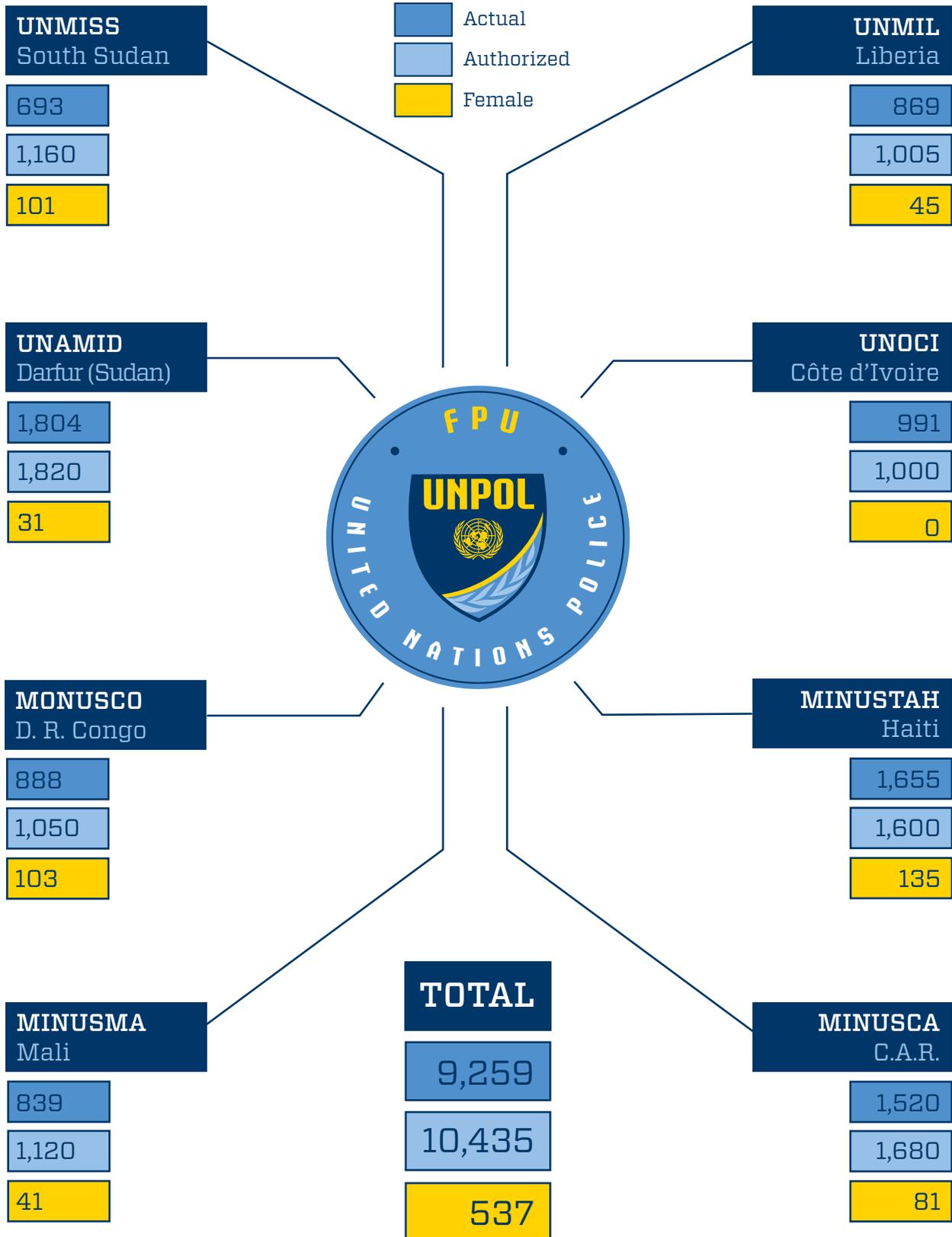
and **9%** are **female**

of **1,203** women, **537** are in Formed Police Units and **666** are individually deployed

There are **65** Formed Police Units in **8** peacekeeping operations

Figures as of 31 March 2016

FPU DEPLOYMENT (MARCH 2016)



DEVELOPING A PROFESSIONAL POLICE SERVICE IN LIBERIA

When the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was established in 2003, every 14-year-old child had experienced civil war since birth. 180,000 people were still estimated as internally displaced and the security situation was 'extremely volatile'¹.

Today, the government of Liberia is fully assuming its security responsibilities, with the completion set for 30 June 2016. Upon departure, United Nations Police are leaving behind a legacy of a capable, professional and an increasingly female national police service.

United Nations Police: Acting as visible role models

Earlier this year, in February 2016, Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf thanked the last rotation of the departing Indian all-female formed police unit (FPU) for their unprecedented service to the sustainability of the peace and security enjoyed in Liberia today. Deployed in 2007, the all-female units brought more to the country than to rendering assistance with building the capacity of local security institutions.

The units helped in "breaking down the perception that the police is a male domain and that women

¹ Report of the Secretary-General S/2003/227 of 26 February 2003



"We see you as family," Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf told the women of the all-female Indian police unit serving in her country under the United Nations flag on 12 February 2016.

Photo: Emmanuel Tobey/UNMIL



UNPOL Community Policing team leader in UNMIL explained to a woman how to prevent infection with Ebola at a community outreach meeting in March 2014.

UN Photo

can't be involved", explained Claire Hutchinson, a gender adviser for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

Acting as visible role models while on guard duty, managing public order situations and during night patrols, these officers helped inspire girls in Liberia to join the police. In only a number of years, the share of police women in Liberia almost tripled from about six per cent. What the unit leaves "behind is the next generation of female Liberian leaders, already serving in the national police today", added Police Adviser Stefan Feller.

Fighting Ebola, the Police way

Throughout the Ebola epidemic, United Nations Police remained on stand-by to ensure public safety. Staying

in touch with the population and explaining the preventative and response measures put in place helped address fear and concern of the population.

In addition, UNMIL ensured the humanitarian and logistical needs of the humanitarian and medical actors could be supported with mission capacities. For example, UNMIL disseminated lifesaving information via UNMIL radio and closely coordinated with World Health Organization, UNICEF and the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response.

Since the Ebola epidemic was overcome, United Nations Police has reinforced the close collaboration with the government to strengthen the capacity of prioritised offices, such as the major crimes unit and to achieve the national security transition plan. By working closely with the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Police ensures the sustainable integration of its police reforms into a longer-term development plan.

SUPPORTING ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Assisting host-States in organising national and local elections is a recurring responsibility of the United Nations. United Nations Police are commonly tasked to support national police and other law enforcement agencies in providing security in electoral processes.

2015 featured a series of elections, which displayed the wide-ranging responsibilities of United Nations Police, including establishing co-ordination mechanisms, conducting risk assessments, drafting security plans and assisting with the protection of electoral materials and provision of security at polling stations.

The Presidential elections in **Côte d'Ivoire** in October 2015 proceeded without major incidents. United Nations Police worked closely with national law enforcement agencies and offered advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on ensuring security throughout the electoral process. Planning and training collaboration with the Ivorian police included

joint exercises, over 100 mentoring sessions on the role of security forces during elections and conducting eight specific seminars for 230 police and gendarmerie personnel.

In **Haiti**, United Nations Police provided support to the national police during the 2015 election activities which involved a prolonged period of campaigning for Legislative and Presidential elections. The Joint Electoral Cell, led by the Haitian National Police and including the military helped centralise and coordinate the information flow. The combined resources of the national police, United Nations Police and United Nations Military were distributed throughout Haiti

A man dips his finger in ink at a polling station in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The United Nations mission in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) provided technical, logistical and security support during the electoral period.

UN Photo/Basile Zoma





according to threat assessments. The response to incidents followed the 1–2–3 approach, whereby the national police responded first, either through uniformed presence or aided by their trained public order units. As second step, where necessary, United Nations Police assisted, followed by the engagement of the United Nations Military.

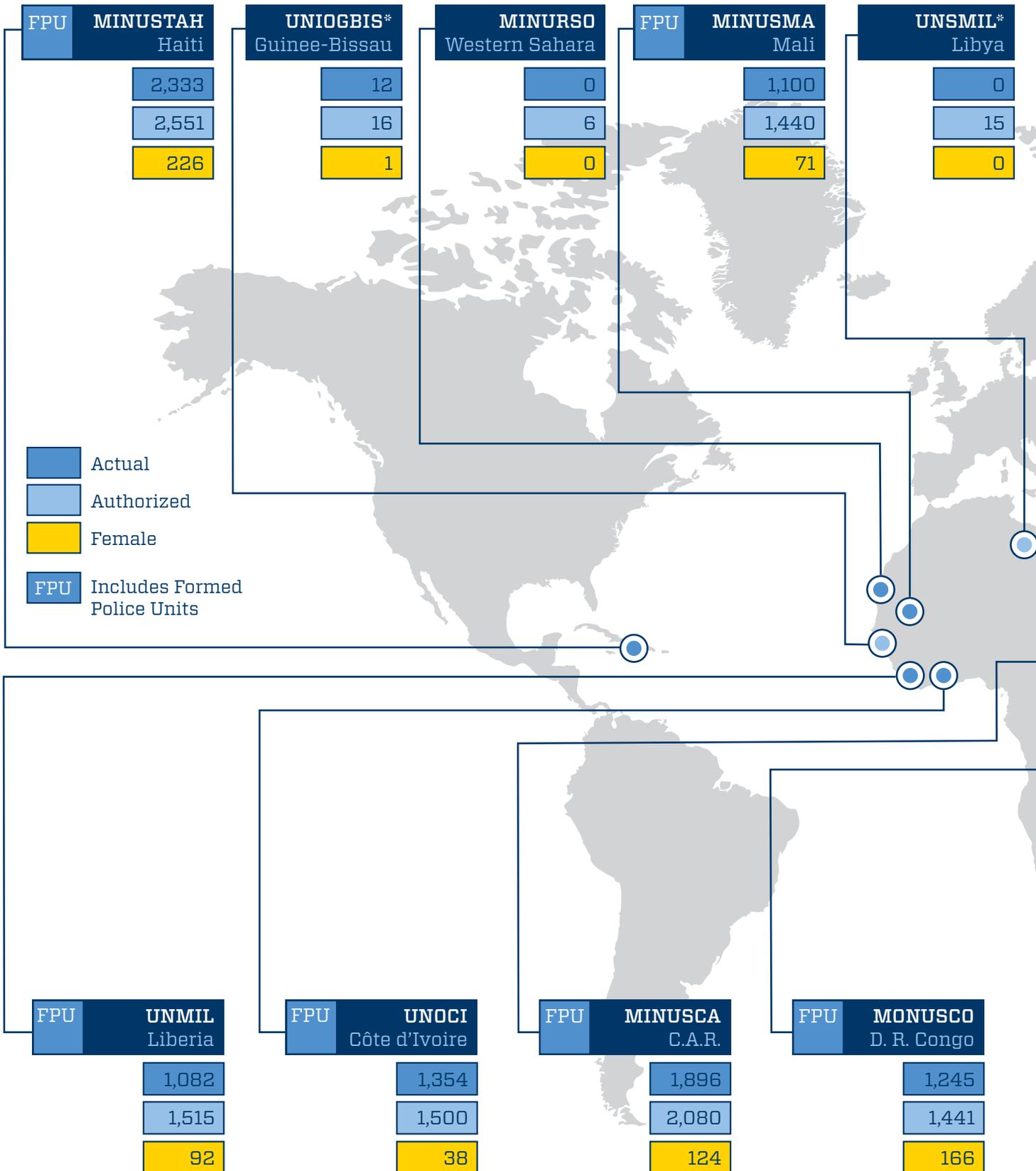
United Nations Police worked closely with the national police in the months before the elections on all aspects of operation planning and producing joint plans. They contributed to transparency by providing escorts for sensitive election materials, alongside the national security organisations.

An officer of the Haitian National Police is assisting a family to cast their vote during the first round of the presidential elections in Haiti's capital Port au Prince, in October 2015.

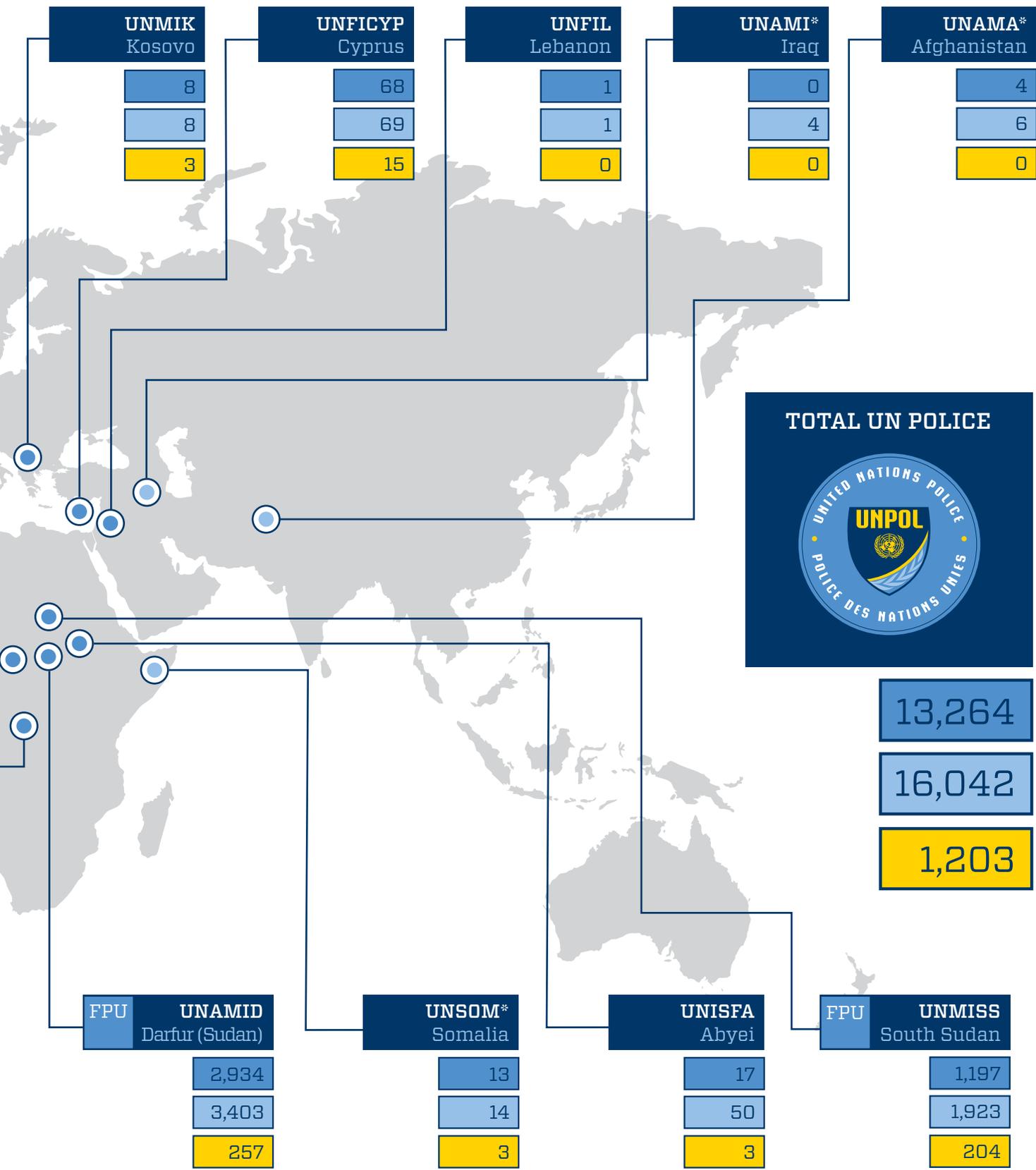
Photo: UN/MINUSTAH / Igor Rugwiza

As highlighted in the 2013 DPKO-DFS Guidelines on United Nations Police Support to the Provision of Security in Electoral Processes, activities of United Nations Police are part of a mission-wide support strategy under the guidance of the electoral component.

ACTUAL / AUTHORIZED / FEMALE DEPLOYMENT OF UN POLICE IN



PEACEKEEPING AND SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS (MARCH 2016)



* Mission is a Special Political Mission, administered by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA)



A female police officer shares a laugh with a group of girls in Darfur, Sudan.

UN Photo



GLOBAL EFFORT

TAKING STOCK OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND INCREASING FEMALE UNITED NATIONS POLICE

Gender mainstreaming and increasing the number of female police officers in United Nations Police are key priorities of the Police Division. As recognized in the Global Study of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and highlighted yet again in resolution 2242

(2015), gender sensitive operations and balancing efforts are crucial to the success of United Nations peace operations efforts. For the last seven years, the United Nations Police Division has managed to raise extra budgetary funds for one Police Gender Post at Headquarters. This has allowed the integration of gender-sensitive policing aspects in all new guidance and to develop standardised training materials.

One of the gender experts in the police component of MINUSMA in March 2016.

UN Photo/ Marco Dormino





The recipient of the 2015 International Female Police Peacekeeper Award, Ms. Raluca Domuta from Romania, for her service to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

UN Photo

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming refers to the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres, including international policing, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality. (1997 ECOSOC agreed conclusions)

In the area of training and capacity development of gender mainstreaming, the Police Division launched the United Nations Police Gender Toolkit. The Toolkit is a training course that assists police in incorporating gender perspectives into assessment and planning processes, supports host-State partners in

implementing gender equality measures, as well as offers guidance on preventing and investigating sexual and gender-based violence or SGBV. Through the deployment of teams specialised in SGBV measures, this guidance is being put in practice in Haiti and South Sudan.

Promoting gender balance

Together with member states, the United Nations adopted the Global Effort initiative in 2009, which aims to increase the number of women in national police services and in United Nations Police. In response to the rising demand for female officers, in particular from francophone countries, United Nations Police has been offering the all-female selection assistance and assessment team (SAAT)

training since 2014. The Police Division have convened training sessions in Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, Niger, Rwanda and Togo. It familiarises and prepares female police officers with the assessment procedures they require to pass before deploying as United Nations Police. 343 female officers subsequently passed the examination and 174 already deployed to serve with United Nations Police.

Advocacy efforts

Through the International Female Police Peacekeeper Network and the International Female Police Peacekeeper Awards, United Nations Police advocates for increasing the share of women in police. In collaboration with the International Association of Women Police, United Nations Police participated in seven annual conferences, advocating directly to female police officers from over 60 Member States to engage and deploy with United Nations Police.

LAUNCHING THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE GENDER TOOLKIT

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) launched the United Nations Police (UNPOL) Gender Toolkit in November 2015 in New York. The UNPOL Gender Toolkit is a repository of standardized processes, procedures and templates on gender mainstreaming of policing in peacekeeping based on good practices.

Heads of Police Components and United Nations Police Gender Focal points from over ten field missions came together to launch the toolkit in an event co-hosted by the Permanent Missions of Italy and Switzerland. The event was part of a training-of-trainers workshop that certified 19 police trainers in New York from 9 to 13 November.

US Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues Catherine M. Russell stressed that "we are all safer, and our efforts at peacebuilding are stronger when women have a say in how societies rebuild peace and recover from conflict."

In recent years, both the demand for and the complexity of United Nations Police peacekeeping have changed dramatically. Ensuring gender-sensitive policing throughout the work of United Nations police is an operational necessity to professionally address the security needs of women, men, girls and boys.

"By applying standardised good practices on gender mainstreaming we aim not only to innovate but be at the cutting edge of how we do business - that is to lead the change we want to happen as role models", said Stefan Feller, the United Nations Police Adviser.

The toolkit is a training package composed of an e-learning course, an in-person training-of-trainers curriculum, a handbook and a compendium of project tools. The package covers a basic and advanced course with four specialisations, including integrating gender perspectives in police assessments and planning,

increasing female police deployments in peace operations, assisting the host State police in developing, implementing and monitoring a policy on equal opportunities, and preventing and investigating sexual and gender-based violence.

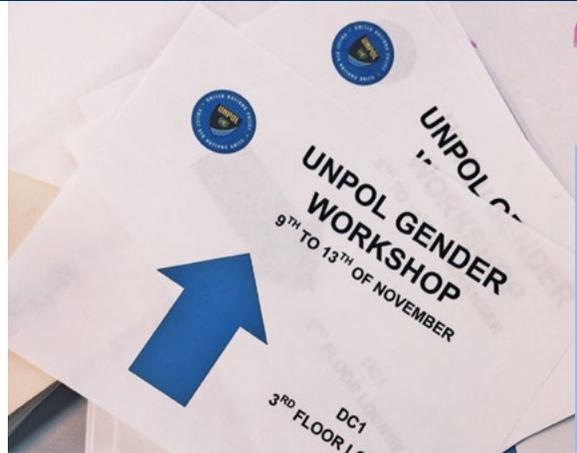
Three months upon return in their field missions, the certified trainers have cascaded the training on the UNPOL Gender Toolkit using it in awareness raising and



sensitisation activities that has reached out to 10,668 women and 12,036 men in Abyei, Cyprus, Cote d'Ivoire, Darfur, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia and South Sudan. Furthermore, the trainers have formally instructed and certified a total of 135 female and 643 male UNPOL and host State police officers.

The launch of the toolkit comes at a time when the UN Security Council makes an urgent call to ensure gender mainstreaming in peace operations through the eighth resolution on Women, Peace and Security 2242 adopted in October.

You can download the toolkit on <http://repository.un.org/handle/11176/387374>.



Above:
The launch of the toolkit took place from 9 to 13 November 2015.

Below:
The participants of the toolkit launch.

UN Photo



TOGO: RECRUTEMENT DE POLICIÈRES POUR LES OPÉRATIONS DE PAIX

La Division de la police des Nations Unies travaille depuis 2009 avec les Etats Membres pour accroître le recrutement d'officiers de police féminins au profit des opérations de maintien de la paix.

Du 21 mars au 2 avril, 105 officiers féminins de la police nationale et de la gendarmerie togolaises ont pris part à une formation organisée par l'équipe d'évaluation et d'assistance à la sélection (Selection Assistance and Assessment Team ou SAAT) à Lomé (Togo). La formation s'est concentrée sur trois éléments d'évaluation : la compréhension du langage, la conduite et la maîtrise des armes à feu.

Huit formateurs ont dirigé des groupes de participantes limités en nombre, durant les exercices organisés au Centre d'Entraînement aux Opérations de Maintien de la Paix (CEOMP). Quatre des formateurs venaient des Nations Unies (Capacité Permanente de la Police, Programme d'enseignement des langues

et des techniques de communication du bureau des ressources humaines, Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire-ONUCI), tandis que les quatre autres avaient été fournis par le Gouvernement du Canada.

Mme Nicoleta Cristache, de la Section de la sélection et du recrutement de la Division de la police, s'est rendu sur place pour administrer l'évaluation du SAAT, du 4 au 8 avril. « J'ai été impressionnée par la détermination et la forte volonté de ces femmes à réussir », a-t-elle dit à son retour. « Je suis très reconnaissante de l'aide que nous avons reçue de la part du personnel du centre d'entraînement, et la volonté très forte exprimée par le Gouvernement pour déployer plus de femmes policières dans les opérations de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies ».

Toutes les femmes qui ont réussi l'examen sont désormais éligibles pour un déploiement dans toutes missions de maintien de la paix francophone.



« Un des grande difficultés pour les femmes est l'absence d'entraînement régulier au maniement des armes et/ou à la conduite qui reste un prérequis essentiel pour tous les officiers déployés dans le maintien de la paix », explique Mme Lea Biason, Experte Genre au sein de la Division de la police. « la formation fait partie d'un effort global pour accroître le nombre de policières dans les services nationaux de police et dans les opérations de police des Nations Unies, en abattant les barrières et préjugés dont les femmes sont victimes dans un milieu majoritairement masculin».

Cette formation est la sixième menée par la Division de la police depuis 2014, grâce aux fonds fournis par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. Au total, 660 policières de six pays ont suivi la formation. 331 ont réussi l'évaluation SAAT et ont été déployées, ou sont en cours de déploiement, dans les missions sur le terrain.

Le prochain événement important organisé par la Division de la police sera le Sommet des chefs de Police qui prendra place les 2 et 3 juin 2016 et qui devrait rassembler les chefs des polices de 140 pays pour discuter de l'avenir de la police des Nations Unies. Les discussions porteront notamment sur l'accroissement du nombre de policières dans le maintien de la paix.



La formation s'est concentrée sur trois éléments d'évaluation : la compréhension du langage, la conduite et la maîtrise des armes à feu.

UN Photo

Toutes les femmes qui ont réussi l'examen sont désormais éligibles pour un déploiement dans toutes missions de maintien de la paix francophone.

UN Photo

WHEN GIRLS SEE WHAT WOMEN CAN DO, THEY LEARN TO BELIEVE

This is how Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon opened the film screening to an audience of 500 viewers, who gathered in the Trusteeship Chamber on 17 February to watch the documentary *A Journey of a Thousand Miles: Peacekeepers*.

The film follows three women who deployed as part of an all-female formed police unit of 160 officers from Bangladesh and focuses on how they grapple with the challenges in a United Nations peace-keeping mission.

In her opening remarks, one of the film's directors, Ms. Geetha Gandbhir, emphasized that the documentary showcased that Bangladesh is at the forefront of trying

Lively discussions took place on the panel as well as after the screening, which about 400 viewers attended.

UN Photo



to create an equal playing field for women. Talking about their impact in Bangladesh, Ambassador Masud Bin Momen noted that the 160 women shattered stereotypes at home by opting for a profession considered to be a male domain.

The deployment of the all-female unit is part of the **global effort to recruit more female police officers in UN peace operations**. Today, over 1,300 women serve as United Nations police officers, an achievement highlighted by Mr. Stefan Feller, the United Nations Police Adviser. “It is rare that we get to catch a glimpse of our peacekeepers’ lived, day-to-day reality”, he said. “This film is unique in its ability to capture the human side of peacekeeping.”

In addition to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and his wife, the Permanent Representatives of Bangladesh, Germany and Pakistan, UN WOMEN Executive Director Mlambo-Ngcuka and Under-Secretaries-General Gallach and Ladsous and other officials attended the screening.



Secretary-General opening remarks at the screening of “A Journey of a Thousand Miles: Peacekeepers”

New York on 17 February 2016

I am delighted to be here at this screening of “A Journey of a Thousand Miles”. Rarely do we get to see the reality of the lives and work of UN peacekeepers. This excellent documentary provides an intimate insight into the challenges our female UN Police officers face in the field.

The Bangladeshi women portrayed in this film are true agents of change.

Their stories demonstrate the very spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

They show us how peace and security are advanced when all members of society enjoy equal protection, equal participation and equal opportunities.

Since I became Secretary-General I have been a proud advocate for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

I have emphasized the critical role of women in forging peace and re-establishing trust in security services after conflict. That is why we launched a global effort in 2009 to recruit more female police officers into UN peace operations.

Today, UN Police has more than 1,300 female blue berets.

These brave, disciplined and inspirational women are deployed around the world — from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Haiti to Mali and Liberia — as individual police officers or as part of Formed Police Units. They are doing hard-nosed police work — training their national counterparts on investigations, forensics, transnational organized crime and crowd control. They also help the United Nations in its efforts to combat

sexual exploitation and abuse. Policing is an essential component of ensuring peace and security.

I urge all Member States to invest in the UN Police and to send the head of their national police to participate in the UN Chiefs of Police Summit, in June, here in New York.

This important forum provides a unique opportunity to promote the links between UN policing and national police services and to learn from different policing approaches.

I thank our female Bangladeshi peacekeepers and others like them, deployed in difficult places around the world, for their sacrifices and their service to peace. And I thank the filmmakers of “A Journey of a Thousand Miles” for sharing their inspiring story.

Wherever they are deployed, our female police officers protect and inspire local populations and

Moved by the documentary about the all-female formed police unit, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon gave a heartfelt hug to film maker Ms. Geeta Gandbhir.

UN Photo

serve as role models for gender equality. I hope we can increase their numbers even further. When girls see what women can do, they learn to believe that they can follow the same footsteps. This is a lesson that we must all learn as we work to create a world of dignity, security and opportunity for all.

As Secretary-General, whenever I have been traveling, whenever I have been meeting with world leaders — Presidents, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers or Defense Ministers, I have many different agenda topics, starting from sustainable development, climate change, all very serious topics of crisis — Middle East, Syria etcetera. But one thing which I always almost never forget is asking world leaders to provide more women police officers. We have enough male police officers and male soldiers, but we are seriously lacking the very well trained female police officers whose work has been tested and is much appreciated by local people. That is the main reason why we are having this video screening, and I hope we will be able to count on Member States to provide their well-trained female police officers to protect many vulnerable people, particularly women and girls. I thank you for your commitment.



Police Women in Peace Operations

1,203 police women from 63 countries serving in 14 UN peace operations¹

Police women act as role models for gender equality, inspiring women and girls to advocate for their own rights and pursue careers in law enforcement

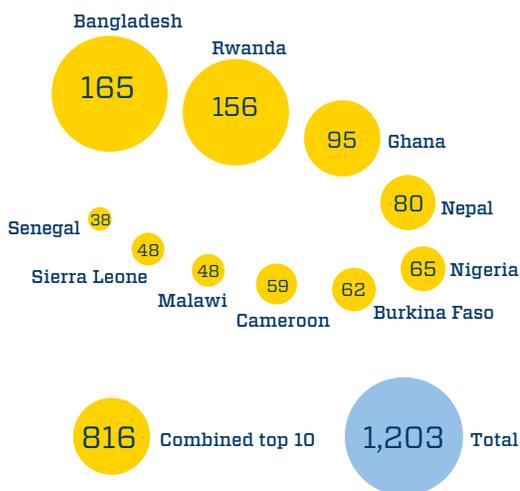
Police women in Leadership positions²

- ▶ UNAMID (Zimbabwe)
- ▶ UNMIL (Norway)
- ▶ Standing Police Capacity (Sweden)

All-female Formed Police Units deployed in 2016

- ▶ DR Congo
- ▶ Bangladesh
- ▶ Haiti
- ▶ Bangladesh
- ▶ Liberia
- ▶ India

Top 10 Female Police Contributors



Police women deployed around the world

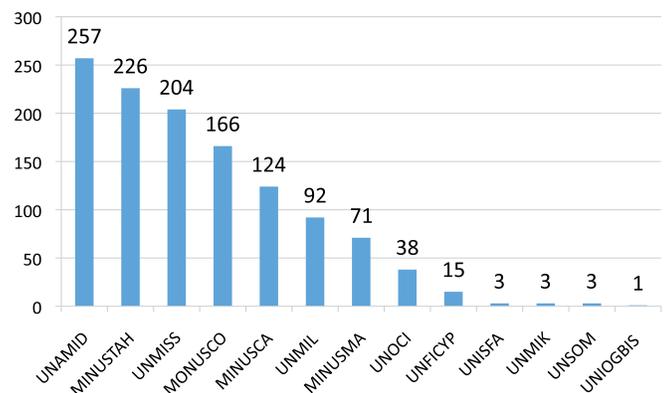


Female police officers

- ▶ Provide a greater sense of security to women and children
- ▶ Improve access and support from law enforcement agencies to local women
- ▶ Help the UN address and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse

in addition to fulfilling the full spectrum of regular police activities

Police women by mission



¹ Figures are as of March 2016

² Ranks included: Police Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or equivalent senior leadership position at Director level



Team building exercise in South Sudan in April 2016.

UN Photo



UNITED NATIONS POLICE IN ACTION

A YEAR IN REVIEW: LOOKING BACK ON 2015

2015 brought new challenges, accomplishments, milestones and reforms to the Police Division and the United Nations Police Community. The following timeline includes a sample of notable achievements

JANUARY: The Final Report of the Expert Panel on Technology and Innovation in United Nations Peacekeeping advocates for the *Digital Police Peacekeeper* who effectively assists host-State police through situational awareness and access to predictive analysis and early warning mechanisms.

FEBRUARY: The Police Division helps develop recommendations on combatting sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel published in the

Report of the Secretary-General on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.

MARCH: United Nations Police, together with AMISOM, UNDP and the Mission Management and Support Section of the Police Division, engage in detailed planning and consultation efforts in support of reform, recruitment and training efforts of the Somali Police and in preparation of a new police structure for Somalia.



On 20 November 2014 the Security Council unanimously adopts its first resolution 2185 (2014) on police in peacekeeping operations. The resolution stresses policing as an integral part of the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions.

UN Photo/Yubi Hoffmann

Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov and Police Adviser Stefan Feller are welcoming the new Deputy Police Adviser, Shaowen Yang from China, in April 2016.

UN Photo



APRIL: In response to the Ebola crisis, United Nations Police collocation with the Liberian National Police and Army Joint Command Centre facilitates the protection of civilians through joint patrols and other operational support. 9 May 2015, the World Health Organisation declares Ebola free.

MAY: Following the signing of the Algiers Peace Agreement, United Nations Police, together with the Standing Police Capacity and support from the Mission Management and Support Section of the Police Division, advance efforts with Malian authorities to strengthen national and local institutional capacities to prevent and address transnational organized crime and terrorism.

JUNE: The High-level Independent on United Nations Peace Operations (HIPPO) recommends a review of the Police Division and planning and recruitment to better support national police development and reform; the completion of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF); a strengthened M&E capacity; and measures to improve the performance and management of formed police units (FPU). The Group of Friends of United Nations Police considers Member State considerations on HIPPO recommendations.

JULY: Together with 140 experts, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division convenes in Jordan to review the 2010 FPU Policy and facilitate a training of trainers course on the United Nations FPU standardised pre-deployment training curriculum to further increase and harmonise competence levels.

AUGUST: United Nations Police, together with partners of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations, supports the design and establishment of the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic.

SEPTEMBER: The Secretary-General publishes his views on the future of United Nations Peace Operations in response to the HIPPO report, requesting an external and independent review of the Police Division and finalization of the central pillars of the SGF. During the Peacekeeping Summit, world leaders pledged up to 400 Individual Police Officers (IPOs), 25 FPUs; 2 SWAT Units; 4 Guard Units; 8 Specialized Teams and 6 pledges of training support.

OCTOBER: United Nations Police provides technical advisory services on electoral security to Ivorian counterparts in the lead up and during the Presidential elections, followed by legislative and presidential elections in Haiti and general elections in the Central African Republic.

NOVEMBER: During United Nations Police Week, Heads of United Nations Police Components brief the General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on operational challenges and opportunities. They also present their role protecting civilians to the Security Council and provide an



Police Adviser Stefan Feller together with the Deputy Police Adviser, Shoaib Dastgir and Chief SPC, Maria Appleblom, the Heads of Police Components and the former Chef de Cabinet, Susana Malcorra, as well as the current Chef de Cabinet, Edmond Mulet, during United Nations Police week in November 2015.

UN Photo/Mark Garten

on the implementation of the first ever resolution 2185 (2014) on international policing, which was adopted in November 2014.

The Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division introduces the Gender Toolkit, an e-learning application that includes courses on gender mainstreaming in United Nations Police planning and empowering female police peacekeepers; building the capacity of the host-State police in implementing equal opportunities; and preventing and investigating sexual and gender-based violence.

DECEMBER: The Strategic Policy and Development Section of the Police Division launches the third phase of the SGF overarching policy architecture, during which six doctrine development groups will provide practical advice for United Nations Police peacekeepers in areas identified as a priority need by field missions: community-oriented policing, intelligence-led

policing, integrated border management, operational planning, monitoring, mentoring and advising, and donor coordination and fund management.

The Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Focal Point Network was launched to increase information sharing among the missions and the SOC team in the Secretariat. The network aims at enhancing the operational effectiveness of United Nations Police in supporting host-state's agencies to develop their skills to prevent, reduce and prosecute serious and organized crime.

To increase the participation of female officers in United Nations Police, the Selection and Recruitment Section of the Police Division convenes workshops in Rwanda, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon and Benin to prepare applicants for the assessment examination. 17 Member States nominated 2,000 officers of which 555 have been trained and 174 deployed.

STANDING POLICE CAPACITY

service-oriented, value-adding, flexible

40 STAFF MEMBERS 

Budget/Fund Management

Community Policing

Gender

Human Resources Management

Information Technology

Investigations

Legal

Logistics



Police Analyst

Police Policy & Planning

Police Reform

Public Order

Team Leader

Training

Transnational
Organized Crime

*SPC members are multi-hatted and can serve in multiple functions in the field

14,013 DAYS DEPLOYED** to assist



● SPC deployments in 2016

29 FIELD MISSIONS & COUNTRY TEAMS

2007 to April 2016

** The SPC also provides remote assistance and capacity building from its base in Brindisi, Italy



United Nations
Peacekeeping
un.org/peacekeeping

The Standing Police Capacity (SPC) provides mission start-up assistance and expertise to ongoing peace operations.

STRENGTHENING THE IMPACT OF UNITED NATIONS POLICING

United Nations Police is comprised of more than 13,200 police officers from 87 countries and diverse policing cultures. On any given day, they are protecting civilians from harm; helping to secure elections; investigating incidents of sexual and gender-based violence; or fighting transnational organised crime and violent extremism alongside their host-state counterparts. The need for enhanced strategic thinking and more sophisticated understanding of United Nations policing has been reinforced by the United Nations Secretary-General in his report on United Nations Police (2011), the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and by United Nations Security Council in Resolution 2185 (2014) on international policing.

In response, the United Nations police are developing a cascading suite of relevant guidance materials collectively referred to as the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF). An overarching policy and related guidelines on police capacity-building and development, police command and police operations have been developed to date. A thematic meeting of experts on police administration, being organised by the Police Division in New York and the Standing Police Capacity, will be held in July in Brindisi, Italy for the development of guidelines on this topic.

With a doctrinal foundation in place for the first time in the history of UN police peacekeeping, the SGF initiative will focus its efforts on the operationalization of these guidance materials, i.e., putting them into practice in the field, through the development of more specific guidance and subsequent training curricula.

Based on the priority needs identified by field missions, six doctrine development groups (DDG) have been formed to develop manuals on the topics of community-oriented policing; intelligence-led policing; integrated border management; operational police planning; monitoring, mentoring and advising; and donor coordination and fund management. The DDGs include member states, partner organizations, think tanks and UN system partners and will share their first results in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Once all documents are completed, they will considerably enhance the capability to prepare police officers before deployment and provide formal guidance while in-mission. They will also give police-contributing countries a clearer picture of what will be expected of their officers to deliver in the field and the skillsets needed for them to do this successfully.



The thematic consultation for the development of the guidelines on police command in Langfang, China, in June 2014, with 130 participants from 28 Member States, regional and subregional organisations as well as academia and think tanks. The guidelines were adopted in January 2016.

UN Photo

UN POLICE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES (MARCH 2016)

| COUNTRY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Argentina | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| Australia | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Austria | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bangladesh | 978 | 165 | 1143 |
| Belgium | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Benin | 353 | 11 | 364 |
| Bhutan | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 28 | 9 | 37 |
| Brazil | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Burkina Faso | 314 | 62 | 376 |
| Burundi | 333 | 19 | 352 |
| Cameroon | 325 | 59 | 384 |
| Canada | 39 | 10 | 49 |
| Cape Verde | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Chad | 36 | 3 | 39 |
| Chile | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Colombia | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Congo | 133 | 8 | 141 |
| D.R.Congo | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| Djibouti | 143 | 0 | 143 |
| Egypt | 413 | 0 | 413 |
| El Salvador | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Ethiopia | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| Fiji | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Finland | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| France | 31 | 2 | 33 |





 Top 10

 Police

 Contributing

 Countries

UN POLICE CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

| COUNTRY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Gambia | 61 | 20 | 81 |
| Germany | 28 | 8 | 36 |
| Ghana | 208 | 95 | 303 |
| Guinea | 32 | 6 | 38 |
| Hungary | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| India | 883 | 12 | 895 |
| Indonesia | 158 | 4 | 162 |
| Ireland | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Italy | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jamaica | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jordan | 1480 | 5 | 1485 |
| Kenya | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Lithuania | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Madagascar | 35 | 8 | 43 |
| Malawi | 56 | 48 | 104 |
| Malaysia | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Mali | 78 | 5 | 83 |
| Mauritania | 278 | 0 | 278 |
| Montenegro | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Namibia | 33 | 15 | 48 |
| Nepal | 858 | 80 | 938 |
| Netherlands | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Niger | 146 | 33 | 179 |
| Nigeria | 294 | 65 | 359 |
| Norway | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Pakistan | 469 | 0 | 469 |
| Paraguay | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| People's Rep of China | 162 | 9 | 171 |



 Top 10

 Police

 Contributing

 Countries



| COUNTRY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Philippines | 25 | 1 | 26 |
| Poland | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Portugal | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Republic of Korea | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Romania | 53 | 9 | 62 |
| Russian Federation | 18 | 8 | 26 |
| Rwanda | 782 | 156 | 938 |
| Samoa | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Senegal | 1344 | 38 | 1382 |
| Serbia | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Sierra Leone | 30 | 48 | 78 |
| Slovakia | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Spain | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Sri Lanka | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| Sweden | 14 | 20 | 34 |
| Switzerland | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Thailand | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Timor-Leste | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Togo | 358 | 20 | 378 |
| Tunisia | 194 | 9 | 203 |
| Turkey | 81 | 3 | 84 |
| Uganda | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| UK | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Ukraine | 42 | 3 | 45 |
| United Rep. of Tanzania | 66 | 13 | 79 |
| Uruguay | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| USA | 37 | 1 | 38 |
| Vanuatu | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Yemen | 152 | 0 | 152 |
| Zambia | 74 | 16 | 90 |
| Zimbabwe | 51 | 27 | 78 |




 Top 10
 Police
 Contributing
 Countries



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