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Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security



UN Police in Guinea-Bissau are working with National Police in the Security Sector Police Reform Unit. (UN Photo)

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The Increasing Importance of United Nations Police

Message from Alain Le Roy, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

Throughout the last year the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has engaged in an intensive dialogue on UN peacekeeping with Member States, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. This October marks the 10th anniversary of the report (A/55/305-S/2000/809) that has come to be known as the “Brahimi report”. Since the issuance of this seminal report we have launched numerous new missions, leading to an unprecedented level of deployment of uniformed and non-uniformed personnel in the field. The United Nations Police Division has grown more than threefold over this decade, and today is mandated to deploy more than 17,400 police officers.

The effective promotion of the rule of law is a key element to the Department’s strategy to create conditions for long-term peacebuilding. In this, the Police Division has helped to lead the way as we face new challenges and implement increasingly complex mandates under difficult political, security and logistical conditions.



In August 2009, the Police Division launched a Global Effort to recruit more female police officers with the ambitious goal of ensuring that women make up one-fifth of all UN Police by 2014. This effort is on track – with the strong support of Member States. The Secretary-General has also continued his effort to promote women to the highest positions inside of the UN and on International Women’s Day this year announced the appointment of Ann-Marie Orlor as the new United Nations Police Adviser.

Under Ms. Orlor’s leadership, the Police Division is continuing and expanding its important work. The Division is strengthening its team of specialists in key areas such as organized crime, recruitment and creating guidance for the police to use when implementing the different mandates that they are requested to fulfil by the Security Council. The Standing Police Capacity is proving to be an important tool, deploying quickly to UN missions where police expertise is needed. Within seven days of the earthquake in Haiti, 14 of the 25 Standing Police Capacity officers were deployed and working in Port-au-Prince. DPKO needs this type of rapid deployment capacity to fulfil its mission.

I remain grateful for the support of all Police Contributing Countries and the male and female officers serving in our operations around the world.



When what's not supposed to happen, happens

Ann-Marie Orlor, who was the Acting Police Adviser since October 2009, was appointed United Nations Police Adviser on 8 March 2010

The people of Haiti have again demonstrated their resilience in the face of catastrophe. The earthquake on 12 January, the epicentre so close to the surface and just underneath of the capital city of Port-au-Prince was a massive natural calamity, the human toll devastating, and the damage to the infrastructure and buildings impossible to imagine. In the more than 200 years since the people of Haiti fought for and achieved their independence, this small island has suffered scores of disasters, but 12 January 2010 was especially tragic. Schools, hospitals, churches, court houses, police stations, hotels and the Presidential Palace fell to the ground, trapping and killing thousands of people. In a matter of seconds a bustling, energetic and dynamic city was crushed.

Seventy-five of the 9,718 Haitian National Police (HNP) officers lost their lives and 253 were injured. HNP infrastructure was seriously damaged, HNP headquarters, the police training academy and 28 police stations collapsed. More than two dozens others were damaged. In spite of this, within two weeks some 80% of the HNP were back on duty, patrolling, assuring public order, assisting with humanitarian relief, helping people, searching for and arresting prison escapees and protecting important State institutions. The UN Police were by their side, in spite of the death of 18 of our colleagues, including the acting Police Commissioner Douglas Coates and the destruction of the UN headquarters in Haiti. Within hours new police were on their way to bolster the UN mission, and within four days the new Police Commissioner was in Port-au-Prince. Member States rapidly pledged and deployed extra officers and Formed Police Units to help with the urgent need to coordinate and organize the delivery of humanitarian assistance.



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Within days the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Haiti and recommended that the Security Council augment the number of police and soldiers in the MINUSTAH mandate, which was done within one week of the earthquake. The UN and the international community reacted quickly and robustly, but the tragedy in Haiti continues to unfold, and so much more is needed. Haitian police authorities, with assistance from the UN, developed a two-year strategic plan to re-build and continue the development of the HNP which was presented to the donors at the end of March. The UN Police Division remains committed to seeing through this re-building. A new class for police cadets has already begun, and the goal of creating a police service of 14,000 officers by 2012 is still in sight. Haiti will stand again.

My New Role

On the 8 March I was appointed by the Secretary-General as the new Police Adviser. I had been acting in this role since October 2009 when my predecessor Andrew Hughes finished his term. As I take on my new challenges, my first immediate goal is to improve the Police Division's effectiveness and efficiency in supporting our field missions. At the same time I want to strengthen the Division's ties to our stakeholders, including the United Nations Secretariat, agencies, funds and programmes, Member States, donors, civil society, and most importantly, the police institutions with which we work and the citizens whom they must protect and serve.

I will continue to promote the Global Effort to recruit more female police officers to national services and in turn to call on Member States to do what is possible to deploy more female officers to the UN. This magazine describes some of the successes of this effort, including the fact that Bangladesh is sending an all female Formed Police Unit to Haiti. Namibia and Tanzania have sent dozens of female officers to the UN peacekeeping operations in Sudan, and Rwanda is aiming to have one third of its UN Police officers female. The Police Division is hopeful that its target of 20% female UN Police deployment by 2014 is possible.

Today the UN is authorised to deploy 17,451 police. As of June 1 there were 13,755 on active duty. The Division will continue to seek highly qualified officers from Member States and is making the selection and training processes more efficient. The Standing Police Capacity, which is proving to be an essential tool for planning, starting-up and supporting police services in UN missions, will also be looking for new candidates this year.

Before the end of this year a framework defining international police peacekeeping will be developed, an Action Plan to support its implementation drafted with Member States and INTERPOL, and guidelines for the role of police supporting post-conflict electoral security will be published. The UN Police Division continues to work closely with the African Union and the European Union to develop international policing standards.

The Police Division will continue to regularly meet with Police Contributing Countries, to professionalize our procedures, operations and image and to support the men and women in the field operations to be as professional in these challenging environments as they are in their home countries.

Ann-Marie Orlor, Police Adviser
June 2010
United Nations Police Division



All-female Bangladeshi Formed Police Unit contingent arrives at the airport of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (UN Photo/Marco Dormino)



Update on the UN Global Effort to increase the number of female police officers >>>

In August 2009 the United Nations Police Division launched a Global Effort to recruit more female police officers into national police services and into UN Police operations around the world. The goal set by the UN is to see to it that 20% of the police deployed by 2014 are female. Here is an update on this effort:

The **Government of India** announced its plans to deploy another all female Formed Police Unit to Haiti, in addition to the all female Unit that has been deployed to Liberia since 1997.

Police Adviser Visit to Rwanda

The **Government of Rwanda** invited Ms. Orler for talks after they offered to send a Formed Police Unit to the UN operation in Haiti (MINUSTAH). She met with senior authorities, including the Minister of Internal Security, the Chief of Staff at the Ministry of Defence, the General Director of the Rwandan National Police and the head of the National Police Training Academy.

The Police Adviser spoke about Formed Police Units and individual officers that would be sec-



ended to UN missions by the Rwandan Government. It was agreed that 200 or 1/3 of the 600 individual officer candidates to be selected by the Rwandan National Police and to be tested by a UN Selection Assistance Team would be female. Rwanda currently has 156 Police Officers in six DPKO field operations.

Nigeria Strengthens its Police Presence in Liberia

The UN Mission in Liberia, UNMIL, announced in April that the **Government of Nigeria** would deploy an all female Formed Police Unit (FPU) to Liberia. The Head of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, Ellen Margrethe Løj, applauded the commitment of Nigeria to involve more women in peacekeeping, saying it is an “important contribution to ensure better results on the ground, in fulfilment of Security Council resolution 1325 on women and security.” And she went on to say: “The participation of women in FPUs enhances our overall access to vulnerable populations, and sends a message to Liberians that women officers can have any position and play any role in a police organization.”

In the last few months the African Union and UN hybrid operation in Darfur (Sudan) UNAMID, where UN Police are working in and around many internally displaced person camps, has received 136 female officers from **Bangladesh (2)**, **Gambia**

(41), **Ghana (50)**, **Namibia (14)**, **Tanzania (24)** and **Zimbabwe (5)** bringing the percentage of women police officers deployed in this operation to 9.6 percent. The **Government of Pakistan** has announced its intention of deploying another 19 female officers to UNAMID this year. The former Police Commissioner Micheal Fryer, who left UNAMID in April of this year, had campaigned strongly to bring more female officers to UNAMID.

New Police Adviser Appointed on International Women’s Day

The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of Ann-Marie Orlor as the new Police Adviser on 8 March (International Women’s Day) at a media stakeout at UN Headquarters. Here is the excerpt about this announcement:

“Finally, as you know, today is International Women’s Day. Gender equality and women’s empowerment are among my top priorities. Women are central to the Millennium Development Goals and all our hopes for progress and peace and stability and human rights. For that reason, I am pleased to announce that Ms. Ann-Marie Orlor will be the new Police Adviser for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Ms. Orlor brings great experience to the job, including in the Swedish National Police.

She has been the United Nation’s Deputy Police Adviser since 2008, and has led the Global Effort



Lt. Col. Asmahan Alawaisheh, from Jordan, is a Civil Engineer and the first female Chief of Staff in UNMIS police. She leads an Engineering Section and is actively involved in providing technical advice to UNDP in the North of Sudan, on civil engineering matters. She has designed several structures in Abyei including the Community Aid Posts set up with UNDP to support IDP camps near Khartoum.



Nigerians serving with the Nigerian Formed Police Unit at medal parade ceremony in Monrovia, Liberia 2010. (UN Photo)



to recruit more female police officers for UN peace operations. Now, the United Nation's top cop is a woman. That is a wonderful way to celebrate International Women's Day." — Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, 8 March 2010, United Nations Headquarters, New York.

In Guinea-Bissau Security Sector Reform officers mainstream gender

Security Council resolution 1876 (2009) gave United Nations Integrated Missions in Guinea Bissau (UNIOGBIS) a mandate to address the issue of gender equality and gender mainstreaming through security sector reform work in Guinea-Bissau. UNIOGBIS was instructed to mainstream a gender perspective into peacebuilding, in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009). As a first step, in March of this year a training on mainstreaming gender was given to all advisers working in the Police Reform Unit. The UN Police advisers completed the full session of training, which was

conducted by specialists from the Police Division's Standing Police Capacity. At the end of the training the Special Representative of Secretary-General for Guinea-Bissau, Mr. Joseph Mutaboba, called on all police advisers to make use of the training and apply the principles of gender mainstreaming to all their activities. Mutaboba emphasized the importance of training and advising national counterparts as part of the implementation of UNIOGBIS's mandate.

Bangladesh and the UN Global Effort

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is a UN Member State strongly committed to supporting United Nations peacekeeping. Since 1988 Bangladesh has contributed thousands of military, police and civilian personnel to UN peace missions. Bangladesh uniformed personnel have served or are serving in: Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Georgia, missions in the former Yugoslavia, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste and the UN mission in the Western Sahara. One hundred Bangladeshi men and women have lost their lives in UN operations.

The Government of Bangladesh is also committed to promoting women in its military and police service. In recent months a campaign to recruit thousands of female police officers into its national service was announced, and in turn Bangladesh is deploying more and more female officers to UN peace missions. As this magazine went to print Bangladesh was for the first time one of top 10 female Police Contributing Countries (see page 8).

The United Nations Police Division's Gender Expert in the Strategic Policy and Development Section working on the Global Effort, Ms. Lea Angela Biason, spoke with the Home Minister of Bangladesh, Mrs. Sahara Khatoun. Here are excerpts from that conversation about the added value of increasing the number of female officers.

Mrs. Sahara Khatoun, Home Minister of Bangladesh: "In 1974, we started recruiting women to the police departments in Bangladesh. In 1999,



we started to send officers to peacekeeping and in 2001 we began to send women police officers to UN missions. Approximately 57 women have completed service in UN missions and at present, many are still working with the United Nations. We are planning to send a full female team of police to a UN peacekeeping mission (ed note: this Formed Police Unit was sent to Haiti in May 2010, consisting of 130 female officers).

"In Bangladesh our police women are very dynamic and since the election of the democratic Government, we have started to have more women in positions of power. I am the Home Minister and I have also recruited two police women to be in charge of police stations, one in Dhaka and one in Chittagong.

"These women have been dynamic and in the future we will recruit more. Today 2,013 female police are working in the police and within three years we will appoint 32,000 more officers and we plan to recruit many more female police.

"Under the leadership of our honourable Prime Minister Ms. Sheikh Hasina Wazed, who also considers it important to empower women, we would like to appoint more female officers to every department of the police and the army. In Bangladesh, the Prime Minister (see photo below), the Home Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Agriculture Minister, and the Deputy Leader of Parliament are all women."

Best Practice Toolkit on Gender and Police peacekeeping

The United Nations Police Division organized a workshop to develop a United Nations Police Standardized Best Practices Toolkit on Gender and Policing in Peacekeeping Operations from 28 May to 5 June 2010 at UN Headquarters in New York. The event was attended by United Nations Police Officers and experts from the UN Secretariat. The Toolkit is designed to be a repository of standard-

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon meets Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in Geneva. (UN Photo/Mark Garten)



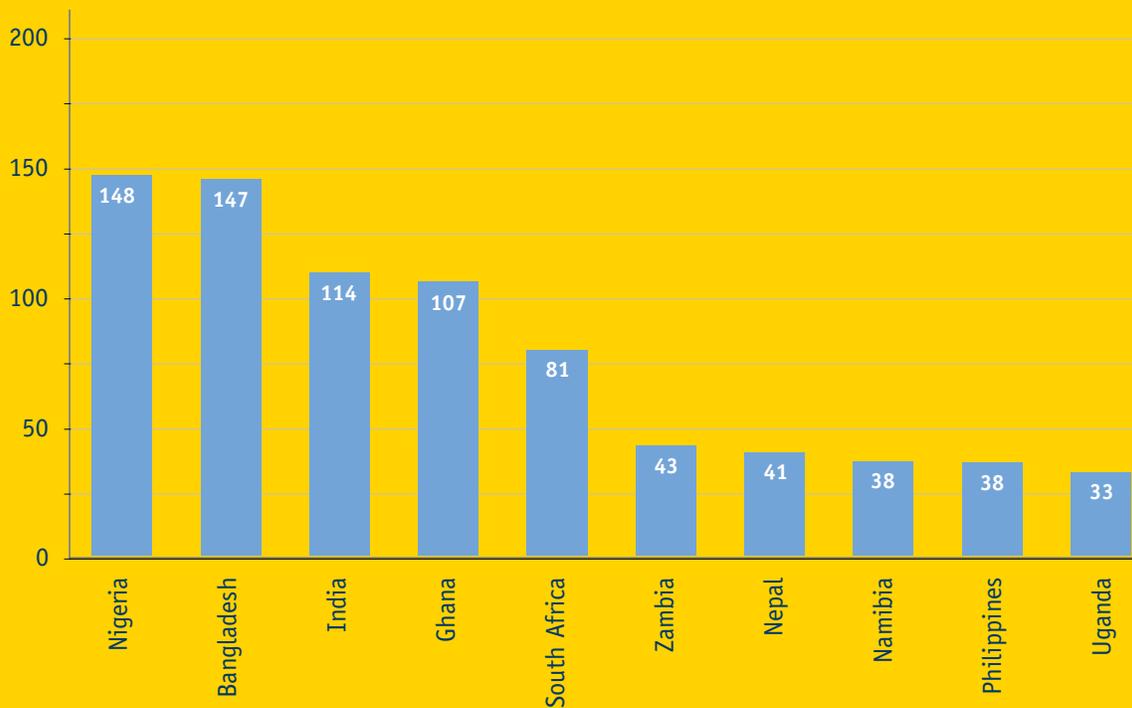


Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (centre) attends a meeting on “Global Efforts to Increase the Participation of Women in UN Policing in Peacekeeping Operations”, to the left of Mr. Ban is Anne-Marie Orlor, UN Police Adviser. Also in attendance at this meeting and the workshop were United Nations Police from UN missions (MINUSTAH, MINURCAT, MONUC, UNAMID, UNFICYP, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMIT, UNIOGBIS, UNOCI, UNPOS) and experts from Italy, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, and Norway. (UN Photo/Mark Garten)

ized templates, concept of operations, standard operating procedures and modules for recruiting female police officers, mentoring on community policing and gender, investigating sexual and gender-based violence, mainstreaming gender

into the host-state police policies and developing strategies for implementation. The development of this Toolkit is being funded by the Government of Italy.

Top 10 Contributors of Female UN Police Officers - June 2010





News from the Field >>>

Haiti in Memoriam and Lessons Learned

The United Nations Police Division lost 18 of its officers on 12 January 2010 in the earthquake in Haiti. The 18 officers came from nine countries, and included 15 men and three women. The acting Commissioner of the MINUSTAH Police component, Douglas Coates, was amongst the victims. Four high-level members of the Chinese Police service, who were on a working visit to Haiti, also lost their lives. Here is a complete list, in alphabetical order, of the police peacekeepers that died.

Mr. Souley Adamou Biga, Niger
Mr. Lionel Amar, France
Mr. Cheick Bondou Camara, Guinea
Mr. Douglas Coates, Canada
Ms. Rosa Crespo Biel, Spain
Mr. Mark Gallagher, Canada
Mr. Gustavo Ariel Gomez, Argentina
Ms. Zhihong He, China
Mr. Mairigia Issa, Niger

Ms. Batipa Agnès Koura, Benin
Mr. Frantoumani Kourouma, Guinea
Mr. Qin Li, China
Mr. Laurent Le Briero, France
Mr. Affis Okoro, Benin
Mr. Imorou Salifou, Benin
Mr. Onadja Tadia Roger, Burkina Faso
Mr. Huayu Zhao, China
Mr. Jianqin Zhong, China



Bulletin board in Haiti of HNP officers who died in the 12 January earthquake. (UN Photo)



UN Police with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and Haitian National Police patrol the area surrounding the Presidential Palace in Port-au-Prince. (UN Photo/Sophia Paris)

United Nations Police Division Reacts Swiftly following Earthquake

The Police Division, like the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, had never confronted such a devastating natural disaster, and is participating in a Department-wide lessons learned exercise to see what could be improved in the future.

These are some of the actions the Division took:

On the evening of 12 January, the United Nations Police Division at UN Headquarters put in place a “crisis cell” under the leadership of the then acting Police Adviser Ann-Maire Orlor. On the same evening the Police Division contacted UN Police in Haiti and learned that the acting Police Commissioner was missing.

On 13 January a 24/7 hotline was established by the police which functioned until there were no more phone calls. Member States were briefed on 13 January and regular meetings with Police Contributing Countries to MINUSTAH were organized after that.

The new Police Commissioner arrived in Port-au-Prince on 16 January. On the ground in Haiti the MINUSTAH Police began working immediately after the earth-

“For the last five years, we are here to establish some kind of stability because the country was on a verge of civil war. We helped the Haitians organize elections, a legitimate President was elected, the Parliament, their Mayors. We provided security because all the gangs were controlling the city. We arrested them. We were building up a national police, and the economic development, tourism, job creation, agriculture, export. And all of the sudden, on the 12th of January, in 60 seconds, all of that was completely destroyed.” — Edmond Mulet, the Special Representative for the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Haiti, formerly the Assistant Secretary-General for the peacekeeping Office of Operations. Following the death of SRSG Hédi Annabi, Mr. Mulet was sent by the UN Secretary-General to lead the mission in Haiti.

quake with the Haitian National Police. A Formed Police Unit camp in the centre of Port-au-Prince was made the temporary headquarters for the National Police, and search and rescue operations were begun quickly. Within days Haitian and UN Police were present throughout the affected areas.



Kenyan Police Peacekeepers Recognized for their Service in Liberia

Kenyan police peacekeepers were awarded UN medals for their contributions to peace in Liberia in March. The 22 UN Police officers from Kenya have been mentoring Liberia's police, corrections and immigration sectors. The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Liberia, Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, presided over the commemoration. In her address Ms. Løj emphasized the need to "entrench reconciliation in Liberian society", urging police peacekeepers to continue with their efforts to consolidate peace. "We must encourage Liberians to resolve disputes through reconciliation and learn to co-exist without resorting to violence," she explained.

Citing from a lecture delivered in Oslo, in 2004 by Kenyan Nobel Prize winner, Professor Wangari Maathai, Ms. Løj underscored the notion of "trees as symbols of peace in Africa". She said, "...the elders

of the Kikuyu tribe carried a stick from the thigi tree that, when placed between two disputing sides, prompted them to stop fighting and seek reconciliation." She added that peacekeepers should "tap into their own intrinsic, cultural wisdom" and do their part to help heal Liberian communities.

Ms. Løj also pointed out that Kenya is one of the few African countries to have embarked on prison reform, with an emphasis on human rights and humane treatment of prisoners. "Kenyans are now using this knowledge to contribute to Liberia's goal of establishing correctional institutions founded on international standards of prison management," she said.

In her acknowledgment of the Police, she thanked them for the "Utumishi kwa wote" (Kiswahili for "service to all") approach that has helped to curb criminal activity through support to effective community policing. "In this way, you are contributing to an enabling environment where Liberians can conduct their day-to-day business in peace," she said.

SRSG Ellen Margrethe Løj pins medal on Kenyan peacekeeper, 2010. (UN Photo)





Focus on Sudan >>>

United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) introduces Community Policing in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in Khartoum

Two decades of civil war displaced thousands of men, women and children from their hearth and homes especially from the South and Darfur regions of Sudan. Camps sprung up in different parts of North Sudan and Khartoum to accommodate these internally displaced persons. Once known as the “Carton Camp”, as most dwellings in the camp were made of paper cartons, Al Baraka IDP camp is home to over 50,000 men, women and children. While most of them are from Southern Sudan, a sizeable part of the population is from the West including Darfur. Away from their homes, lacking education, skills, in a land with different culture and religious thinking, it was difficult for the IDPs to eke out a living. They lived under constant fear of relocation, without any form of regular income which prompted some of them to resort to criminal activities ranging from petty thefts, bootleg-

ging, extortion and at times, to violent crimes. The police often raided the camp in search of criminals leading to allegations of arbitrary arrests and human rights violations. This led to a growing gap between the police and the IDP community.

Developing a Model for Community Policing

Community Policing in Sudan was practiced through the Popular Police since 1992. However, there was no effective and long term policing strategy to deal with the typical security and law and order issues in IDP camps.

UN Police developed a model based on community policing with a view to empower the IDPs to play a role in enhancing their safety and security and



Maria Phiri, Zimbabwean UNPOL officer in UNMIS interacts with the local community in an IDP camp in Khartoum, Sudan. (Johann Hattingh/UNMIS)



UN Police working in Hilijia, part of community policing is to provide a road safety service for children. (UN Photo)

join hands with the police in crime prevention and maintenance of law and order in the camps. The model was approved by the Director of the Popular Police of the Government of Sudan (GoS), the National Community Policing Coordinator GoS and the IDP community. UN Police developed a training curriculum based on the model and extensively trained the community and the local police in implementing the model. In a unique initiative, special training was imparted to over 200 domestic female police officers by UN Police officers in gender and child protection, an initiative that was widely welcomed.

The model encourages building mutual trust between the community and the police through joint implementation of various activities such as training of the community and the police to understand the concept of community policing and empowerment of the community to play an active role in ensuring their safety and security by working hand in hand with the police.

Community Safety Committees

Community Safety Committees have been set up in the camps to oversee all safety and security is-

ues. The model was successfully implemented in Al Baraka IDP camp with several activities jointly undertaken by the local police and the residents supported by the UN Police and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In another unique initiative, UN Police, supported by UNDP, set up Community Aid Posts in the camp to provide office space and essential infrastructure for the Committees to meet and function. Two have been established and are fully functional and the third one is under construction.

Special Initiatives

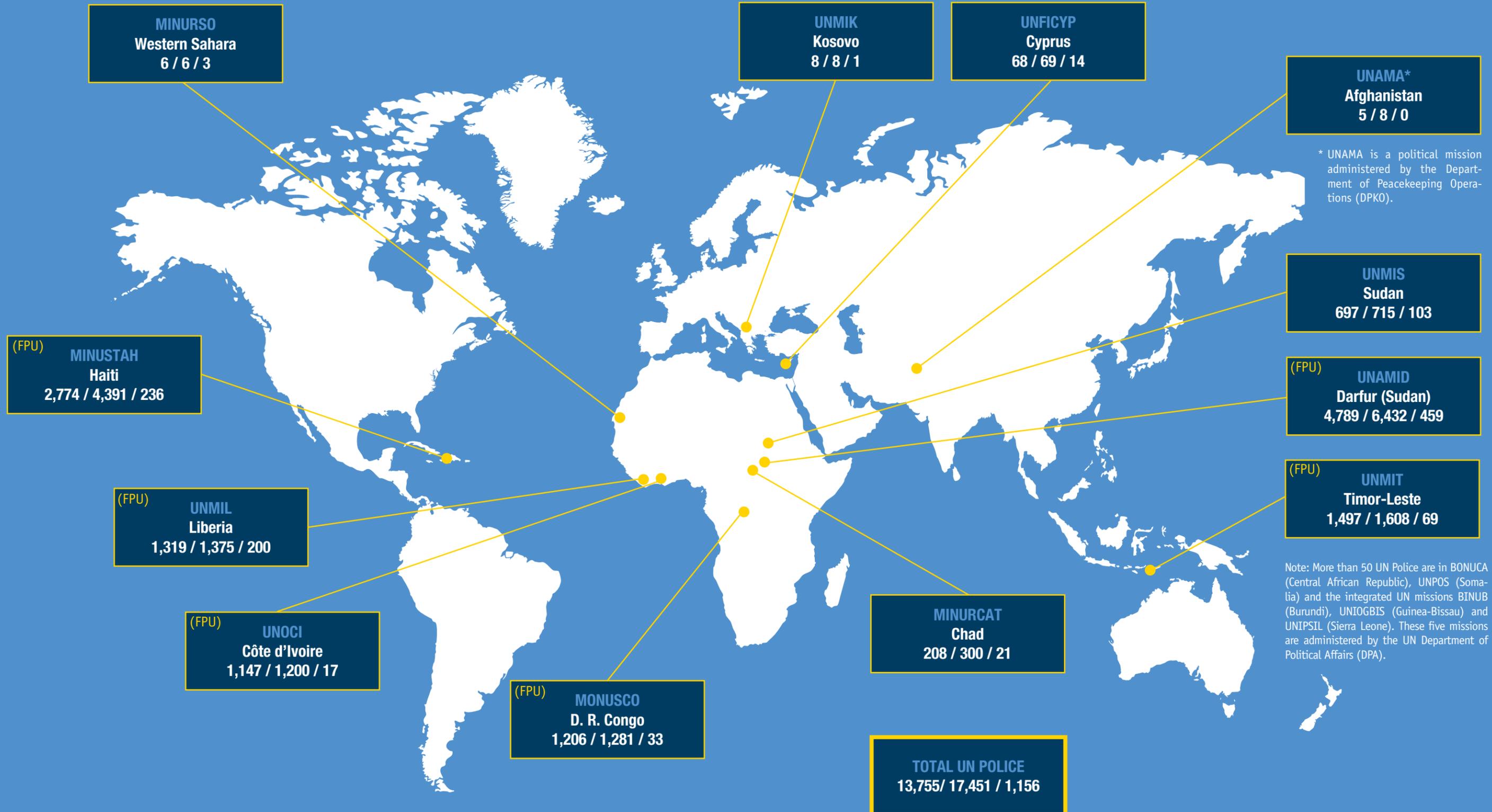
A number of confidence and capacity building activities to promote safety and security in the camp have been carried out, ranging from drug awareness campaign for the youth, environmental protection, cleanliness drives, traffic awareness campaigns and neighbourhood watch schemes. Drives have also been conducted on generating awareness about child abuse, human rights, HIV/AIDS and domestic violence. Recently, UN Police night patrols were successfully introduced in the camp with full support of the police and the community. The overwhelming support of the women and youth

(continues on page 16)



Actual / Authorized / Female Deployment of UN Police in Peacekeeping Missions (June 2010)

(FPU) — includes Formed Police Units



* UNAMA is a political mission administered by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).

Note: More than 50 UN Police are in BONUCA (Central African Republic), UNPOS (Somalia) and the integrated UN missions BINUB (Burundi), UNIOGBIS (Guinea-Bissau) and UNIPSIL (Sierra Leone). These five missions are administered by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA).



in the camp was a major reason why this programme was accepted by the community.

Joint Deployments

Initially the community aid post in the camp was staffed only by community safety monitors and UN Police. After discussions with the Director of the Family Protection Unit and the UN Police Commissioner, GoS police decided to deploy police women, trained by UN Police, in the camp giving a new dimension and sustainability to the project.

The first ever UN Police co-location programme in Al Baraka IDP camp took place in March of this year. UNPOL trained GoS female police officers are now co-locating with UN Police and the community in the camps. UN Police are working through the community centres to promote crime prevention strategies and to improve safety awareness in the camp, with special focus on women and children's issues.

Applying the Model to Other Camps

This model was approved by GoS police and will be introduced through UN Police working in UNAMID at IDP camps in the Darfur region of the country. UNMIS Police have been requested to implement the model in four other camps in Khartoum with the support of the GoS police and UNDP.

As of today, 130 people have been trained in community policing in wad El Bashir IDP camp and 75 in El salaam IDP camp in Ombada County, Khartoum. One hundred women received family and child protection training and are actively involved in community safety activities in these camps.

One hundred popular police officers have attended family protection workshops and 105 people have been trained in El Salam villages and 60 people in Mayo of Jabel Aulia.

The successful implementation of this model has come with remarkable benefits to the IDP camps' security such as dramatic improvement in relations between the police and the community. The number of raids has been reduced and there are now more visits by non-governmental organizations and donor representatives.

The Indonesian Formed Police Unit builds trust to serve the people of Darfur

Providing security and protection to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) for nearly one and a half years, Indonesia's Formed Police Units (FPUs) have been a very capable and integral part of the African Union and UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) mandated-task of protecting people of Darfur.

The Indonesian units, each consisting of 140 personnel, including two doctors and four nurses, first arrived in El-Fasher, North Darfur, in October 2008.

Before coming to Darfur, the peacekeepers received special physical training on high-risk operations and protection of people in immediate danger. The unit's officers also passed an array of tests, including a psychological exam to determine their moral readiness and awareness for what they would be faced with once deployed.

Accompanying the units' journey to Darfur were 17 master patrol vehicles, six anti-mine armored cars, eight armor personnel carriers (APCs), one recovery truck, three water trucks, and three ambulances.

When they first went into an IDP camp they were not welcomed. "During our first patrols in the camps, the IDPs threw stones at us. They were afraid, not knowing that we came to protect them," Indonesian Captain Ahmed Maktal recalled with a smile during a recent informal gathering with staff.

Solid trust would be earned. In one case, it was the swift action by the FPU to come to the aid of a pregnant woman who required medical care. An Indonesian police ambulance arrived in minutes. "With the help of our nurse, we took her to the hospital, but the Government military stopped us at the gate. We were not allowed to go out of the camp before 6:30 in the morning... we told them it was urgent... we had to go through intensive talks with them before they allowed us to move on to the hospital," explained Captain Maktal.



Indonesian Formed Police Unit (FPU) arrives at El Fasher airport to join UNAMID force. (UN Photo/Lamin Sannya)

An agreement of cooperation was recently concluded between UNAMID and the Sudanese military forces to allow UN ambulances and patrols to carry IDPs in need of urgent care, without delay, to hospitals.

The Indonesian FPU provides daily protection to Abu Shok, Al-Salam and Zam Zam, three large IDP camps near El Fasher. The unit also escorts convoys of UN personnel and UN Police advisers.

The Indonesian FPU also organizes humanitarian assistance. They have organized donations of gifts to the IDP Camp in the area of Zamzam, Abu Shouk and Al Salam. They also manage sporting activities and initiated a 10 kilometer "Fun Run" in August 2009 during their Independence Day celebrations. The Indonesian UN Police contin-

gent continues to build trust in communities it serves and is widely respected and appreciated by UNAMID colleagues.

UN Police work in the Abyei Region of Sudan: Synergy at Work

In May 2008 violent clashes left hundreds dead and injured in Abyei. The entire civilian population fled the town. There was hardly a Tukul left standing after the large scale violence and arson. The signing of the Abyei Area Roadmap in June 2008 laid the foundation for restoration of law and order in the troubled area and gave a glimmer of hope that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) could return to their homes and hearths.



Two members of UNAMID's Indonesian Formed Police Unit patrolling while women are queueing at a health clinic inside the Zamzam IDP camp, Northern Darfur. (UN Photo/Olivier Chassot)

Security arrangements in the Abyei Road Map Agreement (ARA) of 8 June 2008 stipulated the deployment of a police service after consultations between the Government of National Unity (GoNU) and Government of South Sudan's (GoSS) Ministers of Interior. As a result of discussions facilitated by the UNMIS Police Commissioner, the GoNU Ministry of Interior issued Decree No. 228 of 24 July 2008 establishing the Abyei Area Police (AAP). This unique experiment envisaged raising a new police service for the Abyei Roadmap area, comprised of equal representation from the GoS police and the Southern Sudan Police Service (SSPS).

After considerable efforts the first batch of 80 officers, 40 from the North and 40 from the South, created the Abyei Area Police (AAP) and were deployed in Abyei in August 2008. Today the number has increased to 356. UNMIS supported the initial deployment with food, water, shelter and medicine. Keeping in view the needs of the nascent service, UNPOL compiled a rapid deployment package outlining essential operational, training and logistics needs of the AAP. The package was approved by the GoS police and SSPS and

presented to donors through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The unique synergy which developed over the next few months between UNPOL, UNDP and donors (including the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands) transformed the AAP into a functional unit, responsible for maintaining law and order in the Abyei roadmap area. UNPOL engineers provided technical assistance, training and skilled human resources, UNDP provided sustained funding, bilateral donors pledged timely support and UNMIS gave infrastructural support.

The AAP was given communication equipment, police stations along the Miseriya migration route and seven trucks for patrolling. The Abyei and Agok police stations were renovated and a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Sudanese military and the AAP commanders defining areas of jurisdiction and rules of engagement. This coordinated effort has helped facilitate the return of the IDPs to Abyei and the resumption of some commercial activities in the roadmap area.



Working together >>>

Development of Security and Rule of Law in Liberia

Since the inception of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the UN Police Component has collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist national law enforcement partners in their development. While originally the collaboration was geared primarily towards meeting immediate needs to enable the training of Liberian National Police (LNP), the collaboration has evolved into a full fledged partnership of national authorities, UNMIL, the United Nations Country Team and donors, with the support of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Rule of Law in Liberia, Ms. Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu (see photo below).

Through the assistance of donors, supported by the administration of funding in UNDP, and with the technical advice of UNPOL, the Liberian National Police and the Liberian Bureau of Immigration are implementing strategic plans and development programmes. Through UNMIL partners, the Ministry of Justice and the Bureau of Corrections have also designed strategic plans. To better meet the needs of donors wishing to support efforts to consolidate and sustain peace and se-

curity in Liberia, UNDP has established a Justice and Security Trust Fund. This Trust Fund aims to enable the funding of priority projects within each of the respective agencies' strategic plans.

UNPOL and UNDP also worked with donors and national authorities to ensure that bilateral and multilateral support is in harmony with priority projects and the achievement of the strategic plans. Among priorities to which many donors have expressed an interest, and to which many are already committed, is that of the rebuilding and strengthening of the Liberian National Police Support Unit. In March 2010, the French Government provided bi-lateral training in Liberia for 150 Police Support Unit Officers.

The United States and Germany have both pledged substantial support to enable additional recruitment of LNP officers into the Police Support Unit and provide training and equipment for the officers. This project is unique as it encompasses support from the Trust Fund, through bilateral and multilateral sources. The Liberian National Police, UNPOL, UNDP and respective donors are

DSRSG Henrietta Mensa-Bonsu (centre) with Liberian, Ghanaian and Dutch officials, along with Liberian Immigration officers at their graduation ceremony. (UN Photo)





MONUC DSRSG Leila Zerrougui, guest of honor at Indian Formed Police Unit medal parade, Goma, North Kivu. (UN Photo/Marie Frechon)

responsible for coordination. UN Police and the LNP, working with other stakeholders, are also working in partnership with UNDP to implement a UN Peacebuilding Fund Project. This project aims to strengthen community policing throughout Liberia.

“One UN” helps bring Rule of Law to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Over the last two years the Rule of Law Section of the UN peacekeeping operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), supported by the United Nations Police, has been working under the leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ms. Leila Zerrougui (see photo above), to create a joint, integrated UN-wide justice programme for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The programme, closely coordinated and supervised with the Government of DRC, integrates the priorities and mandates of the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), MONUSCO and bilateral donors. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also recently announced that it will establish a country presence to contribute to the UN system-wide efforts in the justice sector in the country.

Indian Formed Police Unit offers Medical Assistance in Goma Prison

UN personnel often take on non-official commitments to provide humanitarian assistance in areas where they serve. It is not uncommon for different UN Police offices, Formed Police Units and UN military contingents to assist a local orphanage, hospital, school or refugee camp. Sometimes it is no more than bringing clean drinking water once a week, or making food donations through an operation’s administrative officer. The Indian Formed Police Unit based in Goma, in the eastern part of the



DRC, outside of its official duties and as a humanitarian gesture, regularly visits the Goma Central Prison to provide medical care for prisoners. DPKO Corrections Officers working in MONUSCO's Rule of Law Section organize and coordinate these visits.

From Investigation to Incarceration

The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) represented DPKO at the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that was hosted by the Government of Brazil, in Salvador de Bahia, from 12-19 April 2010.

The theme of the Twelfth Congress was "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world", as decided by the United Nations General Assembly. The Twelfth Crime Congress offered a unique opportunity to stimulate in-depth discussion and craft proposals for action. The aims of Congress were multi-

dimensional and included highlighting the pivotal role of criminal justice in the development of good governance; bringing attention and coordination to the need for a holistic approach to justice sector reform and development in order to strengthen capacity for dealing with crime and identifying emerging forms of crime that pose a threat to societies and peace around the world and attempting to create mechanisms to prevent and control these spoilers.

DPKO representatives made presentations at the formal workshop sessions as well as at ancillary side events covering the following topics: UN Police Training Initiatives, UN Police Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives, UN Police Transnational Organized Crime Initiatives, OROLSI Challenges in Peacekeeping the 21st Century, OROLSI participation in the Rule of Law Resource and Coordination Group, Joint UN DPKO-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) efforts in Haiti and the Challenges and Responses of UN Correc-

Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) and UN Police (UNPOL) jointly investigate a suspicious death at Dili's Becora Prison using a Polilight. (UN Photo/Martine Perret)





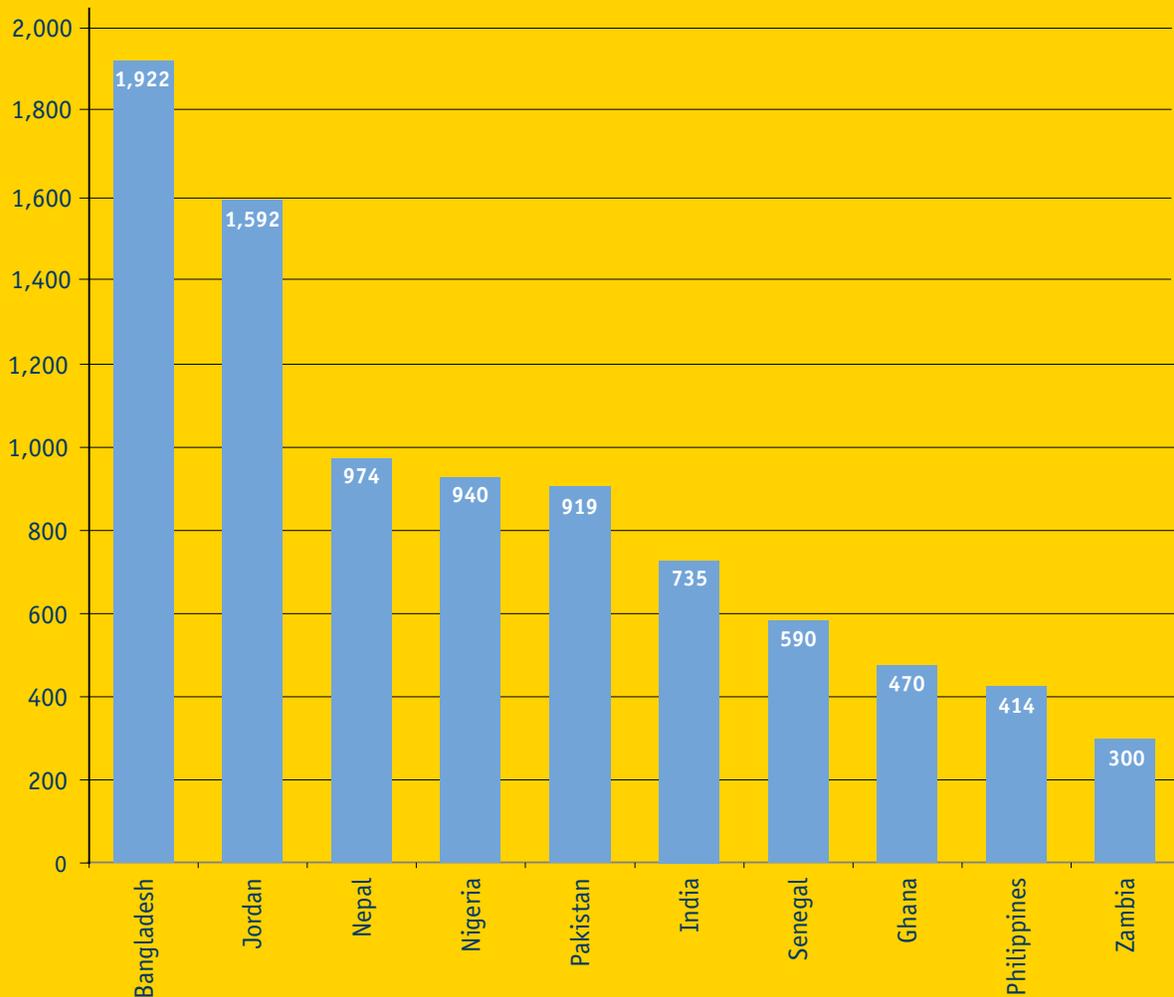
tions Officers in Post-Conflict Countries. The OROL-SI team also supported the sessions organized by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the International Policing Executive Symposium and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime.

United Nations Crime Prevention Congresses have been held every five years since 1955 in different parts of the world, dealing with a vast array of topics. They have had a considerable impact on the field of international crime prevention and

criminal justice and influenced national policies and professional practices. As a global forum, the Congresses enable the exchange of information and best practices among States and professionals working in this field. Their overall goal is to promote more effective crime prevention policies and criminal justice measures.

The following website provides on-demand Webcast coverage of the Congress in English and/or the original language: www.un.org/webcast/crime2010/ondemand

UN Police Top 10 Contributors - June 2010





News from the UN Police Division >>>

Sharing Best Practices, Learning from Peers: The 5th Annual Police Commissioners and Senior Advisers Conference

Eight Police Commissioners and Senior Police Advisers from UN peace missions – Burundi-BINUB, Côte d'Ivoire-UNOCI, Democratic Republic of the Congo-MONUC, Guinea-Bissau-UNIOGBIS, Haiti-MINUSTAH, Kosovo-UNMIK, Sudan-UNMIS and Timor-Leste-UNMIT – attended the 5th Annual UN Police Conference in April at UN Headquarters. The multifaceted event included presentations by Police Commissioners on balancing law enforcement and training (UNMIT, UNMIL, MINUSTAH); building police institutions in fragile states (UNOCI, UNIOGBIS, BINUB) and the role of police in humanitarian crises (UNMIS, MINUSTAH). Police Adviser Ann-Marie Orlor chaired the meeting and representatives from the International Committee of the Red Cross, INTERPOL, the UN Department of Political Affairs and other offices of DPKO lead working sessions. One day before the Conference, Police Commissioners had a seminar with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen practical cooperation and explore areas where joint programmes can be implemented.

The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Mr. Alain Le Roy held a working ses-

sion with the gathered officers, and the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon had a brief meeting.

International Police Peacekeeping

Alongside the development of a doctrine for international police peacekeeping, the United Nations' Member States have begun to put pen to paper to draft an Action Plan on measures that can help to support the implementation of the doctrine. The process of developing an Action Plan was initiated in October last year at the UN-INTERPOL Ministerial Meeting in Singapore. Since then Member States have been steadily moving ahead. In February this year representatives held a meeting in New York to discuss in an open forum the key challenges and proposed measures for inclusion in the Action Plan. The process reached its interim conclusion at another meeting in May, and an agreed Action Plan is close to being completed. In the meantime, the process of doctrine development is also moving forward, as core functions for UN Police are being reviewed and defined in ongoing discussions among practitioners, academics, experts at training institutions and among police professionals.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (centre right) poses for a group photo with participants of the fifth annual UN conference of Police Commissioners and Senior Police Advisers. At centre left is Alain Le Roy, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. (UN Photo/Evan Schneider)





A Jordanian Formed Police Unit in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) training with French forces (Licorne). (UN Photo/Ky Chung)

West African Coast Initiative

On 19 February 2010, Ministers from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone signed the "WACI - Freetown Commitment" endorsing the practical implementation of this new, coordinated effort by international organizations and West African Governments to fight organized crime. The West African Coast Initiative, known by its acronym WACI, was developed in 2008 following the adoption of the Economic Commission

of West African States' (ECOWAS) Regional Action Plan on Trans-national Organized Crime in Abuja, Nigeria. Participating international organizations are DPKO and the UN Police Division, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) through its West African Office (UNOWA) and INTERPOL.

In July 2009, Nigeria chaired a meeting at UN Headquarters and the WACI partnership with the United Nations, INTERPOL and ECOWAS was for-

Police Force or Police Service, How we think about our Work

"Ninety-five percent of police work is serving and some five percent demands the use of force to solve a problem. I have had a mission for many years to change the label of police organizations. Sometimes it is the smallest things that create the greatest impact. The United Nations Police is a force and addresses security, but the method of addressing security is through providing a service. Policing is about service. It is about serving the community. It is about protecting the human rights of people. It makes a big difference in the mind set of police officers when they wake up in the morning and go to work if they are going to work for a 'police force' or a 'police service'. It is only a label but it influences the way they think and in turn their attitude. I realize that we have many police organizations that are more like a force than a service, but that is one of the most important roles of the United Nations Police, when we are in a mission working alongside the host state police we support them in their transition from police force to police service. It has to start somewhere and changing the name and the way of thinking is a good start to a much bigger change." — Excerpt from a speech given by the Police Adviser, Ann-Marie Orlor in April 2010.



mally launched and it was agreed that the initiative would be piloted by Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Freetown Commitment outlined the agreement by regional governments to ensure practical cooperation in all fields of law enforcement, including forensics, border management, money laundering and criminal justice. It also called on participating countries to establish Transnational Crime Units (TCU) and Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) to better address regional criminal syndicates. It was an important step to ensure practical cooperation.

"This partnership initiative is designed to assist with the implementation of the ECOWAS Action Plan to detect, disrupt and dismantle transnational organized crime in the region and could be succinctly described - using our very own DPKO Office of Rule of Law and Security Institution's mission statement - as looking to deliver 'Sus-

tainable Peace through Justice and Security,'" explained Police Adviser Ann-Marie Orlor during the meeting with regional Ministers in Sierra Leone.

To further strengthen this initiative a specialized post of Transnational Organized Crime Expert was created within the Police Division's Strategic Policy and Development Section to co-ordinate DPKO's participation. Two officers from the UN Standing Police Capacity were stationed in the UNODC office in Dakar, Senegal in May to work on this initiative.

The logic of developing Transnational Crime Units, as part of the "Freetown Commitment" was drawn from their use in the Pacific, the Caribbean and in Central and Southeast Asia. These units are responsible for intelligence collection and analysis, as well as surveillance, investigation, tactical operations and international coordination. Typically, a Transnational Unit will contain vetted staff from different national policing and other law enforcement agencies who work as a team.

Members of the Liberian National Police find two plastic bags of marijuana, weighing more than 50 kilograms, during a road check. UN Police assist the LNP with these types of operations. (UN Photo/Christopher Herwig)





Standing Police Capacity (SPC): An Essential Tool for Peacekeeping

Following the catastrophic earthquake in Haiti on 12 January the UN Security Council authorized DPKO to increase the number of military and police in the peacekeeping operation in Haiti, MINUSTAH. The Council called on Member States to provide up to 3,000 extra soldiers and up to 1,500 new police officers to augment the force already in the country. Though the entire UN and its Member States reacted quickly, to deploy new personnel to a mission is time consuming. In the case of Haiti, due to the lack of infrastructure, clean water and food it was even more difficult. On the same day that the Security Council passed resolution 1908 (19 January) authorizing the increase of uniformed personnel, all of the available Standing Police Capacity officers (12 out of 25) arrived in Port-au-Prince and began working with MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police.

The fact that the UN can count on this standby expertise and knowledge, and can move police into post-conflict settings quickly, has proven very useful over the last three years. “We have seen time and time again,” explained the Police Adviser Ann-Marie Orler, “that having a Standing Police Capacity is an essential tool for peacekeeping.”

What they do?

The SPC was designed and established to help in the start-up phase of new UN missions and to assist current missions, as was the case in Haiti. It

is the operational arm of the Police Division. SPC officers are able to be deployed anywhere in the world within one week. Most have had extensive experience, are familiar with UN missions and are specialized in one of the following areas: training, investigations, transnational crime, community policing, policy and planning or police reform. During their deployment to MINUSTAH they assisted in drafting a revised Concept of Operations, helped to develop a concept for short, mid and long term use of Formed Police Units (FPU), assisted Haitian authorities in the drafting of a strategic framework for the development of the Haitian police and worked on a needs assessment in the post-disaster environment. The team also participated in the development of contingency plans for the use of FPUs for maintaining a secure environment in light of the risk and security assessments.

Where they do it?

Police from the Standing Capacity have undertaken extended missions to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), Liberia (UNMIL) and Timor-Leste (UNMIT). In each instance SPC officers went to the peacekeeping operation to address a specific need, in the case of Timor-Leste it was working on a comprehensive framework for the handover of policing responsibilities. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo SPC officers worked on strategic development plans with the UN Police components and in Liberia they provided assistance in finalizing the Liberian National Police (LNP) strategic plan and the development of a comprehensive long term LNP development

History of SPC

In 2004 the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the “High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change” for a Standing Police Capacity of 50 to 100 officers. In 2006 UN Member States approved an initial operational capacity of 25 professional police officers and two general staff and in October 2007 the SPC became operational. Immediately after they were recruited, in November 2007 the SPC helped establish the UN Police component in the peacekeeping operation in Chad (MINURCAT). SPC officers were deployed to Chad from November 2007 to August 2008 and established a police command structure, frameworks of cooperation with local and international counterparts, detailed logistical and infrastructural arrangements and drafted mission specific guidelines for the MINURCAT police component.



Five SPC officers including the Chief of the Capacity Walter Wolf (second from right), being briefed by the UNPOL Chief of Staff Ibrahim Moussa (on right) in Haiti on 22 January 2010. (UN Photo)

programme. They have worked with the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), undertaking a number of missions to assist on specific policing matters since 2009.

Specialized officers from the SPC have been on the ground floor of the practical development of the West African Coast Initiative (WACI), they have visited countries in this region a number of times and two SPC officers are co-located in the offices of the UN Office on Crime and Drugs (UNODC) in Dakar, to help with development of this initiative.

In Guinea-Bissau, where the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is leading a mission (UNIOGBIS), six SPC officers were deployed for a month in June 2009, another team was deployed in October 2009 for more than two months and since the beginning of this year six SPC officers have been deployed to help in the development of a police advisory component for the mission. The Standing Police Capacity (SPC) has assisted UNIOGBIS to begin the security sector reform process and is facilitating the deployment of UN Police who will work with national police through the Security Sector Police Reform Unit.

At the end of 2009, following an urgent request from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mozambique, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations deployed a police expert from the Standing Police Capacity to Mozambique to assist the national police in preparing for Mozambique's general election.

The SPC has helped with the Formed Police Unit Review and contributed to the development of the UN standardized predeployment training course for FPU. SPC officers are constantly tasked by police components and UN Headquarters to assist with guidance, policy and strategic development. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations recommended the establishment of a Judicial and Corrections Standing Capacity to work alongside the SPC. This complementary unit was authorized by the General Assembly of the United Nations in June 2010. The Department is now in the process of recruiting this additional capacity, making it possible in the near future to quickly deploy an entire Rule of Law capacity when and where needed. The new Judicial and Corrections Standing Capacity, like the SPC, will be based at the UN Logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy.



UN Police Contributing Countries — June 2010

Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female	Country	Male	Female
Argentina	26	2	India	621	114	Sierra Leone	51	12
Australia	66	9	Indonesia	148	2	Singapore	20	1
Bangladesh	1,775	147	Ireland	13	5	South Africa	152	81
Benin	98	9	Italy	133	0	Spain	67	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	5	Jamaica	14	5	Sri Lanka	87	7
Brazil	7	0	Jordan	1,590	2	Sweden	16	10
Burkina Faso	64	7	Kenya	43	6	Switzerland	6	0
Burundi	65	4	Kyrgyzstan	19	3	Tajikistan	6	3
Cameroon	122	7	Lithuania	2	0	Thailand	24	9
Canada	113	14	Madagascar	65	2	Togo	60	0
Central African Republic	28	6	Malawi	29	6	Turkey	152	5
Chad	68	10	Malaysia	266	0	Uganda	132	33
Chile	12	3	Mali	62	2	Ukraine	60	3
China	54	9	Montenegro	1	0	United Rep. of Tanzania	60	28
Colombia	25	0	Namibia	25	38	United States of America	50	5
Côte d'Ivoire	126	16	Nepal	933	41	Uruguay	13	1
Croatia	10	1	Netherlands	15	5	Vanuatu	29	4
Czech Republic	3	1	New Zealand	15	6	Yemen	82	0
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7	1	Niger	131	2	Zambia	257	43
Djibouti	18	0	Nigeria	792	148	Zimbabwe	91	25
Egypt	294	0	Norway	14	8			
El Salvador	45	9	Pakistan	909	10			
Ethiopia	8	2	Palau	0	1			
Fiji	43	0	Philippines	376	38			
Finland	5	0	Poland	3	0			
France	240	6	Portugal	191	4			
Gambia	144	18	Republic of Korea	4	0			
Germany	13	1	Romania	36	12			
Ghana	363	107	Russian Federation	40	2			
Grenada	1	0	Rwanda	128	12			
Guinea	70	3	Samoa	13	1			
Guinea-Bissau	5	2	Senegal	589	1			
Iceland	1	1	Serbia	8	3			

DEPARTMENT OF
PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS

OROLSI



OFFICE OF
RULE OF LAW AND
SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

POLICE DIVISION

MINE ACTION SERVICE

SECURITY SECTOR REFORM UNIT

CRIMINAL LAW AND JUDICIAL ADVISORY SERVICE

DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION SECTION

In 2007, the **Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)** was established in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), in order to strengthen the links and coordinate the Department's activities in the areas of police, justice and corrections, mine action, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and security sector reform. The Office is headed by Assistant Secretary-General Dmitry Titov, who reports to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Alain Le Roy. The Police Division is part of this Office.

[POLICE DIVISION PHOTO CONTEST]

The United Nations Police Division is launching a photo contest in 2010/2011. The Division is looking for high-quality photos of UN Police officers, men and women, working in field missions.

The pictures should be between 266 – 300 DPI/PPI and should be saved as a “maximum quality” JPG file.

All entries should be sent to the OROLSIPI@un.org mailbox, and should include the name of the photographer and information about the subject of the photo, including the date it was taken.

The best photo submitted will be used on the cover of the January 2011 UN Police Magazine, and will be framed and placed in the UN Secretariat – with a caption announcing the winner.



For information on all UN peacekeeping visit:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/>

For UN Police in global peacekeeping visit:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/>