Context

Violent conflict and global challenges, including organized crime, violence and extremism conducive to terrorism, affect the safety, security and livelihoods of communities. These challenges undermine rule of law institutions, as well as the ability of police to prevent, detect and investigate crime, protect persons and property, and maintain public order.

UN Police are a cost-effective and strategic asset of the global community’s response to prevent the outbreak and resurgence of conflict, and to address crisis and fragility. In the field, UN Police are a critical component of UN peace operations and other UN presences assisting host states, with more than 11,000 UN Police officers working to strengthen criminal justice systems in line with Sustainable Development Goal 16. With their multiple areas of expertise and language skills, UN Police provide gender-responsive support to host state policing operations, for instance, investigations and border management. They also assist host state police services and other law enforcement agencies in reforming and developing their institutions. UN policing is based on international human rights law and serves communities through the strategic use of criminal intelligence.

To effectively deliver mandated tasks, UN Police are guided by host state priorities and cooperate with UN partners, along with regional and professional policing organisations. Drawing on respective comparative advantages, UN policing thereby contributes to national, regional and international efforts to dismantle criminal supply and demand chains, and tackles the drivers of conflict and violence, such as social exclusion, injustice and inequality. Officers returning from UN policing assignments are equipped with new skills, experiences, perspectives and approaches to address transnational phenomena and asymmetric threats at home.

Rationale

The Secretary-General has launched cross-pillar reforms to support people in need more effectively. Recommendations put forward are of critical relevance for UN policing, which has been moving to the centre of international peace and security discussions and engagements. UN Police have played an instrumental role in enabling the drawdown and closure of missions in Timor-Leste, Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia and the transition in Haiti towards police peacekeeping. The centrality and impact of UN Police has been recognized in the Peacekeeping Leaders’ Summits and UNCOPS 2016, and is enshrined in Security Council resolutions 2185 (2014) and 2382 (2017), report of the General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping (A/72/19) and the Report of the Secretary-General on UN policing (S/2016/952). The Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping is the reference document for UN Police activities. These also highlight pressing needs, such as adequate resources and the agility and capacity to adapt to changing conflict dynamics. The Summit provides an opportunity to formulate a response to transnational threats and risks through a strengthened UN Police.

The future of peacekeeping operations is linked to UN Police. More investment in this area will be essential.

UN70 Initiative
10 November 2017

AT A GLANCE

What are the main themes?
1. Challenges to UN peacekeeping and the role of UN Police
2. Preventing conflict and sustaining peace
3. Accountability and performance

Who is the Summit for?
The Summit will bring together senior police executives and international experts from 193 Member States. Secretary-General António Guterres will inaugurate the event.

What will the Summit consist of?
The Summit will kick off with a reception in the evening of 20 June. Interactive discussions with senior UN officials on the following day will provide an occasion to share views on how police-contributing countries would like to see UN Police build on international policing achievements and address priorities and needs.
Objectives
The Summit will provide a unique platform for national Chiefs of Police, key partners and senior UN representatives to discuss how to:

◐ Maximise the value of UN Police to contribute to preventing and addressing global peace and security challenges.
◐ Leverage the complementarity between UN and national policing efforts in addressing the impact of transnational threats.
◐ Resolve relevant national policing challenges through an exchange of lessons learned and best practices from UN policing.
◐ Optimally leverage skills and knowledge acquired by officers returning from UN deployments at home.
◐ Overcome gaps and generate smart police capacity and capabilities to increase impact through improved performance.
◐ Maintain this critical networking platform in the future.

Outcomes
Building on agreed outcomes of UNCOPS I, key results of UNCOPS II will be:

◐ A Common vision for UN police’s contribution to preventing conflict and sustaining peace and for effectively employing this strategic asset.
◐ A chair’s note detailing participants’ expectations and political, financial, in-kind and any other commitments.
◐ Stronger strategic partnerships among Member States and relevant regional and international policing partners.
◐ A reinforced UN commitment to maximize and safeguard entrusted resources.
◐ A gap list of operational policing requirements and Member States’ commitment to refine and broaden the support to UN Police.
◐ A roadmap for concrete follow-up actions and initiatives on UN policing.

The conclusions of the Summit will inform into the Secretary-General’s next report on UN Police, to be published in November 2018.

UN POLICE SNAP SHOT

more than 
11,000 police deployed in 16 missions
they come from 88 COUNTRIES
and 10% are female

Of 1,164 women,
544 are in Formed Police Units
and 601 are individually deployed.

For more information, please contact Mr. Ata Yenigun (yenigun@un.org +1.212.963.6642)