Civil-Military coordination for peace sustainment

- Cimic as corner stone of UN success
- Civil-military coordination is more a mind-set than a skill-set
The last three months of 2018 have been a time of relevant change, with the UN strategic vision sharply focused on the real chance of sustaining peace worldwide, as opposed to fundamental global security challenges: the radicalisation, the fight against international terrorism and the trafficking of human beings in the so-called “enlarged Mediterranean region”. In light of these challenges, from 24th to 25th April the United Nations called a two-day, high-level meeting on peace building and sustaining peace to assess the efforts so far undertaken and the future opportunities to strengthen the UN’s work. The prevention was at the top of the operating strategies, taking into account the human and economic costs of managing conflicts, which have reached levels that are overwhelming the international system: the number of wars has more than tripled since 2010, and the global humanitarian appeal in 2017 was a record $ 23.5 billion. During the meeting it was recognized the need of a renewed approach, aiming at significantly bolstering the international effort to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflicts.

Ahead of this time and since its inception, CoESPU has always worked in close cooperation with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations in order to better assist UN efforts to support global peace and stabilization, in accordance with an Aide-Mémoire and a formal Memorandum of Understanding, respectively signed in March 2007 and June 2010. The efficiency and effectiveness of this consolidate cooperation are periodically verified through the bilateral signature of Action Points, aiming to boost and improve, when necessary, the original agreements.

On July 20th at the UN Headquarters in New York, I signed, together with Major General Luis Carrilho, UN Police Advisor, at the presence of Mr. Alexander Zuev, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, the 2018 Actions Points to further strengthen mutual engagement and renew the UN DPKO-CoESPU partnership, helping to promote a more peaceful world by supporting the current UN strategic vision and global efforts, sharply focused on the real chance of sustaining peace worldwide.

Concerning peace operations, it was highlight the benefits of a strong cooperation and coordination between military and civilian actors, including the police, by addressing crucial aspects, such as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, stabilization, counterinsurgency, reconstruction and development aid.

Against this background, in this second issue of our periodical we have tried to deep the principle aspects and challenges for civil-military cooperation within the framework of a comprehensive approach to complex peace operations, thanks to the high professional articles delivered by external specialists, lecturers and contributors, and aiming to better understand UN-CIMIC guidelines and field actions into the UN mission’s overall vision and strategy, in support of every peace process.

Hoping that our efforts will match your expectations, I welcome you to discover all the news mentioned inside this CoESPU Magazine issue.

Wishing you a happy reading, I invite you all to follow us on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and also on our institutional website www.coespu.org.

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UN Civil-Military Operations in Integrated Missions: Benefits and Challenges

Measuring a peace operation’s success is a challenging undertaking. In the words of Bill J. Durch, a renowned scholar of peacekeeping, peacekeeping is ‘a matter of art’: ‘the art of diplomacy, the art of (selective) war, the art of reconciliation and the art of law and politics’ (Durch & Berkman, 2006) \(^1\). There is, however, one undisputed success ingredient everyone seems to agree on: success is more likely when, as Security Council underlined in Resolution 2086 (2013), “peacekeeping uses a mix of civilian, police, and military capabilities under a unified leadership” in a comprehensive, coherent and integrated way.

In its most recent Presidential Statement on peacekeeping operations\(^2\), the UN Security Council yet again emphasized that any successful implementation of its mandates requires close cooperation of all mechanisms within UN Missions, their joint analysis and action. As readers of this Magazine are aware, today’s multidimensional peacekeeping operations include, military, police, human rights, disarmament and demobilization, child protection and many other components. Against the background of this diversity, achieving results in peacekeeping requires close

\(^1\) Tobias C. Berkman, William Durch, “Who Should Keep the Peace? (Stimson Center, 2006).
\(^2\) S/PRST/2018 of 14 May 2018
coordination and cooperation not only among UN stakeholders but also with other international partners. And, as this Magazine has repeatedly described, the operational landscape of our operations – increasingly challenging, asymmetrical and dangerous – calls for such collaboration.

By definition, UN civil-military coordination, especially in integrated operations, serves as a cornerstone of UN success. The existing policy on Civil-Military Coordination in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions, UN-CIMIC, was adopted in 2010 by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support. It strives, first and foremost, to ensure a security environment and effective Mission mandate delivery, in support of agreed political goals – the overarching objective highlighted by UN Secretary-General Guterres. Under the Policy, which focuses on military and civilian interaction within UN operations and also references UN police, these components must have a solid understanding of the broader civilian aspects of the Organization’s activities on the ground, in particular at the operational and tactical levels. Information-sharing, joint analysis and planning should be translated into common activities towards the agreed political goals referenced above. Civil-military coordination therefore creates an enabling environment for conflict prevention and peace sustainment work of the development, humanitarian, human rights and other actors, UN Country Teams, regional and bilateral contributors, e.g. the African Union, European
Union and other international partners, and, not least, national authorities.

Beyond the necessity for joint information and analysis production, the Policy links the military and police activities in UN Missions with concrete assistance for civilians. In its narrow definition, this implies close work by UN military and police with the civil affairs component, which now totals almost 900 UN staff members in over 10 operations. A vital role in this mutually reinforcing dynamic is played by UN Quick Impact Projects, usually managed synergistically by a Mission’s civil affairs, rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human rights, military and police components. In the 2017-18 budgetary cycle, Quick Impact Projects amounted to almost USD14 million worth of projects, focused on national capacity-building at the local and state levels. All these projects are coordinated by major Mission players and Country Teams, and create job opportunities, revenues for communities and generate support for national reconciliation. For example, in the Central African Republic, they allow for reconstruction of schools, town halls, police stations, water wells, and so on.

These ‘quick-win’ projects – often administered in close cooperation by the uniformed and civilian components – help missions establish a relationship of trust with the local communities, facilitating the flow of information and, ultimately, the achievement of the political objectives.

In addition to CIMIC officers in military and police unit, Heads of UN Missions usually designate a special Chief Officer or even a unit (as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) to deal with Quick Impact Projects and other peace support related programmatic activities. These Officers and units are expected to develop appropriate operating procedures, plans, delineation of responsibilities and other instruments facilitating effective delivery. Furthermore, some operations practice co-location, a useful managerial tool which may also involve development, human rights and other actors on the ground. At the Mission top, CIMIC-related and similar integrated activities are coordinated by the Mission Senior Leadership Teams or Groups, often
supervised by one of the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and involve, in addition to substantive components, Directors of Administration or Field Support, planners and other staff.

In many UN Missions’ military components, CIMIC is an established military function in support of the Force Commander. Also, some operations have special Humanitarian-Civil-Military coordination mechanisms designated to maintain dialogue, interaction among UN and other partners as well to uphold respective principles. For this, a special function/position on the ground could be established staffed by an OCHA Officer. Another vital area of coordination and cooperation in any UN Mission are Joint Operation Centers and Joint Mission Analysis Centers, the latter producing special research based on information received from various UN elements. In most Missions, these joint entities support the wide spectrum of integrated situational awareness, as well as facilitate forecasting for both routine and crisis situations. Ideally, they allow UN leadership to identify, prevent and mitigate threats to mandate implementation.

However, in my view, the tragic events that occurred during the street riots in Gao, Mali, in recent years, demonstrated that much needs to be done to improve the coordination and management of police, civilian and military operations in times of crisis. With the advent of the UN intelligence-based operations, this practice also involves the creation of the All Sources Information Fusion Unit in the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, which has recently been merged with the U2 Force structure. United Nations police plays an increasingly vital and unique role in these joint endeavors through community-oriented and intelligence-led activities, i.e. interacting with the local communities, establishing trust and, for example, collecting information on early warning signs. It would be important to more actively involve civilian participants in this important endeavor. Furthermore, mutually supportive tactical operations require much better pre-deployment and in-theater training, especially between the military and police components in emergency situations. On the other hand, tactical intelligence implies new technology, skills and, most importantly, new attitude with regard to the situational and strategic awareness.

The designated military, police and civilian affairs officers mentioned above also contribute to the liaison and information exchange between the UN and national actors on the ground, thus creating a stronger bond and multiplying effect among them. The UN police components (currently totalling 13,000 officers globally) represent an indispensable ingredient in this activity, being in direct contact with the population. Altogether, police, justice, corrections, DDR, weapon management, SSR and other vital UN components not only train,
mentor and advise host States, their security bodies, but also jointly participate in broader institutions building, empowering parliamentarians, women and youths, civil society organizations. All of this again require a very close coordination and cooperation among the UN assistance providers and national authorities. In Côte d’Ivoire, UNOCI police, together with others, contributed to the resolution of post-electoral problems and helped renew trust in the Ivorian police; while in the Central African Republic, the security sector reform component and UN Police are critical in assisting the creation of national security forces and their deployment to the countryside. In Haiti and several other operations, UN police components – together with Interpol, the Office on Drugs and Crime and UN Development Programme - participate in the establishment of national anti-organized crime units.

UN Peacekeeping turned 70 this year. Over this time, practices and challenges to peace have evolved considerably, as have the crucial UN-CIMIC efforts. The above clearly indicates how much UN-CIMIC coordination has evolved and expanded in recent years, building on best practices in various operations. Yet, much more needs to be done to strengthen the protection of civilians, enhance conflict prevention and peace sustainment. While DPKO and DFS, together with partners, have been tasked by Secretary-General Guterres to enhance these crucial activities, the time has also come to review the existing UN-CIMIC Policy, bringing it in line with new realities. Obviously, this would mean the need to delineate more precise responsibilities, address command and control structures, decision-making processes, information management, identify resources and more. DPKO’ Office for Rule of Law and Security Sector Institutions and its Police Division should become a major stakeholder in such a new CIMIC guidance. Other UN partners could also be actively involved so as to create a truly integrated, system-wide approach.

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UN DPKO – CoESPU Action Points

Since its inception, COESPU has worked in close cooperation with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO) in order to better assist UN efforts to support global peace and stabilization, strengthening the quality of Formed Police Units (FPUs) training through a standardized model worldwide. In this regard, respectively in March 2007 and in June 2010, COESPU and UN DPKO signed an Aide-Mémoire and a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), cementing their partnership. In particular, the agreements are principally focused on the following areas of interest: development of new doctrine, training and pre-deployment training, cooperation with the UN Standing Police Capacity (SPC), Carabinieri participation in command and control of UN operations. These important results are the outcomes of the UN trust in the CoESPU excellent operational skills, derived from the well-known Carabinieri model, as they combine military capacities with those of the police and assistance to the civilian population in the aim of restoring security and legality. These are tasks which the Blue Helmets are more and more frequently called to take on within the framework of the current multidimensional Peace Operations in various crisis areas of the world. The UN DPKO-CoESPU agreements include, but are not limited to, cooperation in the development of official UN FPUs doctrine, lecturer exchanges, and coordination on training candidate
selection. Against this background, this two Organizations synchronize frequently their efforts, in order to mutually express their best in all the fields of shared interest. In particular, the efficiency and effectiveness of this consolidate cooperation are in fact periodically verified through the bilateral signature of Action Points, aiming to boost and improve, when necessary, the original agreements: a further written commitment certifying that the development of doctrine and training at COESPU aligns with UN best practices and it is as effective as possible. In this frame, from 20th to 27th June, 2018, the CoESPU, represented by its Director, Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, attended the Semi Annual Talks among a Carabinieri delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Ilio Ciceri, the United Nation and the US Department of State. On July 20th at the UN Headquarters in New York, the CoESPU Director and the UN Police Advisor, Major General Luis Carrilho, at the presence of Mr. Alexander Zuev, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security
Institutions, signed the 2018 Actions Points to further strengthen mutual engagement and renew the UN DPKO-CoESPU partnership, helping to promote a more peaceful world by supporting the current UN strategic vision and global efforts, sharply focused on the real chance of sustaining peace worldwide. A very important stage for our Centre of Excellence that, over the years, has become a solid reference point in addressing crucial aspects of UN peace operations, such as the role of police in peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, stabilisation, counterinsurgency, reconstruction and development aid, ready to face any challenge, all over the world, should rise in the future.

Written by:

Capt Alberto VERONESE
CoESPU Managing Editor
Civil, Police & Military Coordination

Since the end of the Cold War and following the globalization process, the international community has been facing new challenges and problems, such as humanitarian crises, natural disasters, ethnic and religious conflicts, transnational organized crime and terrorism, which affect in a significant way the life of people all over the world. In facing these situations, governments and international organizations, by acknowledging a strong link between development and security, initiated multidimensional and comprehensive approaches in order to address in an efficient manner all these challenges in highlighting the significance of global security. This comprehensive approach aims to promote strong cooperation and coordination between military and civilian actors, including the police, involved in peace operations by addressing several aspects, such as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, stabilization, counterinsurgency, reconstruction and development aid.

Under the UN aegis, the so called UN-CIMIC is traditionally intended as the operational and tactical coordination between the UN military and civilian partners, among them the civilian components of UN field missions, UN Police, UN agencies, funds and programs, host national government, non-governmental organizations, and grassroots organizations.

Furthermore, the civil-military coordination is a wide concept with many different competing definitions and doctrines that describe essentially the same activity, i.e. coordination between civilian and military actors in peace operations. Some of the most common concepts are: Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) as used by NATO, European Union and most countries in Europe and Canada, and Civil Military Operations (CMO) as used by the United States of America (USA).

What the NATO, EU, and USA approaches to civil-military cooperation have in common is that they see civil-military cooperation as a tool for command and control. It is something done in the service of
the commander and the military mission. It is there to assist and serve the military commander in the execution of his or her military task and the achievement of the military objective.

The essential difference between these approaches and similar activities undertaken in the UN context is that UN peace operations have an integrated military, civilian, and police mandate and mission structure. The civil-military relationships between components of the peace operation and between the peace operation and the rest of the UN system are largely predetermined by the organizational structure of the specific UN peace operation. In UN-CIMIC, the focus is thus on how best to manage the coordination of an established UN system.

CIMIC in NATO and EU doctrine is motivated by the need to establish cooperation between the military force as a separate legal entity, and external (external to NATO or EU) civilian role players in the same area of operations. To date, each NATO/EU operation has been unique, necessitating civil-military coordination mechanisms for each specific set of actors in each specific mission environment. UN peace operations are motivated by the need to maximize coordination among their own multidimensional components, and to establish cooperation between the UN peace operation and other actors in the peacekeeping mission area. As the same UN system actors deploy together into most missions, there has been more room to establish system-wide policies and mechanisms that can be used in a range of actual missions.

One of the most obvious differences between civil-military cooperation (as it is used in NATO CIMIC) and civil-military coordination (as it is used in the UN context) is the use of two different words, “cooperation” and “coordination”.

In the UN context, cooperation is viewed as the strongest relationship that can exist between civilian, military, and police components. It is seen as a relationship where the component partners agree to synchronize their policies and activities to undertake joint action. Most often, however, the institutional effort necessary to achieve full cooperation can only be achieved and maintained under special conditions, for a limited time, and for a specific purpose, for example, during an election. Under normal circumstances, a less intense relationship is preferred. This state is referred to its minimal form as coexistence, especially in the humanitarian context. This normally implies that the parties to this relationship exchange information, come together for coordination meetings, and
occasionally undertake some form of joint activity, for instance, a humanitarian convoy with a military escort. Regardless of whether there is open cooperation or only limited coexistence, some amount of coordination is required. Coordination in the UN context can therefore range on a scale from cooperation in its maximum state to coexistence in its minimum state.

Nevertheless, there are some complementarities, if not compatibilities, among these civil-military approaches. These major international players are realising the complex landscape that impacts their approaches to civil-military coordination; the simultaneous nature of everything from conflict prevention to conflict management to peace building and peacekeeping; and the need for comprehensive, collaborative, and coordinated approaches. The key for any civil-military practitioner in international peace operations is to become familiar enough with these various approaches to facilitate greater interoperability in general while protecting the integrity of numerous multilateral, regional, and national organizations working for a common purpose — as part of or in partnership with UN-mandated operations.

In many ways, civil-military coordination is more a mind-set than a skill-set, and it is the application of common-sense wisdom.

In this second issue of the CoESPU Magazine 2018, we will try to deep the principle aspects and challenges for civil-military cooperation within the framework of a comprehensive approaches to complex peace operations, thanks to the high professional articles delivered by external specialists, lecturers and contributors, and aiming to better understand UN-CIMIC guidelines and field actions into the UN mission’s overall vision and strategy, in support of every peace process.

Written by:

Capt Alberto VERONESE
CoESPU Managing Editor
Humanitarian, Civil, Military & Police Coordination in the Context of a UN Integrated Presence

With the creation of multi-dimensional peace operations and UN integrated presences, coordination between humanitarians, civilians, police and military is of essence. In his reform plans and the Sustaining Peace Agenda¹, the United Nations Secretary-General (UN SG) underlines that the UN must and will more strongly support local solutions. The humanitarian-development-peace & security nexus is a central piece in bringing all actors closer together in the effort to sustain peace. For all actors involved in crisis response this is a unique and valuable time to strengthen coordination to capitalize on the collective effort in responding to crises and thereby leverage the complementarity of our specific mandates.

UN Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCCoord) Officers, deployed through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), facilitate coordination between humanitarians and the components of a peace operation. Contrary to what the title of this function implies, the work of the UN-CMCCoord Officers goes beyond working with the military and extends to the Police and civilian mission components. In addition to existing coordination structures at the leadership level, UN-CMCCoord Officers set up field coordination structures for humanitarian organizations and relevant Mission components.² This can take the shape of regular meetings in all hubs. Discussions can include the use of armed escorts, patrol schedules, coordination

¹ Peacebuilding and sustaining peace, Report of the Secretary-General, General Assembly 72nd Session, Agenda item 65, 18 January 2018
² Participation can include, amongst others, UN-CIMIC Officers, United Nations Police Officers, Protection Advisor or Civil Affairs Officers
frameworks, the use of military assets, or exchange of information about geographical or thematic areas of concern. The benefits of coordination within the context of an integrated UN presence are clear in all areas including information sharing, common situational awareness, planning, division of tasks or the use of resources.

Information sharing helps all actors on the ground function together in a structured, coherent and systematic way. Each actor has different elements of information to share, different ways of sharing it and different restrictions to do so. Information exchange is essential at all levels, face-to-face or through the plethora of available online tools. The clearer we are about what we can share and what may be useful for us to obtain, the more consistently we can share information and manage expectations.

A common situational awareness allows us to have a shared understanding and interpretation of the context and situation and to find our place within existing structures. This can be life-saving, for those bringing aid and those receiving it, particularly in conflict settings. Coordinated planning for a UN integrated presence takes place at UN HQ through an institutionalized process between the DPKO and relevant humanitarian organizations. Coordinated planning will also result in more effective use of resources, be they human, logistical or financial.

A clear division of tasks avoids mixing up, duplicating or stepping into each other’s mandates, all of which could compromise humanitarian work and principles. From a UN-CMCoord perspective, a definition of the relationship between humanitarian organizations and the police is to be developed. With the UN SG reform, we are likely to see a stronger police role in UN missions, whether as Formed Police Units or unarmed UN Police Officers. We need to ask the question whether we should have dedicated coordination

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3 United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
arrangements and structures with the police. Should UN-CMCoord guidance, documents and tools also include the police?  

The first step is to find out what the operational links are between humanitarian actors and the police, in various contexts.  

On this basis, it is possible to determine the appropriate coordination model and establish guidance and norms.  

None of us can do the work alone. An investment to strengthen coordination and foster dialogue is necessary and valuable. Learning together will help us benefit from a smoother coordination in the field.  

Partnerships will help us leverage comparative advantages and complementarities, each within our mandate, so that together, we are greater than the sum of our parts.

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5 In eastern Chad for instance, the link between the police and humanitarian organizations was very concrete, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) piloted the concept of having national police, under a UN mandate, patrol refugee camps along the Sudanese border.

6 While in some contexts, such as the Haiti Earthquake, it was possible for humanitarians to even be physically collocated with MINUSTAH, this is not possible with MONUSCO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA or UNMISS in the current context.

7 Training Materials and Resources: UN-CMCoord Training Course and foundational learning, schedule: www.dialoguing.org, UN-CMCoord ecourse: https://www.usipglobalcampus.org/training-overview/uncmcoord/
Multinational CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation) Group in UN Integrated Peacekeeping Missions

Multinational CIMIC Group (MNCG) is a regimental level Multinational Unit established in 2002 (at that time called CIMIC Group South) Italy, the framework nation, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia contribute to this Unit, with personnel from all services of the Armed Forces, including Army, Navy, Air Force and the Italian Carabinieri. Multinational CIMIC Group is articulated on one Multinational Headquarters and an HQ Company who form the Multinational side of MNCG. The Italian national side of MNCG includes one National Support Command and one CIMIC Battalion, articulated on 4 Companies all capable of carrying out CIMIC activities. The unit can operate across the entire spectrum of operations: from Collective Defence Operations (NATO Art.V) to Crisis Response Operations, Stability Ops, Support to Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction & Development. In particular, MNCG is able to perform throughout all phases of an operation, from Planning (Pre-Operational), to Conduct (Operational), to Transition (Transitional). In each phase MNCG will operate in accordance with three basic functions (CIMIC Core functions): the civilian military liaison, the support to the civil environment, the support to the force. Being the Italian hub for CIMIC matters, MNCG train and detach specialized personnel deployed to the main operations where the Italian Armed Forces operate. Currently, CIMIC specialists from MNCG are deployed to implement the CIMIC Core Functions in numerous international contexts: in Kosovo, Somalia, Djibouti, Afghanistan,
within the ranks of the European mission EUNAVFOR Med at the Operational HQ in Rome, in Lebanon, supporting operation Leonte, in Naqoura (Lebanon) supporting the Civil Military Coordination Unit which reports directly to UNIFIL's Force Commander and in Shama, leading and manning the G9 Cell (CIMIC) of the Joint Task Force-Lebanon Command (JTF-L) Sector West.

Thanks to the many CIMIC activities carried out in Lebanon till today, JTF-L has consolidated the relationship between the military Force and the civil environment, thus reinforcing the existing synergy between many involved parties and constantly supporting the mission of the sector commander. In particular, activities organized and carried out by CIMIC operators mainly focused on the development of CIMIC projects in the West sector of the UNIFIL Area of Operations, which includes the Italian sector (ITALBATT), the Ghanaian sector (GHANBATT), the Irish/Finnish sector (IRISHFINBATT), the Malaysian sector (MALBATT) and the Korean sector (ROKBATT). The most relevant areas of intervention include: essential support to the civil environment (health, water, electricity and sanitation), humanitarian support (minorities/vulnerable groups), essential civil infrastructures (road network) and civil administration (sports and culture, education, local authorities and security forces).

CIMIC interventions in the health and road network sectors have been recently increased, after a thorough assessment of legal and political implications of each project (also in terms of consensus for the military Force by the local population), an assessment of local Authorities’ capability to sustain the project after delivery and an assessment of the projects’ potential to support the Commander’s mission and intent. In fact, the public health system in southern Lebanon, relies on few infrastructures (the main ones are in the inhabited areas such as Bint-Jubail and Tibnin), connected by a road network that does not allow rapid movements. Thus, CIMIC activities have been tailored to support decentralization of the health system by enabling the minor health facilities disseminated throughout the area of operations through the purchase of diagnostic tools and medical devices, the maintenance of existing clinics, as well as the renovation of buildings scheduled to become medical facilities. In addition, medical care activities have been increased. Medical Care activities are conducted in support of the local population, through the use of military medical personnel offering a basic health care service. Also, numerous projects have been developed to improve traffic conditions and promote road safety. Such projects
include asphalting of main and secondary roads, replacement and implementation of road signs and lighting, and the construction of retaining walls along local roads. Indirectly, such projects facilitate timely intervention in case of health emergencies and the operational monitoring activities conducted by UNIFIL patrols.

Alternatively or in addition to CIMIC projects (which generally require allocated funds), CIMIC low / no cost activities can be implemented, based on peculiar capabilities of the deployed Military Force. Although low / no cost activities generally require the commitment of own resources (men, means and materials owned by the Military Force), they often lead to achieving desired objectives in support of the civil environment by obtaining a high degree of consensus from the local population. Low / no cost activities often include courses (computer operator, blacksmith, carpenter, cook), campaigns on food safety (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point -HACCP-) and health (medical / dental awareness). A high level of coordination between the military force and non-military actors is often required prior and during the conduct of these activities. Through a constant communication between CIMIC operators and the numerous non-military actors in Lebanon (including Local Authorities, International Organizations, Government Organizations and –Non Governmental Organizations) the use of available resources has been optimized and overlaps / replication of effort significantly reduced.

Write by:
Major Nicola Dell’Anno, born in Salerno on 17 June 1979, joined the Army on the year 2000, attending the 182° course “Onore” of the Modena Military Academy. After the studies he undertook his command duties in different Army cores and filled management positions at the United Nations. Currently he works as Military Assistant and Public Information Officer at the Multinational CIMIC Group (MNCG) in Motta di Livenza (TV) which is a multinational combined and joint unit specialized in Civil Military Cooperation(CIMIC).
The pivotal role of Anthropology in UN-CIMIC activities

In nowadays conflict situations, it is quite hard to manage and coordinate all the social actors involved in every single Operational Theater. Firstly, the International Community, formed both by civilians and military operators, should take into consideration the local authorities; secondly, it must coordinate its efforts with a huge number of other individuals, NGOs, INGOs, GOs, associations and agencies.

Starting from the definition of UN Integrated Peacekeeping mission as “an instrument with which the UN seeks to help countries in the transition from war to lasting peace, or to address a similarly complex situation that requires a system-wide UN response, through subsuming actors and approaches within an overall political-strategic crisis management framework”\(^1\).

It is no mistery, we can say it is quite obvious that every CIMIC activity implies, as a key requirement, two basic components, consensus and coordination. There is no chance for development, reconstruction and security without the consensus of the local, regional key leaders, the other stakeholders and the civil society. Consensus also means an active and proactive participation of the local social actors to the transition and stabilization processes. But to achieve this goal, it becomes fundamental to partially change our cognitive map or “Weltanshauung” (which is our “vision of the world”) in order to interact and co-work\(^2\). To adopt this new approach – negotiated with all the stakeholders involved in the Operational Theater, anthropology is absolutely useful not only for the cultural awareness of the area but also to create links, analyze local social networks and find interlocutors at institutional, operational and societal levels.

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2 Conference held by the Author at the JFC HQ in Brunssum, March, 2012, entitled “The anthropological approach to the operations”.
As to the second component, the challenge is to provide assistance to the civil society through a tight link between military/security forces and national/international humanitarian organizations. This assistance should cover the needs of the civilians caused both by the consequences of natural disasters and by armed conflict and displacement. If a crisis takes place in a fragile or failed State – which are characterized by a breakdown of authority, a lack of governance and a general situation of instability at any level and in any institutional and local sector – we should talk in terms of complex emergency. According to WHO, “Complex emergencies are situations of disrupted livelihoods and threats to life produced by warfare, civil disturbance and large-scale movements of people, in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a difficult political and security environment”.

Source: WHO
In order to reach consensus and coordination, the role played by one or more anthropologists should be crucial. The peculiar skills of this kind of social scientist allow to easily switch from a Western perspective to a local one, as to the consensus issue. The anthropologist is also a facilitator and able to coordinate the different levels of interlocutors in order to provide an holistic analysis of the social networks involved in the Operational Theater. Because of the particular methodology put in practice, an

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an anthropologist should, or better must, be involved in UN-CIMIC activities as analyst at strategic and operational levels and as a trainer before the mission and as an advisor during it.

Finally, in contexts of complex emergencies, civilians and military operators - if they are already on the field - share the same operating space but not the same mandate\(^5\): the role of the anthropologist, in this last case is to understand the different settings and to facilitate the interaction/coordination between humanitarian organizations and military actors. In fact, the coexistence between them, the mutual understanding and a shared exchange of information are all crucial at every single step of the mission in order to succeed in UN Integrated Peacekeeping missions.

**References**


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*Prof. Dr. Desirée PANGERC*

Prof. Dr. Desirée Pangerc is an Italian applied anthropologist who works in different Universities both in Italy and abroad. She has a degree in International Diplomatic Sciences (University of Trieste) and a Ph.D. in Anthropology and Epistemology of Complexity (University of Bergamo). She carried on her two-year fieldwork in Bosnia and Herzegovina, serving the Italian Embassy in Sarajevo. She is Ordinary Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland and Full Member of the European Association of Social Anthropologists. Her main research topics are applied anthropology to security and social defense and illegal migrations. She is also Officer of the Selected Reserve of the Italian Army.

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Taking action where we can to stop Cybercrime

Cyber. It is the inescapable prefix defining our world today. From the privacy of individuals to relations between states, cyber dominates discussions and headlines – so much so that we risk being paralyzed by the magnitude of the problems we face. But we would do well to keep in mind that despite the many outstanding questions on the future of cybersecurity and governance, international cooperation is essential to tackle the ever-growing threats of cybercrime.

Online exploitation and abuse of children. Darknet markets for illicit drugs and firearms. Ransomware attacks. Human traffickers using social media to lure victims. Cybercrime’s unprecedented reach – across all borders, into our homes and schools, businesses, hospitals and other vital service providers – only amplifies the threats.

A recent estimate put the global cost of cybercrime at 600 billion US dollars. The damage done to sustainable development and safety, to gender equality and protection – women and girls are disproportionately harmed by online sexual abuse – is immense.

Keeping people safer online is an enormous task and no one entity or government has the perfect solution. But there is much we can do, and need to do more of, to strengthen prevention and improve responses to cybercrime, namely:
• Build up capabilities, most of all law enforcement, to shore up gaps, particularly in developing countries; and
• Strengthen international cooperation and dialogue – between governments, the United Nations, other international as well as regional organizations, INTERPOL and the many other partners, including business and civil society, with a stake in stopping cybercrime.

Cyber-dependent crime, including malware proliferation, ransomware and hacking; cyber-enabled crime, for example email phishing to steal financial data; and online child sexual exploitation and abuse all have something in common besides the “cyber” aspect: they are crimes.

Police, prosecutors and judges need to understand these crimes, they need the tools to investigate and go after the criminals and protect the victims, and they need to be able to prosecute and adjudicate cases.

At the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), we are working in more than 50 countries to provide the necessary training, to sharpen investigative skills, trace cryptocurrencies as part of financial investigations, and use software to detect online abuse materials and go after predators.

As a direct result of our capacity-building efforts in one country, a high-risk paedophile with over 80 victims — was arrested, tried and convicted. We delivered the training in partnership with the International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children and Facebook. This is just one example of how capacity building and partnerships with NGOs and the private sector can ensure that criminals are behind bars and vulnerable children protected.

Working with the Internet Watch Foundation, we have launched child sexual abuse reporting portals – most recently in Belize – so that citizens can take the initiative to report abuse images and protect girls and boys from online exploitation.

With partners including Thorn and Pantallas Amigas we are strengthening online protection and educating parents, caregivers and children about cyber risks through outreach in schools and local communities. Prevention is the key.

UNODC training – focused primarily on Central America, the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Africa and South East Asia – is also helping to identify digital evidence in online...
drug trafficking, confront the use of the darknet for criminal and terrorist purposes, and improve data collection to better address threats.

A critical foundation for all our efforts is international cooperation. Our work – which is entirely funded by donor governments – has shown that despite political differences, countries can and do come together to counter the threats of cybercrime.

We are also strengthening international cooperation through the Intergovernmental Expert Group, which meets at UNODC headquarters in Vienna. Established by General Assembly resolution, the Expert Group brings together diplomats, policy makers and experts from around the globe to discuss the most pressing challenges in cybercrime today. These meetings demonstrate the desire and willingness of governments to pursue pragmatic cooperation, which can only help to improve prevention and foster trust.

As a next step, we need to reinforce these efforts, including by providing more resources to support developing countries, which often have the most new Internet users and the weakest defences against cybercrime.

Tech companies are an indispensable ally in the fight against cybercrime. We need to increase public-private sector engagement to address common concerns like improving education and clamping down on online abuse material.

Countering cybercrime can save lives, grow prosperity and build peace. By strengthening law enforcement capacities and partnering with businesses so they can be part of the solution, we can go a long way in ensuring that the Internet can be a force for good.

Written by:

Mr. Yury FEDOTOV
Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Civil, Police and Military together for a World of Peace

The changing nature of conflicts, natural disasters and crises makes dialogue between civilian police and military (CPM) actors in the field of coordination during humanitarian interventions. The CPM coordination is useful in situations where the community does not have the means or expertise to provide effective assistance. In exceptional circumstances, assistance may also be provided to ensure security conditions for humanitarian workers to operate on the emergency complexes. Collaboration with civilians becomes inevitable. All issues are taken into consideration by CoESPU that organizes specific courses on these specific matters.

The acronym CoESPU stands for Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units: an Italian structure for advanced studies and a doctrinal hub, serving as a think tank and a training center that mainly operates in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UN DPKO) and with other International Organizations, to develop Carabinieri-like units of interested Police Contributing Countries committed to support Peace Operations.

Stemming from an Italian initiative, supported by the G-8 Countries as part of a wider Action Plan of the International Community for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, with a particular emphasis on African Countries, the CoESPU was established by the Carabinieri on 1st March 2005, in Vicenza (Italy) within the “Generale Antonio Edoardo Chinotto” compound.

The CoESPU’s training efforts aim to prepare police peacekeepers specialized in managing the transition from a post-crisis situation to a stable environment for reconstruction – through a people and community oriented approach. Since its establishment, the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units has organized several courses and education activities supporting pre-deployment training for peace operators.
The 23\textsuperscript{rd} Civil, Police and Military Relations Course (CPM23), which I have attended from 3\textsuperscript{rd} to 30\textsuperscript{th} of May 2018 was devoted to increase the cooperation and mutual knowledge between the civil, police and military components, as fundamental pillars of every modern multidimensional peace operation, improving their coordination mechanisms and their capacity to perform cohesively and cooperatively, in accordance with United Nations doctrine and strategic guidelines.

During this high level course, various peacekeeping themes was analyzed, all relating civilians as well as soldiers and police officers to each other. The most amazing experience was the CARANA exercise, a fiction to get students to touch the reality of the field. CARANA is indeed the schematization of a country devastated by war and which needs to be rebuilt. In this virtual country, security and defense forces as well as the civilians have the same goal: bring back peace to CARANA. All attendees were involved in this role-play, with different tasks, like in a true peace operation. Therefore, it was imperative to collaborate, their actions being complementary. At the same time, it was necessary to exchange information, to build common strategies and synergies of action, to act together to better cover potential fields of intervention in order to be more effective.

Thus, three major components were set up within the crisis unit created for the occasion:

— first, the military component whose main missions were to monitor the ceasefire line, protect the population and support international organizations and non-governmental organizations;

— next, the police commission which was responsible for establishing public security, crime prevention and the facilitation of the rule of law. It ensured that humanitarian issues were managed by working closely with the national or local police. All these measures were established in collaboration with military and civilian components to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly displaced people;
and finally, the civilian component that managed the relevant and strategic issues such as human rights, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, refugees and elections. Without the adherence of the civilians, the action of the police and military forces would be vain because the action of the populations concerned was of a determining contribution to meet the usual challenges of the public security in the different regions of CARANA. The implementation of this fictitious case made the need for collaboration with people and their participation in their own protection more visible.

As a valid alternative to war, one of the most effective weapons today available against new forms of aggression, such as terrorism and organized crime, is prevention through intelligence. And here again the accession of the civilians is necessary.

With this certificate, we now have a better understanding of the relations between civilians, police and military; an enlightened spirit to talk more about peace and security: a major contribution to the conflict-fighting dynamic. All that will enable each of us to help shape other sensitivities for lasting peace in the world.

Directed by a Carabinieri Brigadier General, Giovanni Pietro BARBANO, thanks to various and specific training programs, CoESPU is also strongly committed to support the mutual cooperation among the different international organizations.

Well, this experience in Vicenza is worthy in more than one way...

We are not leaving the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units as how we arrived. We have learnt, practiced and assimilated for good.

Good luck to the Center of Excellence for the Stability Police Units!

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NATO’s Southern Hub: A Coordination Mechanism to Establish Rule of Law

The world can be identified by its enormous complexity of existing challenges, given by, among others, the abundance of diverse actors or the difficulties involved in predicting events and potential consequences. International organizations have been attempting to develop the best responses to these new challenges as they arise, and several programs have been implemented. However, one theme has been made clear - the need for better coordination and synchronization among these programs and their various associated organizations. Thus, NATO established the NATO Strategic Direction – South Hub, a new organization aimed to enhance these coordination efforts. These challenges and their potential solutions have a special importance in the south border of the NATO Alliance. The stability and prosperity of all countries is considered advantageous, while destabilization of any society is seen as a main concern for NATO. Root causes of instability must be addressed at all levels. Amongst those root causes, Rule of Law and lack of good governance in countries and regions, require organizations like NATO, the UN and local and regional Police and Gendarmerie forces to collectively seek solutions. It is not possible to achieve improvement in crisis areas without the existence of a peaceful and secure environment where the populace feels they have the ability to thrive. The existence of weak government institutions unable to facilitate the minimum services, or even territories with no presence of the state at all, are a clear source of instability. To this end, at the Warsaw Summit in 2016, it was declared that while its obligations set out in Article 5 remain paramount, NATO must renew its emphasis on maintaining the capability to respond crisis beyond its borders, while remaining engaged in projecting stability and enhancing international security through working with partners and other international organizations. This statement
follows the previous compromise from NATO to enhance its support to UN peace operations, especially in the areas of counter-improvised explosive devices, training and preparedness, to improve the UN’s ability to deploy more rapidly into the field and through cooperation on building defense capacity in countries at risk. NATO has experience operating in areas with a lack of good governance, as does the Carabinieri Force (mainly in Afghanistan and Kosovo). The Carabinieri has gained important experience that can be useful in North Africa. They have been able to perform various successful activities in post conflict environments where security remains volatile and in which police are mandated to perform numerous and challenging tasks. Two features can be pointed out of the Carabinieri interventions, and can be used as models in future. First, the strong interaction with the local communities, which enables a general acceptance of police presence in the territory. Secondly, the capacity to perform a number of highly specialized tasks beyond the generic duties typical of standard police force. Illicit trafficking of human beings, drugs or weapons are consequences of the lack of governance or security in a territory. The fight against these illegal activities has driven the collaboration and cooperation between different police forces in the past. However, the size and detrimental effects of new criminal organizations make it necessary to go a step further in the collaboration effort. Transnational crime is a complex reality with powerful effects, with the power to undermine the governance and stability of the countries where these organizations exist. The relation of terrorist movements with crime is clear and known in North Africa. The understanding of this reality confirms Interpol’s vision that these phenomena cannot be successfully addressed by police of single country alone, or even by the international law enforcement community as a whole. Active cooperation between all the organizations with responsibilities in the security field is required. New associations can bring valuable information, as well as a more innovative way to highlight the entire picture (and perhaps a more effective way to employ the existing tools). The establishing of a permanent contact and share of information with Europol and Interpol is a paramount objective of the NATO Strategic Direction – South (NSDS) Hub. Conscious of lessons learned in last decades in these challenging regions, the Alliance has advanced further forward in creating this common space to cooperate with civilian society, NGOs, academia, police and other actors. To fulfill their goals, the NSDS Hub has a non-typical military structure that thinks and operates differently by bringing together outside perspectives as it develops recommendations for NATO. The Hub will look proactively at ways to avoid crisis while planning for proper coordination in the event crisis occurs. The
Hub will continue its outreach to nations, IOs, and NGOs so they can contribute to this resolute effort. NATO is conscious that the collaboration between agencies will not make sense without the participation of the associated African countries. The local law enforcement agencies have the responsibility to address the security demands of the inhabitants of the area. The direction and ownership of the operations related with these challenges remain in their hands. However, there is an important role for the Hub. NATO believes that is possible to enhance the security situation by consulting local forces about their needs and expertise, technology or training, and avenues to provide for their needs through NATO’s members or other organizations. A second point of collaboration is the connection of existing information between the two sides of the Mediterranean. As a final point, the Hub can act as a facilitator in the efforts of NATO members in the area using the experience and collected information from different agencies. This can be a valuable asset to help in the coordination of other organizations interested in collaboration in this field. NATO’s collective experience, enhanced by the development of the NSDS Hub, makes it well placed to be part of the solution to conflict prevention and the establishment of Rule of Law throughout NATO’s southern flank.

Admiral James Foggo is a 1981 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He is also an Olmsted Scholar and Moreau Scholar, earning a Masters in Public Administration (MPA) at Harvard University and a Diplome d’Etudes Approfondies (DEA) in Defense and Strategic Studies from the University of Strasbourg, France.

He commanded the attack submarine, USS Oklahoma City (SSN 723) in 1998, which was awarded the Submarine Squadron (SUBRON) 8 Battle Efficiency award and the Commander Fleet Forces Command ADM Arleigh Burke Fleet Trophy for being the most improved ship in the Atlantic Fleet. Foggo completed his major command tour of SUBRON-6 in 2007.

Ashore, he has served in a variety of assignments, most notably as Executive Assistant to the Director of Naval Nuclear Propulsion (NAVSEA 08); Division Chief, Joint Staff (J5) for Western Europe and the Balkans; Executive Assistant to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Executive Officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and Commander, European Command (EUCOM); and Director, Navy Staff.

In Naples, Italy, he served as Commander, Submarine Group 8; Commander, Submarines, Allied Naval Forces South; Deputy Commander, U.S. 6th Fleet. During this period, he also served as the Operations Officer (J-3) for Joint Task Force Odyssey Dawn (Libya). Additionally, Foggo was a NATO Task Force Commander in Joint Task Force Unified Protector (Libya). During his last European assignment, Foggo commanded the U.S. 6th Fleet, Naval Striking and Support Forces NATO.

Foggo’s awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, and NATO Meritorious Service Medal. In addition, he was awarded the 1995 Admiral Charles A. Lockwood Award for Submarine Professional Excellence and the State of Oklahoma Distinguished Service award by The Adjutant General. In 2006, he was awarded the Chevalier de l’Ordre National du Merite and in 2017 he was awarded the Legion d’Honneur by the French Government. Foggo is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Explorer’s Club of New York.
Italy’s involvement in ‘international policing’ has steadily grown over the past two decades, and the country has succeeded in establishing itself as a leading contributor in this highly complex and specialized sector.

Italy’s significant and committed engagement in international policing is driven by a number of interrelated political, economic and cultural factors. First of all, it responds to the country’s national interests and security objectives. With few exceptions, addressed below, most of the police missions are deployed in an ‘arc of crisis’ – running from the Maghreb to Afghanistan through the Balkans, the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, and the Persian Gulf – which coincides with the ‘enlarged Mediterranean’, identified as the geographical priority area in the main official documents approved by the Italian politico-military authorities. All of the 31 ongoing international missions of the Armed Forces and Police occur in this region, where Italy seeks to advance and protect its national interests, and in particular foster stability, secure energy supplies, and control migration, also in view of the fight against organized crime and terrorism. The concept of ‘advanced territorial defense’ is also deeply related to overseas deployment, whereby Italy has its police forces in Iraq to fight Daesh or in Kosovo to curb the grave threat of foreign fighters. It is also noteworthy that the Carabinieri General Headquarters deems the participation of its personnel in operations abroad as necessary for accruing valuable experience directly connected to their professional and personal growth and development.

Second, the overseas deployment of Italian police personnel serves the country’s foreign policy goals: the deployment increases Italy’s international visibility and credibility and thus increases Italy’s international recognition and sway. This point is well established in the literature, according to which Italy struggles to avoid being assigned an ancillary international role and strives to affirm national reliability abroad by

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1 This article is a summary of a longer article which appeared as Paolo Foradori, “Cops in Foreign Lands: Italy’s Role in International Policing”, in *International Peacekeeping*, 2018, https://doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2018.1476854.

2 Although law enforcement in Italy is provided by multiple police forces, this article focuses on the Carabinieri, which by far makes up the bulk of the Italian contribution to international policing.
participating actively in multilateral operations. Indeed, even the activation of a small police training mission in Jericho – tasked with training the Palestinian Police in sectors such investigative techniques, public order and anti-terrorism – responds to a well-planned foreign policy agenda, having among its objectives, in the words of Italian Defence Staff, that of ‘increasing the national presence and influence in the region, at the bilateral level as well as at the level of the main international organizations’. This strategy yields a great deal of benefits given that Italian forces, after almost three decades of intense participation in international operations, are extremely valued by allies and international organizations.

Italy’s ‘quest’ for recognition on the international stage is, to an extent, also related to the country’s multilateral vocation, which is simultaneously a genuine and strong normative-based predisposition, and the result of the country’s lack of alternatives to count on the international scene outside multilateral frameworks. On some occasions, this position has led to the country having intervened in contexts devoid of clearly-defined strategic interest, as in the case of Haiti, and some mission deployments in sub-Saharan Africa, where Rome decided to follow its allies and partners for the sake of ‘being a part’ of the international community.

Third, international policing perfectly fits an Italian security culture that distinguishes Italy’s role in missions abroad. Indeed, the Italian contribution is always presented to the public and discussed and approved in Parliament with an emphasis on its peaceful and humanitarian character while downplaying the military dimension of the missions. Multilateralism, peace and humanitarianism are the common values that Italian decision-makers appeal to in order to support and justify the deployment of Italian troops abroad in the post-Cold War international context. From this

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3 http://www.difesa.it/OperazioniMilitari/ob_int_concluse/Palestina_MIADIT/Pagine/Missione.aspx (author’s translation).
perspective, the deployment of police officers instead of soldiers is even more in line with the country’s *peace narrative* whereby its international involvement aims at preserving peace, protecting human rights and promoting democratic governance. In other words, the more ‘blue colour’ (police) to whitewash the ‘green’ (military), the better: the result is less controversy in the political debate and greater ease in gaining public support.

Finally, Italy’s significant participation in international policing is the result of Italian police force simply being ‘good at it’. Indeed, the Carabinieri possess several specific skills and competences that make them particularly suitable to meet the challenges of international policing and are therefore highly-appreciated and in high demand to serve in the numerous crisis areas around the world.

Three main features stand out: their robust character, their highly specialized competences and their skills in training. As a police force with a military status, or *gendarmerie*, the Carabinieri are characterized by a hybrid nature because they combine features of police and military forces. This dual identity – and related training, discipline, operational doctrines, equipment and armaments, and work ethos – makes them extremely valuable for the flexibility and capability of being deployed at every phase of the conflict cycle, where they can be placed under both military and civilian command. In short, the Carabinieri are capable of operating in challenging and volatile theatres where they can fill the so-called ‘security gap’, i.e. the very sensitive phase in the conflict cycle that lies between the cessation of military combat and the restoration of civil authority.

A second distinguishing feature of the Italian contribution to international policing is the excellence of the Carabinieri in performing a number of highly specialized tasks beyond the generic duties typical of every police deployment in post-conflict theatres. These tasks include activities in specific sectors such as counterinsurgency and counterterrorism, search and apprehension of war criminals, intelligence gathering and analysis as well as environment protection and the protection and preservation of cultural artefacts and heritage. Over the past several years, the protection of cultural heritage has emerged as particularly relevant in the context of crises and armed conflict, and hence, in peacekeeping missions and interventions. The Italian contribution to the protection of cultural heritage comes principally through the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale, TPC), which is viewed as the most effective policing force in the world for protecting works of art and archaeological property and will be the backbone of the fledgling Task Force
A final distinguishing character of the Italian role in international policing is the Carabinieri’ internationally-acknowledged excellence in training both local police personnel in the theatre of operations and international officers prior to their deployment. As far as the host country is concerned, police training is an integral element of the broader process of peace and institution-building and is aimed at reforming, restructuring, and rebuilding effective, legitimate, and sustainable indigenous police and law enforcement capacities, often in accordance with the principles of democratic policing. Equally important is the Carabinieri’ role in training international officers in preparation for their overseas deployment. The fact is that in the face of the increasing importance of international policing, the availability of qualified police personnel to serve in peacekeeping missions is very limited, and there is an acute need for additional specialized manpower. The most prominent Italian initiative in training is certainly the ‘Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units’ (CoESPU), where the Carabinieri train police officers from throughout the world, with a particular focus on African countries, on the basis of the model that the Carabinieri created during peacekeeping operations abroad. In 12 years of activity, CoESPU trained more than 10,000 police officers from 112 countries and 17 international organizations. As the involvement of the Carabinieri in training activities has grown significantly over the past years, so has their international reputation. As General David H. Petraeus very imaginatively but effectively analogizes, ‘the Carabinieri are for training what Michael Jordan is for basketball’.

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University's Kennedy School of Government. From 2009 to 2011, he was Marie Curie Fellow at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, California. His research focuses on international relations, security studies, arms control and nonproliferation. He has extensively published on those issues. He also worked with the United Nations in Russia, Kosovo and Afghanistan. He holds a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Bologna (Italy), a Masters of International Relations from the University of Sussex (UK), and a PhD in International Relations from the University of Catania (Italy).

The "Rwandan Genocide", also known as the genocide against the Tutsi, was a genocidal mass slaughter of Tutsi in Rwanda by members of the Hutu-majority government. An estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 Rwandans were killed during the 100-day period from 7th April to mid-July 1994, constituting as many as 70% of the Tutsi population. Additionally, 30% of the Pygmy Batwa were killed. The genocide and widespread slaughter of Rwandans ended when the Tutsi-backed and heavily armed Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), led by Paul Kagame, took control of the Country.

The genocide took place in the context of the Rwandan Civil War, a conflict began in 1990 between the Hutu-led government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which largely consisted of Tutsi refugees whose families had fled to Uganda after the 1959 Hutu revolt against colonial rule. Waves of Hutu violence against the RPF and Tutsi followed Rwandan independence in 1962. International pressure on the Hutu government of Juvénal Habyarimana resulted in a ceasefire in 1993, with a roadmap to implement the Arusha Accords, which would create a power-sharing government with the RPF. This agreement was not acceptable to a number of conservative Hutu, including members of the Akazu, who viewed it as a conceding to enemy demands. The RPF
military campaign intensified support for the so-called “Hutu Power” ideology, which portrayed the RPF as an alien force who were non-Christian, intended on reinstating the Tutsi monarchy and enslaving Hutus. Many Hutus reacted to this prospect with extreme opposition: in the lead-up to the genocide the number of machetes imported into Rwanda increased.

On 6th April 1994, an airplane carrying Habyarimana and Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira was shot down on its descent into Kigali. At the time, the plane was in the airspace above Habyarimana’s house. The assassination of Habyarimana ended the peace accords. Genocidal killings began the following day. Soldiers, police, and militia quickly executed key Tutsi and moderate Hutu military and political leaders who could have assumed control in the ensuing power vacuum. Checkpoints and barricades were erected to screen all holders of the national ID card of Rwanda (which contained ethnic classification information introduced by the Belgian colonial government in 1933), in order to systematically identify and kill Tutsi. These forces recruited and pressured Hutu civilians to arm themselves with machetes, clubs, blunt objects, and other weapons to rape, maim, and kill their Tutsi neighbors and to destroy or steal their property. The breakdown of the peace accords led the RPF to restart its offensive and rapidly seize control of the northern part of the Country before capturing Kigali in mid-July, so bringing an end to the genocide. During these events and in the aftermath, the United Nations (UN) and other individual Countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Belgium, were criticized for their inaction and failure to strengthen the force and the mandate of the
UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) Peacekeepers. Other observers criticized the government of France for alleged support of the Hutu government after the genocide had begun. The genocide had a lasting and profound impact on Rwanda and its neighboring Countries. The pervasive use of rape as a weapon of war caused a spike in HIV infection, including babies born of rape to newly infected mothers; many households were headed by orphaned children or widows. The destruction of infrastructures and the severe depopulation of the Country crippled the economy, challenging the nascent government to achieve rapid economic growth and stabilization. The RPF military victory and installation of an RPF-dominated government prompted many Hutus to flee to neighboring Countries, particularly in the eastern portion of Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo - DRC), where the Hutu began to regroup in refugee camps along the border with Rwanda. Declaring a need to avert further genocide, the RPF-led government conducted military incursions into Zaire, including the First (1996–1997) and Second (1998–2003) Congo Wars. Armed struggles between the Rwandan government and their opponents in DRC have continued to play out through proxy militias in the Goma region, including the M23 rebellion (2012–2013). Large Rwandan Hutu and Tutsi populations continue to live as refugees throughout the region.

Today Rwanda, officially the Republic of Rwanda, has reached an acceptable level of internal peace and security. Rwanda has adopted a presidential system of government. The president is Paul Kagame of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), who took office in 2000. The Country has now a low corruption compared with neighboring Countries, although there are still many social and economic difficulties. Nevertheless, since 2000 Rwanda’s economy, tourist numbers, and Human Development Index have grown rapidly. Between 2006 and 2011 the poverty rate reduced from 57% to 45%, while life expectancy rose from 46.6 years in 2000 to 59.7 years in 2015. In memory of the atrocities of the past, Rwanda has two public holidays mourning the genocide. The national mourning period begins with Kwibuka remembrance, the national commemoration, on 7th April, and concludes with Liberation Day on 4th July. The week following 7th April is an official week of mourning, known as “Icyunamo”.

On 23rd December, 2003, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution 58/234, named “International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda”, officially designating 7th April as the date of the UN Annual Commemoration of the Rwandan Genocide. The focus of the resolution was to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations were held in account by upholding the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide including Security Council resolution 955 (1994) hence the creation and establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal. The understanding was that if people who committed such crimes did not go unpunished, future crimes of this kind would not be averted. The resolution also called for the international community to “act in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide”, in order to prevent further atrocities from taking place.

This year, on 26th January 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted draft resolution A/72/L31, re-designating 7th April as the “International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda”, recalling that Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed. The new resolution amends the title of the annual observance, originally established with the previous resolution 58/234. Changing the narrative of the previous resolution and recognizing that in 1994 genocide the victims were overwhelmingly Tutsi, but also moderate Hutu, Twa and others ethnic groups, the UN wanted to pay tribute to all murdered people and to reflect on the suffering of the survivors, who have shown that reconciliation is possible, even after a tragedy of such monumental proportions.

After twenty-four years “Rwanda has learned from its tragedy, so must the international community” as stated by the UN Secretary-General António Guterres in his message. In this regard, all States have the fundamental responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. It is imperative to be unite to prevent such atrocities from occurring, and that the international community sends a strong message to perpetrators that they will be held accountable. In memory of the 1994 Genocide, Rwanda government and institutions established six Genocide Memorial Sites in the Country.

The Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre is one of these: inaugurated in April 2004, on the 10th anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, the center is a permanent memorial to those who fell victim and serves as a place in which the bereaved could bury their family and friends. It is managed and run by the Kigali City Council and the Aegis Trust, a British NGO devoted to prevent genocide worldwide.
This year, from 21st to 26th May, upon a specific request of the Rwanda Police Headquarters, a CoESPU team, headed by Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, conducted a scouting mission, checking the chance of future forms of cooperation in the field of UN training for peace operators.

In this regard, the Rwanda Police expressed its concern for the Carabinieri-type gendarmerie model and the CoESPU training expertize in order to launch an educational cycle for its police officer deployed at home as well as in UN missions around the world.

During official visit, the CoESPU team had the opportunity to visit the Kigali Memorial Centre, honoring the memory of the more than one million Rwandans killed in 1994 and sharing the Carabinieri message of remembrance, peace and hope to the people of Rwanda.

A unique experience to learn, to resolve to heal and to move beyond such horribly events as the 100 days in 1994, when a million people in Rwanda lost their lives to senseless tribalism and hatred that turned into deathly violence, renewing the collective pledge of “never again”.

In this context, as doctrinal hub for Stability Policing and UN training center, CoESPU renewed its commitment and efforts, thanks to the support and the strategic partnership with the United Nations and the United States Department of State under its Global Peace Operations Initiative, to increase the cooperation and coordination among the three fundamental pillars of every peace operation or special political mission: the military, the police and the civilian components, working together to address their respective roles, competencies and tasks, such as protection of civilians, humanitarian assistance, negotiation, stabilization, reconstruction and development aid, aiming to address peace and security around the world.

Written by:

Capt Alberto VERONESE
CoESPU Managing Editor
The celebration for the 204th Anniversary of foundation of Arma dei Carabinieri

On Tuesday, 5th June 2018, at CoESPU Headquarters in “Generale A. Chinotto” compound, the celebration for the 204th Anniversary of foundation of Arma dei Carabinieri took place. Born on 13th July 1814 with the signing of the “Royal Carabinieri Corps Appointments”, the Arma dei Carabinieri since the year 1921 celebrates on 5th June its anniversary, when its Colours were awarded with their first Military Gold Medal for bravery in front of the Enemy. The ceremony, chaired by the Director of CoESPU, BG Giovanni Pietro Barbano and the Provincial Commander of the territorial Carabinieri of Vicenza, Col. Alberto Santini, was attended by the highest civilian, military and police authorities at provincial level, along with representatives of the Veterans’ and Former Servicemen Associations.

After the Flag raising parade, the CoESPU Director, the Provincial Commander of the Carabinieri, the Major of Vicenza Achille Variati together with the highest Authorities involved in the ceremony, paid tribute to the Fallen. After that, the greeting message of the President of the Republic and the Order of the General Commander of the Army were read. Afterword, the CoESPU Director illustrated the numerous activities conducted in the previous year by this Centre of
Excellence, as doctrinal hub for Stability Policing and training centre for foreign police forces and peace operators involved in current and future Peace Operations and in the international context, while the Provincial Carabinieri Commander showed the positive results achieved by the Arma dei Carabinieri in the territory of the Province of Vicenza, in the daily service for the prevention and repression of the offences which, in the previous year, matched a substantial decrease in the number of crimes. These results highlight the Arma dei Carabinieri diligence and dedication, and will be the basis for its future tasks, always matching the constant appreciation of the population.

Written by:

Capt Alberto VERONESE
CoESPU Managing Editor

From the 7th to 11th May 2018, class 3BL from the Liceo Linguistico Fogazzaro - Vicenza - worked on an ASL (Alternanza scuola-lavoro) project at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units in Vicenza (CoESPU). The CoESPU is a center founded in 2005 to train peacekeepers who will collaborate with the local police or as their replacement to assist populations plagued by war.

Our project consisted in working as an NGO called “Angels from Vicenza” with the purpose of assisting the population of a fictitious country named “Carana” in Africa, where floods and war had killed many people.

The project was in English with lessons in theory for the first two days (Human Rights, Geography of African rivers and History) and then specific tasks on the following days. We had a very pleasant experience giving us the opportunity to improve our language skills, but more importantly, to learn about the astonishing work that is put in place behind the scenes of an NGO. Not many people would be willing to risk their lives to help someone from a faraway country, and that is why humanitarian workers should get more recognition for what they do. They set an extraordinary example of humanity and compassion to both old and new generations.

We are grateful and immensely honoured to have taken part in this challenging experience as we discovered a totally new reality. Now we know about the difficulties of those countries in need of
humanitarian help. Their necessities range from primary needs such as food, medicines, clothes, etc., to long term needs such as receiving an education, taking advantage of natural resources (e.g. how to cultivate the terrain in order to have more food and thereby providing more jobs for the population). Thanks to this project we learnt how simple it is to destroy a territory, and as a consequence its own people and culture, and how difficult it is to rebuild its cities and communities. Furthermore, owing to this experience, we learnt how to work in team, helping each other and being responsible together. Moreover, we loved working for the people of Carana in need and seeing how our help could make a difference. During the week we had the possibility to work with representatives of various countries who were at the Coespu to attend a course in order to become peacekeepers. Working in teams, we collaborated with adults from different cultures to find solutions to the various problems presented to us. Their perspectives were often different from ours, which was a major part of the learning experience. A doctor who had worked in a number of countries highlighted the importance of evacuation routes, helicopter landing areas and even of mosquito nets in countries affected by malaria. We ended our week with a press conference where we had the opportunity to report about our experience. As our interlocutors were from Nigeria, Jordan, Morocco, South America and other countries, we found speaking English the most
natural way of expressing our ideas. 
We will always remember the week spent at the CoESPU where we were given the opportunity to make use of what we had learnt at school, in order to solve problems together with people coming from all over the world. For this amazing “work experience” we would like to thank our English teacher Prof.ssa Buratti and the CoESPU for giving us the chance to have our first contact with the “world of work” and for having the patience to teach us many important lessons and how to perform tasks that we will never forget.

Here is a collection of interviews from some of our classmates about the project:

Arianna: “This experience was great but we also came across a lot of difficulties, for example with the organization of our convoy while keeping in mind all types of situations we could find ourselves in. We always had to have a plan B.”

Alice: “As a team leader, I had many responsibilities, and from this I learnt to carry the burden given by the expectations that others had on me without being afraid of failing. I would have never expected such a warm welcome. I will never be thankful enough for all they have done for us.”

Francesca: “Being a leader taught me to consider all the different points of view of my teammates, which were all important to reach a conclusion.”

Elena: “I was part of the medical team and I did not expect the work that goes behind the scenes of a humanitarian convoy. A doctor has to think not only about the medications to prevent infections but also how to administer psychological aid.”

Francesca C.: “After my experience at the CoESPU I learned that human rights are being violated every day. Now I will definitely think about a possible job in the field of humanitarian assistance to make sure that those rights are fully recognized and respected.”

Riccardo: “It was a great opportunity to speak English to many people who come from all around the world and to improve my language skills”.

Giulia: “It was a wonderful experience, I loved working with my team and even if we were divided into four separate groups, we still had the same goal which was helping people and giving them the chance to live a better life.”

Nadia: “I loved being involved in this project, I left the CoESPU knowing that by helping each other we can really make a difference in this world. We just need a little bit of enthusiasm, courage and creativity.”

Vanessa: “What struck me the most is how we were able to work like a real NGO. The captains gave us a lot of responsibilities and they never treated us as children, that’s why this experience was very useful, it helped us to discover our hidden abilities”
Mattia: “The satisfaction of achieving our goal was enormous, seeing our little project come to life was priceless.”

Silvia: “In my opinion, this project should be offered to other students too, so they will feel all the emotions that we experienced when in contact with the world of work.”

Veronica: “What struck me the most is that in a small city like Vicenza and in a small establishment, people coming from all around the world can work together in harmony proving that prejudice, racism and discrimination really have no sense.”

Lisa: “We are all grateful for this fantastic experience, each of us has learned to work in a team and to get involved. They taught us so many lessons that we won't forget for sure.”

Written by:

Students of the class 3BL
Language High School Fogazzaro - Vicenza
Sport the best Peacemaker

I really think that sport may offer a framework in which to approach world peace differently. On top of that, sport is generally seen as a fun and engaging activity that has both wide appeal and a range of benefits, from physical fitness to socialisation.

It helps people get active, it gives kids and adults new freedom and brings them together, it provides options and allows people to move up the social tree. But most of all: sport is a method of interacting that everyone can engage in and understand each other. And this “miracle” may happen at a leisure sport or as high level competition, on account of the important role that it can play in promoting social inclusion, equal opportunities and health-enhancing physical activity.

Since ancient times and regardless of age, gender or ethnicity, sport has been enjoyed by everybody. To gain a better understand of this claim, just think to the Olympic Games.

The ancient Olympic Games (in ancient Greek: Ὀλύμπια, i.e. Olympia, “the Olympics”; also Ὀλυμπίας, Olympias, “the Olympiad”), were a series of athletic competitions among representatives of city-states and one of the Panhellenic Games of ancient Greece. They were held in honor of Zeus, and the Greeks gave them a mythological origin. The first Olympics is traditionally dated to 776 BC. The games, or Olympiad, were held every four years, a period which became a unit of time in historical chronologies.

During the celebration of the games, an Olympic Truce was enacted so that athletes could travel from their cities to the games in safety. Nevertheless, the games were a powerful tool used by city-states to manage political as well as religious disputes.

In particular, the tradition of the Olympic Truce dates back to the reign of Iphitos, King of Elis, who was intent on breaking the incessant cycle of armed conflict that beset Ancient Greece in the ninth century BC.

According to the legend, he sought the counsel of the oracle of Delphi, who advised him to found a peaceful sporting competition, which would become none other than the Olympic Games.

Iphitos had the support of fellow monarchs Cleisthenes of Pisa and Lycurgus of Sparta, and signed a truce with them known as the “Ekecheira”. As a result of this accord, all regional conflict came to an end every four years to allow the Games to take place. Beginning seven days before the Olympic Games got under way and ending seven days after them, the Truce allowed athletes, artists, their families and ordinary pilgrims to travel in total safety in order to participate in or attend the Games and to then return home afterwards. Behind the ruse of the Olympic Truce, there actually was
essentially an effort to use sport as an instrument of peace, helping in building bridges between communities in conflict, and, more generally, to create a window of opportunity for dialogue and reconciliation.

Coming to the present age and as a consequence of dramatic events such as the infamous massacre during the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, nearly a century after the Games’ revival, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to reintroduce the Olympic Truce.

Meanwhile, at its 48th Session in 1993, the UN General Assembly urged Member States to observe the Olympic Truce at all future Games. Following concerted diplomatic efforts, the Olympic Truce was observed for the first time in the modern era at the Olympic Winter Games Lillehammer 1994 in Norway.

The Opening Ceremony of those Games saw the then-IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, deliver a powerful speech to the thousands of spectators assembled at the Lysgårdsbakken Olympic Stadium and to hundreds of millions of viewers worldwide.

Samaranch reminded his audience that the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, which had hosted the Olympic Winter Games just ten years earlier, was in the midst of a deadly siege. “Our message is stronger than ever”, he said. “Please stop the fighting. Please stop the killing. Please drop your guns”. It was a heartfelt appeal that resounded far beyond the small Norwegian city.

From that time, the UN General Assembly has continuously highlighted the key role of sport in peace development, recalling and including the sub-item entitled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal” in many resolutions. Also recently, in prevision of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games and the XII Paralympic Winter Games, held in Pyeongchang - Republic of South Korea, in February 2018, the General Assembly, during its seventy-second session, welcomed the cooperation among UN, the Member States and the specialized agencies, funds and programs, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee, to maximize the potential of sport to make a meaningful and sustainable contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within the 2030 UN Agenda, encouraging the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national and international sports organizations on the use of sport to this end, with a view to the next XXXII Olympic Summer Games and XVI Paralympic Summer Games, which will be held in Tokyo in 2020.
In the same vein, in August 2013 the General Assembly adopted the resolution A/RES/67/296, establishing 6th April as the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace (IDSDP).

Creating a historical link to the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace is an annual event, celebrated each year ever since 2014, dedicated to the power of sport to drive social change, community development and to foster peace and understanding. An initiative strongly supported by IOC, in its capacity of UN Permanent Observer, aiming to recognize sports organisations’ role and contribution to social change and human development. More specifically, 6th April is a global opportunity to highlight how sport and the Olympic community can help to foster peace, reconciliation and development, and underline the power of the Olympic Games to promote tolerance and solidarity among the participants, fans and people all over the world.

In accordance with the romantic visions of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who decided to bring the ancient Olympic Games back to life in 1894, also CoESPU is strongly convinced that sport is ideally suited for educating people, especially children and youth, in a spirit of mutual honor and respect.

Knowledge of and respect for other cultures, beliefs, religions and gender as the source of peace between people: this is the basis for a better future, and in fact we all enjoy watching the Summer and Winter Olympic Games, appreciating our athletes, and thanking their opponents for competing with them, even after losing.

And all this happens in a stadium, over which the Olympic peace torch burns and the white flag, with its colored five rings symbolizing friendship between everyone in the world, flies in an atmosphere of freedom and peace.

This alone makes sport worthy of tribute as a really big “Peacemaker”.

Written by:

Capt Alberto VERONESE
CoESPU Managing Editor
Emotions and Surviving

Stress influences numerous psychological and physiological processes, and its effects have practical implications in a variety of professions and real-world activities. In the medical/surgical profession, the stress of working under intense time pressure, often in a fatigued state, while performing complex life or death procedures has been found to delay task completion, degrade economy of motion, and increase errors, all of which may significantly compromise patient safety. In law enforcement professions, such as police, intense anxiety in response to physical attacks or threats of injury by an assailant increases avoidance behavior, reduces the ability to inhibit stimulus-driven processing, decreases shooting accuracy, and degrades performance.

Likewise, in military operations, exposure to multiple stressors including sleep deprivation, hunger, dehydration, environmental challenges (heat/cold), psychological strain (fear, anxiety), and exercise-induced fatigue significantly challenge the coping capacities of even the most stress-resistant individuals. As a result, critical cognitive and biological functions important for warfighter health and operational performance are significantly degraded.

One environment that provides a unique opportunity to study the impact of severe acute stress and simultaneously assess a wide array of psychological, physiological, and biochemical markers is military Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) school. Training in SERE school is required for all military personnel at high risk of capture.

During the first phase, the academic portion of SERE school, students receive several days of classroom training in survival, evasion, resistance, and escape techniques. Then they participate in a survival and evasion field exercise where they are required to navigate through several miles of unfamiliar hostile territory, locate water, hunt and trap small animals, build small shelters, and locate food while evading “enemy forces.”

This is particularly challenging since it requires students to deal with hunger, uncertainty, fatigue, and discouragement in a real-world environment. In the final phase of the course, students are “captured” by simulated hostile forces, transported to a mock POW camp, and subjected to highly stressful mock interrogations.

This last phase is ultimately the most physically and psychologically demanding, aspect of the training. The timing of each phase can vary across different SERE schools and from class-to-class within a single school, but the same phases, in the same sequence, are included in each.

In training for SERE courses, for the participants is important to know how is it structured our brain, and to be able to manage the primary and secondary emotional processes because in the subcortical parts there are the keys of surviving.

I remember always to my student that we are animals and we have subcortical region in our brain that
are fitted to survive in hostile condition. To Survive, to Evade, to Resist, to Escape is important to be technically and physically prepared, but even more important to be psychological trained. For us is normal to go to the gym and make our workout to increase our muscular performance, but we have to know that we can, or better, we must to train our mental performance. So if I want to prepare a specific circuit or session in a gym, I have to know (a little bit) the biomechanics, equally if I want to coach our mind we need some information about our brain and mind cognitive and emotional systems.

For this reason let me introduce a very important theory about the emotional functioning of our brain and mind. The mammalian brain is clearly an organ where evolutionary layering remains evident at both the anatomical and chemical levels, and striking cross-species homologous exist in the more ancient primary-process neural regions. On the other hand, higher brain functions, which are much harder to study in preclinical models, are more distinct across species. Such neuroevolutionary facts allow us to envision primary emotional processes in humans that are homologous across mammals, permitting animal models to effectively explain how primordial emotional feelings—ancestral states of consciousness—emerge from human brain activities. In addition, advances in understanding subcortical emotional brain organization, especially its evolutionary roots, can illuminate certain higher tertiary-process, it happens in the brain and that have specific correlate in mind functions (Brain Mind), permitted by massive encephalization in primates. Said that, it is important to make a clarification in emotional nomenclature and in the respective level of control.

Basic emotional networks can be defined by six criteria:

1) They generate characteristic behavioral-instinctual action patterns
2) They are initially activated by a limited set of unconditional stimuli
3) The resulting arousals outlast precipitating circumstances
4) Emotional arousals gate/regulate various sensory inputs into the brain
5) They control learning and help program higher brain cognitive activities
6) With maturation, higher brain mechanisms come to regulate emotional arousals.

While the level of emotional control are:

• Primary-process emotional feelings within mammalian brains—namely the experienced aspects of the unconditioned emotional brain systems (ie, “instinctual” integrative BrainMind systems)
• Secondary emotional processes that arise from simple emotional learning, such as classical and operant conditioning that has been well studied in animal models, especially FEAR conditioning.
• Tertiary-process emotions are the intrapsychic ruminations and thoughts about one’s lot in life. Such higherorder affective-cognitions that promote “intentions-to act” and are elaborated by medial-frontal regions, which can be well studied in humans (Table I).
1. Primary-process, basic-primordial affects (sub-neocortical)

- i) Emotional affects (emotion action systems; intentions-in-actions)
- ii) Homeostatic affects (hunger, thirst, etc via brain-body interoceptors)
- iii) Sensory affects (sensorially triggered pleasurable/displeasurable feelings)

2. Secondary-process emotions (learning via basal ganglia)

- i) Classical conditioning
- ii) Instrumental and operant conditioning
- iii) Emotional habits

3. Tertiary affects and neocortical “awareness” functions

- i) Cognitive executive functions: thoughts and planning
- ii) Emotional ruminations and regulations
- iii) “Free-will” or intention-to-act

A primary process and respective basic emotion may prevail in many subcortical regions, and constructivist/dimensional approaches may effectively parse higher emotional concepts as processed by the neocortex. Affects are the subjectively experienced aspects of emotions, commonly called feelings. Critical evidence now indicates that primary-process emotional affects are mammalian/human birthrights that arise directly from genetically encoded emotional action circuits that anticipate key survival needs. They mediate what philosophers have called “intentions-in-action”.

Brain research supports the existence of at least seven primary-process (basic) emotional systems—SEEKING, RAGE, FEAR, LUST, CARE, GRIEF (formerly PANIC), and PLAY—concentrated in ancient subcortical regions of all mammalian brains. In sum, affective neuroscientific analysis of basic emotions is based on several highly replicable facts:

- coherent emotional-instinctual behaviors can be aroused by electrically stimulating very specific subcortical regions of the brain;
- wherever one evokes emotional action patterns with ESB, there are accompanying affective experiences. Again, the gold standard for this assertion is the fact that the brain stimulations can serve as “rewards” when positive-emotions are aroused—e.g., SEEKING, LUST, CARE, and aspects of PLAY. When negative emotions are aroused—RAGE, FEAR, GRIEF—animals escape the stimulation;

The above behavioral and affective changes are rarely, if ever, evoked from higher prefrontal neocortical regions, suggesting that higher brain areas may not have the appropriate circuitry to generate affective experiences, although the neocortex can clearly regulate (e.g., inhibit) emotional arousals and, no doubt, prompt emotional feelings by dwelling on life problems. The emotional primes will be summarized in next news.

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