The role of Peace Operations in preventing international crimes

- Code of Conduct: the «Zero Tollerance» policy
- Accountability: R2P, the Responsibility to Protect
In this modern era, new security challenges exist within a wider global context of rapid technological change, significant demographic shift, uncertain economy, and geostrategic power dynamics of historic proportion. These conditions intensify the level of uncertainty and the pace of change, and raise the potential for significant interstate conflicts to higher levels than at any time since the end of the Cold War. Peace Operations have proven to be one of the most effective tools available to assist host countries for navigating the difficult path from conflict to peace. The current multidimensional peace operations are called upon not only to maintain peace and security, but also to facilitate political processes, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegrations of former combatants; support constitutional processes and the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law and extending legitimate state authority. Where crises situation are out of control, statistically there is a proliferation of crimes against civilians, with the risk of international crimes. The prevention and repression of serious violations is essential for ensuring respect for human rights, particularly in view of the gravity of certain offences, qualified as war crimes, which are in the interest of the international community as a whole to punish. In this regard, we believe Peace Operations can play an important role. This concept is the focus of the on-going global reform in the UN peace and security architecture, in the UN management system and structures, as well as in the UN development system.

The current UN reform of Peace Operations has the overall objective of reducing fragmentation for better course of action, to make the peace and security pillar more coherent, nimble and effective by prioritizing prevention, sustaining peace and delivery on Agenda 2030. Nevertheless, since the adoption of the Responsibility to Protect as a “Peace Concept” in 2005, an increasing number of United Nations Security Council resolutions have called upon peace operators to protect civilians, specifically from the risk of international crimes. Moreover, the political complexity facing Peace Operations and the scope of their mandates, including on the civilian side, remain very broad. There are strong indications that certain specialized capabilities – including Police – will be in especially high demand over the coming years. Indeed, accountability, respect for diversity, professionalism, and zero tolerance for misconducts are core values in every modern multidimensional UN mission.

Against this background, in this first issue of our journal we have tried to present new subject areas along the lines of the above mentioned statements. Hoping that our efforts will match your expectations, I welcome you to discover all the news mentioned inside this CoESPU Magazine new edition.

Wishing you a happy reading, I invite you all to follow us also on our social media.

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The CoESPU Magazine is devoted to the publication of professional concepts and issues, research and doctrinal products developed by the Carabinieri Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, in collaboration with other international research Centers. The Magazine addresses topics of professional, technical, operational and juridical nature in the field of Stability Policing within Peace Operations. Based on the core values of ethics, integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity, harmonically inflected and informed by the traditions of over two hundred years of Carabinieri history, the Magazine fosters Human Rights and gender mainstreaming, while seeking to enhance current police peacekeeping doctrine and promoting international police peacekeeping interoperability, cognizant of Lessons Learned and best practises. The CoESPU Magazine is constantly committed to upholding UN standards, norms, procedures and curricula, while endorsing self-sufficiency of the participating Police Contributing Countries. Consequently, its editorial policy promotes the principles of representativeness, responsiveness, and accountability, as well as effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accessibility, to provide the highest professional standards to build trust and legitimacy of beneficiary Law Enforcement Institutions.

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Every day, peacekeepers create conditions for lasting peace. They protect civilians, such as the hundreds of thousands in South Sudan and the Central African Republic who have sought refuge. Across the years and across the globe, fifty-five peacekeeping operations have successfully completed their mandate. Many political missions have done the same. Four missions are downsizing or closing soon, their job completed, and the strategies of being able to ensure a smooth transition in these situations are absolutely crucial. Peacekeeping remains a highly cost-effective instrument. The people of Haiti and Côte d’Ivoire enjoy brighter futures thanks in part to support from MINUSTAH and ONUCI. I pay tribute to the many peacekeepers who have paid the ultimate price in carrying out this vital work. Despite the obvious successes, peace operations, at times, may disappoint, seem short of perspective, or be unable to put an end to commitments of several decades. This should lead us to reflect on our objectives, the means we have and our capacity to implement complex mandates and satisfy the many expectations. Peace Operations are deployed in challenging environments, where the United Nations is sometimes the only one ready and able to act. Our operations are subject to considerable expectations, perhaps too heavy, because they must respond to emergencies while contributing to
long-term solutions. Finally, peace operations often face situations of such complexity that it is illusory to hope to solve them in a few years.

The High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, whose recommendations remain at the heart of our efforts to advance collective security, called for four critical shifts. My reform efforts aim in part to bring them about. First, we must recognize the "primacy of politics" so that peace operations are deployed in support of active diplomatic efforts, not as a substitute.

My proposals for the Secretariat peace and security architecture seek to strengthen the link between political strategies and operations – and between peace and security and the development and human rights pillars of our work.

If we can do better on prevention, mediation and peacebuilding, we can reduce the unrealistic and dangerous demands on our colleagues in uniform.

Second, peace operations should be properly equipped.

It is time to fill critical gaps in technology, transportation and situational awareness. More mobility, better equipment, enhanced training and intelligence would allow us to do a better job and eventually with smaller numbers.

Third, peace operations must embody UN values. Since the earliest days of my tenure, I have sent strong signals of my determination to stamp out sexual exploitation and abuse. In one important sign of progress, Member States are now certifying, prior to deployment, that none of their personnel has a history of misconduct or human rights violations. The Secretariat also vets certain senior personnel. We have just appointed the first-ever Victims’ Rights Advocate, and we are taking other strong steps to promote accountability. And in keeping with an Organization-wide plan to achieve gender parity, I am making a push for more female officers and troops in our operations.

More women in peacekeeping means more effective peacekeeping.

Fourth, we must build stronger partnerships. The Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership signed in April of this year is a crucial step. Beyond their troop contributions, African states have assumed important responsibilities for peace and security on the continent.

All across Africa, we are working closely with regional and sub-regional partners – from AMISOM to the G5 in the Sahel to the Multinational Joint Task Force in the Lake Chad Basin.

I call on the Security Council to enhance its support, including through the clarity of mandates and predictable funding, in particular to the G5 in order to operationalize the force in the Sahel, and to the Multinational Joint Task Force battling Boko Haram.
Our partnership with the European Union is also crucial, and I look forward to signing a framework agreement with the EU, and to exploring the possibility of establishing trilateral collaborative mechanisms.

These partnerships are especially important given the multiple tasks that are being undertaken. We now face the needs of peace enforcement and counter-terrorism and the precarious environments in which they take place require an additional effort. It is clear that peacekeeping forces are not supposed to do peace enforcement or counter terrorism. We need to take profit of the complementarity that needs to exist between the UN and regional and other organizations.

I appeal again to the Security Council to ensure in that regard clarity of mandates as well as adequate funding.

Over the next few months we will be making progress in implementing these reforms, which will enable us to be better in what we do.

For the time being, I have asked that a review be carried out to see how our current Operations can best respond to the many challenges they face.

With your partnership and support, we can adapt peace operations to meet old and the new tests alike to be more effective and more cost effective.

Mr Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General UN
Courtesy of:
Aiming to deepen the role of Peace Operations in preventing international crimes, it seems necessary to define primarily what an “international crime” is.

In general terms, we can state that an international crime is a crime against the international law, and it is said to occur when three conditions are satisfied:

• a violation of a criminal norm derived out of an international treaty and/or other international customary law which is binding on individuals;
• the crime shows the characteristics of a crime that is punishable under the international law;
• the treaty establishes a liability for the act done, and this must be binding on majority of Countries.

There are wide varieties of instances that can be considered as an international crime:

• crimes against humanity;
• crimes against peace;
• war crimes;
• crimes coming under the international criminal law.

Alongside, the international criminal law is commonly defined as the body of law that prohibits certain categories of conducts deemed to be serious crimes, regulates procedures governing investigations, prosecutions and punishment of those categories of conducts, and holds perpetrators individually accountable for their commissions. The repression of serious violations of international criminal law is essential for ensuring respect for this branch of law, particularly in view of the gravity of certain violations, qualified as war crimes, which are in the interest of the international community as a whole to punish. There are several basic principles upon which international criminal law is based. Since international crimes increasingly include extraterritorial elements, requiring enhanced...
interaction between States, it is becoming more pressing to coordinate respect for these principles. States must uphold them while also respecting their own national principles of criminal law and any specific principles outlined in the instruments of the regional bodies to which they are party.

The prevention and repression of international crimes can be enforced by a number of different actors and institutions. First and foremost, domestic courts of either the State in which the crimes have occurred or third States may be willing and able to conduct criminal trials. At the same time, international crimes and their general context (armed conflict, widespread or systematic attacks against a civilian population, genocidal policies) often occur or result in situations in which the domestic criminal justice system of the State is non-existent or is unable or unwilling to act. This may make it impossible for domestic authorities to conduct independent and impartial investigations and legal proceedings.

In conflict areas, police and judicial organs are often involved in the commission of crimes. There is therefore the risk of governmental misconducts oriented to destroy evidence, intimidate victims and potential witnesses if local authorities are themselves implicated in the commission of international crimes or if they seek to shield alleged perpetrators.

In this case, international criminal courts and tribunals are the second possible forum in which international crimes are being adjudicated. They exist as courts of last resort, ensuring that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity as a consequence of the unwillingness or inability of national courts to prosecute international crimes. Such courts and tribunals may be established either on a permanent or an ad hoc basis in response to a particular situation, State or region. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is the only existing criminal court falling into the first category. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) are examples of ad hoc tribunals.

A third form of criminal court and tribunal with jurisdiction over international crimes is a mixed (or hybrid internationalized) criminal court and tribunal. These mixed types combine certain features of international criminal courts and tribunals with those of domestic courts. Examples are the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the Serious Crimes Panels established under the authority of the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor and the State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Information concerning international crimes is not only relevant for the aforementioned criminal courts and tribunals, but also for other transitional justice mechanisms. One example of these are truth commissions, such as those established in South Africa after the end of the apartheid era, in East Timor and Sierra Leone. Other such mechanisms are compensation and property claims commissions. In addition, a variety of international judicial, quasi-judicial and supervisory bodies exist for whom information on international crimes may be relevant. These bodies may include:

- the International Court of Justice;
- arbitration panels;
- international and national commissions of inquiry;
- compensation commissions;
- human rights bodies, such as the UN Human Rights Council and its special rapporteurs and working groups;
- the UN Human Rights Committee;
- regional human rights courts and commissions (European, Inter-American and African).

But, every national or international judicial system is powerless without the support of an effective law enforcement system.

In this context, the mission of the UN Police is to enhance international peace and security by supporting member states in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations to realize effective, efficient, representative, responsive and accountable police services that serve and protect the population. To that end, UN Police build and support, or, where mandated, act as a substitute or partial substitute for, host-state police capacity to prevent and detect crime, protect life and property and maintain public order and safety in adherence to the rule of law and international human rights law.

The scale and scope of UN Police have grown exponentially in the past decade, with about 13,000 police currently deployed in 18 peace missions.
Once tasked to merely monitor and report, UN Police officers are now problem-solvers and mentors. They often substitute for local police or build whole organizations from the ground up. On any given day, they are protecting civilians from harm, helping to secure elections, investigating incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, or fighting transnational organized crime and violent extremism alongside their host-state counterparts.

In particular, the deployment of well-trained police with consolidated investigation skills could play a key-role in combating international crimes.

However, the concern for the safety and security of UN personnel involved in Peace Operations has grown in the last two decades, mainly because of the increased risks deriving from deployment in volatile environments and mandates comprising multiple tasks.

As a consequence, Peacekeepers face often increasing risks in being involved in armed conflicts and being attacked.

On the other hand, with the increase of peace operations, particularly after the end of the Cold War, growing numbers of Peacekeepers from different nationality and backgrounds have been accused of engaging in serious criminal offenses and international crimes.

As a result, it has been widely acknowledged that such allegations have proven extremely damaging to the image of the United Nations and have also threatened to seriously undermine the mandate of on-going and future UN missions.

These converging issues are the focus of the on-going global reform in the UN peace and security architecture, in the UN management system and structures, as well as in the UN development system.

The current UN reform of peace operations has the overall objective of reducing fragmentation for better course of action, to make the peace and security pillar more coherent, nimble and effective by prioritizing prevention, sustaining peace and delivery on Agenda 2030.

A series of strategic reviews of major peace operations have also been initiated which will focus on assessing the presence of conditions for successful mandate implementation with a view to recommending adjustments to the Security Council. Parameters of assessment for the reviews will include the relevance and pertinence of mandates, the political environment and will of key parties, operations’ comparative advantage vis-à-vis regional, UN and other partners, and the configuration of support for the missions.

These reviews will identify ideas for new, enhanced approaches and will strengthen UN cooperation for prevention through early action, as opposed to merely reacting to outbreaks of violence.
Nevertheless, a little more than 110,000 military, police and civilian staff are deployed, representing the UN great effort in both personnel and missions, aiming to peaceful transitions and the rebuilding of functioning states. The reduction in UN personnel in the intervening years by no means indicates that the challenges faced by the UN are diminishing. The emergence of new conflicts spreading beyond local and regional boundaries signals that the demand for field missions is expected to remain high and peace operations will continue to be one of the UN most complex operational tasks.

Moreover, the political complexity facing peace operations and the scope of their mandates, including on the civilian side, remain very broad. There are strong indications that certain specialized capabilities – including Police – will be in especially high demand over the coming years.

The vision of a world without war is the most challenging goal for the international community. The chance to make this dream a reality is directly proportionate to the real ability in managing crises situation e local conflicts, restoring peace and security to war-ravaged areas.

Restoring peace and security is in fact a precursor to a positive prevention, investigation and prosecution of international crimes. Considering the many lessons learned since the Second World War, all this conditions cannot happen without the numerous benefits of peace operations.

Undoubtedly, in order to make this ambitious goal as useful as possible, both the UN and all Member States have to be strongly devoted to reinforce their close cooperation aiming to deal the new global challenges with renewed vigor and positive impact.

In this frame, the CoESPU is strongly devoted to play its part in supporting the UN efforts for the protection of the fundamental values of peace and security worldwide.
How to transform a Police Force and Criminal Justice System that are part of the problem

One of the most detrimental gaps impeding the international community when it seeks to stabilize a state ravaged by internal conflict, is the absence of authoritative guidance on how to deal with indigenous police and criminal justice systems that provide impunity for political elites who obstruct peace implementation. Spoilers who thwart the implementation of a mandate from the United Nations or another mandating authority, commit an international crime that imperils the very purpose of peace and stability operations. The existence of this knowledge or “doctrinal” gap is manifested in the 2015 Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) “Guidelines: Police Capacity-building and Development” which states: These Guidelines are based on the assumption that the host State government is committed to the objective of good and democratic governance, including the establishment of a responsive, representative and accountable police service…I

This assumption, when fallacious, can doom a mission to frozen conflicts at best and near collapse of the mission at worst (e.g. Rwanda, Bosnia, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan). In spite of the potentially calamitous risks associated with basing missions on this best case assumption, DPKO has no methodology to test whether this dubious assumption holds true or not. The DPKO Integrated Assessment and Planning Handbook promulgated in December 2013 acknowledges that “there is no agreed United Nations system-wide methodology for comprehensively assessing risks to the United Nations in post-conflict and conflict settings.”II Thus the UN’s approach to capacity building is based on an assumption—that the host State government is committed to the objective of good and democratic governance—that it has not developed a methodology for assessing. Unfortunately, this assumption is rarely valid. Over 70% of the UN’s post-1990 missions have been confounded by spoilers in the form of criminalized power structures that obtain and maintain power on the basis of illicit sources of revenue.iii Invariably such regimes suborn the legal system. As the “Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Policing” acknowledges:

Rwandan family trying to get off the genocide
The United Nations is a target for direct attack, including asymmetric threats, by some parties and spoilers to peace processes. In certain contexts, this threat is further aggravated by the blurring of lines and collaboration between transnational criminal networks, extremist groups and political actors.

All of NATO’s peace and stability operations, which have been shared enterprises with the UN (i.e., Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq), have been obstructed by spoilers in the form of criminalized power structures. Some have even earned highly descriptive brands (e.g., “parallel power structures” in Bosnia and “criminal patronage networks” in Afghanistan).

One’s least likely to be cooperative in a reform effort because currently guidelines and doctrine are oriented toward building capacity so ownership can be expeditiously turned over to prevailing authorities. When the latter are also spoilers, however, the result is to dig the hole deeper. The current impasses faced by the UN in South Sudan and the DRC are prominent contemporary cases in point. Annika Hansen, a former Policy Officer in the DPKO Police Division provides this incisive explanation: “…those that are the most dominant players are also the they have the most to lose.”

It would not be prudent to base future interventions on the best case assumption that the police forces and legal systems that missions will be working with are part of the solution. Indeed, the empirical record indicates the opposite has typically been the case. A more appropriate starting point would be to assess not only capacity deficits but also whether the local police and judicial system are a politicized instrument of repression and a source of impunity for criminalized elites and thus a potential or actual driver of conflict. Another way to state this is that the first step must be to determine whether the police and criminal justice system are part of the solution or part of the problem. If they are part of the problem (i.e., spoilers), how can the mission overcome this most vexing of stabilization challenges?

Extracting lessons from prior successful experiences with this conundrum is the agenda for research that I propose. We need to develop lessons for dealing with police forces, legal systems, and governments that are under the influence of spoilers, especially criminalized power structures. We should not assume that capacity building alone will accomplish stabilization. To accomplish this research agenda, the following lessons need to be learned:

- How to Properly Assess a Spoiler Threat and Devise a Strategy to Combat it Effectively
- How to Combat Impunity and Reform a Politicized/Criminalized Legal System
- How to Establish Accountability for the Police and Security Sector
- How to Mobilize Civil Society in Support of Accountability for a Politicized/Criminalized Police Force and Justice System
The preferred methodology would be to invite experienced senior practitioners who have demonstrated success in overcoming each of these challenges to impart their experience and insights, guided by the following questions tailored to their specific topic.

**How to Properly Assess a Spoiler Threat and Devise a Strategy to Combat it Effectively?**

- Were spoilers, including criminalized power structures, a major threat to your mission? What obstacles did you have to overcome?
- How did you assess the spoiler threat and how did your assessment shape the strategy you pursued?
- What strategy did you follow and what successes did you manage to achieve?
- Should missions make it a priority to combat all manifestations of organized crime (OC) and corruption or should they focus surgically on the nexus between OC/corruption and political power?
- In public discourse, is it necessary to describe the issue in terms like OC and corruption but, inside the mission, is it necessary to focus on the actual critical nodes of the network involved in the spoiler threat?
- What conditions must be met before the mission should attempt to arrest a spoiler who is linked to one of the parties to the conflict?
- What must we understand about the motivations of spoilers before we seek to develop a strategy? For example, are the spoilers motivated primarily by greed (wealth), grievance (power to rectify), or ideology (power to shape policy)?
- What are the most effective means to influence the incentive structures of spoilers motivated by each of the above? When is punishment the better option (e.g. naming and shaming, seizing assets, taking legal action, defeating militarily), when is inducement to be preferred, and when does an appeal to what is proper and/or best for one’s identity group work best?
- How can coordination among the multiple international stakeholders be accomplished?
- How can coordination between the international community and indigenous stakeholders be accomplished when some are spoilers?
- What are the primary lessons to be learned from your experience?

**How to Combat Impunity and Reform a Politicized/Criminalized Legal System?**
• When the justice chain is ineffective or part of the problem, how can investigations conducted by the mission be brought into the legal framework of a host State if the mission has not been mandated with executive authority?
• The DPKO Judicial Affairs Handbook states “International actors, including judicial affairs officers, should work with, rather than substitute for, national counterparts.”vi Was this approach appropriate in your mission? Should all indigenous counterparts be regarded as “committed to the objective of good and democratic governance”?vii
• Are there reliable techniques for determining whether one’s indigenous counterparts are trustworthy?
• How can an effective partnership with indigenous officials be forged? How can effective champions of reform be identified and supported?
• Can informal justice mechanisms effectively address dangerous spoilers?
• Local ownership is regarded as the holy grail of peacekeeping. Who should the mission regard as the rightful owners of the legal system: the prevailing authorities? All the parties to the conflict? Civil society? Are all equally legitimate or should the mission only support those who support the peace process and oppose those who oppose it?
• How can coordination on a strategy for confronting impunity and politicization/criminalization of the legal system be accomplished among the multiple international stakeholders?

• How can coordination between the international community and indigenous stakeholders be accomplished when some are spoilers?
• What are the primary lessons to be learned from your experience?

How to Establish Accountability for the Police and Security Sector?
• How can mechanisms for oversight and accountability for the police and criminal justice system be most effectively promoted?
• What accountability mechanisms should be emphasized: those internal to the government (including the legal system), those straddling the government (e.g., ombudsman), or those external to the government (e.g., media, NGOs dedicated to accountability and human rights, and civil society generally)?
• How can law enforcement against spoilers be combined with capacity building (i.e., how can the conflict between monitoring and mentoring be addressed)?
• How can coordination among the multiple international stakeholders be accomplished?
• How can coordination among the international community and indigenous stakeholders be accomplished when some are spoilers?
• What are the primary lessons to be learned from your experience?
How to Mobilize Civil Society in Support of Accountability for a Politicized/Criminalized Police Force and Justice System?

- How can civil society be effectively mobilized?
- Is the engagement of civil society sufficient to make reform of the police and criminal justice system locally led?
- How should the mission deal with a clash between the cultural norms of one or more of the parties to the conflict and international norms regarding corruption/abuse of power for private gain and respect for the human rights of the opposition?
- How can coordination among the international community and indigenous stakeholders be accomplished when some are spoilers?
- What are the primary lessons to be learned from your experience?

The above agenda for research is addressed to both scholars and practitioners, but perhaps the center of gravity for expertise on these issues is in Vicenza where the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units, the NATO Stability Police Center of Excellence, and the European Gendarmerie Force are located. I pledge my unstinting support to any and all efforts that these organizations might wish to undertake to pursue this agenda for research.

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3 The 24 internal conflicts in which the UN has intervened since 1990 are listed below. The 17 underlined countries indicate cases that either Steve Stedman’s research in “Spoiler Problems in Peace Processes,” the cases examined in Criminalized Power Structures: The Overlooked Enemies of Peace and Impunity: Countering Illicit Power in War and Transition, or the findings of the Enough Project have determined that criminalized/illicit power structures (or “violent kleptocracies” in the terminology used by the Enough Project) were spoilers: Afghanistan, Angola, Bosnia /Former Yugoslavia, Burundi, Cambodia, Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic, Darfur, Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Kosovo, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan/Abyei, Western Sahara. Further research would probably add others to this list (e.g., Burundi and Mali), but at a minimum 71% of the post-Cold War conflicts in which the UN has intervened have confronted spoilers in the form of criminalized/illicit power structures/violent kleptocracies.
7 United Nations Guidelines: Police Capacity-building and Development, April 1, 2015, 3

Written by:
Doct. Michael Dziedzic
Pax Advisor Consultant
A practical guide for increasing the percentage of uniformed women in UN Peacekeeping missions

From 1957 through 1989 in UN peacekeeping operations there were a meager 20 uniformed women who served in those missions. Today those numbers have grown substantially in terms of real numbers with 4,059 serving in uniformed positions and 3,623 serving in civilian positions, for a total of 7,682 in service\(^\text{i}\). Yet as a percentage of the total, these numbers represent only 22% of civilians working in peacekeeping roles\(^\text{ii}\) with less than 4% in the uniformed services and less than 10% serving in the formed police units\(^\text{iii}\).

In October of 2000, the United Nations adopted a landmark resolution on Women, Peace and Security, UNSCR 1325. This resolution not only defined women and girls as a clearly vulnerable and exploited population during conflict, but recognized the critical and important role that women have to play in both negotiating for peaceful settlements of disputes and also the significant role that they play in support of peacekeeping following these settlements\(^\text{iv}\). Nevertheless, progress in protecting women and increasing the number of women in peacekeeping has not been rapid nor has it met the goals and expectations for increasing women’s roles in peacekeeping.

UNSCR 1325 calls for equal representation of women in all aspects of peacekeeping and the United Nations has set a goal of parity in UN staffing is yet unmet. In an area that is much tougher than increasing women’s roles in staffing, is the challenge of increasing the percentage of women involved in military and uniformed police roles supporting peacekeeping duties. Clearly, there is much to be done if we plan to significantly increase these
numbers and while many studies have been done, there is very little that has actually been done that outlines methods to correct these shortfalls. Since UNSCR 1325 was passed in 2000, many national action plans and policies have been announced, seminars and panels have been held and blogs written, but progress is still slow. No one disagrees that having more women involved in peacekeeping will reduce the epidemic of sexual abuse that has plagued UN peacekeeping missions to date, a problem which threatens the credibility and legitimacy of the entire peacekeeping process. Interestingly enough, there is a strange dichotomy that exists on the issue of UNSCR 1325. This is the most translated UNSCR to date yet it is one of the most underfunded in history\(^v\). The rhetoric is strong, but the implementation of Women, Peace and Security as a program is weak. Currently, 73 countries have National Action Plans supporting the implementation of UNSCR 1325, but of those only 13 have a budget that supports the implementation of their plan\(^vi\).

In the 2017 report of the United Nations Secretary General on women, peace and security, it was acknowledged that:

“Despite the evidence supporting the transformative power of this agenda, the clear and detailed road map provided through the recommendations of the 2015 global study on women, peace and security, the 2015 peace and security reviews and the increased need for an effective solution to growing global challenges, the actual implementation of the women and peace and security agenda continues to fall short\(^vii\).”

However, there is hope. By turning to the actual female practitioners in the arena of UN policing, we can find evidence that there are some ways that could be easily implemented, with little capital investment, that would have a high payoff in increasing the role of women in, specifically, formed police units.

Recently, during her attendance at the 8\(^{th}\) Training Building Course taught here in CoESPU, Khinmaya (Khinu) Bista Adhikari, a police inspector with the Nepalese Police proposed a plan to increase the number of women participating in the Formed Police Unit missions. If implemented, this plan would have a high probability of beginning to change the number of women available and
capable of meeting the pre-deployment requirements and deploying in support of UN peacekeeping operations.

First though, it is useful to know some of Khinu’s background. Khinu came from an economically challenged background. As a young woman, Khinu had the drive and desire to join the Nepalese police force. In 1993, out of 2500 applicants, she was one of 195 who were selected. She was posted to be an Assistant Sub-inspector of Police (ASI). During her time working in the Crime Investigation Division, she became aware of the possibility of participating as a police officer in UN Peacekeeping Missions. As Khinu looked at the requirements, she realized that her English language skills were not adequate for her to be selected, so she began further studies to improve her capabilities.

At the same time, she realized that speaking English proficiently was not sufficient. She had to improve her driving and shooting skills as well. Khinu came from a home where neither her immediate family, nor any of her relatives owned or had access to a vehicle. For Khinu, the cost of paying for a driving course was out of the question. As she examined this problem, she found a novel solution. With the help of a friend who was a taxi driver, she began learning how to drive in his taxi.

Eventually, even while juggling her household duties required of her as the woman in the family, she learned to drive the taxi to the point that she decided to start driving the taxi at night as a second job. Here again, Khinu ran into a cultural barrier. Men getting in the car were not happy with a car being driven by a woman at night. She soon developed a solution, as she would drive the taxi wearing a mask and a cap so that she could not be seen while the real taxi driver sat next to her and negotiated the ride and fares with the passengers. Only through these somewhat extreme and unorthodox methods was Khinu able to learn how to drive, and by learning to drive as well as furthering her education and English skills, Khinu was then able to qualify for UN deployments.

In her quest to become eligible for UN Peacekeeping missions, Khinu applied ingenuity, resourcefulness, hard work and passion. Since then, being a policewoman by day and taxi driver by night, Khinu was able to earn her Master’s degree in Public Administration in 2000 and has served...
in three different UN Peacekeeping missions: 2002-2003 UNMIK (Kosovo), 2008-2009 UNMIT (Timor-Leste) and 2013-2014 UNAMID (Darfur).

On International Women’s Day in March of 2009, Khinu was part of the United Nations Mission In Timor. Present that day were representatives of the UN’s Gender Unit from the UN Headquarters in New York. They posed a question, asking what it would take to increase the number of females participating in UN missions. The UN’s Gender Unit put this question to the group that day consisting of the UN HQ staff, the Police Commissioner of UNMIT, all of the UN civilian female staffers, UN CIVPOL members, as well as local female police officers. In the midst of this discussion, Khinu made the recommendation that if capacity building training were to be provided to female police officers of developing countries, it would have an immediate impact on the number of female police officers available to serve in UN Missions. The Gender Officer then spoke with Khinu and asked her if she could put together a proposal for UNMIT to which she replied in the affirmative. At that point, Khinu only had two weeks left in mission. So while she did develop a training proposal, the plan seemed to fade as she was no longer there to see that it moved forward.

So for nine years, the plan envisioned by Khinu languished. Then, in March of 2018, Khinu was selected to attend the CoESPU’s eighth iteration of the Training Building Course. In the first days of the course, students were paired up and instructed to prepare a training presentation. Khinu immediately seized upon the opportunity to again present her proposal for increasing the number of female police officers in UN missions.

Khinu knew firsthand the difficulties of overcoming economic and cultural disadvantages to get to a point professionally that would allow women to qualify for mission attendance. It is from this firsthand knowledge that she built a common-sense approach to increasing the number of women engaged in UN police peacekeeping operations. As she explained, many of the women entering in to the various police forces are young and economically disadvantaged. Most women in developing countries have no access to a vehicle, have never learned English, and do not have sufficient training in firearms to be able to pass a firearms test. All three of these items are part of the UN pre-deployment test and are the core reason that keep women from participating in UN peacekeeping missions. In her opinion these are the major hurdles that must be addressed to open
the door for more women to participate in peacekeeping missions, and to this end she formulated her training proposal.
The first issue is driving proficiency. Many of the women police officers from Police Contributing Countries come from lower socio-economic levels where they do not have access to a vehicle - not in their immediate or extended families. It is therefore unreasonable to expect them to be able to drive without first having the opportunity to drive a vehicle enough to understand its basic functionality.
The second issue is shooting. Women entering the police forces, often because of cultural barriers that relegate them to “women’s roles” primarily serve in areas of administration and seldom have the opportunity to learn to shoot properly. Providing these women with a training program focused on the fundamentals of shooting would allow them to pass the UN pre-deployment testing.
The third issue is English language skills. In order for a person to function on a UN staff, they must have a good grasp of basic English. Most of these policewomen are coming from economically challenged environments, where they never had a reason, nor the opportunity, to learn English.
Khinu has proposed a solution that is both elegant and parsimonious. As academics and specialists around the globe struggle to increase women’s participation in all aspects of UN peacekeeping and policing, Khinu utilized her experience, both personal and professional, to frame a solution to this
problem. The training regimen that she proposes has the potential to unlock the glass ceiling that currently keeps many policewomen from impoverished countries from bringing their unique strengths and insights into play while participating in UN missions. It was nine years ago that this question was asked during that International Women’s Day ceremony in East Timor. In those nine years, there has been very little improvement in the overall percentage of women participating in UN uniformed and police missions. The cost to execute this training, whether by a mobile training team to a specific country or to a training area where women from various countries are assembled to receive this training, has a relatively small cost, with the potential for a significant and measurable outcome. If you can envision women training women, women like Khinu, sharing their rich experiences and in the process assisting the next generation of women to prepare for deployment on a UN mission. This is a course of action that can easily be implemented and tracked. As the UN struggles to overcome the issues of legitimacy created by peacekeepers themselves violating UNSCR 1325 in the most egregious ways, what could be more useful to the UN and its credibility than fielding more uniformed female police officers? As Khinu and many other women involved in both UN staff and field work, this is an idea whose day has come. We should not make women wait another nine years before we examine this solution set again.


UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: Principles and Guidelines, available at:


https://www.cfr.org/blog/un-peacekeeping-where-are-all-women


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ii ibidem
Pete McCollaum is a retired US Army Special Forces officer with a degree in International Relations and over 35 years of experience. He worked in NATO as the Special Operations Advisor to the Commander of JFC-Naples. As a civilian he has worked for seven years in US Army Africa, for five years as the North African Branch Chief for Security Cooperation and for over two years as a special advisor to the US Vice Director of CoESPU.
International Criminal Court
March, 8 at CoESPU:
celebration of International Women’s Day and opening
session of 8th Gender Protection in Peace Operations
Course

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 2018 United Nations (UN) Women’s Celebration is promoted by the following slogan: “Time is now: rural and urban activists transforming women’s lives”. The idea of this theme is to echoing the priority theme of the upcoming 62nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women that will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.
In this regard, the UN will draw attention to the rights and activism of rural women, who make up over a quarter of the world population and majority of the 43 per cent of women in the global agricultural labor force. Rural women and their organizations represent an enormous potential, and they are on the move to claim their rights and improve their livelihoods and wellbeing.

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 was the 8th Gender Protection in Peace Operations Course: a fortnight’s course held at CoESPU from 7th to 20th March, 2018. Overall 33 participants, represented by police Officers, coming from the following 17 foreign countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Ghana, Jordan, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Romania, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, Ukraine.
Particularly significant the presence of 14 female police Officers among the attendees: an added value that highlighted 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 operations.

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 was driven by the strong belief that, in the current era of multidimensional peace operations, 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 personnel for their positive impact on peacekeeping community, especially in supporting the sensitive role of women in building peace and protecting human rights.

For the occasion, special greetings video messages were sent from Ms. Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and from Mr. Lewis M. Eisenberg, U.S. Ambassador to
the Italian Republic, in accordance of the long standing cooperation with the United Nations, thanks to consolidate support of the US Department of State. Concluding the event, Professor Gabriella Venturini, from the University of Milan, addressed a Lectio Magistralis on the gender training project carried out in collaboration with the Institute for International Humanitarian Law in Sanremo. A great event that was attended by academicians, experts, specialists and the highest military, police, and civil authorities at local, national and international level, also involving the municipality of Vicenza and the Veneto Region, which demonstrated their deep acknowledgement for the “excellence” performed by CoESPU in fulfilling its sensitive and important mission.

Written by:
Capt Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Managing Editor
From 5 to 9 March, 2018, CoESPU hosted the Graduation of the 1st Training of Trainers Course on Peacekeeping, Civilian Protection and Responsibility to Protect (R2P).

This course saw the presence of 21 Officers coming from the following 13 countries: Algeria, Austria, Burkina Faso, France, Georgia, Italy, Mauritania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine.

The training was developed by the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, in this occasion represented by Ms. Savita Pawnday, Deputy Executive Director, and CoESPU.

The responsibility to protect embodies a political commitment to end the worst forms of violence and persecution. It seeks to narrow the gap between Member States’ pre-existing obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law and the reality faced by populations at risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

In crises areas throughout the world, women, girls, boys, and men are targeted by deliberate and frequent violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

For these reasons, R2P is one of the most important and visible issues of United Nations strategy in conducting modern multidimensional Peace Operations.

Since the adoption of the Responsibility to Protect as a “Peace Concept” in 2001, an increasing
number of United Nations Security Council resolutions have called upon peacekeepers to protect civilians specifically.
In this framework, this course was designed to increase in the attendees skills and competences in some sensitives areas, such as Stability Policing, Protection of Civilians or Gender Mainstreaming, in view of possible future engagements in multidimensional peace operations.
With regard to these critical issues and demanding challenges, the CoESPU is strongly committed to improve the capacity and to increase the competencies of its Attendees in all the activities related to the prevention and protection against every violence and conflict-related crimes.

Written by:
Capt Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Managing Editor
Workshop on
“Enhancing Diversity Skills in International Operations”

Following the violent experience of armed conflicts during the XX century and the changing global scenario of peace and security after the cold war, the protection of vulnerable groups, particularly women, became one of the central issues within the international community, and the gender perspective was gradually included in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) international peace and security agenda.

In 2000, the UNSC unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), recognising, for the first time ever, that gender inequalities exacerbated in situations of armed conflict hamper the establishment of sustainable peace and development. The UNSCR 1325 acknowledges the disproportionate impact of armed conflict on women and children, and calls upon international actors to introduce specific measures and actions to tackle this crucial problem.

Since the adoption of UNSCR 1325(2000), Italy has strongly supported the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. In this fast-changing world and current international scenario, Italy confirms its efforts in this regard, also in line with the outcome of relevant international Conferences, starting with the breakthrough of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995.

The Italian Government attaches the utmost importance to women’s role in transforming society: this is the heart of UNSCR 1325 (2000) and confirms the importance that Italy attaches to preventing all forms of discrimination and violence. The Italian Government’s efforts are directed towards implementing, inter alia, the National Extraordinary Action Plan on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, adopted in July 2015, and the more recent National Plan of Action on the Fight against Trafficking, adopted in February 2016.

Furthermore, Italy’s Third National Action Plan in accordance with UNSCR 1325 (2000) has a specific focus on the condition of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as fragile States, as survivors and, overall, “agents of change” with the objective of improving Italian capacity to support affected populations during all stages of peace operations (conflict prevention and mediation; peacekeeping; peace-making; peace-building; recovery and reconstruction).
Within Italy’s Third National Action Plan, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL), based in Sanremo (Italy), has designed a specific project “Enhancing training on Women, Peace and Security: integrating gender perspective into international operations”. This initiative aims at raising awareness by delivering specific training within the framework of the WPS agenda on gender, diversity and related issues for personnel of armed and security forces as well as civilian personnel engaged in armed conflict scenarios, with the main objective of further integrating the gender perspective into conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peace-making and peace-building.

In this regard, the Sanremo Institute, in collaboration with the Carabinieri Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), organized a workshop – the first of a series of three – on “Enhancing Diversity Skills in International Operations”. This workshop, which was held in Sanremo from 12 to 16 March 2018, focused on the integration of the gender perspective into international operations and was attended by police and military personnel from Italy, Burkina Faso, France, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and the United Kingdom as well as NATO officials and gender advisors.

The workshop was officially opened by Professor Fausto Pocar, President of the IIHL, with the participation of Minister Plenipotentiary Francesca Tardioli, Deputy Political Director and Principal Director for the United Nations and Human Rights of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro Barbano, CoESPU Director.

Written by:
Capt Alberto Veronese
CoESPU Managing Editor
2017 saw CoESPU deploy their own instructors to West Africa in order to complete the preparation of the 3rd Mauritanian FPU to be used in a very delicate and crucial Operational Theater like the one of Bangui, Central African Republic - MINUSCA mission. The first experience ever for the Center of Excellence to form an organic Unit of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania even if, in the past, CoESPU has already had other opportunities to train individual high-profile officers from that National Gendarmerie. The results achieved both on the Mauritanian side and on the part of the United Nations and the CoESPU itself at the end of the FPAT-AOC (Formed Police Assessment Team - Assessment of Operational Capabilities) went well beyond expectations that was so good to think about future cooperation. Considering the technical-tactical starting level of the Unit, the challenges were gathered and carried forward in preparation of the 3rd FPU by the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team) in all the sectors of pre-deployment training (basic police techniques, firearms, self-defense, public order, convoy escort, checkpoint, etc.) both in the Italian phase (25 September 2017 - 20 October 2017) as well as in the second phase called in country (24 October - 17 November 2016) where 29 trainers trained in Vicenza during the first phase were able to train the entire Formed Police Unit under the careful and constant guidance of the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team). The MMT, led by Italian Carabinieri, was formed by 3 CoESPU instructors who are experts of UN technical and tactical Standard Operational Procedures and, furthermore, French
speakers, working language of the UN mission. Many were the satisfactions thanks to the commitment and enthusiasm of all the participants in the activities including the General Commanding Staff of the Mauritanian National Gendarmerie led by General Mohamed Suad Soultan. This perfect alchemy made it possible to achieve excellent results: 100 percent of future peacekeepers got promoted undergoing the DPKO (Department for Peacekeeping Operations) exam. The Mentoring and Advising phase was essentially held at the Unité Cynophile which is a compound devoted for trainings few kilometers away from the capital city. In that site the theoretical lessons as well as the practical ones took places. On every occasion, constant and important support was assured by the Mauritanian Authorities, which contributed in a more than significant way in achieving extraordinary outcomes. The training activities were concluded, at the Unité Cynophile, with a multiple scenarios exercise to show the techniques learned and, at the end, a closing ceremony at which took part the entire General Staff of the Mauritanian National Gendarmerie to witness the great interest and strategic importance of the Cooperation between the participating countries and the United Nations. The professional and human experience gained during this last and significant mission, carried out in Italy and then in Mauritania, has allowed to strengthen the bond between CoESPU and Mauritanian National Gendarmerie in finding a very valid actor as well as Contributing Country for the UN, exporter of professionalism and Peace in a sensitive area like the one in which MINUSCA operates.

Written by:
Capt Nicola Carrera
CoESPU Training Department
GENDARMERIE ROUMAINE
The Romanian Gendarmerie

The Jandarmeria Română is the Romania’s military police force which, according to the law, exercises its attributions on protection of public order and safety, citizens’ rights and fundamental liberties, public and private property, crime prevention and detection and other infringements of laws into force, as well as protection of State’s fundamental institutions and countering of terrorist acts. It is one of the two main police forces in Romania - the other is the Romanian Police, a civilian force - having military status and being part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Due to its military-status the Gendarmerie has been involved in some peacekeeping missions in Kosovo, within United Nations and European Union, and in Afghanistan with the NATO. In the same line several Gendarmes have been deployed, under International Organizations umbrellas, in Haiti, Congo, Mali, South Sudan, Somalia, Georgia and Ukraine.

The Romanian Gendarmerie was founded in 1850, when the ruler Grigore Alexandru Ghica promulgated the Rule for Reform of the Corps Servants in Gendarmes. After the Valachie and Moldavia union in 1859 under Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the Gendarmerie was subordinated to the war ministry as an independent armed force. The same year, the Moldavia gendarmes regiment was transformed into a Legion and in 1863 the Gendarmerie of Bucharest was created. During the independence war (1877-1878) the Rumanian Gendarmerie ensures the police to the armies and takes part in combat. After two law-making attempts in 1885 and 1887, the Rumanian Gendarmerie is reorganized by the law of 30 August 1893.

Criticized for its lack of preparation in front of the
1907 Great Peasant Revolt, the Rumanian Gendarmerie is reorganized by new laws in 1908, 1911 and 1913. During the Second Balkan war in 1913, and then during the World War I, the Gendarmerie ensures the fast mobilization of the Rumanian army and was in charge for guarantees military police activities, borders police tasks and the surveillance of important military installations. It organizes the evacuation during the 1916 retreat and its forces was also committed in combats during the 1917 campaign. Then supervise the demobilization of the Army in July 1918, the remobilization in October 1918 and the maintenance of law and order in the new territories after the armistice.

Upon the entry of Romania into the Second World War, on 22 June 1941, the Gendarmerie took over its military police duties again. After the war, the shifting of Romania in the “Soviet Bloc” provokes the Gendarmerie disappearance in January 1949.

With the end of the cold war, and then with the dictator Ceausescu's fall due to the “December 1989 Revolution” the transformation process of Romanian society, marked by the resetting of democratic institutions, have decisively contributed to the reformation of Gendarmerie and an elaboration of a new concept concerning the position and the role of public order forces.

The Rumanian Gendarmerie was restored with a specific law voted by the Parliament on 18 June 1998, the Law 116/1998, concerning organizing and functioning of Romanian Gendarmerie. This Law was an important moment in the process of reconstruction of democratic Romania. The act may be considered as a decisive moment in the process of reformation and stabilization of Romania on its democratic course.
Starting in 2006, the corps abandoned conscription and in 2007 it became an all-professional military force.

The Romanian Gendarmerie is a full member of the Association of the European and Mediterranean Police Forces and Gendarmeries with Military Status (FIEP), along with the Italian Carabinieri, the French Gendarmerie, the Spanish Guardia Civil, the Portuguese Guarda Nacional Republicana, the Turkish Gendarmerie, the Moroccan Royal Gendarmerie and the Dutch Royal Marechaussee.

After Romania's accession to the European Union, the Jandarmeria sought to be accepted as permanent observer to the European Gendarmerie Force, as a first step towards full membership. On 3 March 2009 the Romanian Gendarmerie became full member of the European Gendarmerie Force.
Comparison between models of urban security in Europe. The northern Irish case: the P.S.N.I. of Newry

Urban pattern is the place where security has increasingly a key role in ensuring a civil coexistence. However, if the topics of urban security are now contemporary issues, various models that attempt to provide answers to the growing demand of "good security", have failed to fulfil this task in many cases. That is why I have personally tried to look to other models of urban security, sometimes little known, but which I consider interesting and useful elements for a discussion, ideas for a constructive debate on issues we should measure ourselves on a daily basis. My intent was to compare Italian urban security approach with another relevant one, and I examined the urban safety policies in force in the United Kingdom, in particular in the Northern Irish reality. I planned to emphasize the differences not only about the socio-economic reality and legislation, but also about the organizational and operational areas of the police forces. My personal interest in the topics and issues related to safety and security is the incentive that inspired this work, in order to bring out ideas and critical remarks and find solutions that might contribute to an improvement of the status of the urban security in my country.

I deliberately placed the emphasis on a situation that legally, socially and administratively may seem far from our own. This diversity allows an outside observer to grasp contents, operational methods, nuances of a different social context and bring out the real strengths and weaknesses of the model examined. A society, the Northern Irish, that has only recently reached an acceptable balance in the level of coexistence between its different components, after the bitter conflict ended in the 90s, a balance that regulatory and organizational structures in the field of security, consider fundamental to guarantee a civilized society. That is why I have not only evaluated legal and regulatory issues, but also analysed the police force that operates: the PSNI (Police Service of Northern Ireland), an operating structure that, in the field of community policing, knows how to combine prevention with control of the territory.

The most evident aspect that emerges from this study is the different methodological and operational approach of the two realities considered. The Italian situation can be described as Top-Down direction, in which the central government has monopolized the interventions related to urban security, and where the police forces, operating in and around the towns, are mainly domestic ones. The outcome of this Italian approach has been disappointing in most cases, with the consequent result of an increased level of insecurity perceived by the citizens.
Totally different is the approach to safety in urban areas of the British context and in particular in the Northern Irish territory. The policies developed in this area refer to a precise and defined legal framework. It describes in detail skills, actions, operating procedures of all actors, who have the responsibility for implementation and security policy management. This vision could be called Bottom-up, where the emerging character is a central government that leaves space to the local context, which has responsibility and manages the policies for security. The PCSPs (Policing and Community Safety Partnerships) are the most symbolic demonstration.

This is an example in Europe of power assignment to local authorities on security issues. The Crime and Disorder Act, in fact, in one of his first articles (Art.5) explicitly states that the policies of prevention related to "crime and urban disorder" are responsibility of local governments in cooperation with the police authorities.

Diagnosis and partnerships are the key words of the strategy identified by this Act.

Diagnosis, because an intervention strategy can be outlined, only if it is preceded by the analysis of the urban context in which it is supposed to take action.

Partnership, because the participation of the institutional functions in the area, is the best tool for planning and implementing such strategies.

In the police forces of the British context and in particular the Northern Irish one, there are structures, specifically the PSNI, which perfectly identify with the new role of the integrated and proximity police, where the focus is on the theme of partnership, and thus in the responsibility and the proper involvement of the relevant partners. The police structure operating in Northern Ireland, together with local authorities, is responsible for local projects of integrated security, as provided by the Crime and Disorder Act.

Written by:

Pasquale Marchetto has a degree in “Scienze Politiche” (Bologna University, Italy). He collaborates with “Società italiana di Vittimologia” (SIV) in Bologna, as researcher about security problems, focused on European urban security models.

Among his latest researches, the mediation police in Spain and in other European countries was the topic of his seminars at Bologna University last year.
The “Lt. Gen. Chinotto” Compound Memorial

The Center of Excellence for the Stability Police Units (CoESPU) is based in Vicenza, Italy, in the “Lt. Gen. Chinotto” compound, at the same barracks where highly specialized NATO Centre of Excellence Stability Policing and European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) Headquarters are co-located. The CoESPU was born on 1st March, 2005: before this date, the compound hosted the Carabinieri Sergeants School, as detachment of the Carabinieri NCO School in Florence.

In accordance with historical Carabinieri traditions, the parade ground of the “Chinotto” Compound is adorned by a Memorial which acts as frame of the flagpole. Frontally looking, this monument represents a stylization of the insignia on the left, and a self-supporting metal plate, shaped like an irregular trapezoid. In the background, the monument is surrounded by ancient trees which, by contrast, highlight its majesty.

The Carabinieri insignia is represented by an antique flaming hand grenade, overwhelmed by a stylized image of a Carabiniere in dress uniform with mantle, from which 13 blazing fires flare up. The 13 flames are ideally symbolic of the 13 Battalions which constituted the original Carabinieri Mobile Brigade.

The metal plate symbolizes the “security wall” put up by the Carabinieri in defense of peace and stability in Italy and worldwide.

The many wall crevices represent the numerous wounds, in terms of human losses, suffered by the Carabinieri throughout their history.
The monument, inaugurated in 2004, was realized a few years back by a local artist, Master Angelo Gilberto Perlotto.

Born in Vicenza on 20th August, 1959, he lives in Trissino and is part of a family that has forged iron for more than a century. Nephew of Antonio Lora, an artist of undisputed fame, and son of Germano Perlotto, from whom he learnt metal working techniques, he perfects his drawing and molding techniques in art workshops. His experience as modern artist is accompanied by in-depth study and apprenticeship in various foundries, where he experiments lost-wax casting techniques and the restoration and preservation of metals.

On the front of the flag pole pedestal there is a bronze placard commemorating the first Carabinieri Medal of Honor, awarded on 5th June 1920, with the following motivation:

“Rinnovellò le sue più fiere tradizioni con innumerevoli prove di tenace attaccamento al dovere e di fulgido eroismo, dando validissimo contributo alla radiosa vittoria delle Armi d'Italia” (1915-1918).
Attention like a cognitive function: the core of the reaction time

In the last newsletter we have spoken about the differences between “Time of Reaction” and “Reflexes” and how “Time of Reaction” is strictly connected with a specific function of our brain: the “Attention”. Attention is a cognitive function but there is a lack of uniformity regarding its definition, both in everyday and scientific language. Intuitively, everybody understands this term, but when attempts are made to describe its different components and characteristics or to devise ways of measuring its parameters, it becomes clear just how many aspects and processes, each requiring a precise definition and specific testing instruments, are encompassed by this one term alone. Some researchers as Van Zomeren and Brower observe “terminology in the domain of attention has been a source of confusion since all researchers use their own favored terms, a choice which largely depends upon their respective backgrounds”.

In support of their argument they cite Moray, a British-Canadian academic and Professor at the Department of Psychology of the University of Surrey, known from his 1959 research of the cocktail party effect\(^1\), who states that “terminology in the area of attention has been at best confused, at worst, a muddle”, and Donchin who sees attention as just a metaphor, “a term, which although ill-defined, is used to label a highly complex set of processes”.

The difficulty in achieving unitary vision of attention stems from the fact that one can distinguish distinct and partial aspects of the same phenomenon. So when we trait with the attention like a cognitive function, we have to consider:

1) the close relationship with baseline activation if one consider attention as the prerequisite for any interaction with the world;
2) the presence of automatic attentional processes that precede, accompany or impede voluntary ones;
3) the differentiation of attentional processes in relation to the nature of the task.

Now we are going to see some elements very important to understand what is attention as a brain function.

Along with the discovery of the role of the brain stem reticular formation in maintaining wakefulness, came recognition of the existence of cerebral activation and physiological readiness to respond to internal or external stimuli. This activation may be pinpointed along a continuum, starting at a level consistent with coma, that is a state of unconsciousness where a person is unresponsive and cannot be

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\(^1\)The cocktail party effect is the phenomenon of the brain's ability to focus one's auditory attention (an effect of selective attention in the brain) on a particular stimulus while filtering out a range of other stimuli, as when a partygoer can focus on a single conversation in a noisy room.
woken, passing on to an intermediate phase of optimal vigilance, and reaching to other characteristics of hyper activation. In a reference system with the intensity of activation on the X axis and performance and efficiency on the Y axis, one obtains an upturned U-shaped curve: performance is impaired too low level of activation but also too high levels of activation in according to the Yerkes e Dodson's paradigm.

As you can see, the level of arousal, linked to the level of attention, is strictly connected to level of anxiety.

At any given moment, an individual performance may be located at a precise point of the curve. Various physiological or pathological elements concur in determining the instantaneous collocation or shift along the curve with consequent variation in the level of efficiency. The following variables may influence performance:

- importance of the task
- duration of the task
- monotony of the task
- motivation of the subject
- traits of personality in a particularly emotivism
- cyclic circadian fluctuations
- sleepiness
- fatigue
- stress
- health status
- cerebral lesions
• use of chemical substances

Results very important to consider these variables not only when we take care of patients, but also when we are employed in military or sport training.

Only for the more grind people, the cerebral part core of this specific function(s) is the ARAS or RAS. The ascending reticular activating system (ARAS), also known as the extra thalamic control modulatory system or simply the reticular activating system (RAS), is a set of connected nuclei in the brains of vertebrates that is responsible for regulating wakefulness and sleep-wake transitions as well as attentional functions. This network of neurons is located in the brain stem that project anteriorly to the hypothalamus to mediate behavior, as well as both posteriorly to the thalamus and directly to the cortex for activation of awake, desynchronized cortical EEG patterns.

The distinction between automatic, voluntary and controlled processes

This dichotomy corresponds to that described Kahneman between baseline disposition, intended as the ability to respond to relevant aspects of environmental stimuli for the automatic activation from the context, and momentary intention, intended as voluntary focus of attention on a task. Termed automatic are permanent commands to respond readily to environment stimuli. These do not require conscious information processing, are elaborated more quickly and are more difficult to inhibit (reactions to orientation, alertness, etc.) and always are connected to emotional or stressful condition. Often inside these type of behavior answers we can find “reflexes” and muscle memories with all their pros and cons.

Termed voluntary are those processes that require intentionality, awareness; they are negatively impacted by the performance of other simultaneous processes, by delaying the task or by the level of difficulty, and are consequently more influenced by variations in arousal.

In attempting to measure the efficiency of voluntary or controlled attentional processes, one must carefully consider the attentional costs of the task along with variations in the level of activation.
Variations such as these are influenced by factors that are in part known and controllable (fatigue, use of pharmacological agents, etc) and in part unpredictable or inseparable from the disease (e.g. impaired attention following head injury).

Data yielded from tests of attention reflect the inextricable interaction between the two automatic and voluntary components. In some cases, automatic processes predominate over voluntary ones. Patients with frontal damage show more automatic responses, which may account for their marked distractibility. In point of fact, these patients have great difficulty in completing a task because they are constantly distracted by such irrelevant stimuli as background noises or voices. But not only neurological patients show these, but also normal people that are involved in situations for which they are not trained or are trained not enough or not a specific way.

**Attentional Processes and Nature of the task**

During performance of a task, attention is affected by the characteristics of the activity being carried out (type, duration, intensity) and to the characteristics of the person (psychological traits, level of anxiety and training).

By controlling and varying these variables, it is possible to quantify the attentional cost of a specific task and so evaluate the attentional capacity of a subject at any given time. Normally we can distinguish the attentional processes involved in different kinds of task, so better contextualize the topic with practical activities:

- focused attention: the ability to respond to a discrete stimuli. We remember that tunnel vision is an automatic process, often involuntary, strictly linked this type of attention;
• sustained attention: the ability to maintain an adequate level of performance;
• selective attention: the capacity to maintain a cognitive set that includes both activation and the inhibition of a specific responses (e.g. Swat team members);
• alternating attention: the ability to switch from one task to another;
• divided attention: the ability to cope with more than one task at a time (use of mobile phone during the driving!)

For each of the foregoing levels, it is possible to find specific tests designed to analyse the different aspects of attention.

But very important is not to confuse attention with visual field. Attention is a cognitive function, and it is the capacity use in a better way, our brain resources, to cope with a specific task, and eventually to put in action an appropriate behavior or motor skill.

During the selection of military and police personnel the evaluation of these mental function it could be an essential step, and the training it should be also organized to increase not only physical performance but also mental performance like Attention.

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THE International Criminal COURT

In the past ten years or so, several documentaries on international criminal justice have been produced and used for advocacy and educational purposes. On some occasions, artists, humanitarian organizations, and the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) have worked closely together in the production of documentary films. Documentaries have thus become important tools for education and the spread of imageries of international criminal justice. In this regard, among the most recent influential documentaries, we focused our attention on “The International Criminal Court” movie (“The Court” in short).

Shot in the style of a legal thriller, the documentary “The International Criminal Court” relates how the first internationally legitimated criminal court was founded in 2002, and how it investigates appalling crimes committed by some of the world’s most ruthless war criminals.

To many, if not most, the ICC still looms like an impenetrable institution where the decisions made and actions taken in The Hague subsequently reverberate around the world. This isn’t to say that it’s a murky world but rather that it remains a rare and privileged opportunity to glimpse how decisions at the Court are made, what life in the halls of the world’s first permanent
international criminal tribunal is truly like, and what really makes the Court’s staff – from the judges and prosecutors to the investigators and defense lawyers – tick.

The movie “The Court”, directed by Michele Gentile and Marcus Vetter and released in 2013, is told from the point of view of the office of the first ICC prosecutor, the Argentine lawyer Mr. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, born in Buenos Aires in 1952 and whose mandate at the ICC ended in June 2012.

Following the prosecutor during an inordinately complex juridical process as he worked to bring an array of warlords and genocidal dictators to justice, the movie offers a dizzying snapshot of the range of the ICC’s work and the horror of the crimes, as well as a sense of Mr. Moreno-Ocampo’s boundless energy. A magnetic man fuelled by conviction, constantly on the move, from the killing fields of Uganda, Darfur and the Congo to the war-torn streets of Libya and Gaza, with regular visits to the UN Security Council.

In particular, the movie dips in and out the judiciary trial of Mr. Thomas Lubanga, a Congolese warlord, from its start in 2009 to its finish, when he was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment for forcing children to serve as soldiers in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Despite the slow procedures of the ICC, for Mr. Moreno-Ocampo the conviction in 2012 of Thomas Lubanga, was a historic triumph, and it forms the spine of the film.

Inviting you to watch this authentic movie, we wish you a good view, hoping it will give you the chance to better understand the tenure and life of a man who was, more than anyone else, the face of international criminal justice for almost a decade. For the great emotions we will feel, this documentary deserves deep personal reflections and final acclaim.

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THE COURT

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL

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