

United Nations Specialised Training Materials on United Nations Police



Based on the Department of Peace Operations United Nations
Specialised Training Materials on United Nations Police

SERIES EDITOR

Ramona Taheri



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United Nations Police (UNPOL) officers did frequent patrols in Timbuktu to secure the city against threats of terrorism and banditry. An UNPOL officer greets a woman and her baby while on patrol in Timbuktu. 11 November 2017. UN Photo by Harandane Dicko.

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United Nations Specialised Training Materials on United Nations Police

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Method of Study

This self-paced course aims to give students flexibility in their approach to learning. The following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this course successfully:

- Before you begin studying, first browse through the entire course. Notice the lesson and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
- The material is meant to be relevant and practical. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.
- Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your time.
- Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If possible, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.
- At the end of each lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. Clarify any missed questions by rereading the appropriate sections, and focus on retaining the correct information.
- After you complete all of the lessons, prepare for the End-of-Course Examination by taking time to review the main points of each lesson. Then, when ready, log into your online student classroom and take the End-of-Course Examination in one sitting.

» ***Access your online classroom at
<www.peaceopstraining.org/users/user_login>
from virtually anywhere in the world.***

- Your exam will be scored electronically. If you achieve a passing grade of 75 per cent or higher on the exam, you will be awarded a Certificate of Completion. If you score below 75 per cent, you will be given one opportunity to take a second version of the End-of-Course Examination.
- A note about language: This course uses English spelling according to the standards of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (United Kingdom) and the *United Nations Editorial Manual*.

Key Features of Your Online Classroom »

- Access to all of your courses;
- A secure testing environment in which to complete your training;
- Access to additional training resources, including multimedia course supplements; and
- The ability to download your Certificate of Completion for any completed course.

LESSON 1

Overview of United Nations Police



UNPOL officers deploy to an unfamiliar, post-conflict environment and work with police officers from many different countries and policing backgrounds.

UN Photo by Gema Cortes.

In This Lesson »

Section 1.1	UNPOL Mission
Section 1.2	Core UNPOL Tasks
Section 1.3	UNPOL at a Glance
Section 1.4	United Nations Police Division

Lesson Objectives »

- Provide participants with a clear understanding of the mission and mandate of United Nations Police (UNPOL).
- Reflect on how the work of UNPOL differs from domestic policing.
- Illustrate the mission and mandate of UNPOL.
- Identify the core functions of UNPOL.
- Explain how UNPOL performance should reflect the principles identified in the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF).



United Nations Police officers serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), specializing in gender, child, and vulnerable people protection, meet with women suffering from domestic violence and health issues in the Protection of Civilians site in Juba, South Sudan. The visit included a stop at a medical facility for new mothers, including the proud mother of two-day-old Yual. 27 September 2018. UN Photo by Nektarios Markogiannis.

Introduction

United Nations Police (UNPOL) Peace Operations differ fundamentally from domestic policing as UNPOL officers deploy to an unfamiliar, post-conflict environment and work with police officers from many different countries and policing backgrounds. This special context requires UNPOL officers to understand the role of UNPOL in UN Peace Operations and the guiding principles to follow.

This lesson introduces UNPOL, explains its place in the overall UN Peace Operations architecture, and clarifies its mandate and structure. The lesson also provides an overview of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF) and explains the role of the UNPOL as the system-wide service provider and focal point on policing and other law enforcement matters within the United Nations system.



View the United Nations video, "UN Police sustain peace & prevent conflicts", at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbUxmGu56YI>.

Section 1.1 UNPOL Mission

The mission of UNPOL is to support Member States in crisis situations to realize effective national police services that serve and protect the population. According to the 2016 *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing*, “The mission of the UNPOL is to enhance international peace and security by supporting Member States in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations **to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve and protect the population.**”¹

UNPOL builds capacity (or, in Peace Operations with an executive mandate, substitutes for host-State police) to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property, and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law.

Executive mandates involve complete responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and the performance of the whole spectrum of activities associated with policing, including powers of arrest and detention, collecting evidence, investigation of crime and assistance in criminal investigations, border security, riot and crowd control, robust patrols, and so on. Under this kind of mandate, UNPOL serves as the national police service until domestic capacities are developed. Executive mandates have rarely been authorized due to political sensitivities about host-State sovereignty and the operational challenges associated with this kind of mandate for UNPOL.

In the absence of an interim executive mandate, the authorization of mandates with operational responsibilities or with special powers (like the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic [MINUSCA]) may provide UNPOL with the tools necessary to make important contributions towards law enforcement and to overcome some of the constraints associated with non-executive mandates. In contrast to executive mandates, however, host-State cooperation to perform these tasks remains a legal requirement.

Accordingly, the 2014 Policy on UNPOL states that UNPOL must:

“build and support, or, where mandated, **act as a substitute or partial substitute for, host-State police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain public order and safety** in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law”²

and

Video: 60 Years of UN Police »



View the video “60 years of UN Police”, which illustrates how the role of UNPOL has changed over time. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ms1Gjw9-UEI>.

- **How would you characterize the role of UNPOL in peace operations?**

1) United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing*, 10 November 2016, S/2016/952, IV(8). Available from: <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2F2016%2F952&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False>.

2) United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing*, 10 November 2016, S/2016/952, Summary.

“**pursue community-oriented and intelligence-led policing** approaches to contribute to the **protection of civilians and human rights; address**, among other things, **sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and serious and organized crime; and conduct investigations, special operations and electoral security**”.³

Section 1.2 Core UNPOL Tasks

As per the 2014 policy, UNPOL has **two core functions**:

1. **Operational support/interim executive policing and other law enforcement:** Operational support for — and when mandated, delivery of — effective prevention, detection, and investigation of crime; protection of life and property, and the maintenance of public order; and
2. **Capacity-building and development:** Support for the reform, restructuring, and rebuilding of host-State police and for the development of effective host-State police capacity to provide representative, responsive, and accountable police service of the highest possible professional standard.

In addition, police components may be called upon to support related mission mandates, including but not limited to provisions for the protection and promotion of human rights, especially those of vulnerable groups, promoting the rule of law, fostering good governance, transparency, accountability, and protecting civilians (especially women and children).

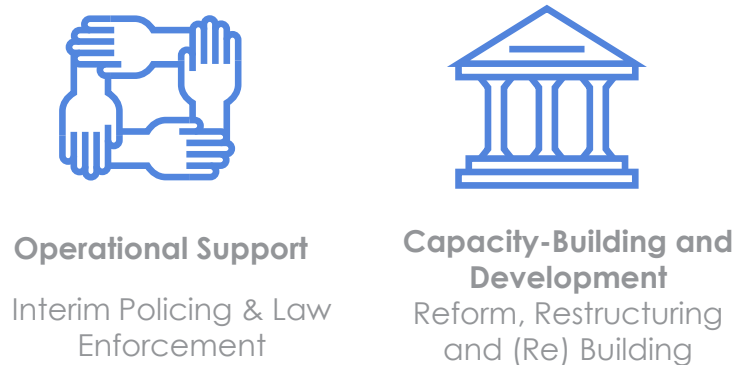


Figure 1-1: Core UNPOL Tasks

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 8.

3) United Nations Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing*, 10 November 2016, S/2016/952, IV(8).

Learning Activity: Domestic Policing vs. International Policing in a Post-Conflict Context »

UNPOL peace operations differ fundamentally from domestic policing with regard to context, authority, professional background, and culture. The difference derives from the context of deployment, that is, a **post-conflict situation** and fragile environment that are often characterized by widespread human rights violations in which authority, power, and rules for social interaction are fluid.

In most countries, officers can take several conditions for granted in their domestic policing role: that they have the authority to enforce the law, that they represent the legitimate authority of a State and a clear set of laws, that they understand the culture and speak the language of the communities they serve, and that their police colleagues' training and service are similar to their own.

UNPOL cannot presume any of these; instead, UNPOL officers frequently work in unfamiliar environments while navigating the varying approaches to policing of colleagues from many different countries and agencies.



Helen Meagher La Lime (centre), Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) take a walk through Miragoane with Serge Therriault, Police Commissioner at MINUJUSTH, after a visit to the base of the former police unit (FPU) from Bangladesh and the offices of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) in collocation with the Haitian National Police (HNP) station. 30 October 2018. UN Photo by Leonora Baumann.

Think about:

- » *How does domestic policing differ from international policing in a post-conflict context?*
- » *How do you think your work in the mission will be different from what you do at home?*



Ahlam Alhabahbe, a United Nations Police (UNPOL) officer from Jordan serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), poses for a photo to commemorate International Women's Day. 1 March 2021. UN Photo by Gregório Cunha.

Section 1.3 UNPOL at a Glance

As of May 2021, UNPOL is deployed in 16 UN Peace Operations with a total authorized strength of 11,458. The female percentage of deployed UNPOL is 15 per cent, and UNPOL is recruited from 94 police-contributing countries.

Current deployment numbers and numbers of police-contributing countries can be found at <https://police.un.org/en/police-contributors>.



* As of May 2021

Figure 1-2: United Nations Police at a Glance

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 9.

United Nations Police in Department of Peace Operations (DPO) Missions

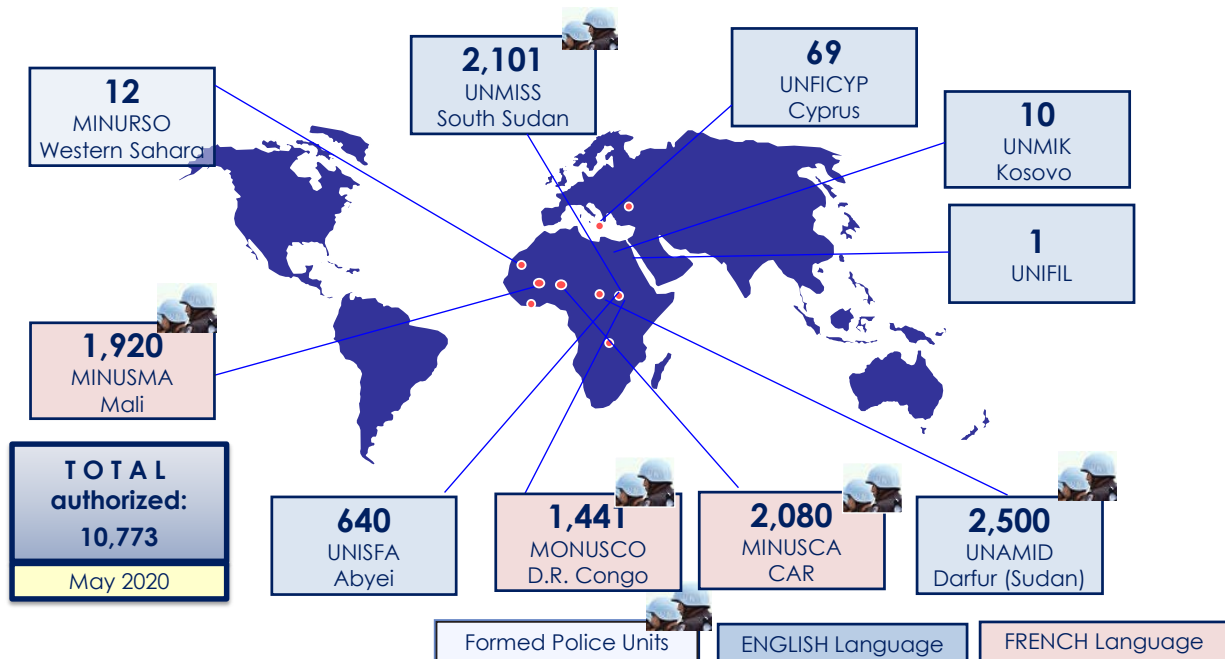


Figure 1-3: United Nations Police in DPO Missions

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 10.

Where does UNPOL work? The above map illustrates the numbers of UNPOL officers deployed to the different UN Peace Operations led by DPO.

DPO is dedicated to assisting Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security. DPO provides political and executive direction to UN Peace Operation around the world and maintains contact with the Security Council; troop, police, and financial contributors; and parties to the conflict in the implementation of Security Council mandates.

Peace Operation History and Mandates »

Detailed information on the history and mandate of each peace operation can be found at: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en>. Each mission has a dedicated website which contains the latest information. Browse these websites to read about the mission to which you will deploy.

United Nations Police in special political missions

The map below illustrates the number of UNPOL officers deployed to SPMs led by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA).⁴ DPPA manages SPMs engaged in conflict prevention, peacemaking, and post-conflict peacebuilding around the world. These field operations include country-specific missions and regional offices. They are headed by senior representatives of the Secretary-General and provide a forward platform for preventative diplomacy and other activities across a range of disciplines, helping to prevent and resolve conflict and supporting complex political transitions in coordination with national actors, UN development, and humanitarian entities on the ground. The tasks and daily work of UNPOL in SPMs may vary across DPO missions depending on the specific mandate. Recently, UNPOL has increasingly become involved in prevention efforts beyond Peace Operations.

4) As part of organizational restructuring beginning 1 January 2019, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) became the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) became the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA).

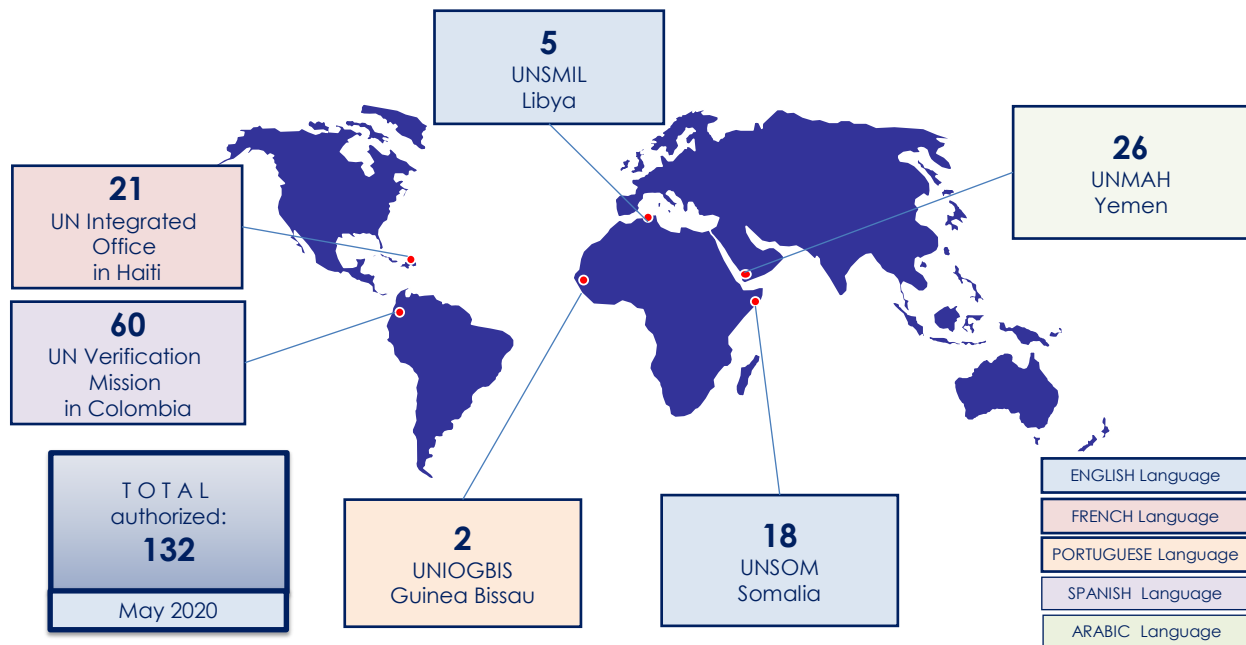


Figure 1-4: United Nations Police in Special Political Missions

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 11.

Categories of United Nations Police personnel

As per the 2014 policy on UNPOL in peacekeeping operations and special political missions, UNPOL components consist of individual police officers (IPOs), Specialized Police Teams (SPTs), and Formed Police Units (FPUs). Regardless of category, these forces all serve as “experts on mission”, meaning they are awarded specific privileges and immunities in order to fulfil their functions under the *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations*.⁵

As of May 2021, IPOs with 55 skill sets are deployed to the field missions. IPOs can be police officers or civilian experts with specialized skill sets. As with police officers, civilian experts can be recruited, nominated/ loaned by a Member State or serve on professional posts.

UNPOL deploys **SPTs** comprised of IPOs to support host-State police with specialized policing expertise. Depending on the mandate and needs of the mission and host-State police, these teams can provide capacity-building and/or operational reinforcement to the host-State police, conduct deterrent patrols, or respond independently to non-military physical threats against civilians through the use of force. Each team consists of experts from one (or a limited number of) Member State(s) with special skills in areas such as investigations; serious and organized crime; sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); or community-oriented policing. SPTs may include civilian experts.



UNPOL officers serving with UNMISS, specializing in gender, child, and vulnerable people protection, meet with women suffering from domestic violence and health issues. 27 September 2018. UN Photo by Nektarios Markogiannis.

5) United Nations, *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations*, 13 February 1946. Available from: <<https://www.un.org/en/ethics/assets/pdfs/Convention%20of%20Privileges-Immunities%20of%20the%20UN.pdf>>.

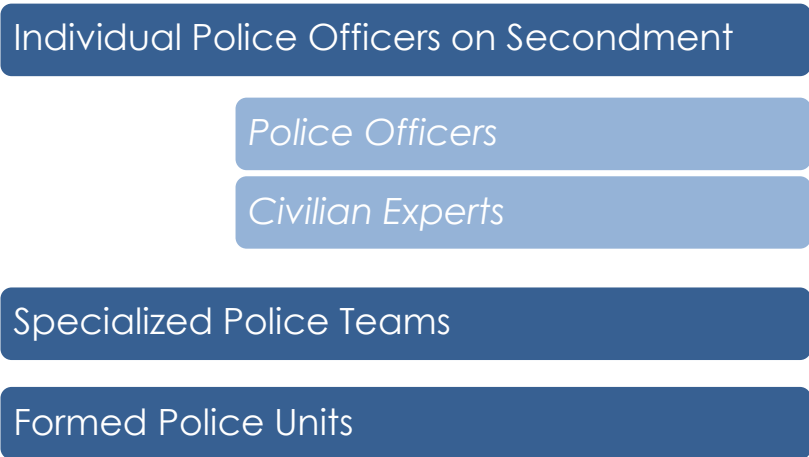


Figure 1-5: Categories of United Nations Police Personnel

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 12.

The majority of police officers serving in United Nations Peace Operations are deployed as part of an **FPU**. An FPU consists of approximately 140 police officers, trained and equipped to act as a cohesive unit capable of accomplishing policing tasks that IPOs could not address. Well-trained FPUs can operate even in “high-risk” environments.

FPUs have three core duties:

1. Public order management;
2. Protection of United Nations personnel and facilities; and
3. Support of such police operations that require a concerted response.

FPUs do not respond to military threats.

As of May 2021, the total number of UNPOL officers deployed in field operations is 8,868. Out of them, there are 2,185 non-contracted and 166 contracted officers (IPOs), 6,468 officers in FPUs, and 49 members of seven SPTs.



Members of the Formed Police Unit (FPU) from Jordan serving with the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) on a joint patrol with the Haitian National Police (HNP) and other United Nations Police based in Gonaïves. 7 November 2018. UN Photo by Leonora Baumann.

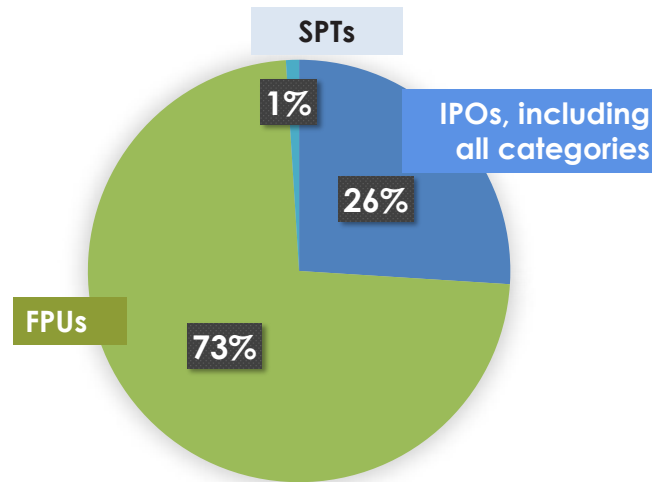


Figure 1-6: Categories of United Nations Police Personnel as of May 2021

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 13.

UNPOL — towards gender equality

Secretary-General António Guterres launched the *System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity*⁶ in September 2017. This strategy included recommended actions to reach gender parity by 2028. The strategy addressed targets and accountability, special measures, enabling environment, senior appointments, and mission settings.

Achieving gender parity is an urgent priority, not only as a basic human right but also as an essential component of the efficiency, impact, and credibility of the United Nations. As the principal international standard-setting institution, the United Nations bears a special responsibility to lead by example and leave no one behind.

The United Nations Police Division has developed its own Gender Strategy for UNPOL, including training UNPOL officers on gender for UNPOL and stationing police gender advisers at HQ and in missions. UNPOL has committed to achieving 20 per cent female officers by 2028. At the advocacy level, UNPOL awards an annual International Female Police Peacekeeper Award, in addition to promoting networks and associations of female police peacekeepers.

The United Nations ensures gender-sensitive policing as an operational necessity throughout the work of UNPOL to address the differentiated security needs of women, men, girls, and boys. UNPOL integrates the different concerns and vulnerabilities of these persons into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all police activities.

The participation of female police officers in the full spectrum of UNPOL activities is critical to the promotion of rule of law, intelligence, planning, leadership, investigations, public order management, capacity-building of host-State police, community-oriented policing, gender awareness-raising, and engaging communities.

Female officers additionally act as role models for gender equality, inspiring women and girls to advocate for their own rights and pursue careers in law enforcement. Moreover, female police officers provide a greater sense of security to women and children and improve local women's access to and support from law enforcement agencies. They also help the United Nations address and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse.

6) United Nations, *System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity*, 6 October 2017. Available from: <https://www.un.org/gender/sites/www.un.org.gender/files/gender_parity_strategy_october_2017.pdf>.

Gender mainstreaming



Gender parity



Advocacy

1. Seven International Female Police Peacekeeper Awards
2. International Female Police Peacekeeper Network
3. International Association of Women Police



Figure 1-7: Gender Mainstreaming

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 14.

Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing

UNPOL operates in accordance with the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF). The SGF provides standardized approaches to the provision of public safety and police reform, as well as support to national police and other law enforcement agencies.

Following the adoption of the *UNPOL in Peace Operations and Special Political Missions*⁷ policy in February 2014, a comprehensive set of guidelines was elaborated as the **Strategic Guidance Framework (SGF) for International Policing**.⁸ As of 2021, these guidelines cover police command, police operations, police capacity-building and development, and police administration, which are the four core elements of the policy.

SGF guidance is intended to benefit not only the UN but also any organization or Member State that deploys police and law enforcement personnel to international, multidimensional Peace Operations. The documents were developed in consultation with, among others, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the African Union and the European Union. These parties have drawn from SGF materials for their own planning, development, and training efforts.

The SGF should lead to a shared understanding among all UNPOL officers. To that end, the SGF is being translated into detailed job descriptions for UNPOL and standardized training programmes in order to monitor and evaluate mandate implementation.

The **SGF** aims to enhance the effectiveness of UN policing through more consistent and standardized approaches to the provision of public safety, police reform, and support to national police and other law enforcement agencies.

The SGF guidelines and related manuals are the framework that should guide all UNPOL officers in their everyday work. The SGF is not the only guiding set of documents for UNPOL but serves as a gateway to other UN rules and regulations.

7) United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support, *Policy: United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions*, 1 February 2014. Available from: <<https://police.un.org/sites/default/files/sgf-policy-police-2014.pdf>>.

8) UNPOL, "Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping". Available from: <<https://peacekeeping.un.org/policy/initiatives/framework.shtml#:~:text=The%20SGF%20consists%20of%20the,detailed%20manuals%20and%20training%20documents>>.

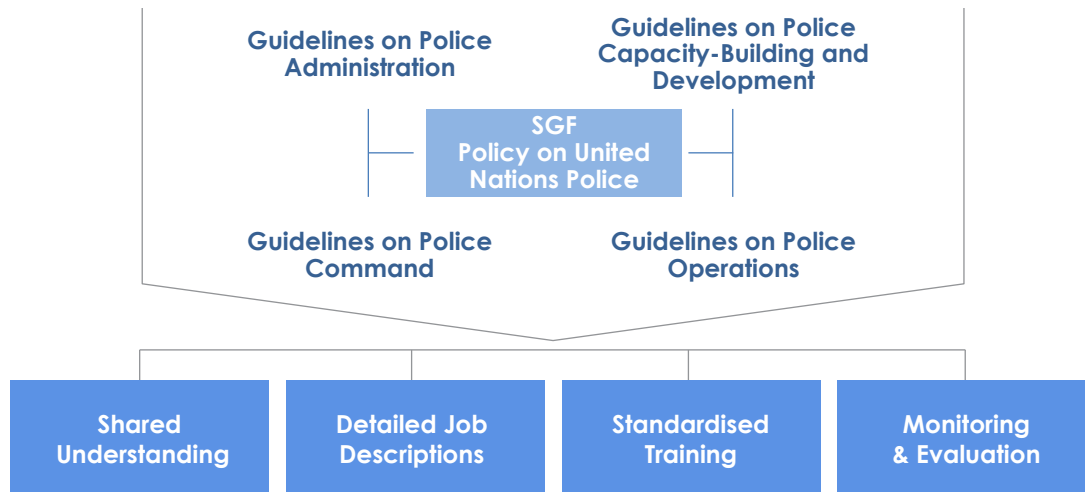


Figure 1-8: Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 15.

Section 1.4 United Nations Police Division

DPO

The United Nations Police Division is part of the **United Nations Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)**, established within DPO in 2007. OROLSI deploys peacekeepers who, as early peacebuilders, assist conflict-affected countries in re-establishing the rule of law and the security institutions necessary to build and sustain peace.

OROLSI includes five components:

1. The Police Division;
2. The Justice and Corrections Service;
3. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section;
4. The Security Sector Reform Unit; and
5. The UN Mine Action Service.

The Police Division comprises the Office of the Police Adviser; the Strategic Policy and Development Section; the Selection and Recruitment Section; Mission Management and Support Section; and the Standing Police Capacity. The Police Division is led by the UN Police Adviser.

Police Division core responsibilities

One component of the Police Division is located in United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA, while another (Standing Police Capacity) is situated in the United Nations Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy.

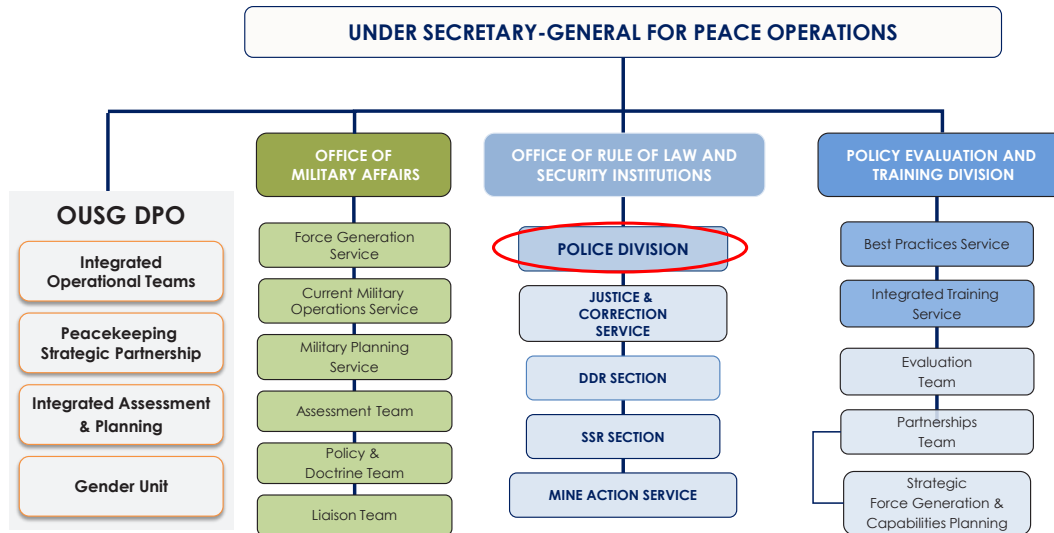


Figure 1-8: DPO

Source: UNPOL STM 2021, Lesson 1, Slide 17.

The United Nations Police Division is tasked to support UNPOL components in the implementation of mandated tasks through the:

- Planning for deployment of UNPOL to UN Peace Operations, SPMs, and other non-mission settings, including via the Global Focal Point mechanism.
- Selection, recruitment, deployment, and rotation of UNPOL personnel to UN Peace Operations and SPMs, as well as other contexts;
- Analysis and development of policy and guidance on international police Peace Operations to ensure coherence.
- Provision of operational support, strategic advice, and guidance to field missions, including assessments and back-stopping; and
- Advocacy with Member States, coordination, partnership-building and consolidation, and strategic communications.

Standing police capacity – core functions

The UNPOL Standing Police Capacity (SPC) is an operational component of the Police Division situated in Brindisi, Italy. The component is led by the Principal Officer, who reports to the Police Adviser. The unit is comprised of 36 officers with various policing and other technical expertise. SPC was created in 2007 to fulfil the strategic mission of UNPOL by providing effective, coherent, and rapidly deployable policing expertise to UN Peace Operations during the start-up, reinforcement, and transition phases in post-conflict and other crisis situations.



This 2015 International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers (29 May) theme centres on paying tribute to the United Nations staff who have lost their lives in the line of duty. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) also focused on its partnership with the Haitian National Police and its growing capacity to secure the country. A close-up of the Haitian police patch. 29 May 2015. UN Photo by Logan Abassi.

The SPC has **two core functions**:

1. Providing the **start-up capability** for the police components of new UN peace operations; and
2. Providing **advice, expertise, and assistance** in the field of institutional law enforcement capacity-building.

The SPC provides officers with specialist knowledge and experience, including police reform and restructuring; public order; transnational organized crime; community-oriented policing; legal affairs, analysis, training, planning, logistics, budget, and funds management; human resources; information and communication technology; investigations and gender advisory; and other expertise. The experts are seconded officers from police-contributing countries and professional civilian staff.



Start-Up
Capability



Advice,
Expertise &
Assistance

Coordination of policing activities in host States

UNPOL is the **system-wide service provider** and focal point for policing and other law enforcement matters for UN agencies, funds, and programmes. This ensures coherence in the provision of policing expertise and technical assistance.

Recognizing the need to deliver complementary responsibilities under one umbrella and to integrate the political and development dimensions of these efforts, the Secretary-General designated DPO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement a business model focused on joint United Nations operational country support in conflict and crisis settings.

Since 2012, an arrangement known as the **Global Focal Point (GFP)** for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations has provided a unified solution for overall UN assistance in these areas. This arrangement allows United Nations entities to “deliver as one”, overcoming systemic fragmentation in the process and working together in the pursuit of one set of goals.

Summary of key messages

UNPOL peacekeeping differs fundamentally from domestic policing with regard to context, authority, professional background, and culture.

The UNPOL mission is to support Member States in crisis situations to realize effective national police services that serve and protect the population.

UNPOL operates in accordance with the SGF. The SGF provides standardized approaches to the provision of public safety, police reform, and support to national police and other law enforcement agencies.

Reference materials

- DPKO/DFS Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2014.01)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Administration in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2016.26)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Operations in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2015.15)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Command in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2015.14)
- DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Police Capacity Building and Development (2015.08)
- DPKO/PD Guidelines for United Nations Police Officers on Assignment with Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00135)
- DPKO/PD Guidelines for Formed Police Units on Assignment with Peace Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00015)
- DPO/DOS Guidelines for Specialized Police Teams on Assignment with United Nations Peace Operations (2019.34)
- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO), Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations, (2003, 92.)

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

1. **United Nations Police (UNPOL) Peace Operations _____ domestic policing**
 - A. differ only superficially from
 - B. differ fundamentally from
 - C. do not differ from
 - D. are often similar to
2. **Which of these is a condition that can be taken for granted in domestic policing?**
 - A. That officers do not always represent the legitimate authority of a State
 - B. That laws are often unclear
 - C. That officers understand the culture of the communities they serve
 - D. That different colleagues will have different training and service
3. **UNPOL serves as the national police service:**
 - A. Until domestic capacities are developed
 - B. Until the host-State military takes over the government
 - C. Because domestic capacities will never be sufficient
 - D. Because usually, no police force existed before the war
4. **Which of these is a core function of UNPOL per 2014 policy?**
 - A. Human rights promotion
 - B. Electoral support
 - C. Protection of civilians
 - D. Capacity-building
5. **In 2023, UNPOL was deployed in _____ countries.**
 - A. between 10 and 20
 - B. around 50
 - C. 94
 - D. over 100
6. **As of May 2021, IPOs with _____ skill sets are deployed to the field missions.**
 - A. 11
 - B. 33
 - C. 55
 - D. 99
7. **The majority of police officers serving in United Nations Peace Operations are deployed as part of an FPU, which is a:**
 - A. Formed police unit
 - B. Frontier patrol unit
 - C. Formed peace unit
 - D. Foreign police unit
8. **When was the proportion of 20 per cent female officers in UNPOL achieved?**
 - A. There has always been 20 per cent female representation, or more, in UNPOL.
 - B. It was achieved in 1990.
 - C. It was achieved in 2022, meaning that the year's target of 30 per cent was missed.
 - D. It has not yet been achieved, but is the target for 2028.
9. **The United Nations Police Division is part of:**
 - A. The United Nations Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions
 - B. The Peacebuilding Support Office
 - C. The Policy and Mediation Division
 - D. The Office of Peacekeeping Strategic Partnerships
10. **Where is the Standing Police Capacity (SPC) located?**
 - A. New York, USA
 - B. Entebbe, Uganda
 - C. Brindisi, Italy
 - D. Bari, Italy

Answer Key provided on the next page.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

Answer Key »

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C