

RESTORING LAW & ORDER AND CRIME
PREVENTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF UN
MILITARY-POLICE COORDINATION IN INTEGRATED
UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS.



BY
Viplav Kumar

A THESIS PRESENTED IN PARTIAL COMPLETION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF
The Certificate-of-Training in United Nations Peace Support Operations



Peace Operations Training Institute®

**“Restoring Law & Order and Crime Prevention: The Importance of UN Military-Police
Coordination in Integrated UN Peacekeeping Missions”**

A Thesis

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THESIS**RESTORING LAW & ORDER AND CRIME PREVENTION: THE
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ABSTRACT

Since its inception the United Nations as a world body has been responsible for global security and peace. For this reason in the Chapter I, it will be briefly detailed its background and relevant provisions of the UN Charter, its structure and organs. The Security Council and DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) have been discussed in greater detail due to their role in peacekeeping operations and its close relation with the theme of this study.

The Chapter II deals with the legal framework of the UN peacekeeping operations based on the UN Charter, the IHL (International Humanitarian Laws) and the Human Rights Laws. Also, will be explained the gradual evolution of the UN peacekeeping operations from traditional peacekeeping role to the complex roles of peacekeeping missions in post Cold War period. The tasks performed by different components in the peacekeeping missions have been discussed to explain as to how other actors including UN Police got associated with the military over the period of time. In the context, some important UN peacekeeping operations have also been mentioned.

Formerly called CIVPOL (Civilian Police) -- now UNPOL (United Nations Police) — Police component has become an important part in most of the UN peacekeeping missions in recent times. Police personnel today, play an important role in re-establishing rule of law in the conflict-affected countries which is an important prerequisite for effective peace building and lasting peace in the mission area. Thus, in Chapter III, the role of UN Police has been analysed as it evolved during the growth and development of the UN missions across the world. The main activities and

responsibilities of the UN Police such as monitoring of local Police; restructure, training and reform of the local Police and executive police functions in peacekeeping missions, have been detailed in this chapter. In addition, a brief history of the roles assigned to UNPOL in some of the most important UN peacekeeping missions has also been added.

Restoring law and order in the mission area has been one of the important mission objectives in the UN peacekeeping operations, especially after cessation of hostilities. Prevention of crime helps to a greater extent in providing public security. The UNPOL is primarily assigned with the task of restoring law & order and justice as well as crime prevention. For the success of an integrated UN peacekeeping mission; cooperation and coordination between the different components of the mission is highly imperative. So, Chapter IV focuses on how –operationally and tactically-- UN Military-Police coordination in an integrated mission can help in restoring public security and rule of law in the mission area.

Key words: Law and Order, crime prevention, organised crime, Rule of Law, Police-Military Coordination, police operation, CIVPOL, UNPOL.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CUNPK	: Centre for UN Peacekeeping (India)
DPKO	: Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DDR	: Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
FPU	: Formed Police Unit
ICTY	: International Crime Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia
ICTR	: International Crime Tribunal for Rwanda
IPTF	: International Police Task Force
IDPs	: Internally Displaced Persons
KFOR	: Kosovo Force
MINUSTAH	: United Nations Stabilizing Mission in Haiti
ONUC	: l'Operation des Nations Unies au Congo
PK	: Peace Keeping
PE	: Peace Enforcement
PSO	: Peace Support Operations
PKO	: Peace Keeping Operations
PLO	: Palestinian Liberation Organisation
SPU	: Special Police Unit
SC	: Security Council
SRSG	: Special Representative of the Secretary General
SWAPOL	: South West African Police

UN	: United Nations
UNPOL	: United Nations Police
UN CIVPOL	: United Nations Civilian Police
UNSCR	: UN Security Council Resolution
UNOSOM	: United Nations Operations in Somalia
UNPROFOR	: United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia
UNEF	: United Nations Emergency Force
UNFICYP	: United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMIK	: United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo
UNAMSIL	: United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNAMA	: United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNOMIG	: United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNMIL	: United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	: United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNTAG	: United Nations Transition Assistance Group
ONUMOZ	: United Nations Operations in Mozambique
UNMISET	: United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor
UNTAC	: United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

INTRODUCTION

Maintaining peace in the world is one of the most important responsibilities of the world organisation, the United Nations, which it has been doing – based on its Charter-- since its' inception in 1945 through setting up of peacekeeping missions in conflict affected areas around the world.

However, the term *peacekeeping* has not been explicitly mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations. Dag Hammarskjold, the second UN Secretary-General, referred to it as belonging to *Chapter Six and a Half* of the Charter, placing it between traditional methods of resolving disputes peacefully --such as negotiation and mediation under Chapter VI-- and more forceful actions as can be authorised by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter¹.

Peacekeeping Missions have been employed by the UN as an instrument to help create conditions of peace in areas affected by conflict. Right from the inception of the world body, United Nations through peacekeeping missions across the world has played a very significant role in maintaining peace in the world and peacekeeping missions have remained important component of the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations. During the Cold War period the traditional UN peacekeeping missions mainly consisted of unarmed or lightly armed troops and their role primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and limited peace agreement so as to create conditions for resolving the conflict by diplomatic efforts and peaceful means. With the end of the Cold War however, the nature of conflicts in the different parts of the world changed dramatically; from inter-State conflicts to intra-State conflicts; mostly expressed as civil wars. Consequently, the nature of peacekeeping operations also changed. The last

¹ United Nations Peacekeeping. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/> (last visited Oct. 16, 2009)

generation of *integrated peacekeeping missions* now are designed to deal with the numerous challenges of the post-conflict environment and “undertake a wide range of complex tasks, from human rights monitoring, to providing security, to disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants”.²

In the mission area, it is imperative to strengthen the internal civilian security structures for providing stability, safety and the rule of law which requires presence of a police component in the mission as the military mechanism and institution has in- adequacies and lack expertise to address these concerns. Growing importance and relevance of the police component in UN missions have been amply demonstrated in the East Timor and Kosovo, where UNPOL has exhibited its capabilities in maintaining civil order in a country divided along ethnic, religious and cultural lines. The police component in the UN peacekeeping mission is primarily assigned with the task of restoring law & order and crime prevention which contribute to improving stability in the area. Military component also, to a large extent, can play an important role in assisting the UNPOL in achieving these objectives, vital for the success of the mission.

The main objective of this paper is to analyse the importance of coordination and cooperation between military and police components in integrated UN peacekeeping missions as a crucial factor in achieving important policing objectives, as among others objectives, restoring law & order and crime prevention in the mission area in post-conflict period are vital for achieving the larger objective of the UN peacekeeping mission

² United Nations Peacekeeping. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/> (last visited Oct. 16, 2009)

which is re-establishing and sustaining peace in the conflict affected mission area.

For the purpose of better understanding and analysis, the thesis has been started with brief description of the UN system with more focus on the Security Council and the DPKO given their relevance in the context of the topic of the thesis. This has been followed by discussion on legal framework of the UN peacekeeping missions, evolutions of the UN PKOs (United Nations Peace keeping operations) and the actors involved in the UN PKOs besides the responsibilities entrusted to them in achieving the mission objectives. Evolution of the role of the UN Police in integrated UN peacekeeping missions has been discussed next and finally the role military can play in such missions in assistance of police for restoring law & order and crime prevention in mission area has been discussed. In the end, the importance of police-military coordination to achieve their common goals – re-establishing the rule of law and justice for sustainable peace to facilitate development - has been highlighted.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive-analytical method has been adopted in the paper. The paper is primarily based on study of literature on the subject such as official UN publications, books and material available on the subject on the Internet besides the training materials and documents of the Centre for UN Peacekeeping (CUNPK), New Delhi and lectures and presentations made there during “UN Staff and Logistic Officers Course” from Feb. 2, 2009 to Feb. 20, 2009 attended by the author. The thesis is also based on the author’s personal experiences and knowledge of the subject acquired while serving in the UN Mission in Kosovo from Nov. 2, 2007 to Nov. 3, 2008.

CHAPTER I: The UN System

1. Briefing of the UN System

The United Nations Organisation was established in the wake of the Second World War which exposed the limitations of its predecessor organisation, the League of Nations. It came into existence on 24 October 1945 after ratification of the Charter which was drawn up in San Francisco on 26 June 1945. As made out in the Charter of the United Nations³, the main objectives of the UN are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

2. Structure of the UN

The United Nations has six main organs namely the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. All member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly which functions as “parliament of nations”, each Member State having one vote. The General Assembly deliberates on a host of issues such as international peace and security, UN budget and admitting new members to the UN decision on which are taken by two-third majority whereas other matters are decided by simple majority.⁴ Recommendations of the General

³ Charter of the United Nations. At: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml> (last visited Dec. 17, 2009)

⁴ At: <http://www.un.org/ga/about/background.shtml> (last visited Feb. 07, 2010)

Assembly are not binding on any State; nevertheless it represents an important indication of the world opinion.

The Security Council consists of five Permanent Members (China, France, Russia, UK and USA) and ten non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term. The Security Council has the responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and under the UN Charter all the Member States are under the obligation to carry out the decisions taken by the Security Council. The Council also makes recommendations to the General Assembly on the appointment of a new Secretary-General besides exercising Trusteeship functions of the United Nations in strategic areas.⁵

The Economic and Social Council functions under the overall authority of the General Assembly and coordinates the economic and social activities of the UN in consultations with the non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It acts as a central forum for discussing and formulating policy recommendations on international economic and social issues and fostering international cooperation for development.⁶

The Trusteeship Council was established for international supervision of the UN trusteeship system to prepare the Trust Territories for self-government or independence. Its work completed, it now consists of the five permanent members of the Security Council.⁷

The International court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It consists of 15 judges elected jointly by the General

⁵ At: http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_functions.html (last visited Feb. 07, 2010)

⁶ At: <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/index.shtml> (last visited Feb. 07, 2010)

⁷ At: <http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship/> (last visited Feb. 05, 2010)

Assembly and the Security Council and decides on disputes between the Member States referred to it by them voluntarily. The Court also gives advisory opinion to the General Assembly and the Security Council on the matters referred to it for opinion.⁸

The Secretariat is the administrative body which runs the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. It is headed by the Secretary-General who is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendations of the Security Council and consists of departments and offices with staff drawn from member countries.

3. The Security Council and the DPKO

The Charter of the United Nations is the fundamental document which guides all the activities of the United Nations including peacekeeping. Article 1 (1) of the Charter gives the UN the authority as a world body the responsibility for maintaining peace and security in the world. It proclaims that the purpose of the UN is “ to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace”.⁹ The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security. The Council discusses the situation constituting a threat to the international peace and then recommends actions for settlement of the dispute such as

⁸ At: <http://www.icj-cij.org/court/index.php?p1=1> (last visited Feb. 07, 2010)

⁹ Charter of the United Nations. At: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml> (last visited Dec. 17, 2009)

calling upon the member States to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force or to take military action against the aggressor.

A UN peacekeeping mission is started after authorisation for the same by a Security Council Resolution to this effect. Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which is part of the UN Secretariat, looks after the peacekeeping operations by of the UN. The DPKO is responsible for the planning, preparing and conduct of all peacekeeping missions carried out by the United Nations (under the *Mandate* of the SC). Headed by an Under Secretary General, DPKO has Operation Branch with Africa, Asia and Latin America/Europe Divisions looking after day to day operations in the ongoing missions; Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions; Office of Military Affairs; and Policy Evaluation and Training Division.¹⁰

Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the DPKO has a Police Division (see Annex 2) which supports the UNPOL in all aspects of their work. Main functions and responsibilities of the Police Division are to develop strategies and policies for providing guidance and direction to the police components of peace operations for performing tasks such as provision of interim policy and law enforcement, security support to host-State policing services and support for reform, restructuring and rebuilding of law enforcement agencies. One of the important functions of the Police Division is selection and recruitment of qualified police officers for service in peace operations. The Division maintains direct contact with Member States on strategic policy and development issues pertaining to law enforcement matters. It also maintains direct and constant contacts with

¹⁰ At: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/dpkodfs_org_chart.pdf (last visited Feb. 07, 2010)

police contributing countries in relation to developments in peace operations.¹¹

CHAPTER II: The UN Peacekeeping Operations

¹¹ At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/division.shtml> (last visited Feb. 7, 2010)

1. Concept and Objectives of UN Peacekeeping Operations

Maintenance of international peace and security has remained at the core of United Nation activities since the formation of this world organization. Over the years the UN has developed a wide range of instruments and mechanism to respond to various threats affecting peace and security in the world. Peacekeeping operations are one of such instruments of the United Nations which have proved to be quite effective and workable.

Started primarily as a military endeavour, peacekeeping is currently a much more complex activity of the UN. Peacekeeping operations in the present day involves not only the separation and observation of military forces, but also a wide range of activities that includes preventive actions and conflict management as well as post-conflict activities aimed at establishing sustainable and lasting peace in the mission area and rebuilding the States in all its dimensions; political, economical and social. While the military component of the UN peacekeeping mission are deployed for preventive actions aimed to contain the conflict and prevent further escalation of the conflict, other actors of the peacekeeping mission assist in establishing lasting peace in the region.

The Charter of the United Nations, The Universal Declaration of the Human Rights, the International Humanitarian Laws and Security Council Mandates are at the core of the legal framework of the UN peacekeeping operations.¹² The Charter of the UN does not specifically provide for peacekeeping operations and in fact, the word peacekeeping has not been

¹²United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines. UN DPKO, 2008. At: http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/Pbps/Library/Capstone_Doctrine_ENG.pdf (last visited Oct. 27, 2009)

mentioned anywhere in the Charter. Peacekeeping has however evolved from the response by the UN to a number of international conflicts over a period of time. The UN Charter authorises the Security Council to investigate any situation or conflict that threatens international peace and security. It is the only organisation in the world that gives legal authority for the use of force or intervention against a sovereign state¹³. In carrying out these duties, the Security Council acts on behalf of all UN members.

The UN Secretary General is responsible to the Security Council for the organization, conduct and overseeing of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. In addition to preparing the operational plan and presenting it to the Security Council for approval, the Secretary General is responsible for conducting negotiations with the host countries, the parties in conflict and the member States contributing troops and resources. Under Article 99 of the UN Charter, the Secretary General is responsible for bringing matters before the Security Council for its consideration. However, any State may also bring matters relating to the issues of international peace and security before the Security Council. Items presented before the Security Council are subsequently debated by the Council and draft resolutions are discussed. Resolutions are passed by consensus; in case of lack of unanimity the requisite majority to pass a resolution is 9 out of 15 members of the Security Council. However, the five permanent members of the Security Council have the power to veto a resolution.

Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter defines the measures that can be taken by the Security council to respond to threats to peace or breaches of peace or acts of aggression in the community of Nations. Chapter VI provides for peaceful settlement of disputes between the States and

¹³ According to Chapter VII and VIII (through regional organisations) of the Charter

provides that the parties of any dispute, the continuance of which is ‘likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security’ shall first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, direct settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council may call upon the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment, or assist in reaching the terms of a settlement and the action of the Security Council in this context is restricted to recommendations. If a threat to the existence of peace, or any breach of peace or act of aggression, comes to the attention of the Security Council, it may use extensive powers and measures towards the restoration or enforcement of peace, as allowed and specified in Chapter VII of the Charter when other measures for the resolution of the threat fails. Under such situations the Security Council may call upon the parties to comply with such measures as it deems necessary or desirable. In accordance with the Article 41, it may decide which non-armed measures are to be employed by the Members, including total or partial interruption of economic relations and means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. If the Security Council considers that such measures would be inadequate, it may, according to Article 42, decide to take such *action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or to restore international peace and security*. In order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, all Members, at the request of the General Assembly, and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, are asked to make the armed forces, the assistance, or the facilities available to the Security Council in order to carry out such measures.¹⁴

¹⁴ Ford, Tim. *Commanding United Nations Peacekeeping Operations* (2004) New York: UNITAR-POCI. Langholtz Series Edition.

UN peacekeeping operation derives its legitimacy and authority from the Security Council's approval which is supported by all the member States. In response to any particular international situation brought to its attention that may threaten peace, and following informal and formal discussion, the UN Security Council initiates or approves action to be taken by the international community through a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR), which may include a recommendation to deploy a UN Peace Operation. In such a case the Council, after consideration and advice from the Secretariat, also passes a UNSCR that outlines the mandate of the UN Mission which contains the following:¹⁵

- the mission and role of the peace operation;
- the tasks and the functions to be performed;
- the size and organisation of the force or mission;
- the lead agency responsible for the mission;
- the general financial and logistic arrangements (budget and resources);
- the time limit of the mandate; and
- the division of responsibilities between the UN and regional and national entities.

A Security Council Resolution thus authorizes a peacekeeping operation and provides the international legal authority for the mission. The Secretary General thereafter becomes responsible for carrying out informal negotiations with member states to secure troop contributions and logistic support. Formed in this manner the UN peacekeeping forces consist of military, police and civil personnel from a number of countries under UN

¹⁵ Ford, Tim. *Commanding United Nations Peacekeeping Operations* (2004) New York: UNITAR-POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

command, to help control and resolve armed conflict between hostile parties. The Peacekeeping mission is then deployed in the conflict area. The support of the Security Council to the peacekeeping mission is necessary throughout the life of the mission and the Security Council's periodic approval is required for the continuation of the mission until the mission is brought to an end through a resolution by the Security Council.

2. Principles of UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN peacekeeping operations involves a UN presence in the field (usually involving military and civilian personnel –as it was during first and second generation of peacekeeping operations-- with the consent of the parties, to implement or monitor the implementation of arrangements relating to the control of conflicts (such as cease-fires and separation of forces) and their resolution (partial or comprehensive settlements) and/or to protect the delivery of humanitarian relief.¹⁶ UN peace operations primarily derive its legitimacy from the international support, adherence to statutory laws & conventions and follow a set of basic principles which are as follows¹⁷:

- The principle of the consent of the parties to the dispute for the establishment of the peacekeeping operations;
- The principle of non-use of force to carry out the mandate; minimum use of force only in self defence;
- The principle of impartiality; UN peacekeeping operations must be impartial, without favour or prejudice to any party to the conflict.

These fundamental principles, initially pointed out by the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and General Assembly President Lester B.

¹⁶ Glossary of UN Peacekeeping Terms. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/glossary/p.htm> (last visited Oct. 19, 2009)

¹⁷ Supplement to an Agenda for Peace. Doc. A/50/60 – S/1995/1, January 3, 1995. At: <http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agsupp.html> (last visited Dec. 16, 2009)

Pearson, still remain at the core of the present days peacekeeping operations by the United Nations.

3. General Tasks in the UN Peacekeeping Operations

The general tasks performed in the UN Peacekeeping operations can be broadly divided in three categories:¹⁸

- Peace-keeping tasks when the peacekeeping operations are carried out with the consent of the parties of the dispute for promoting peace and security in actual or potential conflict areas. Peace-keeping tasks in such UN peacekeeping operations include supervising and ensuring truce or cease-fire between belligerent parties; to anticipate and forestall conflict involving such practices as early warning, surveillance, stabilizing measures and preventive deployment; to observe, monitor, verify and report on a variety of situations; and to undertake activities for demobilization, disarmament and rehabilitation of belligerents.
- Peace-Enforcement tasks when peacekeeping operations is carried out in hostile environment by the UN forces authorised by the Security Council, even without the consent of the belligerent parties, in order to protect the non-combatants, humanitarian aid workers, and to enforce international resolutions or agreements. Peace-enforcement tasks in such UN peacekeeping operations include containment of conflict and prevent further acts of aggression and

¹⁸ Wilkinson, Philip R. and Rinaldo, Richard J. *Principles for the Conduct of Peace Support Operations* (1996) New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

enforcing sanctions for the purpose such as denial of supplies, diplomatic and trading privileges and freedom of movement.

- Peace Support Operation tasks in a peacekeeping operation are carried out with the objective to contain and de-escalate conflict, and at the same time, to address the root cause of the conflict. Peace support operation tasks in such UN peacekeeping operations include providing military assistance to civil authority, for example, electoral assistance, reforming security forces, developing or supporting civil infrastructure facilities; carrying out humanitarian relief operations for the residents, refugees and displaced persons; establishment and protection of safe areas; ensuring or denial of movement; and clear mines & unexploded munitions.

4. Evolution of the PKOs

Peacekeeping operations have not been mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations; it evolved over a period of time, as a practical instrument, used by the world organisation to intervene in international conflicts for settlement of conflicts by peaceful means. In the initial period when the Cold War rivalries greatly affected functioning of the UN the Security Council mostly employed means such as mediation, conciliation, good offices of the Secretary General and peacekeeping to preserve world peace and stability instead of the Charter provisions of collective use of force. Peacekeeping forces were drawn up on a voluntary basis from the Member States. Peacekeeping started with unarmed observers and subsequently evolved into missions with armed peacekeepers following the principles of consent of parties to the conflict, impartiality towards the parties to the conflict and minimum use of force, only in self defence (extended to the

protection of the mandate since 1973). Under these conditions the UN peacekeeping forces were lightly armed and equipped only for self-defence. The main role of the peacekeeping operation was to gain the influence and cooperation of the parties involved.¹⁹

The first United Nations peacekeeping force, known as United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was established by the resolution 1000 [ES-1] of the General Assembly to deal with the Suez Canal crisis in the year 1956 involving Israel, Egypt, United Kingdom and France. It was established as an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 997 (ES-1) of 2nd November 1956. The Force was composed of national contingents contributed by the Member States of the United Nations, provided on a voluntary basis at the request of the Secretary General. The Force remained deployed for a period more than 10 years until it was wound up in May 1967 and the operation was a success. In the initial period from November 1956 to March 1957 it supervised the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces from the Port Said area, withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula and withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and the Sharm-el- Sheikh area. Subsequently, from March 1957 to May 1967 the UNEF forces remained deployed along the borders between Egypt and Israel and maintained peace in this sensitive area for more than 10 years.²⁰

The second peacekeeping operation ONUC (l'Operation des Nations Unies au Congo) was established in July 1960 by the Security Council in Congo, two weeks after independence of Congo (formerly Zaire) and subsequent

¹⁹ Wilkinson, Philip R. and Rinaldo, Richard J. *Principles for the Conduct of Peace Support Operations (1996)* New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

²⁰ Ram, Sunil. *The History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987* (2006) New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

Belgium invasion. It was the largest peacekeeping operation in the earlier years of the UN in terms of manpower having strength of nearly 20,000 troops. The Security Council subsequently passed resolution 161 (1961) which authorised the use of force by ONUC in an effort to avert civil war in Congo.²¹ The operation, terminated in June 1964, was a success as by the end of the operation all foreign troops had been withdrawn from Congo; the secession of Katanga had been ended without a bloodbath; and a national reconciliation government had been installed. ONUC was significant in the sense that it was the first multi-dimensional peacekeeping operation which combined traditional peacekeeping tasks with important civilian activities of a political and humanitarian nature. Also, it was the only peacekeeping operation during the Cold War period for which the Security Council had authorised the use of force, considering this as an exceptional, last resort, and beyond self-defence measure.²²

Another major UN peacekeeping operation was initiated in Cyprus which, however, continued for a considerably long period. Established in March 1964 by the Security Council resolution 186 (1964),²³ United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was in response to the conflicts between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in the independent Cyprus island state created in the year 1960. The role of the UNFICYP was to preserve international peace and security; prevent recurrence of fighting; contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law & order; and return the island to normal conditions.²⁴ UNFICYP, through the use of persuasion, negotiations, and interposition, tried to stop the

²¹Republic of the Congo-ONUC Mandate. At: <http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/onucM.htm> (last visited Jan. 8, 2009)

²²Ram, Sunil. *The History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987* (2006) New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

²³ UNFICYP Background. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unficyp/background.shtml> (last visited Jan. 09, 2009)

²⁴Ram, Sunil. *The History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987* (2006) New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

fighting. It also assisted civilians, evacuated the wounded, and tried to resolve the underlying security and related problems that were causing continued conflict. However, the political problems between the two sides limited the effectiveness of the normalisation efforts and the UNFICYP could not fully achieve its objectives of social reintegration & nation building and reconciling the two sides. However, UNFICYP was successful in keeping the peace between the two sides, except during the 1974 coup d'état period.

UN peacekeeping operation in Lebanon was the last and the most difficult peacekeeping operation conducted during the Cold War period. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNFIL) was established by the resolution 426 (1978) of the Security Council to deal with the conflict in Lebanon between Israel and the PLO²⁵. Its terms of reference were to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces; to restore international peace and security; and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.²⁶ UNIFIL also offered humanitarian support and helped to a significant extent in demining and removal of unexploded ordinance (UXO).

Despite many shortcomings and limitations the UN peacekeeping operations during the Cold War period proved to be valuable instruments of the United Nations in maintaining peace and stability in the World. In majority of the UN peacekeeping operations the deployments of peacekeeping forces was interpositional in nature, aimed at separating the warring parties, for maintaining and monitoring ceasefires and Peacekeeping forces mostly came from small, neutral non-aligned

²⁵Palestinian Liberation Organization

²⁶UNIFIL Background. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/background.shtml> (last visited Jan. 8, 2009)

countries. Even with these limitations the UN peacekeeping operations gradually evolved and proved to be an effective instrument for conflict prevention and maintaining peace in the world in recognition to which Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to UN peacekeeping forces in the year 1988.

5. Integrated UN Peacekeeping Operations

End of the cold war in the early 90s' brought a lot of changes in the international environment. New conflicts based on national, religious or ethnic differences, often rooted in disputes of historical origin, emerged in many parts of the world resulting in break up of former states as the regional superpower interests and the ideological pressures melted down. Such conflicts were further fuelled by the easy availability of large quantity of modern weaponry leading to large scale violence and humanitarian emergencies involving displaced people, wide spread crimes such as mass murder, use of systematic sexual violence against women and girls, and even genocide in many parts of the world. These new threats to the international peace and stability led to a change in the approach of the international community to take effective action for greater peace and security in the World, a concern which was vividly articulated in the UN Secretary General's report titled "An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping" published in 1992 which outlined recommendations on how the capacity of the UN for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping could be strengthened.²⁷

²⁷ Wilkinson, Philip R. and Rinaldo, Richard J. *Principles for the Conduct of Peace Support Operations* (1996) New York: UNITAR – POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

Under these circumstances the number of UN peacekeeping operations increased substantially after end of the cold war period and along with that also changed their function, their application and their composition.

The single function earlier associated with the traditional UN operations got evolved into a multiplicity of tasks and functions. In addition to only military component, a number of other actors were also incorporated into the UN peacekeeping missions, with the objective of bringing the countries involved in the conflict to lasting peace and stability. The post-1989 operations are often termed as “second generation peacekeeping operations”, “wider peacekeeping”, “multidimensional operations”. The contemporary peacekeeping operations are now described as “multilateral, multinational/multicultural peace support operations”, ‘integrated peacekeeping missions” or “robust peacekeeping missions” or “Hybrid missions”. The current integrated peacekeeping operations now include a number of actors such as military, police, political, humanitarian organizations, UN agencies, local NGOs and civil national and local organizations among others, with different functions and responsibilities summarised as following²⁸:

- Military component roles (including military observers entrusted with the tasks of cease-fire observation and monitoring, maintaining buffer zones) as: DDR (disarming, demobilizing and resettlement) of warring factions, verifying security agreements, protecting aid convoys and relief workers, protection of Human Right of civilians, check points, humanitarian assistance in natural disasters, medical evacuation, mine clearance, build/re-build roads, assistance in electoral process and training/re-forming military units among others.

²⁸ *The UN and Peace Support Operations and UN Peacekeepers Handbook: Extracts*. CUNPK New Delhi, Feb. 2009

- UN Police component responsible for re-establishing rule of law, maintaining law and order, monitoring and training local law enforcement authorities, supervising return of the refugees, protection of IDP camps, and monitoring human rights violations.
- Humanitarian aid component providing humanitarian aid such as food, shelter and medical aid (also in natural disasters), and assisting in developmental projects and reconstruction efforts.
- Election monitoring component for organizing and supervising/monitoring the election process or referendum and verify the elections on behalf of the international community.
- Political component of the mission engaged in political/diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict and helping to establish viable government.
- Civilian administration component help to re-establish economic and political life and social fabric of the local people, monitors and supervises foreign affairs and public information.

The international support of the member nations to the UN peacekeeping initiatives greatly increased in the post Cold-War period which is evident from the tremendous increase in the scale and number of UN operations in the post Cold-War period. In contrast to less than 10,000 troops engaged in UN operations in the year 1987; by the year 1993 the number of troops increased to 76,000²⁹ in 17 peace operations. Up to the year 2004, uniformed personnel (military and police) numbered to 64,720³⁰ in 17 peace operations. In December 2008, these personnel numbered to 91,712³¹ in 16 Peace operations. (See Annexe 3; List of total UN Peace Operations)

²⁹ Wilkinson, Philip R. and Rinaldo, Richard J. *Principles for the Conduct of Peace Support Operations* (1996) New York: UNITAR- POCI. Langholtz Series Edition

³⁰ At http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/documents/Yearly_Summary.pdf (last visited Jan. 15, 2010)

³¹ At <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/documents/Yearly06.pdf> (last visited Jan. 15, 2010)

Also, in the post-Cold War period as the main danger to the world peace shifted from international conflicts to internal conflicts and humanitarian crises in failed or collapsing states, the main objective of the peacekeeping operations – to alleviate human suffering and to create conditions and build institutions for self-sustaining peace – though remain unchanged, the prevailing circumstances in the international arena in the post-Cold War period changed the way UN peacekeeping operations were undertaken. The UN peacekeeping missions in this period were established mainly with the objectives to prevent the outbreak of hostilities or to contain the spill-over of conflict and to create conditions for sustainable and lasting peace in the post-conflict period. Major peacekeeping operations of the UN in the post-Cold War period during the 90's, were in Somalia (1992 and 1993), former Yugoslavia (1995), DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo in 1999), and Sierra Leona (1999). Since 2000 and ahead, missions in East Timor (2002), Liberia (2003), Haiti, (2004), Sudan (2005), Darfur³² (2007) and Tchad (2007) are the most representative of the last generation of peace operations. (See Annexe 4; Current Peace Operations up to January 2010)

CHAPTER III: The United Nations Police (UNPOL)

1. Importance of UNPOL in Peacekeeping missions

As seen in previous Chapters, initially when the United Nations started intervening in the conflicts, the traditional peacekeeping operations involved only military forces, ensuring holding of ceasefire between the

³² This mission, called UNAMID (UN Mission in Darfur) was the first *Hybrid Mission* deployed by UN having combined troops and police personnel from African Union (as regional organisation) and United Nations.

two warring States while the international community was engaged in negotiating a peace agreement. However, this traditional model of peacekeeping operations lost its relevance in the 1990s with the changing nature of conflicts involving heavily armed violent groups, even resorting to genocide, ethnic cleansing and other such dastardly acts. The changed nature of the conflict also brought change in nature of response of the international community in the form of peacekeeping operations. Since it was realised that military force alone can not bring the conflict situation totally under control, and particularly for ensuring lasting peace and stability in the conflict region, a number of other actors were incorporated to the peacekeeping missions in addition to the military force whose main function remained to achieve cessation of the hostilities and ensure peace in the post-conflict period. Need for establishment of a police component in the UN mission was also felt for filling up of the security vacuum in the post-conflict environment as the police system that existed before the conflict in the country would have either become defunct or severely weakened or would have been discredited in the eyes of the local people. In the absence of credible police services in the aftermath of the conflict, the country witnesses total or partial breakdown of law & order and justice system besides increase in criminal acts. Some of the prominent characteristics of crime in conflict torn societies can be characterised as follows:

- Drug trafficking
- Arms trafficking, including trafficking of small arms
- Trafficking in human beings
- Money laundering
- Mafia culture
- Corruption in public offices

- Small local gangs formed on ethnic lines
- Increase in violence against women (particularly domestic violence during post-conflict period)
- Increase in petty offences like traffic violations and theft cases.

Systematic human rights violations in many cases and absence of Rule of Law are the most common characteristic in all the conflict affected countries. Also, one of the phenomena that characterize the contemporary armed conflict - compared to traditional armed conflict - is that most victims are civilians (between 70 to 90%) and among these, in turn, between 70 to 85% are women and girls.³³

Under such circumstances putting civilian police services is of great importance and a crucial issue to re-introduce security and the authority of the government in the conflict affected region for long term peace-building processes and sustainable peace in the region. Establishment of a credible Police System also acts as an important confidence building measure. Removing the military from the civilian areas after the conflict situation is contained, and putting Police services in their place also conveys a sense of normalcy after the conflict as the masses are more comfortable with the presence of the Police Services than the Military forces.

From the beginning of peacekeeping missions, the United Nations has been involved in re-establishing and strengthening security, human rights and justice in the aftermath of the conflict for effective protection of the civilians.

³³ Rehn, Elizabeth and Searleaf Johnson S. *Women, War and Peace: The Independent Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace Building*. (2002). New York. United Nations.

UNPOL is the United Nations instrument for re-introducing as well as reforming the Police system in the UN mission area. For the purpose UNPOL missions have been deployed in many parts of the world as part of the UN peacekeeping missions with a wide spectrum of responsibilities such as monitoring of the local Law Enforcement agencies, overseeing public security and providing assistance in humanitarian activities. The role of the UN Police in the UN peacekeeping missions has in the recent times, expanded to provide security and establish rule of law, mainly focused on the protection of Human Rights of civilians, particularly to the most vulnerable groups: women and girls, who form majority of the victims.

2. Brief background of Police in UN peacekeeping operations

Police component as a part of the UN military operation was for the first time deployed in the UN Mission in Congo.³⁴ This mission was set up by the July 1960 resolution³⁵ of the UN Security Council in view of the mutiny by the Congolese army soon after independence of Congo from Belgium and also in the wake of attempt by the mineral rich Katanga province to secede from the newly established nation. To assist in restoring order and also in order to fill the vacuum created in the law enforcement due to mutiny by the local gendarmerie, the Force Publique, civilian Police officers from Ghana were deployed along with the military troops. This Ghanaian police component remained under the military command and was subsequently replaced by the police officers from Nigeria. The main logic for deployment of the civilian Police officers along side the army was that the police officers were specifically trained and better suited than the military in dealing with routine law enforcement duties like crime

³⁴ UN Police. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/background.shtml> (last visited Jan 06, 2010)

³⁵ Security Council resolution 143 (1960) of 14 July, 1960

investigation, crime prevention and traffic control. However, for carrying out these policing functions the police officers were not given the executive powers of arrest and detention. In addition to the law enforcement functions the police component was also given the task of assisting in training and development of a new Congolese police force. Besides, the international police detachment of ONUC was also given the duties of acting as armed guards at certain key installations, and mounting armed street patrols by day and night in metropolitan areas like Leopoldville, the capital of Congo.³⁶

From police perspective UN's peacekeeping mission in Cyprus, UNFICYP (United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus) was important as the term 'CIVPOL' was used for the first time and also for the first time a UN civilian Police was designed as a part of the mission.³⁷ UNFICYP was established in March 1964 in the wake of outbreak of ethnic violence involving the Turkish and Greek communities in the island, both the sides even committing genocidal attacks on rival communities. The Security Council Resolution gave UNFICYP the mandate to for maintenance and restoration of law and order in the region and the CIVPOL contingents from Australia, Austria, Denmark, New Zealand and Sweden were added to the military contingent. The following duties were assigned to the UN CIVPOL unit:³⁸

- Establishing liaison with Cypriot police;

³⁶Chappel, Duncan and Evans, John. *The Role, Preparation and Performance of Civilian Police in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. At: http://www.aspr.ac.at/publications/wp1_99.pdf (last visited Sept. 23, 2009)

³⁷ UN Police. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/background.shtml> (last visited Jan 06, 2010)

³⁸Chappel, Duncan and Evans, John. *The Role, Preparation and Performance of Civilian Police in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. At: http://www.aspr.ac.at/publications/wp1_99.pdf (last visited Sept. 23, 2009)

- Accompanying Cypriot police patrol deployed to check vehicles on roads for various traffic and other offences;
- Manning UN police posts in certain sensitive areas where tension existed;
- Investigating incidents where Greek or Turkish Cypriots were involved with the opposite community;
- Special investigations as necessary.

Besides these assigned duties the CIVPOL played an active part in humanitarian work with other UN agencies, like the UN High commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). CIVPOL officers also provided escorts, visited prisons and refugee camps, and set up a special UNFICYP missing person's bureau.

However, the CIVPOL component was not given full law enforcement powers and also it was not armed. The CIVPOL activities were carried out under the overall leadership of the UNFICYP Military force Commander.

The United Nations involvement in Namibia brought a new era of civilian police operations in the sense that for the first time CIVPOL officers were deployed in the UN peacekeeping mission independent of military.

UNTAG (United Nations Transition Assistance Group) came into existence in 1989 as a transitional body to facilitate the peace process after cessation of hostilities between South African forces and the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). An important part of the peace process was the monitoring of the South African controlled South West African Police Force (SWAPOL), the principle instrument of political and

racial repression in Namibia, and its ally, the Koevoet paramilitary counter insurgency force. The CIVPOL were deployed as part of the UNTAG and were assigned the task of liaison with the SWAPOL throughout the country. The unarmed CIVPOL had no powers of arrest or to conduct investigation and their function was to observe and report improper behaviour on the part of SWAPOL. The CIVPOL members of UNTAG, who came from 25 countries, assisted in the successful and peaceful transfer of powers in Namibia besides helping in safe return of the refugees and release of political prisoners. Success of CIVPOL in Namibia proved to be an important factor in deciding to use police, in preference to the military, in various peacekeeping missions in the 1990s.³⁹

Success of the CIVPOL unit in UNTAG in some ways also led to significant CIVPOL component in UNTAC (United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia) which was established in February 1992 following signing of a comprehensive peace plan in Paris. With regard to CIVPOL the Secretary General's plan called upon the police component to "ensure that law and order among the civilian population was maintained effectively and impartially and that human rights and fundamental freedoms were fully protected. Although responsibility of for the management of Cambodia's police force would continue to rest with the Cambodian factions, they were to operate under UNTAC supervision or control during the transition period".⁴⁰ In Cambodia the CIVPOL patrols were very effective in instilling trust in the population.

³⁹Chappel, Duncan and Evans, John. *The Role, Preparation and Performance of Civilian Police in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. At: http://www.aspr.ac.at/publications/wp1_99.pdf (last visited Sept. 23, 2009)

⁴⁰Chappel, Duncan and Evans, John. *The Role, Preparation and Performance of Civilian Police in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*. At: http://www.aspr.ac.at/publications/wp1_99.pdf (last visited Sept. 23, 2009)

3. Evolution of UN Police roles

Depending upon the nature of conflict and the mandate of the mission UN Police may be asked to perform the following roles:

- Monitoring/Advising Functions
- Restructure and Reform of the local Police
- Training and Mentoring Functions
- Executive Police Functions

- **Monitoring/Advising Functions**

Monitoring / Advising function has been traditional form of UN Police activities. Under these circumstances the UN Police officers are co-located with the local Police and supervise the functioning of the local Police, giving them advice whenever required. The UN Police officers are required to be present close to the local police during inspection of crime scenes, seizure of evidences, arrests, house searches, interrogations and interviews of the suspects/witnesses, checking of persons & vehicles at the border crossing points, traffic regulations, checking at vehicle check points, crowd control, dealing with law & order problems and other such police tasks. They have access to all premises used by Law Enforcement agencies such as local executive police, Border and Boundary Police, Traffic Police and Special Police Units and have access to incoming calls and persons approaching to the local Police Stations. The UN Police officers also have the authority and discretion to select specific incidents to monitor. The UNPOL monitoring programme is in essence, a tool to ensure progress and improvement in the performance of the local Police to enhance their efficiency. UN Police officers as Monitor are expected to ensure that the process and procedure used by their local Police counterparts are consistent with Human Rights, International policing standards and Rule of the Law.

The United Nations Police officers while functioning as monitors normally retain the executive police powers but are expected to intervene in the functioning of the local Police only in extraordinary circumstances such as in the event of grievous human rights violations breaches of law and in order to protect human life.

- **Restructure and reform of the local Police**

Restructuring and reform of the local police depends upon the post-conflict environment. Firstly, decision is taken whether to keep the existing Police force or not. For this purpose assessment of the local Police force is done – how good or functional they are; then, a structure and doctrine is decided for the development of the local Police.

Restructuring of the local Police, therefore, includes new structure of the local Police, logistic support, finance support, use of resources, level of training and management. Restructuring and reforming of the local Police is done with the objective to set up a united and apolitical Police services based on the principles of democratic policing, without military trappings, de-centralized accountability, locally managed resources, decision making powers at the lowest possible level, headquarter supports service delivery on the ground and equal opportunities for all.

- **Training and Mentoring Functions**

Training and mentoring functions are undertaken by the UN Police in the peacekeeping missions with the objective of capacity building and improving the capabilities of the local Police. In case of absence of local Police service in the mission area, a new structure of the Police is worked upon and a time frame is set up for the training. To start with, basic training to the new recruits is given in a Police Academy and then on-the-job

training in the field. During this phase, focus is on Criminal Justice standards, Human Rights standards, management concepts, etc. Thereafter, specialized skills are imparted to the local Police officers in areas such as Border policing, drug trafficking and forensics. During the process of training, Train the Trainers concept is also applied besides training the mentors.

- **Executive Police Functions**

UN Police is given executive powers to maintain law & order in the mission area under the circumstances when the local Law Enforcement agencies and the Criminal Justice system are non-existent, unable to maintain peace and security and not in a position to protect the human rights of the local population. While undertaking executive Police functions, the UNPOL officers perform all facets of law enforcement and are authorised to exercise executive powers including powers of arrest and detention. Restructure and reform of the local Police is usually a part of the executive Police mission with the ultimate objective being gradual handing over of law enforcement duties to the local Police. Executive Police set up in a UN peacekeeping mission comprises of three main components which are UNPOL, Special Police Units or Formed Police Units and Border Police. Main function of the UNPOL is investigation of crimes such as war crimes and other heinous offences, maintenance of law & order and traffic management. The major functions of the Special Police Units or Formed Police Units are crowd control and crowd management, protection and escort duties for UN officials; check point duties, joint patrol with local Police and assistance to local Police if required. Border Police is generally tasked with the functions of controlling movements across the border points.

4. Major role of police in integrated UN peacekeeping operations

Specific roles assigned to the UN Police in some of the important UN peacekeeping missions are enumerated as follows:⁴¹

- **UNMIK (United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo)**
 - Maintain civil law & order
 - Prevention and investigation of crimes
 - Perform Police duties at border crossings
 - Advise and assist KFOR in maintenance of public security
 - In cooperation with OSCE recruit and train the Kosovo Police Service
 - Provide on-the job training for KPS
 - Protect and promote Human Rights
 - Assist in the activities of ICTY

- **UNMIS (United Nations Mission in Sudan)**
 - Assist the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in:
 - Restructuring the Police Service
 - Training the Police
 - Evaluating and advising the Police

- **UNFICYP (United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus)**
 - Investigation of criminal offences by non-UN personnel
 - Preservation of civil order in the Buffer Zone
 - Access control of civilians in the Buffer Zone
 - Resolution of disputes between civilians from North and South of the Buffer Zone
 - Escort civilian officials into the Buffer Zone

⁴¹ This is based on the lecture/presentation on the topic *Role of Police in UN Peacekeeping Operations* at CUNPK, New Delhi during the 'UN Staff and Logistics Officers Course' from Feb. 2 to Feb. 20, 2009

- Investigation including custody of would- be defectors
- **UNAMSIL (United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone)**
 - Maintain close cooperation with the Sierra Leone law enforcement authorities in discharging their responsibilities
 - Assist in restructuring of the National Police force
 - Train the National Police force in modern, democratic policing methods
 - Assist the National police force in peaceful and impartial conduct of elections
- **MONUC (United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo)**
 - Assess the efficacy and efficiency of the existing Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Assist and advice in the restructuring of Law Enforcement Agencies
 - Training the Police force along lines of democratic policing
 - Assist in the building of a National Police force
 - Training the Integrated Police Unit
- **UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan)**
 - Advise SRSG on all matters relating to the Afghan Police and the internal security
 - Liaise with the existing security element of Afghanistan (ISAF) to coordinate support to Afghan Police
 - Advice Ministry of Interior in matters relating to Police

- Work in close cooperation with the German Police Project on recruitment and training
- Advise the Kabul Police on strategic and operational issues
- **MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti)**
 - Assist in the maintenance of law and order, public safety and public order throughout Haiti
 - Assist in the training and development of Haitian Police
 - Monitor the work of the National Police service in line with internationally acceptable HR standards
 - Assist in the establishment of an internationally acceptable National Police
 - Advise on the restructuring and reforming of the Rule of Law institutions
- **UNOMIG (United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia)**
 - Create conditions for the safe and dignified return of refugees
 - Advise on law enforcement issues
 - Monitor and provide on-the-job training to law enforcement personnel
 - Coordinate and facilitate assistance in training for law enforcement agencies
 - Facilitate cooperation between law enforcement agencies across the ceasefire line through joint activities
- **UNMIL (United Nations Mission in Liberia)**
 - Monitoring, observing and inspecting Law Enforcement agencies
 - Advising National Police personnel on reform and restructuring

- Training National Police personnel
- Facilitating Law Enforcement activities
- Assessing threats to public order
- Investigating alleged Human Rights abuses by Law Enforcement agencies

CHAPTER IV: Analysis of Military-Police Coordination for Restoring Law & Order and Crime Prevention

Introduction

The UN official definition of the term *police-military coordination* could not be found despite seeking the same in official UN documents and

reports. However, an official definition of the term *civil-military coordination* established by the DPKO⁴² was found as following:

“UN Civil-Military Coordination is the system of interaction, involving exchange of information, negotiation, de-confliction, mutual support, and planning at all levels between military elements and humanitarian organizations, development organizations, or the local civilian population, to achieve respective objectives”.

Based on this definition, the term *Police-Military Coordination* can be defined as under:

UN Police-Military Coordination is the system of interaction, involving exchange of information, negotiation, de-confliction, mutual support, and planning at all levels between UN police and military components within a UN peacekeeping operation”.

As stipulated for Civil-military coordination policy, complementarity and avoidance of duplication are at the core of principles and considerations for Civil-Military coordination.

⁴² In this definition, for the purpose of DPKO, the term *military* includes police services (this document was adopted in 2002). See complete text at: www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/451ba7624.pdf (last visited 15 Jan. 15, 2010)

The United Nations normally uses military or police capability only in situations directly related to peace and security, either through observation and reporting the situation, or actually providing security. Normally all other tasks, such as those related to emergency humanitarian relief and development activity, are performed by civilians. Where UN military and police capabilities are authorized by the Head of Mission to perform non-security tasks the following principles apply:

- a. All activities are to be consistent with the mandate of the peacekeeping mission;*
- b. Non-security related tasks can only be undertaken if they do not interfere or compromise security related tasks;*
- c. All non-security related tasks must be coordinated fully within the mission, with the UN Country Team and with the larger humanitarian/development community, depending on the context”*

In the context of the study, this DPKO policy, apply for Police-Military Coordination policy.

1. Police tasks by military component as first step

The military component of a UN peacekeeping mission comprises of a multinational military force headed by a UN Force Commander and/or military observers. Military forces are the first to enter into the conflict zone after authorization of a peacekeeping mission and their primary task is cessation of hostilities for providing safety, security and freedom of movement in the mission area which it achieves by employing a combination of operations techniques such as patrolling in the area, establishing check points, escorting the convoys and guarding certain areas and also by engaging the combatants through the process of establishing

communication and liaison with the parties to the conflict and involving them in negotiations and mediation for de-escalating the conflict.

In the post-conflict period main focus of the military is to assist in the DDR process (disarmament, demobilization and resettlement of ex-combatants). Success of the military intervention in the conflict for ensuring human protection and security depends to a large extent on disarmament of the combatants in the conflict zone. Therefore one of the foremost tasks assigned to the military is to disarm the warring factions. Demobilization of the former combatants is considered key to the stabilization process, for a broader transformation from war to peace and with that objective of the military aims for disbanding of the warring factions.

The main objective of the military in a peacekeeping mission is short-term peacekeeping efforts directed towards:

- Terminating the conflicts;
- Ensuring a basic level of security and;
- Producing an enabling environment in the mission area.

An enabling environment is the more important long-term objectives of peacebuilding processes to take place, failure of which may result in the risk of the country relapsing into conflict. An important part of the long-term peacebuilding process is re-establishing rule of law in the post-conflict period which is considered an essential for consolidation of peace. Proper handling of the internal security challenges in the post-conflict period is particularly important. If this factor is not properly addressed it can undermine and hamper the efforts for post-conflict peacebuilding process. This function of establishing rule of law in the mission area is primarily assigned to the UN Police; nevertheless the military can also contribute in a significant way in achieving this objective by extending

assistance and cooperation to the Police. Cooperation and coordination between the military and the police is required in this context, more so, to fill up the rule of law vacuum usually encountered in the mission area.

2. Role of military component once Polices component is deployed in the mission area.

The military component has a greater role to play assisting the UN Police during the initial period, soon after containment of the conflict, when the deployment of UNPOL in the mission area starts.

It has been experienced that the societies emerging out of conflict invariably faces the problem of high public insecurity and spurt in crime soon after the end of conflict as was witnessed in Kosovo, Liberia and Haiti. This happens due to the fact that during the process of disarmament and demobilization of the combatants some arms and ammunition flows into the hands of the armed groups and criminal elements operating in the area. Also at times due to lack of job opportunities and other circumstances in the immediate aftermath of the conflict some of the former combatants do not get properly reintegrated into the society and get into criminal activities such as smuggling as a way of easy earning of livelihood. These criminal activities do not get properly addressed due to non-existent or dysfunctional/ineffective law enforcement apparatus in conflict ridden societies which leads to poor law & order situation and increase in crime in the society soon after the end of the conflict as was the case in Haiti.

It has been seen that the deployment of the UN Police usually takes place in the mission area at a slow pace. Even after the deployment of the international Police at the optimum level the law enforcement structure in

the conflict area takes time to be fully effective for providing public security due to the weak local security apparatus which needs to be reformed and sometimes to be even rebuilt. In this interregnum period, before the UNPOL becomes fully operational, the military can play a very important role by providing assistance to the Police to fill in the 'security vacuum' in the mission area, for providing minimal and urgent public security immediately after the end of conflict. Since the military component has been operating in the area for some time, the UN Police component can be greatly benefitted by the knowledge and the experiences acquired by the military regarding the mission area, local people and nature of the local problems. To start with, during the initial phases of deployment, the UNPOL component can get such valuable briefings from their military counterparts, joining them during routine patrols for area familiarization. In a totally new and sometimes even hostile environment the military can provide adequate logistic support and security to the UN Police component in setting up their bases till they become totally functional.

3. Police and military coordination during Law & Order restoration

Experiences in various UN peacekeeping missions have amply demonstrated the importance of establishing rule of law for successful peacebuilding process in the post-conflict societies. Law and order situation takes severe beatings during the conflict and the judicial system also gets severely affected giving an impression of lawlessness in the post-conflict period due to depleted law enforcement capacities in the conflict-torn countries. Restoring law & order and justice after the end of conflict is therefore is of paramount importance for the process of post-conflict

reconciliation and peacebuilding to start. UNPOL is primarily entrusted with the task of restoring law & order and justice in the mission area. Some of the situations where the military can particularly assist the UN Police in restoring law and order and public security could include crowd control, dealing with sudden outbreak of street violence and communal riots, escorting of humanitarian aid convoys, crime prevention through joint patrolling in crime prone areas, support to the Police when under attack, back-up support for static as well as mobile vehicle check point duties, dealing with terrorist incidents and assisting Police in tackling humanitarian disasters.

4. Police and military coordination in crime-fighting

While being part of the UN peacekeeping operations, because of its limitations, the UNPOL gives less importance to crime-fighting which can be done in a more effective way through coordination between military and the UN Police. Joint patrolling by the Police and the military in the crime affected areas greatly helps in reducing incidence of crime in such areas and thereby helps the UNPOL in crime-fighting in the mission area as presence of the military gives them better sense of personal security. Similarly check points including mobile vehicle check points for restricting the movements of criminal elements and illegal arms/ammunition can be jointly established where the Police would perform the checking duty while the military component can provide the back up support. Proper investigation of crime and bringing the criminal to justice is an important tool for controlling of crime as well as for crime prevention. Though investigation of crime is exclusively the job of the Police, military can assist Police in this sphere of responsibilities as well. The military can provide technical assistance to UNPOL in investigating cases related to use of explosive substances and explosive devices given the superior expertise

of the military in dealing with explosives⁴³. Securing scene of crime is an important part in conducting investigations for the purpose of collecting evidences. In some sensitive case, for example in cases related to war crime, securing the scene of crime becomes difficult due to presence of big crowd. In the absence of FPU (Formed Police Units) /SPUs (Special Police Units) the nearby military unit can provide effective assistance to the Police in securing the scene of crimes on such occasions. Coercive presence of the military also helps the Police in arrest of criminals in case of resistance by the local people.

5. Police-Military coordination against organized crime

Organized crime and criminal gangs have often been noticed operating in the conflict-ridden countries, even in post-conflict period. These gangs are involved in a number of criminal activities such as arms smuggling, narcotics trade, human trafficking, money laundering, extortion and other illegal practices, in some cases controlling access to natural resources and service contracts. Increase in the activities of the organized criminal gangs in conflict areas can be largely attributed to the weakness and ineffectiveness of the law enforcement machinery in the conflict torn States during the conflict period as well as in the post conflict period. In addition to the criminal elements of the society, sometimes even the former combatants are also associated with the organized criminal gangs which make them more dangerous given the expertise of the ex-combatant in using weaponry and their war-psychology. In some cases even war leaders enjoying considerable ethnic support have been found to be engaged in organized crime activities in the post-conflict period.

⁴³ Such as UXOs (Unexploded Ordinance) and Improvised Explosive Devices

Presence of organized crime can have serious negative fallouts on long-term sustainable peace in the mission area as these gangs with the presence of former combatants may have more interest in continuation of the conflict to suit their activities rather than in resolving of the conflict. Organized criminal activities thus can act as significant peace spoilers, influencing the peace process and stability and having the potential to pose grave risk to the public security in the fragile mission area, as was quite visible in Kosovo, Afghanistan and Haiti. Combating organized crime is therefore important for the success of peace operations, for a long term sustainable peace process. Combating organized crime is an important task in peacebuilding process also because it promotes corruption in the post-conflict government institutions.

UNPOL component of the peacekeeping mission is assigned the task of crime prevention including addressing the menace of organized crime; however lot of difficulties are faced by the Police in combating organized crime given the transnational character of the crime backed by powerful local gangs armed with sophisticated arms & ammunitions who in case of police action may offer stiff armed resistance. Dealing with organized crime becomes further difficult due to very limited covert police operations and lack of criminal intelligence in the mission area.

Tackling organized crime therefore calls for integrated efforts by the actors involved in the peacekeeping missions. Military can provide valuable assistance to the UNPOL in this regard which can range from generating intelligence using their network about the organized gang operatives to supporting the Police through their coercive presence during police actions against the war lords and war leaders involved in the organized crime. Military can also provide assistance in striking at the root of such criminal

activities, for instance in destruction of narcotics cultivation and freeing the natural resources from the control of mafia gangs. Joint patrolling with the UN Police in the areas dominated by these gangs can also prove to be effective in instilling some sense of security in the public in such areas.

6. Police-military coordination in prosecution of war criminals

Pursuit of war criminals is an important task for the civilian Police. In some cases, Crime Tribunals are established by the international community in the conflict-torn countries to address crimes committed in the past, especially during the conflict. International Crime Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Crime Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) are two such examples of crime tribunal set up by the international community. Such tribunals play an important role in restoring rule of law in the conflict-torn societies as in the absence of a sound judicial system in the country they not only help in bringing justice and hope to the victims by initiating legal action against the perpetrators of the crimes, but also help in a big way in restoring the faith of the people in the international judiciary system. Bringing such criminals to justice in post-conflict period is therefore an important task in establishing rule of law in the conflict affected area.

UNPOL is normally assigned with the task of investigating such crimes; however one daunting task the Police face during the process is affecting arrest of such war criminals. At times these criminals have support of the local community because of which the Police either do not get adequate intelligence about them or faces resistance while arresting them. The situation becomes more complicated in case these criminals are still in possession of arms and support groups behind them. Under these

circumstances the military can help the Police in not only generating intelligence about such criminals, but can also provide assistance to the Police in apprehending them.

7. Police military coordination in protecting minorities and vulnerable groups

Protection of minorities in the conflict area is an important task in the peacekeeping missions in order to instill a sense of public security and to create a wider perception of stable law and order situation.

Related with these matters is the security of the refugee camps and the internally displaced people (IDPs). This task assumes more importance when after end of the conflict the minorities start returning back to the conflict area. Protection of minority becomes more challenging in ethnic conflict situations. Experiences in the Balkans and Rwanda have particularly brought out this aspect of internal security challenge and its importance in stabilization of the post-conflict situation. In addition to addressing security concerns of the minorities, equally important internal security issue is to provide security to the women and children who together with the minorities constitutes the most vulnerable group in the conflict affected societies and are, in fact, the biggest sufferer in the conflict situations, accounting for about 90 percent of the civil victims in the modern conflicts, often subjected to most heinous crime such as rape and all form of sexual violence and abuses. Domestic violence against women during the post conflict rises to unimaginable levels, which is aggravated by the availability of light weapons.

Military in the mission area, because of their strength of weaponry and manpower, can immensely contribute in addressing these internal security

challenges by providing effective assistance to the Police. Military can do this by regular joint patrol with the Police in the sensitive areas besides giving the back up support to the Special Police Units whenever required.

8. Police-military coordination in security of installations

Besides the security of the minorities and refugees civilian Police in the mission area perform a host of other security duties such as security of important installations, security of important religious places, historical monuments and cultural properties. For example, security of the airport is of immense importance in order to keep the transportation line safe and open for UN personnel, especially in the beginning of the mission when the security set up in the mission area is generally weak. Though Border and Boundary Police component of the UNPOL is primarily entrusted with this responsibility, military with its superior firepower and equipments can give good back-up support to the Police engaged in such security related tasks. Similarly in the mission area, a number of UN offices or offices of the local governments are important installations, vulnerable to attack by the disgruntled groups. Close coordination between the Police deployed for security of such installations and the military component in the area, with a mutually agreed drill to be followed in advance in case of attack on such installations greatly enhances the security mechanism as the military can quickly respond to such threats and come to the assistance of the Police in case of a possible attack.

Security of religious places, ancient cultural and historical monuments in the mission area assumes greater significance due to the religious and cultural sentiments of people attached with such places which are important cultural symbols. Attack on such places by a rival group can

create feeling of insecurity in the people identified with it which proves to be detrimental to lasting peace in the area. This is more so in mission areas where the conflict has predominantly racial and religious overtones as was vividly witnessed in Kosovo. Therefore, security of religious places such as churches, monasteries and ancient cultural monument should be given priority in the mission area. Military can provide valuable support to the Police in ensuring security to such important places by routine patrolling, back up support in case of attack on such installations and some times even by way of incidental protection due to proximity of such places to the military camps.

9. Police-military coordination in Electoral process

Large scale security arrangements have to be made by the Police on some occasions such as during conduct of the elections. Such security duties are normally performed by FPUs or SPUs and are important for restoring public security in the countries in post-conflict period. Military units deployed in the mission area can always give their overt support to the Police in performing these tasks by way of coercive presence or even direct operational support in adverse situations. Military transport, especially the mine proof/bullet proof vehicles can be utilized for transporting election officials and electoral materials in difficult and hostile areas. Military presence can also give a better sense of security to the people in general and the electoral staff in particular when elections are conducted under communally surcharged atmosphere or when some splinter armed groups are opposed to the election process fearing threat to their illegal authority. Conduct of elections in Haiti and the Democratic Republic of Congo under UN regime can be given as a good example to exemplify this point.

10. Police-military coordination in crowd control

Tackling law and order problems and crowd control has been normally in the exclusive domain of the civil Police. However, in the mission area Police often encounter violent situations as may be witnessed during demonstrations and protests which can turn violent on many occasions.

Under such situations though reliance has been generally on the FPU/SPUs, military can step in to the support of the Police in the absence of the FPU/SPUs or when Police encounters violent situations which are beyond their capability. Presence of military generally produces a controlling effect on the masses, much more than what is generated by the presence of the Police as public is normally quite used to the presence of the Police, routinely dealing with them in their day-to-day life but has a general fear of the military. Patrolling by the military in armored vehicles proves to be quite deterrent in case of situations involving large scale mobilization of the people as in case of anti-government rallies, calls given by the political parties/influential pressure groups in support of their demands or religious events during which there are apprehensions of conflicts between opposing groups and possibilities of ethnic violence which can have potential bearing on the general law and order situation.

11. Police-military coordination in border control

Effective border control in the mission area is an important pre-requisite to control crimes such as arms smuggling, trafficking in human beings, narcotics smuggling and other such illicit trade involving organized gangs of criminal which greatly affects the law and order situation in the mission area. Sometimes illicit trade networks indulge in smuggling of high-value commodities such as timber, minerals, gold, diamonds and other precious metals. Such smuggling rings often use their profits to finance and support

interest groups involved in the conflict during the conflict as well as in the post-conflict period which adversely affects the peacebuilding efforts and sustaining rule of law in the mission area.

Control of borders therefore assumes great significance in re-establishing rule of law in the area in post-conflict period. Border Police, which is usually a component of the UN Police, is entrusted with the task of managing movements through the border exits/entries. However, given the porous nature of the borders in most of the conflict affected countries facilitating easy movement across the border through numerous unguarded entry/exit points requires effecting guarding of the borders to check illegal and unchecked movements. Military, because of its strength of manpower as well as their deployments at times in the proximity of the border areas, can help the UN Police in effective border control through joint patrols with the Border Police. Coordinated efforts by the military and the Police can greatly enhance border security in the post-conflict period, leading to better law and order situation in the mission area.

CONCLUSIONS

1. As described in the study, the main objective of the United Nations is maintenance of international peace and security. UN has been achieving this objective through the instrument of peacekeeping operations launched since 1948. Over the years there has been continuous growth and changes in the nature of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the world. During the initial period the nature of conflict was mainly in the form of inter state wars. However, the nature of conflict changed radically, especially in the 1990s after the end of Cold war and the UN peacekeeping missions now had to deal with intra-State conflicts, civil wars and anarchic violence within the countries. With the conflict situations becoming more complex, the scope and mandate of UN peacekeeping missions widened and the present day peacekeeping missions not only deal with military challenges but also addresses social, political, humanitarian and other such issues which go in a long way to address the root causes of the conflict and leads to a comprehensive and long lasting settlement of the conflict. Thus, the United Nations peacekeeping missions *now cover traditional tasks, as well as the tasks of peace building, protection of civilians and human rights making the peacekeeping missions multidimensional with a number of actors joining the Military, engaged in the process of bringing stability and re-establishing normalcy in the mission area which has been affected by conflict.* These new actors are administrators, humanitarian aid workers, human right workers, election monitors, NGOs, UN agencies, national and local organizations and others besides the UN Police.

2. Military is normally the first to enter in the conflict area when the UN starts its peacekeeping mission in a conflict region. The main objective of the military operation is cessation of hostilities for protection of precious human lives in the conflict area and to create an enabling environment through the provision of security; separation of forces; disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of the combatants into the community and other such methods so as to *prepare grounds for other actors in the mission area to operate for creating long lasting sustainable peace in the region.*

3. Ensuring public security is of paramount importance for restoring the confidence of the general populace in the UN instruments engaged in containing conflict in the area. *Restoring law & order and justice remains at the core of UN peacekeeping mission activities when the conflict situation stabilises as it is aimed at restoring confidence and sense of normalcy in the masses.* Institutions for enforcing Rule of the Law have been generally found to be weak or even totally dysfunctional in conflict affected countries. Even if the government Law Enforcement agencies are functioning, they have very low credibility in the opinion of the masses that lose their faith in the local Police system because of the circumstances and role played by them during the conflict period. The result is breakdown of law & order and justice system which is required to be taken care of by the UN peacekeeping mission in order to win the confidence of the public. Also, establishing rule of law helps to a great extent in consolidating fragile peace in the post-conflict period. *UNPOL is primarily assigned with the task of restoring criminal justice system for re-establishing rule of law and public security in the mission area. Besides restoring law & order and justice, crime prevention is also one of the important functions of the UN Police component in the*

mission area. For these important role assigned to the police component, UNPOL has remained central feature in most of the UN peacekeeping mission in the recent years. In fact, UN Police now number second only to the soldiers in UN peacekeeping operations.⁴⁴

4. Complexity of peacekeeping operations calls for the need of cooperation, coordination and complementarities among various component of the mission for achieving the mission objectives. A comparison between the role and functions of UN Police and the Military in the mission area would indicate that they have entirely different role to play in the context and mandate of the mission. While the main function of the UN Police component is to restore public security in the mission area, the main function of the Military component is to provide safe and secure environment. The UN police operates as individuals, are mostly unarmed or lightly armed and deal with the local police or the civilian population in the mission area guided by the Rule of Law and Human Rights concerns. In contrast, the Military operates as units, is heavily armed and deals with the combatants, guided by Law of Armed Conflicts and human Rights laws. *The missions of the Military and the UN Police component are apparently different but, none the less, complementary. Situations in the mission area often demand simultaneous response by the UN Police and the Military.* Despite differences in the nature of role and functions assigned the Military personnel deployed in the area can, to a great extent, help the UN Police in achieving the larger mission objectives of restoring public security in the mission area which is not only valuable

⁴⁴ *The Responsibility to Protect, Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty.* (2001) IDRC, Ottawa : e - ISBN At: http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-28743-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html (last visited Dec. 30, 2009)

for the success of the mission but also helps in preparing ground for exit of the UN from the mission area.

Military intervention as part of the peacekeeping mission is undertaken largely for the protection of human lives in the conflict area and for containing the hostilities. *Main objective of the military forces in the post-conflict period after cessation of hostilities is to provide safe environment necessary for the restoration of governance and the rule of law. UNPOL component of the UN peacekeeping mission is normally assigned with the task of restoring rule of law in the mission area.* However, during the initial period, soon after end of hostilities, military is tasked to do this job in most of the instances before the responsibility is passed over to the UNPOL. Even in the phase when the UNPOL takes over the responsibility of restoring law & order and justice in the mission area, military can play an important role in assisting the Police in handling the internal security challenges by extending assistance and support to the UNPOL officers to fill in the ‘security gaps’ facilitating post-conflict peace building process.

5. *Main areas where the military can provide assistance to the UN Police are in addressing civil violence, crowd control, organised crime, effective control of border, arrest of war criminals and security of minorities.* Military can provide assistance to the Police in such police related functions by way of joint patrolling, sharing of intelligence and at times through their coercive presence.
6. For achieving the policing objectives of restoring law & order and crime prevention in the mission area enhanced Police-military coordination is required which can be achieved *through regular meetings at periodic*

intervals between the police and the military authorities at the functional level, at region level and at the mission level in which such issues of common importance can be discussed and a joint strategy could be formulated to deal with a particular problem besides sharing of intelligence. In case of anticipation of some problem in advance, holding of such meetings would lead to planning of a better strategy and synergy of efforts in dealing with such problems. *Besides devising a sound system of communication between the police and the military at different levels, standard operating procedures need to be drafted and agreed to in advance* by the police and the military authorities in the mission area regarding the assistance military would provide to the police in order to deal with sudden law and order problems such as outbreak of street violence, communal riots, terrorist incidents and humanitarian disasters. However, of all these suggested measures for improving coordination between the police and the military, good and friendly relationship between the police and the military officers, personally as well as professionally, at all the levels in the mission area is of utmost importance and is highly imperative.

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ANNEXE 1: GLOSSARY

Crime Prevention: Refers to a host of preventive measures taken by the law enforcement agencies such as patrolling in the area and checking which have deterrent effects on crime and helps in preventing commission of crime.

Human Rights: Human Rights are inherent and inalienable rights which are due to an individual by virtue of his/her being a human being and are necessary to ensure the dignity of every person as a human being. These include civil liberties as well as social, economic and political rights.

Integrated Mission: Integrated mission is an independent instrument with which the UN seeks to help countries in the transition from war to lasting peace, or address a similarly complex situation that requires a system-wide UN response, through subsuming various actors and approaches within an overall political-strategic crisis management framework.⁴⁵

Organised crime: Refers to illegal activities undertaken by a group/gang of criminals with a defined structure and hierarchy, most commonly for the purpose of generating monetary profit.

Peace keeping: Peacekeeping refers to activities undertaken with the consent of the parties to a dispute, designed to monitor and facilitate implementation of a ceasefire, truce or other such agreement and support diplomatic efforts to create conditions for sustainable peace and reach a long term political settlement.

⁴⁵ Report on Integrated Missions: Practical Perspectives and Recommendations. May 2005. At <http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&DocId=1003352> (last visited Nov. 16, 2009)

Peace enforcement: Refers to coercive measures including use of military force authorised by the UN to restore peace and security in the conflict area, even without the consent of the parties involved in the conflict for intervention.

Peace building: Defined as “an action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace to avoid a relapse into conflict”.⁴⁶ Usually undertaken in post-conflict period, peace building activities include disarmament and demobilization of warring parties, repatriation of refugees, strengthening of government institutions, promotion of political participation and human rights.

Peace support operation: Peace Support operation is a broad term used for the UN operational deployment aimed at supporting a peace process.\

Police Operations: Refers to the tasks performed by the police such as for crowd control, arrest of an offender, security arrangements for events involving public, escort of prisoners, securing a scene of crime for investigations and other such functions.

Police-Military Coordination: UN Police-Military Coordination is the system of interaction, involving exchange of information, negotiation, de-confliction, mutual support, and planning at all levels between UN police and military components within a UN peacekeeping operation.

⁴⁶ An Agenda for Peace Preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping. Doc. A/47/277 - S/24111. June 17, 1992. At: <http://www.un.org/docs/SG/agpeace.html> (last visited Dec. 30, 2009)

Rule of Law: Rule of Law is a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, including the State, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated and that are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.⁴⁷

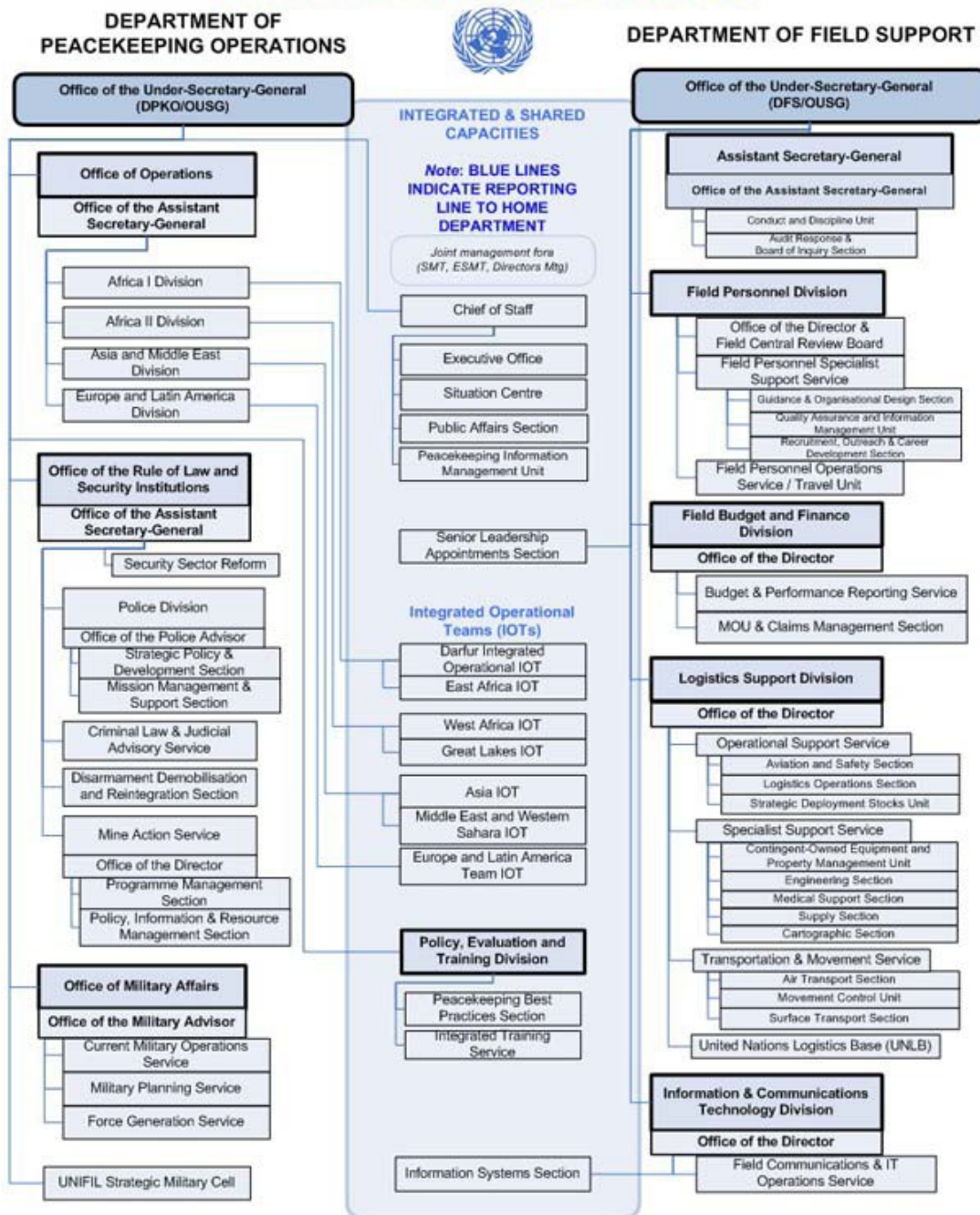
Security Sector: “Security sector” is a broad term often used to describe the structures, institutions and personnel responsible for the management, provision and oversight of security in a country. Security sector includes defence, law enforcement, corrections, intelligence services and institutions responsible for border management, customs and civil emergencies.⁴⁸

ANNEXE 2: Chart of DPKO

⁴⁷ Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies. Doc S/2004/616, August 23, 2004. At: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/395/29/PDF/N0439529.pdf?OpenElement> (last visited Dec. 30, 2009)

⁴⁸ Report of the Secretary-General on Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform. Doc A/62/659-S/2008/39, January 23, 2008. At: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/216/06/PDF/N0821606.pdf?OpenElement> (last visited Dec. 30, 2009)

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING GROUP: CAPACITIES TO ENSURE INTEGRATION



ANNEXE 3: List of total UNPKO

List of total UN Peacekeeping Operations⁴⁹

1948 - 2009

Acronym	Mission name	Start date	Closing date
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	May 1948	Present
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	January 1949	Present
UNEF I	First United Nations Emergency Force	November 1956	June 1967
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon	June 1958	December 1958
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo	July 1960	June 1964
UNSF	United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea	October 1962	April 1963
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission	July 1963	September 1964
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	March 1964	Present
DOMREP	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic	May 1965	October 1966
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission	September 1965	March 1966
UNEF II	Second United Nations Emergency Force	October 1973	July 1979
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	June 1974	Present
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	March 1978	Present
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan	May 1988	March 1990
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	August 1988	February 1991
UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I	January 1989	June 1991
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	April 1989	March 1990
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America	November 1989	January 1992
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	April 1991	October 2003
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	April 1991	present
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	June 1991	February 1995
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	July 1991	April 1995
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	October 1991	March 1992
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force	February 1992	March 1995
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	March 1992	September 1993
UNOSOM I	United Nations Operation in Somalia I	April 1992	March 1993
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	December 1992	December 1994
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	March 1993	March 1995

⁴⁹ At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/list.shtml> (last visited Jan. 15, 2010)

UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	June 1993	September 1994
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	August 1993	June 2009
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	September 1993	September 1997
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti	September 1993	June 1996
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	October 1993	March 1996
UNASOG	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group	May 1994	June 1994
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	December 1994	May 2000
UNAVEM III	United Nations Angola Verification Mission III	February 1995	June 1997
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia	May 1995	January 1996
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force	March 1995	February 1999
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	December 1995	December 2002
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium	January 1996	January 1998
UNMOP	United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	January 1996	December 2002
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti	July 1996	July 1997
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	January 1997	May 1997
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	June 1997	February 1999
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti	August 1997	December 1997
MIPONUH	United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti	December 1997	March 2000
	UN Civilian Police Support Group	January 1998	October 1998
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic	April 1998	February 2000
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	July 1998	October 1999
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	June 1999	Present
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone	October 1999	December 2005
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	October 1999	May 2002
MONUC	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	November 1999	Present
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	July 2000	July 2008
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	May 2002	May 2005
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	September 2003	Present
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	April 2004	Present
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	June 2004	Present
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	June 2004	December 2006
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan	March 2005	Present
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	August 2006	Present
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	July 2007	Present

ANNEXE 4: Current UNPKO

Current UN Peacekeeping Operations⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Current PKO. At: <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/currentops.shtml> (last visited Jan. 24, 2010)

