FOREWORD

Peace and security have always been focal issues in all periods of history and at all levels among Nations. The international community has fully realized the supreme importance of the virtue of peace against the evil of war, after having suffered the most unfortunate and highly destructive conflicts of the 20th century. At the start of the 21st century we find ourselves in a world where several armed conflicts are still ongoing: is the idea of global peace and security a possible dream?

Yes, it is, but on one condition: in this direction a global effort by the international community is very necessary and strongly required.

In this frame, the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, along with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and thanks to the strategic partnership with the U.S. Department of State, is ready to face new challenges throughout the current year. In this first quarter of 2017, CoESPU has already carried out four courses under the Global Peace Operations Initiative, namely: 14th Protection of Civilians Course, 19th Civil, Police and Military Relations Course, 5th Gender Protection in Peace Operations Course and 7th Training Building Course.

Particularly significant the increasing presence of female police officers among our attendees: an added value that highlights the importance of women within the consolidated UN approach to the integrated crises management. Following this trend, CoESPU has celebrated the International Women’s Day, highlighting this particular event together with the opening ceremony of the Gender Protection Course, meanwhile honoring all female Peacekeepers for their positive impact on peacekeeping community, especially in supporting the sensitive role of women in building peace and protecting human rights.

Nevertheless, CoESPU has reinforced its strong commitment in supporting the development of the Stability Policing concept. A trilateral agreement of cooperation among CoESPU, the Permanent Headquarters of the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) and the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP CoE), has been recently reached in order to enhance our respective capacity, as well as to progressively develop a consistent and influent stability policing hub at international level.

Many other initiatives have been taken by CoESPU at local, national and international level in cooperation with the main International Organizations, which is impossible to summarize in a few lines.

Therefore, I am pleased to take this opportunity to present this first issue of our CoESPU Magazine 2017, welcoming you to discover in it all CoESPU news mentioned before.

Wishing you a happy reading, I invite you all to periodically visit our website and to subscribe to our Facebook and Twitter pages.

Good luck to you all!

Giovanni Pietro Barbano
Brigadier General
CoESPU Director
The royal couple will visit Romania, Italy, The Holy See and Austria between 29th March and 6th April 2017. According to the British Government press release, the visit will "highlight the UK’s relationship with European partners in areas including social cohesion, military ties and combatting human trafficking". Although details of the tour are yet to be confirmed, Charles is clearly a fan of the destinations having already undertaken 19 official visits to Italy, two to the Vatican, three to Austria and one to Romania, while Camilla has visited the Vatican and Italy on official duty once before.

On 1st April, during his time in the Province of Vicenza, Prince Charles will visit the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), in the frame of the Italian-British consolidated cooperation in the defense sector and in stability policing. A significant achievement for our Centre of Excellence that make us really proud of our work.
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Protection of Cultural Heritage in Armed Conflicts

On 24th March, 2017, in New York, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted the resolution 2347 (2017), as result of the meeting on “Maintenance of International Peace and Security: destruction and trafficking of cultural heritage by terrorist groups and in situations of armed conflict”. UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova addressed the public briefing, condemning unlawful destruction and pillaging of cultural heritage, religious sites and artefacts, and the smuggling of cultural property by terrorist groups during armed conflict, affirming that such attacks might constitute a war crime and must be brought to justice.

In this frame, General Fabrizio Parrulli, Head of Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, on behalf of the Italian Government, addressed the national strategy, highlighting the Carabinieri efforts in recovering thousands of objects and building legal cases that resulted in high-profile repatriations of cultural property. The Carabinieri also helped others Police Forces to recover their stolen property, providing training courses and establishing bilateral liaisons with other Countries in reference to Protection of Cultural Heritage.

In the following the speech pronounced by Brigadier General Fabrizio Parrulli:

«Thank you Mr. President to give me the floor and to the Security Council for this important meeting.

Mr. President, the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Carabinieri TPC) is the world’s first police unit specialized in the protection of cultural property. Since its foundation in 1969, it has been on the frontline in the fight against trafficking in cultural heritage. To date, our investigations have led to the recovery of almost eight hundred thousand works of art and the seizure of more than one million archaeological artefacts. We have investigated some 35 thousand people and detained more than one thousand. These figures demonstrate the Carabinieri Corps’ steadfast commitment to defending the world’s collective traditions and history.

Trafficking in Cultural Property is more often than not a transnational crime that requires a transnational investigative approach. Objects are stolen from one country, smuggled across the border or borders of others, sold illegally in another, and ultimately, perhaps, find a home in yet another. INTERPOL provides pivotal international police cooperation, but it is not always enough. The looting and smuggling of cultural property is a complex crime that requires a specific focus and unique expertise that goes beyond the usual toolkit of police personnel. The only way to successfully protect cultural heritage is through close interagency work across borders.»
In this framework, the Carabinieri TPC serves as a model for other Countries, engaging in international cooperation at the judicial, law enforcement, and specialist levels. And we strongly advocate the creation of specialized police units for the protection of cultural heritage in every Country. In our search for cultural artefacts that have been exported from Italy, we often end up helping other Countries track down and repatriate their own looted properties. We have also been deployed on international cooperation missions, such as the mission to Nasiriya in Iraq in 2004-5, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1483 (2003).

The Carabinieri TPC also provides training, in Italy and abroad, for judges and prosecutors, police officers, customs officials, as well as experts and practitioners from culture ministries, and we have recently signed technical arrangements with several national and international stakeholders. To improve international police cooperation in the protection of cultural heritage, we share information, best practices and lessons learned.

Our most powerful tool, “the database of stolen cultural artefacts,” stores more than 1.2 million images and files on stolen artefacts, and more than 6 million pictures and descriptions of artworks that have been covered in our investigations. Originally the biggest stolen artefacts archive in the world, it is now a powerful data analysis tool for processing data entries and aiding our investigations.

Our latest initiative is the “Unite4Heritage” Task Force, which made its successful debut in the aftermath of the terrible series of earthquakes that struck Italy in late 2016. The Task Force is a team of specialized Carabinieri TPC personnel working with civilian experts from the Ministry of Culture to:

- Assess the risks and quantify the damage to cultural heritage in crisis-affected areas and devise the necessary action plans;
- Provide training courses for local staff;
- Assist in the safe removal of transportable artefacts from endangered or looted sites; and
- Strengthen the fight against looting and trafficking in cultural property.

Together with UNESCO, we are now working on a stand–by agreement that will allow the deployment of the Unite4Heritage Task Force overseas under the UN flag. Meanwhile we are liaising on a bilateral basis with several Countries, including, most recently, Iraq. I was just at the UNESCO field Office in Bagdad to identify venues of cooperation to address archaeological areas devastated and looted by DA’ESH.

The Unite4Heritage campaign has raised awareness of the threats to cultural heritage, mobilized players beyond the cultural heritage communities, and expanded UNESCO’s efforts to coordinate technical work among different specialized agencies and institutions.

In light of the experience, success, and cutting-edge work of the Carabinieri TPC, I am honored to be here today to salute the approval of today’s historic Security Council Resolution. We welcome the spirit of the resolution as well as its effective measures, calling for unified procedures, stronger ties between Member States and Police forces, wider definition of crimes against cultural heritage, and stricter regulations on the illegal trade of items with undocumented origins.»
The Group of Seven - G7 is a forum for dialogue at the highest level, attended by the leaders of the world’s most important industrially advanced Countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

The G7 principal characteristic is its informal nature, which is instrumental to enabling discussion and the rapid assumption of common stances on global economic and financial challenges, regional crises or environmental and development issues. The G7 does not have headquarters or a Secretariat, nor does it have a budget or permanent staff. The Presidency rotates annually among member Countries. This rotation coincides with the solar year, according to a predefined order: France, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada. The Presidency has the task of proposing points to be included in the Summit Agenda and ministerial meetings, of organising the preparatory events, preparing the drafts of final documents and that of the Final Statement. Moreover, the Presidency is also responsible for deciding on the extent of participation of international organisations, civil society or third parties.

Since 1st January, until 31st December, 2017, Italy is holding the G7 Presidency: a role that has already played on five previous occasions in the
history of the Group of Seven. It will thus be Italy’s responsibility to host and organize the technical and informal meetings that pave the way to the annual Summit, that is usually held in the middle of the year and it represents the highest profile event of the entire G7 Presidency.

This year, on 26th - 27th May, the G7 Summit will be held in Taormina, Italy, and will be attended not only by the G7 member Countries’ Leaders but also by the Leaders of select International Organizations, and by the Heads of State and of Government of “outreach” Countries and of Countries invited as guests of the Presidency.

Alongside the traditional annual Summit, other events are organized at different levels and for all matters connected with the Summit’s working agenda.

In particular, a relevant role is played by the G7 working groups: composed by representatives from the member Countries, those groups have been set up over the years to follow up on the pledges made by the Heads of State and of Government and to explore, in greater depth, the more technical aspects of the debates on specific issues such as health, food safety, development, energy, environmental protection, non-proliferation and support for the United Nations’ peacekeeping and peace-consolidating operations.

In this frame, from 29th to 30th March, 2017, the 1st Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding G7 Experts Meeting has been held at the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza, Italy.

In consideration of the relevant multidimensional role played by Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs) in peace-building, national
reconciliation and democratization in countries affected by war and internal crises, this G7 Experts Meeting, hosted by CoESPU, was well-positioned to make a meaningful collective contribution to this process. Over two fruitful days, the participants had the opportunity to exchange forthright views, shearing a deeper understanding of bilateral and multilateral efforts among G7 members, respectively and collectively, in order to address these very sensitive issues.

A special focus was dedicated to the need of a better coordination and cooperation towards the common goal of achieving a sustainable peace around the globe, emphasising the crucial relevance of cross-exchanges, joint activities as well as cross-support in the field of doctrine, training, lessons learned and information sharing.

The Meeting has fully enshrined the strong G7 commitment in encouraging the creation of a new global multidimensional approach on PSOs and PKOs, allowing the current and future police, military and civil operators to better perform their specific duties on the field, according with the current UN mandates and policy.

This special event represented a great opportunity for our Center of Excellence in order to share its consolidated expertise and cooperation in providing specialized and modular/plug-in capabilities to support the development of an effective and global training approach in Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding at international level.

Written by:
Capt. Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Public Affairs Officer & CoESPU Magazine Chief Editor
SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
A HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGE

“It is now more dangerous to be a woman than to be a soldier in modern wars.” Major General Patrick Cammaert, Deputy Force Commander of the United Nations Mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is the mission of peacekeepers to want to protect vulnerable populations, especially against widespread sexual violence. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is one of the greatest humanitarian challenges facing peacekeepers today. Gender training for peacekeepers is ready to move beyond general notions of gender equality and towards practical clarity of action, and need the be equipped with tools that they can apply when deployed to peacekeeping missions, to help end impunity and “Prevent, Protect, Prosecute.” (STOP RAPE NOW/UN WOMEN)

Sexual and gender-based violence takes various forms and occurs in diverse situations and contexts across the world. SGBV can have serious impact on individuals, their families and, when used as a tool of war, it can destroy entire communities. For international peacekeepers, when preventing and responding to SGBV, a clarity of actions in Standard Operating Procedures is required in order to effectively respond.

In Haiti after the 2010 earthquake, Port-au-Prince saw the development of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps. The unit of The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), received information of widespread rapes from local reporters and women’s organizations. At the same time, there was no specific reporting of rape cases by peacekeepers. It was made clear that there was no clarity of action for peacekeepers patrolling the camps when faced with a situation or a report of rape; as such they did not know how to adequately respond. These events highlighted the need for standard responses and protocols to be developed that were specific to SGBV.
Following these events at MINUSTAH, the development and training for the toolkit “Prevention and Investigation of Sexual and Gender Based Violence” was begun. These training sessions were developed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) training division in 2012, and were specifically aimed at peacekeepers and delivered in a “train-the-trainer” approach in Rwanda, Uruguay, Manila and Germany. The trainings were conducted over a 2 week period and the modules included subjects such as international law, genocide interviewing (specific to SGBV victims), crime scene, genital mutilation, community policing and problem solving. The training was very well received by participants. The course is specifically geared towards prevention and response to SGBV and uses the S.A.R.A. model for problem solving approaches to incidents of SGBV. Approaches that have shown to be effective responses to SGBV include: Best Practices from Haiti (Gender Mobile Unit of IDP camps) Darfur (firewood patrols), Sudan (increased economic opportunities for women), Congo (using theatre and music as a social forum) and Rwanda (One Stop Rape Center). Officers are given these tools in order to help develop these responses once on a mission. Equally important, and specific to UNPOL Officers, are the investigative tools needed for reporting, interviewing and protecting. Reporting encompasses how to write a report, gather evidence, and the use of a body-gram in documentary evidence for violence cases. Interviewing should using a non-judgmental and sensitive approach and include the use of notions of victim trauma and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.
Finally but most importantly protecting the victims of violence after denouncing the crime through risk assessment and referral to social services.

Another factor that is addressed during the course is the recent widespread reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by peacekeepers during missions, which seriously undermines the confidence in peacekeeping. In March 2016, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2272 against SEA, and reiterated its zero tolerance policy in these situations. Video documentaries such as “Blue Helmet” are used as a multi-media tool in order to ignite discussions on sexual exploitation and abuse. These types of scenario based training within a context setting using video clips are an effective way to enable and empower peacekeepers to know how to intervene and be sensitive to the specific needs of the victims of rape. Video documentaries show examples of how to conduct an interview, taking into account the various traumas that the victim may be experiencing, e.g. memory loss, PTSD. This leads to an open discussion of different mission experiences, sharing of knowledge and a critical analysis of how to respond to these scenarios.

I strongly believe that peacekeepers need to be specifically trained in responding to SGBV, and most importantly, how to work in partnerships with local and international organizations in order to increase confidence in peacekeeping mission on a global scale.

Written by:
Sylvia de Sousa

Montréal Police, Canada

Sylvia de Sousa was Graduated with Honors and Distinction in 1999 by the Concordia University in Montreal, and she has a Bachelor in Sociology, with concentration in Deviance, Violence against women, International Law, Politics, Sexuality;
Furthermore she has a Master in Sociology with concentration in Social problems, Crime and Deviance, Criminology, Gender issues;
She was the UNPOL Gender Adviser for the Police Commissioner of MINUSTAH and for the Haiti National Police in Port au Prince. At the same time she was a member of the Minustah UN Mission Gender Unit, and developed a system of cross-country reporting for incidents of violence against women and children.
She also cover the position of Supervisor of Mobile Gender Unit, a unit that specifically responds to incidents of SGBV(Sexual and Gender Based Violence) in Port au Prince, Haiti.
CRIMINALIZED POWER STRUCTURES:
THE PREDOMINANT SPOILER THREAT AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Two recently published books - *Criminalized Power Structures: The Overlooked Enemies of Peace* and *Combating Criminalized Power Structures: A Toolkit* - provide empirical evidence that stability police are absolutely essential for coping with the predominant spoiler threat that criminalized power structures (CPS) pose to peace missions. The case studies examined in these companion works include Afghanistan (Karzai’s criminal patronage networks), Bosnia (Third Entity Movement), Democratic Republic of the Congo (M-23), Guatemala (clandestine security apparatus), Haiti (gangs of Cité Soleil), Iraq (Nouri al-Maliki), Iraq (Moqtada al-Sadr’s Jaish al Mahdi), Kosovo (Kosovo Liberation Army), and Sierra Leone (Revolutionary United Front). When our findings are combined with Stephen Stedman’s own pioneering work on spoilers that describes the CPS that were spoilers in Angola, Cambodia, and Rwanda and the Enough Project’s analysis of “violent kleptocracies” in Burundi, Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan, the bottom line is that 80% of the 25 internal conflicts that the UN has intervened in since 1990 have been severely challenged by spoilers in the form of criminalized power structures.

What is a criminalized power structure? The defining characteristic is exploitation of revenue derived from illicit activities to obtain and maintain power. This can be generated by corruption (e.g., looting the country’s natural resources, evasion of customs duties/smuggling, and rent seeking by government officials) or from organized crime (e.g., trafficking in drugs, people, and money laundering). Spoilers vary fundamentally in their spoiling strategies. We identify three widely disparate types: irreconcilables, violent opponents with negotiable interests, and supporters of the peace process (e.g., Karzai and Maliki). Owing to this wide diversity in spoiler types, strategies need to be designed appropriately. In our ten cases we looked for what worked and what didn’t. What we found was that the three lines of effort involved in conflict
transformation, the strategy adopted by the State Department’s Bureau for Conflict and Stabilization Operations, provide the required combination of ways to address all three types of spoilers. Conflict transformation “…entails diminishing the means and motivations for violent conflict while developing more attractive, peaceful alternatives for the competitive pursuit of political and economic aspirations.” (Quest for Viable Peace: International Intervention and Strategies for Conflict Transformation, Covey, Dziedzic, and Hawley, eds; Washington D.C.: US Institute of Peace, 2005).

While all three lines of effort complement each other and should be used in tandem, the emphasis given to each should be tailored to the type of CPS engaged in spoiling behavior, as described below:

- **Shape the environment by addressing the drivers of conflict**
  This should be the lead for irreconcilables. Although military proficiency is needed to protect civilians, the mission, and the mandate, the most sustainable way to accomplish this is criminal intelligence-led operations that result in evidence that can be used in legal proceedings that are conducted independent of CPS influence. Stability police are indispensable for this.

- **Institutionalize more attractive peaceful alternatives for pursuit of wealth and power**
  This is decisive for dealing with violent opponents with negotiable interests. Legitimate institutions to mediate the competition for wealth and power need to be nurtured to transform this spoiler along with increasing the costs for spoiling behavior as described above. A more sophisticated strategy than merely building capacity and turning ownership over is required. The international community must play a more direct role in buttressing the prevailing legal system in order to render CPS vulnerable to prosecution and incarceration before transitioning to indigenous ownership. Developing a collaborative relationship between stability police and carefully vetted and protected indigenous counterparts is essential for this.

- **Develop safeguards on capacity being developed to prevent abuse of power**
  This is the essential for preventing supporters of the peace process from emerging as dangerous spoilers. Safeguards provide transparency and accountability and serve as a barrier against capture of the state by criminalized elites.
One of the most decisive ways of defeating or transforming CPS is criminal intelligence-led policing; however, the UN lacks the means to implement this critical function. Essential capabilities include a cadre of police intelligence and criminal investigators available for rapid deployment along with units with specialized policing skills in surveillance, high-risk arrest, and close protection. CoESPU could once again play a catalytic role is resolving this public security gap by assisting the UN to develop courses to prepare cadres for deployment, standards and evaluation methods, tabletop exercises for mission leadership prior to conducting operations, and lessons learned to enhance mission success.

For those interested in supporting implementation of the recommendations developed in these two volumes, progress is being tracked at this link:
http://www.paxadvisory.com/cps/progress

For those interested in obtaining the books, this is the link:
https://rowman.com/Action/Search/_/dziedzic/?term=dziedzic

Written by:
Dr. Michael J. Dziedzic, Ph.D.
Pax Advisory Consultant

Michael Dziedzic is a retired Colonel with over 20 years of experience in the international civil/military and stabilization field whose career blended the worlds of theory and practice. His scholarly positions have included Professor at the Air Force Academy, the National War College, and Georgetown University and Senior Fellow and Senior Program Officer at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Institute for National Strategic Studies, and US Institute of Peace. His field experience includes postings in a number of societies emerging from protracted conflict, including El Salvador, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan.
Gender Equality in Peacekeeping Operations originate from the UN Security Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The Resolution highlighted more female in peacekeeping operations around the world. It affirms the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, negotiations, humanitarian responses and post conflict reconstruction. It further stresses the need to integrate a gender perspective in these areas. It recognizes the role of women in all processes that aim to establish a durable peace. Historically, Women’s role in fostering Peace in their countries and beyond has often been overlooked. However, it has been difficult to change the fact that women were largely missing from discussion on the means to achieve peace. Women have been seen more as passive victims than as active agents capable of direct involvement in decision making about resolutions and peace building. In the field of Peacekeeping women peacekeepers have proven that they can perform the same roles to the same standards and under the same difficult conditions as their male counterparts. Women’s roles in the UN Peacekeeping Operations spread across Police, Military and the Civilian levels and the women are playing a greater role in the UN/AU Peacekeeping Operations than in the past. Focus should not be put on the roles of women in combat rather focus should be put on how best their strength in Peace Keeping operations should be utilized. Women and children are the main victims of
violence in such conflicts, particularly sexual violence. It’s always difficult for a male officer to cross social and cultural boundaries; required to build this trust and it’s here that the female peace keepers fill the gap by enhancing the access of local women to services, improve community relations, build capacity of the local women and break down traditional views that discriminate and marginalize women and also being able to foster their trust and in the process gather valuable information for the mission. Though the responsibility of getting more women into Peace keeping lies with the individual countries that contribute troops and Police but also the women should be part by stopping the stereo type and self-pity attitude amongst ourselves.

Written by:
Assistant Superintendent of Police
Samanya Rehmah
Gender Coordinator for Uganda Police
ASP Samanya Rehmah attended the 13th Protection of Civilian Course (POC) at CoESPU in October 2016. As Uganda Police Gender Coordinator in PSO, she is now facing all matters proposed during her POC course. In particular the protection of women and children and the gender equality represent a really relevant topic in her ordinary activity. In the frame of the strong link between former attendees and CoESPU, she sent this interesting article as sign of her membership within the big CoESPU family.
As most of you already know, the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) is based in Vicenza into the “G. Chinotto” compound. But what a lot of you do not know is that there are other two important international Organizations based in the same compound: the Permanent Headquarters of the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) and the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP CoE).

The EGF is a Multinational Police Force, born in 2004 to participate to the stabilization of crisis and conflict areas outside the European Union, where it contributes to the protection of population, the upgrade of human rights, and the reestablishment of the rule of law. Doing so, the EGF’s objective is also to contribute to the European Union's area of freedom, security and justice by mitigating threats and risks such as international terrorism and organized crime. The EGF is a multinational consortium made up of seven member States: France, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain. It was established in order to strengthen international crisis management capacities and to contribute to the development of the Common Security and Defense in accordance with the European Union Policy (Treaty of Lisbon).

Alongside the NATO SP CoE is a multinational military body, manned and funded by Italy, as Framework Nation represented by the Ministry of Defense, and by the Czech Republic, France, Poland, Romania, Spain, The Netherlands and Turkey. The Lead Service of the Framework Nation is the Carabinieri Corps. The contributing Services of the Stability Policing (SP) are: the Czech Military Police, the French Gendarmerie, the Polish Military Gendarmerie, the Rumanian Gendarmerie, the Spanish Guardia Civil, the Royal Dutch Marechausee and the Turkish Gendarmerie.

The Operational Context of the NATO SP CoE is a set of police related activities intended to strengthen or temporarily substitute indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and upholding of public order and security, rule of law, and protection of human rights.
The NATO SP COE supports cooperation and interoperability by providing a single location for Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) working for the benefits of the Alliance, NATO Nations and NATO Partners. It also provides best practices and usage of available resources and infrastructure, in close cooperation with national and international military and civilian entities and experts, by serving as a focal point to a Stability Policing Community of Interest. Consequently, CoESPU, EGF and NATO SP COE represent together a strategic mix of knowhow, expertizes, experiences and capabilities, operating principally in the common domain of Stability Policing.

In this frame, in order to enhance their respective capacity, as well as to progressively develop a consistent and influent stability policing hub at international level, CoESPU, NATO SP CoE and EGF have recently reached a trilateral agreement of cooperation and mutual support. This important arrangement, signed by the Directors of CoESPU and NATO SP CoE together with the EGF Commander during the handover ceremony of the CIMIN Presidency from Italy to Spain, at the Carabinieri General Head Quarters in Rome, on 7th December, 2017, formally consolidates the trilateral commitment in supporting and developing the Stability Policing concept through cross exchanges, joint activities as well as cross support in the field of doctrine, training, lessons learned and public information. A significant event marks the establishment of a new world's hub for Stability Policing, in Vicenza, Italy.
STABILITY POLICING CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

The NATO Stability Policing (SP) concept is basically framed within the stabilization and reconstruction post conflict process. This strategic concept is described in the NATO AJP 3 Doctrinal series, defined as a set of police related activities for the restoration and/or upholding of the public order, security and rule of law, as well as the protection of human rights through supporting and, when necessary, temporarily replacing the indigenous police forces, when the latter are either unable or unwilling to perform the function themselves.

Furthermore, SP deals with the “Security Sector Reform” concept, which involves reforming security institutions so that they can play an effective and accountable role in providing internal and external security, as well as in the military assistance to civil authorities: functions that may require involvement in civil security tasks, including operations to maintain local law and order until appropriate civil authorities can take over their tasks.

Normally SP activities are conducted in unstable areas where NATO or other international organizations are engaged to establish a safe and secure environment (SASE), restore public order and security and contribute to create the conditions for an effective governance.

In conducting SP, the recent lessons learned suggest to deploy gendarmerie-type forces, which have full civil police capabilities, beside Military Police forces as well as other military forces that can contribute with their specialized capabilities.

Nevertheless, the complexity of a SP mission can require a large mix of military, police and civil actors with civil-oriented mind-set and a specialist approach to meet the needs and expectations of the civil population.

Nowadays the debate on the SP concept and the related doctrine is still on-going within NATO.

In this context, from 27th February to 2nd March, 2017, in Bucharest-Romania, the NATO’s Allied Command Transformation, in cooperation with the Romanian Gendarmerie, has hosted the second NATO Stability Policing Concept Development Workshop.
This relevant event, following the meeting which took place in Rome in October, 2016, represents the second in a set of conferences designed to stimulate experts’ discussion on SP to begin work on the NATO SP concept, in order to develop capabilities in accordance with the Projecting Stability aspirations from the 2016 Warsaw Summit Declaration.

As stated in the 2016 Warsaw Declaration, the allies “seek to contribute more to the efforts of the international community in projecting stability and strengthening security outside our territory, thereby contributing to Alliance security overall”.

A specific focus of the workshop was to identify a comprehensive list of Doctrine, Organization, Training, Material, Leadership, Personnel, Facilities and Interoperability requirements for an effective NATO SP concept.

During the conference various issues and perspectives on SP have been provided by representatives from the United Nations, African Union, European Union and Allied Command Transformation.

In this frame, our Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) took part in the NATO workshop: during the overview of the plenary session, Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director, participated at the round table presenting his relation on “Preparing the future Police Leaders in Stability Policing from a UN perspective”.

A great opportunity in order to share the CoESPU expertise and cooperate with other military and non-military participants, including international Organizations and Police Forces, in providing specialized and modular/plug-in capabilities to support the development of an effective NATO Stability Policing. A really relevant global effort in encouraging the creation of a new multidimensional approach on SP, allowing the current and future police, military and civil operators to better perform their specific duties and mandates in the field.
A NATO CONCEPT FOR STABILITY POLICING

The NATO, the UN, the EU and the AU have been prime actors in conducting police activities in unstable or destabilized areas, over the past two decades. NATO is referring to this set of police activities with the relatively new collective name of Stability Policing (SP). Today, SP is defined by NATO as “police-related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights”, where “reinforcing” means mentoring, monitoring, advising, reforming, training, partnering with (MMARTP) while “replacing” means to fully or partly conduct executive police duties.

As stated in the 2016 Warsaw Summit Declaration, the Allies “seek to contribute more to the efforts of the international community in projecting stability and strengthening security outside our territory, thereby contributing to Alliance security overall.” In order to meet this mission, NATO needs to develop an ‘expeditionary stability policing’ capability.

Within this framework, Allied Command Transformation (ACT) has recently launched the SP Concept Development & Experimentation (SP CD&E) aimed to endow NATO with a Concept on SP, intended to shape the full DOTMLPFI1 spectrum of the Alliance.

Why a Concept on SP? Because, NATO does have a SP doctrine.

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(Allied Joint Publication-3.22) and does have a capability, based on the Multinational Specialized Unit (MSUs), which has been the core of it since 1998, but has never outlined the conceptual framework of SP (nature, confines, contents, actors and capabilities). The CD&E project is meant to fill this gap.

The CD&E project is funded and managed by ACT and it is organized in a “military campaign”, an academic research and an open forum. The sum of their results will shape the SP Concept. The “military campaign”, aimed at defining the requirements of SP, is organized in 4 high–level conferences and connected workshops. The NATO SP COE, being the Alliance’s hub of expertise in SP, has been appointed as the external coordinator of the “military campaign”. The first two events have already taken place, respectively, in Rome and Bucharest, being the last two planned in Amsterdam and Vicenza.

Conference & Workshop # 1, in Rome, focused on developing a common baseline for SP knowledge amongst the emerging SP Community of Interest, specifically on understanding the complexity and variables needed to build a viable NATO SP capability.

Conference & Workshop # 2, in Bucharest focused on refining the outcomes of the first event and on developing and designing the architectural structure of the organization where SP is currently functioning/going to function at all levels, in both the national and NATO environments. The CoESPU has been actively engaged in the “military campaign”, bringing to NATO its experience and expertise and the UN perspective on SP in the two events of Rome and Bucharest.
The CoESPU Director, Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano participated in the high-level Conference in Bucharest, delivering an enlightening speech on the subject “Preparing the future Police leaders”, which brought to the attention of the audience the necessity to invest proper resources, in terms of quality and quantity, on the education, selection and pre-deployment training of the senior police peacekeepers, as well as on the planning and conduct of MMARTP or capacity building programs in favour of the host nation police leaders for contributing to a long-term stabilization. B.G. Barbano also pointed out that the police dimension is not sufficient for the enforcement of the rule of law, as the development of police capacity must be connected, harmonized and synchronized with the development of the justice and correctional sectors, and, more in general, with the wider Security Sector Reform.

The next two events will be crucial for shaping an exhaustive and inclusive but, at the same time, flexible and adaptive NATO Concept on Stability Policing. The Concept, whose delivery to the Military Committee is planned by the end of 2017, will be followed by a Validation Experiment, which will complete the project, in 2018. On this grounds, NATO will be able to develop an ‘expeditionary stability policing’ capability to tackle the emerging challenges.

Written by:
Col. Andrea Paris (ITA Carabinieri)
NATO Centre of Excellence for Stability Policing Director

Col. Andrea Paris assumed duty as the Director of the newly established NATO Centre of Excellence for Stability Policing in August 2017. His career includes national and international assignments as well as operational deployments to Bosnia and Herzegovina (UN IPTF – 1997/1998), Macedonia (NATO Task Force “Harvest” - 2001) and Iraq (Coalition - 2004).
The European Association of Peace Operations Training Centers (EAPTC) is an open and voluntary association of European centers, institutions and organizations dealing with peace operations and crisis management training and research, with the same mind-set of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC).

EAPTC contributes to the effective and efficient training of European individuals, groups and organizations with respect to their engagement in planning and conducting peace and crisis response operations, through cooperative dialogue and actions, as well as through such cooperation with the wider international community within the IAPTC framework.

In particular, EAPTC aims to strengthen coordination and cooperation amongst fellow training centers within Europe, in order to facilitate the exchange of experiences, best practices, lessons-learned and training initiatives and activities in the field of crisis management in peace operations.

Although there is no formal internal organization, the EAPTC rotating annual Presidency and Secretariat are chaired by volunteer members: in 2016 CoESPU accepted the specific mandate that includes the task of organizing the EAPCT Annual Meeting and the participation at the IAPTC Annual Conference.

This year, the EAPTC Presidency and Secretariat are chaired by the Finnish Defense Forces International Centre (FINCENT).

FINCENT is a notable center that provides military crisis management training, delivering specific courses, seminars and exercises for commanding and expert personnel involved in United Nations, NATO, African Union and European Union-led crisis management operations. FINCENT also supports Finnish civilian crisis management efforts: together with the Crisis Management Centre Finland (CMC Finland), FINCENT has established the Finnish Centre of Expertise in Comprehensive Crisis Management that develops common and shared training in crisis management and promotes an overall understanding of comprehensive crisis management.
From 16th to 17th February, 2017, in Helsinki-Finland, it has been celebrated the EUPST handover between CoESPU, represented by Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director and former EAPTC President, and CDR Jukka-Pekka Schroderus, FINCENT Commandant and incoming EUPST President.
This relevant event represented a great occasion in order to define future goals and to outline the 2017 EAPTC strategic program.
Therefore, the 5th Annual EAPTC Meeting, planned from 2nd to 4th May, 2017, will be focused on the following topic: “Addressing the contemporary challenges in multidimensional peace operations – from theory to practice”. With this target, the conference will bring together about 120 participants from training and education, research and other communities working in the peace operation domain from all over Europe and provide an open forum for exchanging views, ideas, and solutions beneficiary to all participants.
The 2017 EAPTC conference’s theme has been selected to invoke discussion on how the peace training community can effectively integrate key issues that have risen from contemporary conflict settings into existing and new training initiatives and partnerships. In this frame CoESPU, as relevant doctrinal hub and training center, is strongly committed to give its best qualified cooperation in supporting the current EAPCT mission.
International Women's Day
The “Centro Veneto Progetti Donna-Auser” is a non-profit, neutral and voluntary organisation composed of women, born in Padua (Italy) on March 1990. The Centre aims to prevent and take in charge every form of disadvantage for women and their children, with a specific attention to violence and abuse. In order to achieve these goals it carries out different activities: support and assistance programmes for women victim of violence, training activities for professionals, education activities for students, awareness raising campaigns for the general public. It works in collaboration with national and local institutions as well as with other civil society organisations.

The Centre is a place where women find attention, respect and support. The work is based on the fact that the woman is an active subject, who is able to be the creator of her personal and relational change through the use of her individual, familiar and social resources. In case of violence or abuse the Centre aims to give support to women who live in these troubling situations, and to indicate personal growth paths.

The Centro Veneto Progetti Donna runs 4 anti-violence centres, which in 2016 welcomed 878 women victims of violence with 645 children under-aged. It also runs 4 shelters for women and their children and 4 counselling points.

The Centro Veneto Progetti Donna provides women with:
- psychological counselling, through individual, couple or family counselling;
- legal counselling, through information about the protection of women’s rights and support for the definition of legal practices;
- activation of support paths;
- shelters for women and children in state of need;
- collaboration with other public and private services.

In order to do so, the association has a staff composed of psychologists, psychotherapists, lawyers, educators, experts in human rights and volunteers who have done trainings in specific themes such as intimate partner violence.

For further information and data check out our website at: www.centrodonnapadova.it

Protection of Civilians, the Centro Veneto Progetti Donna delivered two modules: “Victimology” and “Psychological Vulnerability – Systems of Reference”. In the first part, participants were presented with the definition of violence against women and its relation with the concept of peace and security. Focusing in particular on domestic violence against women, the class discussed and exchanged views on the gendered dimension and root causes of violence against women. In the second part, the activities and methodologies of work of the Centro Veneto Progetti Donna in dealing with women victims of violence were presented and analysed as best practices to be potentially replicated in both ordinary and post-conflict law enforcement operations.

The debate among speakers and participants, facilitated by discussion exercises, quizzes and videos, was lively and mutually enriching. In fact, the heterogeneity of the class stimulated an interesting dialogue both on the gendered understanding of violence and on the operative approaches in dealing with women victims of violence. One of the core issue that emerged from the discussion was that in order to adequately and effectively address acts of violence against women it is necessary to understand the phenomenon not as a mere manifestation of criminal deviance, but as a violation of women’s human rights based on gender discrimination.

Written by:

Michele Tolu and Claudia Pividori
Communication and Project Officers
Centro Veneto Progetti Donna
The “8th March” is the International Women's Day: every year this date is celebrated in many countries around the world. This special recurrence celebrates all women by recognizing their achievements without regard to divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious, economic or political. International Women’s Day first emerged from the activities of labour movements at the turn of the twentieth century in North America and across Europe. Since those early years, this special date is a time to reflect on progress made, to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women who have played an extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities.

The 2017 United Nations (UN) Women’s Celebration is promoted by the following slogan: “Women in the Changing World of Work: Planet 50-50 by 2030”.

The idea of this theme is to consider how to accelerate the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building momentum for the effective implementation of new goals, with particular focus on the following issues: “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” and “ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning”.

The theme is also focused on the UN efforts and commitments on gender equality, women’s empowerment and women’s human rights.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a
peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world: women and girls represent half of the world’s population and therefore also half of its potential.

But, today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress: women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

At the same time, providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes fuels sustainable economies and benefits societies and humanity at large.

CoESPU, as doctrinal hub and consolidated training center, works with UN and other international Organizations to ensure that women’s human rights are protected and incorporated into common policies and strategies. An example of this strong commitment has been the 5th Gender Protection in Peace Operations Course: a fortnight’s course held at CoESPU from 6th to 17th March, 2017. Overall 32 participants, represented by Police Officers from Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Gabon, Ghana, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Senegal, Uganda and Ukraine. Particularly significant the presence of 17 female police officers among the attendees: an added value that highlights the importance of women within the consolidated UN approach to the integrated crises management.

The course aimed at building the capacity and commitment of participants to undertake programs targeted at eradicating gender-based violence and to develop a new movement for gender equality, increasing the knowledge and understanding of the concept of gender, related gender-based violence, sexuality, and rights. A specific focus was dedicated to various forms of gender-based violence and to the core principles for a code of conduct, reporting mechanisms and developing a programmatic response in Peace Support Operations (PSOs).

In order to highlight the relevance of this specific course in addressing gender equality and social protection, CoESPU decided to match the opening ceremony of the course with the
celebration of the International Women’s Day. The choice of this peculiar day has been driven by the strong belief that, in the current era of multidimensional PSOs, women are standing at par shoulder to shoulder with men in the field. Therefore, following this train of thought, it appeared essential to celebrate the International Women’s Day, meanwhile honoring all female Peacekeepers for their positive impact on peacekeeping community, especially in supporting the sensitive role of women in building peace and protecting human rights.

A great event that was attended by the highest military, police, and civil Authorities at local, national and international level, also involving the community of the city of Vicenza, which demonstrated its deep acknowledgement for the “excellence” performed by CoESPU in fulfilling its sensitive and important mission.

Written by:
Capt. Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Public Affairs Officer & CoESPU Magazine Chief Editor
COESPU AROUND

THE WORLD
2016 saw CoESPU deployed in the Far East in order to complete the preparation of the Indonesian FPU 09 in the foreseen of their future deployment in a very sensitive Area of Operations such as Darfur - UNAMID mission.

In 2015 the Centre of Excellence for the Stability Police Units sited in Vicenza, had its first training experience with Indonesian Police officers, training FPU08 personnel for Al Fasher necessities and requirements.

The exciting results achieved by the Indonesians, by the United Nations and last but not the least, by CoESPU at the end of FPAT-AOC (Formed Police Assessment Team - Assessment of Operational Capabilities), together with FPU08 performances expressed during the mission have brought to a new request for collaboration with the CoESPU, to be set up in the last quarter of 2016.

Given the good technical and tactical level background of this Unit, the biggest challenges were collected and taken forward in the preliminary activities for the FPU09 developed by the MTT (Mobile Training Team) in all the pre-deployment training sectors (i.e. basic police techniques, shooting, self-defense, public order management) during the stage in Italy (October 10th, 2016 - November 4th, 2016) as well as during the so called in country phase, second part of this training (November 7th, 2016 – December 4th, 2016) where 18 trainers trained in Vicenza during the first phase, trained the entire FPU under the careful and constant supervision of the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team).
The Team, led by CoESPU, was formed by two Carabinieri trainers and two instructors sent by the US Department of State - INL (Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs).

The deployment of the US DoS personnel in a Training project has definitely brought an added value to the mission thanks to their prior experiences gained overseas. Given that, many satisfactions followed, in fact, the commitment and the enthusiasm shown by everybody who took part to such an event brought to results which overtook the most optimistic expectations:

100 percent of future peacekeepers got promoted at the end of the DPKO (Department for Peacekeeping Operations) examinations.

A singularity of this mission in Jakarta, and we can say for the first time in the operational life of CoESPU, was that we had the possibility not only to teach and share the UN Standard Training Modules in favor of the Indonesian Police, but also to attend and follow in depth the phases of the Unit certification processes, conducted by UN HQ delegated personnel. This event could be considered as the culmination of the work done in the previous eight weeks training, in which all the efforts of the instructors come to an epilogue with a super partes assessment released by UN Team coming from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

The 2nd phase of Mentoring and Advising took place mainly at the Multifunctional Police Training Center of the Indonesian National Police located in Cikeas, few kilometers from Jakarta. In that site, very extensive and well organized, Indonesians were able to carry on theoretical lessons as well as technical and tactical ones. Constant and important logistic support has been guaranteed by the Indonesian Authorities who have contributed significantly to the achievement of excellent results. Efficiency in logistic support has been touched in the daily activities in the classrooms and in the locations dedicated to MMT activities, which have been equipped with every comfort and Internet wireless services.

The training activity has been concluded with a final ceremony held at the Training Center in Cikeas. In that event the FPU09 has been awarded with the “blue beret” as official sign UN DPKO certified.

This important ceremony was attended by many authorities, including the Indonesian National Police as mentioned below:

- Lt.Gen. MOECHGIYARTO, Commander of the Education and Training Division.
- Maj.Gen. Ketut Untung Yoga, Commander of the International Relations Division;
- Brig.Gen. ASADOMA Johni, Commander of the International Mission Bureau;
Brig.Gen. Naufal Yahya, Secretary of NCB (National Criminal Bureau) Interpol Indonesia; as well as other officers who followed very closely the training phases:

- Col. Lakshmana Ari Widjaja, Commander of Peace and Humanitarian Section of the Mission International Bureau;
- Lt.Col. ANANTA Andri Yudhistira, Head of the monitoring and evaluation subsection of the International Mission Bureau, (Tutor of the FPU09 ToT course “Indonesia”);
- Lt.Col. EKA SYARIFNUGRAHA HUSEN, Head of Training subsection, International Mission Bureau, CoESPU former student of the 13th Protection of Civilian Course;
- Maj. Wilem Alex, Staff Officer at the International Mission Bureau, CoESPU former student of the 12th Protection of Civilian Course;
- Capt. PUTRI Anggraini, Staff Officer at the International Mission Bureau, CoESPU former student of the 13th Protection of Civilian Course.

The professional and human experience obtained during this last and important mission, carried out in Italy and then in Indonesia, has strengthened the bond between CoESPU and Indonesian National Police in finding not only a partner, but also a valuable protagonist as professional exporter of Peace in such a difficult area as Darfur.

Written by:
Capt. Nicola Carrera
CoESPU Training Department
Tactical Progression Section
From the 21\textsuperscript{th} of September to the 16\textsuperscript{th} of November 2016 the Italian Carabinieri Headquarters sent me to participate to the PASS Course (Program on Applied Security Studies) organized by the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies located in the wonderful scenario of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. It was my first experience in the Marshall Center so I had no expectations at all. The colleague who notified me that I had been selected for the course described it as a great opportunity for me and my job. Actually, I think it really was!

The mission of the Marshall Center is to create a more stable security environment by advancing democratic institutions and relationships; promote active, peaceful, whole-of-government approaches to address transnational and regional security challenges, create and enhance enduring partnerships worldwide. Therefore the Marshall Center provides a variety of unique courses attended by officials from more than 152 countries. The center is based on a German and U.S. partnership but the crew and the lecturers come from all over the world and their competences and level of professionalism are really outstanding. The Marshall Center offers huge choice of courses but the PASS course is the largest and lengthiest. It is designed for junior and mid-level civilian government officials, military and security force service members, and government academics. It allows them to aspire to higher leadership positions and to forge a network of international partners. The 105 participants and I, coming from 51 different countries, experienced more than 200 hours of academic engagement during the eight weeks of PASS course. We studied 33 different security topics from security experts in interactive lectures. We discussed with faculty, subject matter experts and each other about the world’s most challenging contemporary issues: terrorism; cyber security; migration; gender mainstreaming and transnational organized crime. We started learning security challenges and we ended discussing strategies and approaches to
address them. The level of the lecturers and the content of the lessons was really high and the added value of the PASS program was the interaction of the didactic approach and the creation of an environment in which me and my colleagues felt free to share and debate our points. Engaging in international problem solving, living and studying with colleagues coming from different parts of the world and sometimes with a totally different visions and opinions, listening to their different points of view, has challenged a lot my own assumptions and has given to me a broader and multidimensional understanding of the world. Thanks to the organization of the Marshall Center, the Course Director Dr. Carolyn A. Haggis and our Tutors that supported and guided us during this astonishing experience I set up a network of stimulating professional relations with all my classmates and with a lot of them I created a sincere and durable friendship.

The PASS course has given me an added value to me in knowledge and professionalism and has had an immediate positive repercussion on my daily activities. For that reason I want to thank the Marshall Center and my chain of command for having given me this opportunity.

Written by:
Maj. Marco SUTTO

CoESPU Human Rights & International Humanitarian Law Chair
COESPu

Visits
On 20th January, 2017, a delegation from the U.S. Army Reserve Command and from the U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) visited the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU). The U.S. delegation was led by Lieutenant General Charles D. Luckey, Chief of Army Reserve and Commanding General, US Army Reserve Command. The U.S. Army Reserve represents the Army’s Federal Reserve force, providing operational capabilities and strategic depth to the U.S. Army in support of National Defense Strategy and Joint Force commitments worldwide.

On his arrivals, LTG Luckey was welcomed by Lieutenant General Vincenzo Coppola, Commanding General of the Carabinieri Mobile and Specialized Units Command, together with Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director, and US Army Colonel Darius. S. Gallegos, CoESPU Deputy Director.

After the office call, the meeting took place in the CoESPU conference room. During the conference, COL Gallegos presented the numerous activities and initiatives performed by CoESPU, highlighting the strategic mission and policy of our Center of Excellence in the frame of the common Stability Policing (SP) strategies adopted by international organizations such as United Nations, European Union and African Union.
Meanwhile, it was stressed the relevant role played by CoESPU, that, as training center and doctrinal hub, partnered by the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) and the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP-COE), aims to reinforce and increase its strong commitment to the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) U.S.

Government-funded security assistance program. From this perspective, the U.S. financial support, yearly guaranteed by the U.S. Department of State, represents a key element for the CoESPU in order to pursue a successful training contribution in increasing the international capacity to effectively conduct United Nations Peace Support Operations (PSOs).

Concluding the visit, LTG Charles D. Luckey expressed his appreciation for the relevant CoESPU training efforts and improvements so far reached.

On behalf of the U.S. Army Reserve Command, he also confirmed his commitment to CoESPU mission as a major asset not only for the U.S. defense strategy but also for the global peace, stability and security, with the hope of an always more fruitful partnership devoted to the common goals our two Countries have in making the world a safer place.
On 7th March, 2017, a Czech Military Police Delegation, headed by Brigadier General Pavel Kriz, Commander of the Czech Military Police (MP) visited the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), the European Gendarmerie Force Headquarters (EGF) and the NATO Stability Policing Centre of Excellence (NATO SP-COE).

The Czech Military Police Corps was set up on 21 January 1991, from the ashes of a fellow organization named “Field Gendarmerie”. Within the provisions of the Czech Law No. 300/2013, the current Czech MP, namely “Vojenska Policie” (VP), is responsible for the police protection of the Czech Armed Forces, military facilities, military materials as well as other state property controlled by the Ministry of Defense of the Czech Republic. Nowadays the Czech MP is a fully professional component of the Army of the Czech Republic (ACR), internally structured into two basic specialized components: the “Security Service” and the “Traffic Control and Law Enforcement Service”.

On his arrivals, Gen. Pavel Kriz was welcomed by Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director, by Brigadier General Philippe Rio, EGF Commander, and by Colonel Andrea Paris, NATO SP-COE Director.

After the official presentations during the above mentioned office calls, in the afternoon the meeting took place in the CoESPU conference room: the numerous activities and initiatives performed by CoESPU were presented highlighting the strategic mission and policy of our Center in the frame of the common Stability Policing (SP) concept adopted by international organizations such as United Nations, African Union, European Union and NATO.
Meanwhile, it was underlined the relevant role played by CoESPU, that, as training center and doctrinal hub, in partnership and thanks to the support offered by EGF and NATO SP-COE, aims to reinforce and increase its strong commitment in order to pursue a successful training contribution in developing an effective global capacity to conduct Peace Support Operations (PSOs) under the aegis of the United Nations as well as other international Organizations. Concluding the visit, Gen. Pavel Kriz expressed his appreciation for the relevant role played by CoESPU, EGF and NATO SP-COE, stressing the importance of this first meeting in anticipation of a future possible training cooperation with the Czech Military Police Corps and, more generally, with the Ministry of Defense and the Army Forces of the Czech Republic.
On 13\textsuperscript{th} March, 2017, a delegation of the US National Central Bureau (USNCB) of the International Police Organization (INTERPOL), headed by Mr. Wayne H. Salzgaber, Acting Director of INTERPOL Washington, visited the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) and the European Gendarmerie Force Headquarters (EGF).

The USNCB is the American branch of INTERPOL, serving as a communications clearing house for police seeking assistance in criminal investigations that cross international boundaries. Directed by the U.S. Attorney General and working under the Department of Justice in conjunction with the Department of the Treasury, the USNCB focuses on violent crimes, terrorism, drug violations, financial frauds and fugitives.

Furthermore, USNCB ensures assistance to the law enforcement community by coordinating information for international investigations and providing communications among US Federal States, local law enforcement agencies and the National Central Bureaus of other INTERPOL member countries.

On his arrival, the USNCB delegation was welcomed by Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director and by Brigadier General Philippe Rio, EGF Commander.

After the official presentations, the meeting took place in the CoESPU conference room: the numerous activities and initiatives performed by CoESPU were presented highlighting the strategic mission and policy of our Center in the frame of the common Stability Policing (SP) concept adopted by international
organizations such as United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), European Union (EU) and NATO.
Meanwhile, it was underlined that international investigations represent a key element in modern multidimensional PSOs: police services conducted on operations must be to the same high standard as those conducted in home-counties, producing professional, proactive and visible investigative outcomes and contributing to success on operations by enforcing the local law, deterring crime and supporting the native justice system.
CoESPU, as consolidated training center and doctrinal hub, in partnership and thanks to the support offered by EGF and NATO SP-COE, aims to reinforce and increase its strong commitment in order to pursue a successful training contribution in developing an effective global capacity to conduct Peace Support Operations (PSOs), including international investigation capabilities.
In this frame CoESPU has particularly appreciated the USNCB visit as a relevant mark of international recognition for the excellence performed in fulfilling its mission: an acknowledgement that make us proud of our work following on the highest Carabinieri tradition.
According to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) definition, an improvised explosive device (IED) is defined as “a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components”.

In general terms, an IED is a homemade bomb, that is frequently employed by guerrillas, insurgents, and other non-state actors as a crude but effective weapon against a conventional military force. When used as roadside bombs, IEDs can interdict lines of communication, disrupt traffic, and damage or destroy targeted vehicles. Sometimes entryways or entire structures are booby-trapped with IEDs to kill or injure anyone (such as a squad of soldiers) entering the premises. Larger vehicle-borne IEDs (car or truck bombs) have been used to destroy entire installations.

In principle, all IEDs consist of an initiating mechanism, a detonator, an explosive charge, and a container with a casing or collection of projectiles (such as ball bearings or nails) that produces lethal fragments upon detonation. In practice, IEDs can be made of many different kinds of objects and materials, including artillery or mortar rounds, aerial bombs, TNT and other explosives. IEDs can also contain radiological, chemical, or biological components to increase their lethal effects.

IEDs aimed at killing or injuring personnel can be as crude as pipe bombs (a metal pipe packed with explosive material and sealed at both ends), though they are often more complex. Vehicle-borne IEDs aimed at destroying buildings can contain large quantities of explosives to enhance their destructive capacity. IEDs aimed at destroying vehicles can be quite sophisticated, especially if the target is armoured. For example, some IEDs have shaped-charge warheads that upon detonation create streams of molten metal that can penetrate armour.
Insurgents use a wide variety of initiating systems to trigger detonations. Such systems fall into two basic categories: command-initiated and autonomously initiated. Command-initiated IEDs are detonated through human interaction with the triggering mechanism. Typically, a receiver on the explosive triggers detonation when an electronic impulse is sent over a wire circuit or via wireless signal. Common examples of command initiators are cell phones, pagers, cordless telephones, automatic garage-door openers, car alarms, wireless doorbells, and remote-controlled toys.

Autonomously initiated IEDs are detonated automatically without human intervention. Common examples of those initiators are trip wires, pressure plates that activate the triggering mechanism when a certain amount of weight is placed on them, infrared systems that activate the triggering mechanism when an object breaks a beam’s contact with its receiver, and magnetic detonators that are triggered by changes in a magnetic field (as when a vehicle passes by).

IEDs seem to be the predominant weapons of insurgents in non-conventional conflicts, and, because of their low cost, ease of employment, and high effectiveness, they will continue to be the weapon
of choice for guerrillas for the foreseeable future. IEDs are responsible for hundreds of deaths across the globe each month. In large numbers they are responsible of civilian casualties. The question of how the escalating presence of IEDs will impact mine action should be addressed, alongside the issue of how we can improve our understanding of the threat and what actions need to be taken to reduce it.

To counter this threat a global and multi-dimensional response is required. This response must include efforts to attack the networks that support IED activity. Additionally, advances must be made in several key technological areas including IED detection and blast protection in order to defeat the device or mitigate its effects. Technologies that are currently proving effective against IED attacks must be evolved to remain effective against the next generation of IEDs and new technologies must also be developed. Finally, troop’s counter-IED skills must be continually improved and updated. The way to achieve this ambitious goal is a continuous training supported by the effective exchange of information regarding enemy IED tactics, techniques and procedures, among all stakeholders.

In this frame, CoESPU is able to organize and deliver specific “Counter IED” trainings, thanks to the support and the expertise of the Carabinieri Bomb-Squads.

Lessons learned in many missions abroad have demonstrated that the first step in Counter-IED is the visual detection of the explosive device. Therefore, at CoESPU, it has been set up a Counter-IED room where it is possible to familiarize with a full range of conventional and non-conventional explosive devices, understanding their functioning mechanisms in order to be
aware of their destructive power and to be capable to activate the right first procedures in preventing accidental detonations and consequential injuries for operators and civil population. Nowadays, the IEDs represent one of the major concerns military and police forces, together with civilians, have to take care in Peace Support Operations.

In order to counter and defeat this unacceptable threat to our peace support operators, a global and multi-dimensional reaction is required by the international community. In this regard CoESPU is glad to be an active partner in achieving this important common goal.

Written by:
Capt. Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Public Affairs Officer & CoESPU Magazine Chief Editor
THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTIVE POLICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE CONTRAST TO THE RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR THREAT

When one hears the word "radioactive", her or his thoughts immediately turn to nuclear power plants, to incidents and disasters such as those occurred in Černobyl' or Fukushima, or to nuclear weapons. However, there is much more.

Radioactive substances and materials are widely used in many sectors of industry, e.g. in oil exploration, sterilization, and non-destructive testing; in medicine and pharmaceutical, both for therapy and for diagnosis; and in scientific research. And even some everyday objects can contain radioactive materials: smoke detectors, fluorescent displays, and lightning rods are the most common examples.

Although there is a general tendency to employ increasingly less radioactive materials, replacing them with non-radioactive substitutes whenever these are available, there are still many areas where this is not possible and, in any case, those produced in the past (which amount to several tens of thousands only in EU), and not disposed yet, remain.

It is true that most of the radioactive materials listed have relatively low levels of radioactivity and that none of them might eventually constitute a threat of level comparable to those of nuclear weapons and nuclear wastes from a power plant. However, some of them (e.g. gammagraphy devices) contain HASS (High Activity Sealed Sources), i.e. radioactive sources having very high levels of radioactivity; this kind of sources -the most common are isotopes of Cesium, Cobalt and Iridium- pose a potentially serious threat being suitable candidate components for building dirty bombs, i.e. devices made of an IED (Improvised Explosive Device) plus some hazardous substance (such as HASS) and with the purpose of using the explosion of the IED to spread the contaminant over a large area. Illegal means, other than dirty bombs, could be implemented by terrorists or other criminal groups (e.g. drinking water contamination, air dispersion), potentially resulting in severe damage to environment and health (including casualties). Furthermore, account must be taken that while nuclear devices are stored within facilities typically defended with military-grade security measures (which does not imply at all that they are 100% safe, tough), for radioactive sources the situation is somewhat more varied, as they are kept with security levels ranging from those one might
expect in a facility or industry (usually far from being military-graded) to no security whatsoever. From this point of view, critical situations are especially met in hospitals and research centers, as the personnel employed therein is usually not aware of, or not sensitive to, the problem. To complete the picture, over the years the historical memory loss has caused the loss of thousands of radioactive sources (so called “orphan sources”), some of which are still not found.

The seriousness of the threat posed by HASS has been recognized at international level. Indeed, following the events of September 11, 2001, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) an autonomous international organization within the UN system, as well as the most influential and authoritative international body in the field- updated the “Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources” and formulated the “Action Plan to Combat Nuclear Terrorism”; these initiatives are in addition to those already in place (e.g. the “Action Plan on the Safety of Radiation Sources and the Security of Radioactive Materials”, the “Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident” and the “Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency”) and are specifically targeted at strengthening the measures to ensure the security and the safety of radioactive sources and to ensure that uncontrolled radioactive sources are brought under regulatory control and properly managed.

Furthermore, IAEA developed the International Catalogue of Sealed Radioactive Sources and Devices, which details source characteristics and technical data for a very large number of sources and devices, thus providing a valuable information baggage.

Since 2001, the attention to the problem, far from diminishing, has increased further, to the point that even in the last (2016) Nuclear Security Summits (NSSs) several countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic Of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand,
United Kingdom, United States) and Interpol reaffirmed the importance of the matter and took “commitments”, “to encourage and support” the “effort” for “strengthening further the security of high activity sealed radioactive sources (HASS)”. It is no exaggeration to say that Italy has always been at the forefront in the fight against the illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials, and for the improvement of the security and safety of HASS, having always attended all the major international initiatives on the field. Among all the initiatives taken stands the creation, still in 1995, of a specialized Carabinieri unit devoted to contrast rackets in the area of radioactive and nuclear materials. This is a peculiarity of Italy, as no other police force in the EU (and in most, if not all, non-UE countries as well) has done the same. Thanks to specific training combined with the availability of professional tools for radiometric measurements (including 3 mobile laboratories), the Unit has performed several police activities in over 20 years, activities ranging from inspections inside facilities employing radioactive sources and devices, to investigations over illicit trade of radioactive materials and on illicit trafficking of contaminated steel, and to the carrying out of radiological measures over large areas, or on environmental samples, in order to establish the eventual contamination or the illegal disposal of radioactive wastes into the environment. All those activities lead to the discovery of dozens of illicits and people charged, and to hundreds and hundreds of seizures, among which orphan sources and HASS stand out. But even more important, surveys and investigations allowed to highlight critical issues and
pitfalls on the management of radioactive sources by parties, both public and private, leading in several cases to study and adopt best practices and even allowing to identify gaps in the national legislation concerning the import of metallic materials, enabling Italy to adopt appropriate corrective measures thus increasing national security. There is still room for improvements however, especially given the difficulties to carry out all the checks that would be desirable. In particular, one critical aspect is given by the fact that detection devices employed for “preventive” radiation detection usually include only gamma detectors, leaving open the possibility that ionizing radiation sources of different type (for example neutron sources) escape to the controls. This weakness is not an exclusive of Italy but is shared by many, if not all, countries.

These types of sources are undoubtedly more rare than those of gamma radiation, but there is still the possibility that they may may be introduced in a country, for negligence or willful misconduct. Overall, the Italian experience in the field, collected by the Carabinieri, has shown the importance of preventive controls to ensure the safety and security of radioactive sources, highlighting a number of situations where the lack of controls along with totally inadequate safety measures determined situations of high risk that radioactive sources could be used illegally, not excluding criminal purposes.

It is only right to note that CoESPU too, in accordance with its training mission, has proven to be very attentive to the issue, having enriched -from the very first editions- its course on “Asymmetric threat” with a module specifically devoted to the contrast of nuclear and radiological terrorism. Within this module, learners are provided basic information on the features of the different types of man-made radioactive and nuclear materials, from simple sources to nuclear weapons, on their most common uses, etc., in order to raise awareness of the various aspects of the topic and to give an overview over the possible sources of problems and the options to address them.

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STRESS MANAGEMENT ON TACTICAL AND TRAINING

Part One

From this issue I’d like to treat a topic that touch everyone: the well-being and the psycho neurophysiology of central nervous system (CNS) of the human being. The CNS the headquarter of every functions in our brain and in our body, is composed by brain and spinal cord. All our emotions have life in our brain, and across bio chemical and electrical signals, reach every peripheral part of our body, shape biological reactions, psychological sensations and behaviors. Some of these emotional and behavioral expressions are adaptive, others not, and others are labeled as diseases.

Now let's go to see something that is connected to the survival and well-being. The survival, that in our actual society is different respect the past, requires appropriate physiological responses to environmental and homeostatic challenges. Today survival, for many people, is to be able manage the job, earn the money, satisfy the family needs, to have spare time; for some people, like police, firefighter or military, the daily problems, are added to the risk of their life strictly connected to the specific employ.

Every challenge poorly managed, unbalance the homeostasis of our body and always this take the name of “stress”. The reestablishment and maintenance of homeostasis entails the coordinate activation and control of neuroendocrine and autonomic stress systems. So the stress is a very complex phenomena strictly linked to our life, but, many times the word “stress” is used in wrong way. In fact we confused “stress” with bother and we think that everything that is uncomfortable is stress, but it is not so, or better they could be the trigger but not the nucleus.
Stress is a phenomena but also a psycho biological system, embedded in our autonomic nervous system, that throughout the responses to many external or internal stimuli of our body, works to guarantee our life. It is the hyper activation or hypo activation of this system, that play a role in many of our disease like: psychiatric disorder, gastrointestinal symptoms, problems to immune system, negative emotional state, cardiovascular problem. In fact, there is not only post-traumatic stress disease like illness connected to the stress, and there is no organ or part of our body immune to the alterations of the stress system. So, at a this point, a definition of stress it could be broadly as a real or anticipated disruption of homeostasis or an anticipated threat to well-being.

But stress system is not linked only the diseases, but also to the adequate reactions in particular situations. We think to the due reaction when we are in front of threat or danger: Fight or Flight (in some situation also Freezing but now, in our life, this last solution is the worst reaction). In fact fight and flight are the choices, that, if
properly adopted (and it depends on the training and of the general health conditions), allow you to achieve the outcome with minimal cost.

In this case, the “stress” can be defined a “normal reaction to abnormal situation”. It is when the stress system doesn't know that the bad situation is finished or there is not, and when it forget that we don't live in a jungle, that arise health problems. In briefly when the fear become the anxiety.

The core of the stress system is the central nervous system (CNS), and specific role has the hypothalamus, a portion of the brain that contains a number of small nuclei with a variety of functions. Ones of the most important functions of the hypothalamus is to link the nervous system to the endocrine system via the pituitary gland named also hypophysis.

So, from hypothalamus starts an hormone, CRH (corticotrophin release factor), that arrives to hypophysis. The CRH stimulates hypophysis to produce another hormone: the ACTH (Adreno Cortico Tropic Hormone). The ACTH is versed in the blood flow and arrives to the adrenal glands (also known as supernal glands). Here, in the cortex area, is produced, among the other steroid hormones, the Cortisol. For these reasons Cortisol is also known like “the stress hormone”. This just described is the chemical arm of the stress system, and it is also named hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA or HTPA axis).

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<td>y-Lipotropina</td>
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But the stress system has besides another channel, the nervous arm. The nervous arm is so organized: in a specific part of hypothalamus, from the parvocellular cells, exit some nervous fibers (axons) that arrive in the Locus Coeruleus (LC), a pontine nucleus located near the Ponto mesencephalic junction. This is the largest group of noradrenergic neurons, in the central nervous system, that produce one of the endogenous
exciting substances: the noradrenaline (also known as norepinephrine). From LC starts a signal that, through the sympathetic nervous system, arrives to the inner part of sup renal glands, to produce a mixture of exciting substance: adrenalin (epinephrine), noradrenaline, and dopamine. All these substances are named catecholamine.

In the same time, form the paraventricular nucleus of hypothalamus, starts an innervation that arrives to arcuate nucleus. In this region, there are groups of neuroendocrine neurons, that produce many peptides, among which pro-opiomelanocortin (POMC), a pre hormone, that is the precursor for the production of other very important hormones and neurotransmitters (we mention, only like example, ACTH for the production of cortisol, endorphins like painkilling, lipotropin for breakdown the triglycerides into glycerol and free fatty acids). This, in a simple description, is the stress circuit.

From this short description about the stress system, and of all organs and substances involved, we can well understand, how a malfunction of the stress circuit, due to poor or wrong training, low level of fitness, unhealthy diet and insomnia, can cause inadequate reactions in front of dangers, and its dysregulation or chronic activation, source of many types of illnesses.
True art is expression of beauty, and beauty has the power to move our hearts and shape our souls. While most films do not touch our souls, I believe some movies can certainly do it well and on a deep emotional level. One of these is titled *Brothers of the Wind*, a tale movie produced in 2015 and directed by Gerardo Olivares and Otmar Penker. The story revolves around a child and an eagle in some place of the Austrian alps, in 1960. In nature the eagles create two chicks, but only the strongest is expected to survive. In fact, the story begins with a first-born chick pushing its weaker brother to certain death on the nest. But fate intervenes and the chick is found by Lukas, a young boy acted by Manuel Camacho and affected by relational problems with his father Keller, played by Tobias Moretti. Lukas suffers at the hands of his father who has withdrawn since the loss of his wife. Killed whilst rescuing the infant Lukas, the boy now carries the burden of her death. Lukas names the eagle Abel and cares for it in secret, finding in it a source of happiness and the companionship denied to him at home.

Some scenes are narrated in third person, through the voice of Danzer, played by Jean Reno, a forest ranger who lives on site and takes Lukas under his wing, helping him to process his grief by training the young eagle.
Times passed by, and Abel becomes adult and, as a wild animal, it needs to be free into the wild nature. After a first breakup, two years later the eagle finds the young boy for the last goodbye. The boy is now ready to completely release the eagle back into the wild, because they have both learned to survive on their own. At the end, mother nature clearly differentiates where everyone belong and their role in the real life.

A simple story, between film and documentary, in an environment of extraordinary beauty. The images of the wildlife are breathtaking, especially the scenes filmed with the eagle. A beautiful movie that will give you great emotions and a feeling of inner happiness. Inviting you to watch this fantastic movie, I wish you a good view.
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