Environmental protection in UN Peacekeeping

- United Nations environmental management on the field
- Environmental Crime – a Peacekeeping approach

Climate Change, an unmet challenge

- Environment Protection and Malnutrition: a close relationship
- Gar-Si Sahel Project: the relevance of environmental matters
When the United Nations was created, more than 70 years ago, the environmental matter was not considered a global problem. As a matter of fact, the UN Charter does not even mention the word “environment”.

Several things have changed since then and, having witnessed, in the last two decades, more than 2.500 natural disasters, the International community realized that the environmental issue can be the cause of international conflicts, massive migration flows and other phenomena able to undermine human health, economic well-being, and social stability.

Starting from reaction to national threats a global reaction has taken place and, currently, more than 200 international environmental conventions have been ratified all over the globe.

The United Nation reacted promptly to the challenge. The “UN Environment Program” (UNEP), started and based in Kenya in 1972 as a consequence of the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, has overall responsibility for environmental issues among all other UN Agencies.

On December 2018, in Katowice (Poland), the “UN Climate Change” Secretariat – established in 1992 after the adoption of the “UN Framework Convention on Climate Change” (UNFCCC) – held an international conference aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through Climate Action. The fourth “UN Environment Adaptation Gap Report” released after the Conference, revealed a persistent gap between climate change alarm and actual countermeasures taken by the international community.

Furthermore, the Environmental management is becoming a strategic priority for UN especially within the context of Peace Missions, for the risk the mission themselves pose to local communities and ecosystems. Therefore, in the same direction the UN followed for the threat to Human Rights, cultural heritage and for the risk of Sexual Abuse or exploitation related to people deployed on the field, the Department of Field Support launched a six-year Environment Strategy to ensure that missions might respect the environment, maximize efficiency in the use of natural resources to preserve ecosystems and provide, when possible, a positive impact.

For all the reasons above, the “Environmental protection” – inside and outside UN Peacekeeping operations –, despite all the progresses, is still to be considered a great challenge for the 21st Century.

The Carabinieri, focused on that challenge since 1986 with the creation of a specialized unit called “Environmental Care Command”, gave a fresh impetus to the environmental policy in 2017, incorporating the former Forestry Corps (Corpo Forestale dello Stato): more than 7000 professionals of the Environmental Protection Police, are now integrated and operational, in Italy and overseas. The CoESPU, on his side, will launch a brand new avant-garde Course in 2019, called “Environmental Protection”, to be constantly in line with UN guidelines.

In this fourth issue of the CoESPU Journal, among other contribution, we provide an overview on UN environmental management on the field, with a piece of Mrs. Lara Larsen (Chief of the Environment Section Office of the UN Under Secretary-General), and we focus on possible peacekeeping approach on environmental crimes, with the contribution of Karen J. Finkenbinder (Rule of Law, Justice & Reconciliation Advisor The Peacekeeping & Stability Operations Institute). You’ll find, moreover, an overview of national and international laws seeking to transform Nature from object to entity with legal rights and an interesting deepening about the relation between environment protection and malnutrition.

Wishing you a happy reading, please let my invite you all to get in touch with the Magazine editorial staff, to explore the chance, if you wish, to give a written contribution to next numbers.

Giovanni Pietro BARBANO
Brigadier General
CoESPU Director
The CoESPU Magazine
The online quarterly Journal of Stability Policing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Committee</th>
<th>Magazine Editor in Chief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrea De Guttry</td>
<td>BG Giovanni Pietro Barbano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Dziedzic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irene Fellin</td>
<td>Managing Editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen J. Finkenbinder</td>
<td>CAPT Vito Franchini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia Gerspacher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edoardo Greppi</td>
<td>Drafters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrea Margelletti</td>
<td>CWO Giovanni Maiorana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paolo Magri</td>
<td>WO5 Massimiliano Dimichele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marco Mascia</td>
<td>Images and artwork sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pina Martinez Monteserrat</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Perito</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fausto Pocar</td>
<td>Carabinieri General Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dmitry Titov</td>
<td>CoESPU photo lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Headquarters
Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units
87, Giacomo Medici St.
ZIP 36100, VICENZA, ITALY
Telephone +39 0444 932190
www.coespu.org

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.

The Center of Excellence for Stabilities Police Units retains full and exclusive ownership over the magazine contents and original images. Reproduction of any part of this magazine without express written permission is strictly prohibited.

Published on www.coespu.org and www.carabinieri.it

"The CoESPU Magazine – the on line Quarterly Journal of Stability Policing" is a stand-alone on line publication. Printed copies are intended for internal use and shall not be distributed.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Remarks of the CoESPU Director

## Environmental protection in UN Peacekeeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations environmental management on the field</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Crime – a Peacekeeping approach</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environmental impact of UN peace operations</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## In Depth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change, an unmet challenge</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting animals, plants and habitats as entities with legal personality</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar-Si Sahel Project: the relevance of environmental matters</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and human health in the Sahrawi refugee camps</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Medical

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment Protection and Malnutrition: a close relationship</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CoESPU around the world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“24TH IAPTC Conference”</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didactical Skills Course</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Periodical Meeting with the UN” and “Semiannual Talks with the IS DoS”</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Twinning Project with Turkish Jandarma”</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Mauritania Mission 2018”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CoESPU onsite visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoESPU onsite visits</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## CoESPU Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CoESPU Training</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United Nations environmental management on the field

By Lara LARSEN & staff

Over the past 2 years, significant changes have taken place inside and outside the United Nations. The Secretary-General’s reform agenda outlined last year includes the management reform and the peace and security architecture reform that will be implemented on 1 January 2019. Together with Member States, we are actively engaged in shaping what the future UN will look like.

At the heart of the management reform is a compact between Member States and the Secretariat about transparency and accountability. One of the key areas in which we need to make sure we are delivering on this is our environmental performance.

This requires us to look at all aspects of how we support peace operations – from the way we plan, to the skills we hire and develop in our personnel, the way we manage our operations and collect and report data, to the kind of equipment and technology that we use, and the way we engage with host governments. All of these add up to a major cultural shift that will take time and dedication to implement.

While we have made some progress, there is still a long way to go. With missions operating in highly complex and challenging post-conflict locations, we are focusing on identifying risks and taking immediate action to address them. But, this can only be achieved through partnerships with governments and civil society. UN members have states unanimously reinforced their commitment to sound environmental management with the adoption of the Action 4 Peacekeeping declaration.

A Group of Friends for “leading on environmental management in the field” was established earlier this year co-chaired by Italy and Bangladesh, comprising 27 members. We are also grateful to the Government of Italy for providing financial resources for much-needed additional human resource capacity, as well as hosting our Logistics Base in Brindisi, from which technical assistance on environmental management is provided to missions. The Base celebrated World Environment Day together this year with the Carabinieri Forestali di Brindisi, with a message on addressing plastic pollution in a local park.

We have established a partnership with the UN Environment Programme to provide technical assistance to missions in improving their environmental performance, including through on-the-ground support.
We now have a systematic approach to environmental management. Significant progress has been made from our earlier implementation of pilot projects based on anecdotal evidence, such as synchronization of generators for improved efficiency, and installation of wastewater treatment plants. Peacekeeping missions have established environmental action plans, with practical and innovative solutions implemented to address the key areas of waste disposal, water and wastewater, and energy.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the peacekeeping mission MONUSCO has significantly reduced waste to landfill through composting, recycling and incineration. With a general lack of effective municipal options, and limited access to local landfills across missions, MINUSMA, the peacekeeping mission in Mali, achieves controlled waste disposal through incineration. In Bangui, Central African Republic, the peacekeeping mission MINUSCA is working with the municipality to rehabilitate the only landfill for the city, while at the same time purchasing incinerators to reduce the volume of waste that needs to be landfilled.

Our efforts on water and wastewater focus on conservation and minimising risk, through reducing demand, and promotion of sustainable abstraction and use of alternative water sources in the often water-stressed locations in which missions are deployed. With local facilities for wastewater treatment often non-existent or inadequate to meet mission capacity requirements, dedicated wastewater treatment plants are installed and operated directly by missions. In Lebanon, UNIFIL also treats and recycles local community wastewater through its facilities. UNAMID (the peacekeeping mission in Darfur) relies on groundwater to meet its water needs and has been rolling out a monitoring system to avoid over-extraction and to adjust the water consumption accordingly.

Reducing overall demand for energy through efficiencies and increasing the proportion of energy met through renewable sources involves an incremental introduction of behavioural incentives and efficient infrastructure. UNMIK, the peacekeeping mission in Kosovo, has built a solar system to increase utilisation of renewable energy sources, as well focussed on reducing demand through centralised heating and cooling systems and installation of double-glazed windows and light censors.

In Mali, MINUSMA, is also working to preserve cultural and natural heritage by helping to restore ancient manuscript libraries damaged in the conflict and to support local rangers in protecting elephants against poaching. MINUSMA is also at the forefront in piloting innovative solutions to improve environmental performance, including an operating base designed to maximise conservation of existing flora, nourished through recycled water; use of technology
combining wind and solar energy to provide a back-up for basic energy requirements; and use of a 3D printer to recycle plastic waste by creating objects such as spare parts. If these initiatives can be successfully deployed in a Mission facing significant security threats and challenging operational conditions, we see no reason why they cannot be introduced more broadly in missions.

Our efforts in leaving behind a positive legacy are also bearing fruit. For instance, we took several measures to restore the environment of our camp-sites to its original state in Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia, where we closed our peacekeeping operations over the past two years. In Côte d’Ivoire, more than 1,000 tons of soil was remediated by treating it with natural ingredients, and a waste disposal site in the country’s third largest city, Daloa, was improved to benefit the local community.

All these positive steps are taken in line with the principle of our responsible presence at heart. “Do no harm” must include both communities and the resources upon which they depend: water, land, and cultural heritage. But there are also strong operational reasons for improving our performance: reducing our footprint and energy consumption will save time and resources for our missions so that these can be redirected to the efficient implementation of their core mandate. And through this work, we contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals wherever our missions are deployed.

Written by: 
**Lara Larsen**  
& the staff of the “Environment Section  
Department of Operational Support, UN”
Environmental Crime – a Peacekeeping approach

By Dr. Karen FINKENBINDER

Environmental crime is now recognized as a rapidly growing serious problem. It is negatively impacting the abilities of current United Nations peacekeeping missions to successfully implement their mandates. The United Nations has recognized this phenomenon and are taking steps to ameliorate the problem; however, to date, though the Security Council recognizes the problem, and Departments and Offices have stepped forward with research and policies – implementation of mitigation strategies does not appear to be institutionalized. Previous research has found that senior mission leadership tends to view the organized crime problem, of which environmental crime is often a subset, as something that can be deferred in favor of more pressing issues. Notwithstanding the slow pace of implementation, positive progress is being made. This article provides an overview of environmental crime as a subset of organized crime, its nexus to terrorism and corruption, how it is used by criminalized power structures to strengthen their power, the role of intelligence in identification and mitigation of environmental crime, its negative impact on current UN peacekeeping operations, and recommended mitigation strategies.

Environmental Crime

Environmental crime, is commonly defined as the “illegal exploitation of the world’s wildlife, flora, and fauna” though other aspects include pollution crime in which hazardous materials and waste are disposed of in illegal ways. Similarly, new types of environmental crime, such as carbon trading and water management, are now recognized and growing.

Environmental crimes thrive in those places least able to counter or mitigate them. There are a variety of drivers, such as, war, famine, poverty, lack of alternatives, greed, acceptability of traditional practices that have environmentally destructive results, and others, but the end result is the same, the loss of important resources that can be used for the benefit and enjoyment of society. Such crime furthers fragility.

In contrast, well-managed environmental assets contribute to national and local economies in a positive way. In 2016, U.S. National Park visitation generated $32 billion USD for the U.S. economy and generated 300,000 jobs in 2015. Moreover, its annual budget is about $2.7 billion, though a $12 billion USD Public Lands Infrastructure Fund has been proposed by President Trump for 2019 to address a parks’ maintenance backlog. Similarly, in Rwanda, its National Parks system has been an incredible success and boosted its tourism. In 2008, it entered an agreement with a South African-based NGO to manage 10 reserves, parks, and sanctuaries. This
has ensured strict enforcement, infrastructure investment, and enhanced tourism. Though not quite self-sustaining, it is “on the right track.”

The benefits of managing rich natural resources are now well-recognized and encouraged. China, cognizant of the negative effects of “climate change, overgrazing, and human activity,” is developing a unified national park system by 2020. In order to do so, it “intends to employ 30,000 loggers, hunters and poachers as park employees.” Though it intends to relocate those currently living within the parks, there is hope that many can be retained as employees, enhancing the local economy.3

In addition to the illegal exploitation of natural resources, there are also industrial disasters often caused by lax safety standards and slack safety standards – some of these rising to criminal levels. Though perhaps not commonly associated with peacekeeping operations, they often thrive in economically-disadvantaged communities where employment trumps human health and safety. And, as peacekeeping operations and UN country teams work with host nations to support economic development, they should be cognizant of such issues. Environmental harm has long-term effects – on individuals and resources. Some of the most complex peacekeeping missions are in Africa, where colonial practices stripped natural resources with impunity.

Perhaps the most widely-known case corporate case occurred in 1984 in Bhopol, India. In this case, almost 4,000 people died from a gas release – methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas from a Union Carbide India Limited pesticide plant. Sixteen years after the incident, eight former employees, including the chairman were convicted of causing death by negligence receiving two year sentences and $2,000 fines each.4

More recently, prosecutions for knowingly or negligently violating environmental regulations are more common. Activities such as discharging polluted wastewater or chemicals into rivers, failing to conduct standard maintenance in oil fields allowing spillage, selling “green” diesel that did not actually contain biodiesel, have resulted in convictions. In 2016, the International Criminal Court (ICC) announced it would focus on crimes linked to environmental destruction and illegal exploitation of natural resources.5 This is particularly relevant as water scarcity becomes more common and exacerbates or causes the outbreak of violence. However, legal scholars have objected and noted that the Rome Statute limits the Court to the
most serious crimes of “genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression” and they do not believe the ICC has jurisdiction over environmental crimes.\textsuperscript{6}

**Organized Crime**

Environmental crime is usually considered a type of organized crime. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), is a multilateral treaty developed in 2000.\textsuperscript{7} This Convention was implemented in 2003 and includes 189 parties, mostly UN member states (184), the European Union (EU), the Holy See, State of Palestine, the Cook Islands, and Niue.\textsuperscript{8} UNTOC does not provide a concise definition of organized crime; however, it does define an organized criminal group as:

“...a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.”\textsuperscript{9}

A serious crime is one in which perpetrators can be imprisoned for at least four years or receive a more serious penalty. A crime is transnational if it, or a large part of its elements, are committed in more than one state or if the crime impacts more than one state. It is easy to see how environmental crimes of all flavors can easily fit into organized crime.

Though generally recognized as a type of organized crime, all environmental crime is not organized. It is common to have individuals commit environmental crimes, such as poaching animals for food or improperly releasing hazardous materials into waterways and, in advanced and stable countries, existing laws and enforcement is adequate. But in areas that are already destabilized, individual acts of environment degradation have a synergistic affect. They often lead to a culture of impunity in which such actions become the accepted norm and once normalized and culturally appropriated, it becomes very difficult to change the culture. And, as natural resources are depleted, it becomes increasingly difficult to develop and sustain societies.

**The Nexus to Terrorism**

In 2014, UN Security Resolution 2195 recognized the intersection of terrorism and organization crime and how it impacts international security. Similarly, the *Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism Initiative*, led by the Netherlands, under the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) developed a set of good practices: *The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism*. These will be used to create a toolkit for practitioners and policy makers. One section of the toolkit will focus on *Capacity Building and Law Enforcement*. This will be
Many other researchers support the nexus and realize that its nature is defined by “the political environment, available resources, and existing policies of State response.” The nature may be a loose alliance between criminals and terrorists to support mutual objectives, terrorist groups using criminal activity to support their goals, or disaffected criminals becoming terrorists. In September 2018, the remains of 87 elephants were found near a protected sanctuary in Botswana. Their tusks were missing and presumed to have been sold in the black market which is estimated to be worth $70-213 billion a year. Reports of the incident noted that such activity profits criminal organizations, rebel militias, and terrorist organizations. As the author observed, trafficking of “artifacts and natural resources, including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil” funds terrorism.

Criminalized Power Structures (CPS)

Strong patronage networks often control wealth and power in countries and regions that have UN peacekeeping mission. As Michael Dziedzic observed in his book, *Criminalized Power Structures: The Overlooked Enemies of Peace*, senior mission leadership tends to lump CPS in as a corruption or organized crime problem that can be deferred in favor of more pressing issues. But, as he rightly concludes – this is shortsighted because such power brokers are a threat to the success of the mission and must be identified and dealt with. He further calls out the United Nations for ignoring these spoilers for political reasons. As he states:

> “The recurrent trend is that missions arrive flat-footed, without the authorities, resources, or inclination to control the spoiler threat to stabilization and peace implementation posted by criminalized power structures. The “golden hour” is squandered as a result. Unless those involved in peace implementation recognized and understand how to address this complex threat, prospects for the emergency of sustainable peace and stable governance will be vitiated.”

These power brokers make their wealth through ill-gotten means and some of those means are through environmental crime, organized crime, terrorism, and corruption. As we assess the mission environment, we must take a page from Deep Throat, the informant, “follow the money.” As peacekeeping environments are assessed, mission leaders and planners must ask, “Where are the fundamental problems?” If the corrupt leaders with which we engage are using environmental crime to feather their nests, then it cannot be ignored. Otherwise, we simply deal with the symptom and not the illness.

Criminal Intelligence

Though the negative impacts of environmental crime, and organized crime in general, are well-recognized by the UN and other international actors, it does not appear to be adequately addressed in current peacekeeping operations at the mission level. In fact, research demonstrates...
that though theoretically recognized, effective implementation of mitigation strategies is lacking. In large part this is because environmental crime (and criminals) must be identified, mitigation strategies planned and then given priority for implementation. And this requires that we have capable leaders and staff willing to respond to the problem.

Until quite recently, the United Nations balked at the very idea of developing intelligence – an absolute necessity to identify and mitigate organized crime and its impact upon the peacekeeping mandate. Even when intelligence was quite necessary to protect its own peacekeepers, the UN still preferred to talk in terms of information sharing. In recent years, this has changed. The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC) and others have encouraged the UN to respond to organized crime.

One of the most salient issues seemed to be the manner in which crime has been approached by the mission. Though crime is well-recognized as a threat to the mission environment, it is often marginalized as other, more pressing matters take precedence. Consequently, though progress is being made in recognizing the serious impact of transnational organized crime on the ability of a peacekeeping mission to execute its mandate:

Identification and development of mitigation strategies related to transnational organized crime, when considered in mission planning, is usually treated separately from corruption and terrorism, but in reality the three are intertwined, and must be treated as such in complex mission planning.

In 2015, the US Army Peacekeeping and Stability Operations Institute (PKSOI) recognized the capability gap in collecting relevant intelligence to identify organized crime, including environmental crime, at the mission level and hired a contractor well-versed in developing intelligence to explore the issue. The researcher found that:

1) Intelligence and criminal analysts are rarely trained or equipped to recognize transnational organized crime or the corruption that enables it;
2) Mitigation strategies are often developed at the policy level without a full picture of the operational environment;
3) Analysts lack formal training and often do not apply analytic tools or techniques to identifying, analyzing, or investigating transnational organized crime networks;
4) Analysts and educators tend to divide TOCs and terrorists groups based on motive (greed vs. ideology) but if they are both, they are identified as terrorists for mitigation;
5) There is little interest in identifying corrupt officials and those that facilitate TOC unless there is a terrorist connection.

Another key conclusion of the report is that “the flow of organized crime (guns, drugs, people, ivory, etc.) is transnational; however, the control of the flow is local.” This is an area where the UN Police can help to identify Transnational Organized Crime (TOC). In 2016, UN Assistant Secretary General (ASG) for Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) Dmitry Titov, while visiting the Italian Center of Excellence for Stability Policing Units (CoESPU), observed that Formed Policing Units (FPU) are capable of identifying TOC and reporting what they find. 
He also observed that FPUs can contact their own country’s intelligence personnel for advice and assistance.

In 2017 the UN issued a policy “Peacekeeping Intelligence.” However, this policy is focused more on the processes of collecting, protecting, and disseminating intelligence than on the value to the mission. As UN security resolutions (mandates) are the overarching guidance for the heads of mission, it would make sense for the mandates to address environmental factors: first, environmental crime as a destabilizing factor that precludes mission accomplishment, and, second, environmental management as a stabilizing factor that can build and sustain the economy and health of society.

The Mandates

It does seem that newer mandates account for the threat that environmental crime poses to mission success. Of the current fifteen peacekeeping missions, three directly recognize environmental issues – two from a threat perspective and one from a sustainability perspective. Although all security resolutions related to the current missions were reviewed, the figure below reflects the current mandates being implemented.

The mandates were reviewed for recognition that environment, organized crime, terrorism, and corruption (a proxy for criminalized power structure) impact the success of the mission. The green “x” reflects a recognition that environmental management will bring positive benefits to the society; the red “x” reflects concern that illicit trafficking and exploitation of national resources is negatively impacting stabilization.

As expected, older mandates do not address the issues. These mandates are traditional peacekeeping missions designed to keep warring parties apart and keep them from rearming. Also as expected, the central concern of most newer peacekeeping mandates is protection of civilians (POC). POC is rightly at the heart of almost all missions. And, as missions are contextual, the Security Council appears to focus on the most glaring problems.

The only mandate that has clearly tied environmental and organized crime and terrorism together as threats is MINUSCA’s.

Expressing concern that illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country, and that it continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR... Further noting with concern the ongoing transnational criminal activity in the region, emphasizing the risk of the situation in the CAR providing a conducive environment for further
transnational criminal activities, such as those involving arms trafficking and the use of mercenaries as well as a potential breeding ground for radical networks.”

MONUSCO also clearly identifies the threat of environmental crime.

Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups among others, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encouraging the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas.

In contrast, MINUJUSTH, addresses the environment from a sustainability perspective. Haiti is at great risk for environmental disasters – earthquakes, flooding, hurricanes, mudslides – that are conducive to public health disasters.

...and reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country’s extreme vulnerability to natural disasters.

UNMISS reference to environmental issues is in the context of fighting for control of oil fields. It “Condemns attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and the continued fighting around these facilities.” It is unclear whether to focus is to protect from the fighting or from the potential hazards from oil fires and spills.

MINUSMA’s mandate addresses terrorism:

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and regional and international organizations to impede, impair, and isolate the terrorist threat, and reaffirming that terrorism could not and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>UNSCR</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Organized Crime</th>
<th>Terrorism</th>
<th>Corruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MINUJUSTH</td>
<td>2350 (2017)</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINURSO</td>
<td>690 (1991)</td>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUSMA</td>
<td>2164 (2014)</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOF</td>
<td>350 (1974)</td>
<td>Golan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFICYP</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
<td>1701 (2006)</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNISFA</td>
<td>1990 (2011)</td>
<td>Abyei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIK</td>
<td>1244 (1999)</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMISS</td>
<td>2155 (2014)</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOGIP</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>India and Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTSO</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Review of Current UN Peacekeeping Missions, Source: www.peacekeeping.un.org
Mitigation & Prevention

**Regulation**

In general, there are two regulatory strategies: command and control (C2) and self-regulation. In command and control strategies, the law determines compliance and threatens legal sanctions for non-compliance. This requires a legal code that identifies activities that cause environmental harm. Theoretically, “certain and severe punishment should deter most offenders.” Research is mixed on whether it truly works. For individuals, deterrence theory proposes “certainty and severity” of punishment as effective. However, this requires rational potential criminals that can weigh the risks and decide the “crime is not worth the time.” Unfortunately, evidence for this to be the case is weak. In the 1990’s, the United States increased the number of police officers on the street. Most research suggests that more police and more imprisonment had little effect on the crime drop that occurred at the same time. Similarly, studies of ‘hot spot’ policing in which police concentrate resources to a target area, tend to show crime displacement (the criminals move around the corner). Comparison studies between Canada and the United States for the same time frame show that Canada reduced its police officers by 10 per cent and had more of a crime reduction than the United States.

But, it should be noted that classical deterrence proposes that punishment should be swift to be effective – the criminal process in most modern states does not lend itself to swiftness. In self-regulation, often encouraged by regulatory agencies as complementary to command and control strategies, corporate norms (often based on social acceptability) are such that illegal activities are not tolerated. Research tends to support compliance because of a strong corporate ethos. Corporations that have codes of ethics, mandatory ethics training, anonymous hotlines, and management that take complaints seriously do better than corporations that do not have such practices. Public education through mass media, schools, and religious institutions can support self-regulation.

**Naming and Shaming**

Negative publicity can also impact behavior, corporately and individually. Such “informal sanctions” can impact reputation and finances. For businesses, this may include market performance; for individuals, they may lose their jobs. Research has supported the role of shame and loss of respect from family, friends and business associates as inhibitors.

**Root Causes**

Dealing with the actual causes of crime require a long-term development focus and are usually outside the attention window of a peacekeeping mission. However, they should be considered – at least in the sense that short-term measures should not derail long-term sustainability.

**Training**

Many international organizations have developed materials that will enhance training for UN police. The Hague Good Practices recommends that training should be:

*specific to countering the nexus, and can include areas of conflict resolution and prevention, risk-awareness training, cultural-sensitivity training and border security and management, delivered in the form of relevant case studies,*
workshops and classes among other forms of knowledge transfer. It is strongly suggested that training incorporate the identification of differences between transnational organized crime, terrorism and petty crime, and the respective responses.\textsuperscript{36}

The Hague Good Practices also note that all relevant practitioners need to be involved (police, intelligence agencies, border guards, as well as, in some cases, the military, among others). And, it reinforces that evidence-based capacity building efforts and policies need to be integrated and holistic in their approach.\textsuperscript{37}

\textit{Develop a Network}

Information sharing should be the rule, not the exception. The Hague Good Practices recommend that intelligence sharing be “prioritized, encouraged and facilitated” between national governments.\textsuperscript{38} It further encourages the development of regional and international databases on transnational organized crime and terrorism and promotes partnerships. Existing networks such as INTERPOL should be leveraged.

\textit{Prosecution}

When prevention fails and enforcement is required, then the judicial system must have the capability and capacity to deal with organized crime. This requires having a legal code that includes clear, transparent laws in environmental crimes and organized crime. Legal professionals and the judiciary must be trained in the law and understand the nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism. They must also understand corruption and how it emboldens criminalized power structures. And, they must know how to prosecute the perpetrators. As with the police, legal professionals will benefit from their own professional network and ongoing professional training and education programs.

The Hague Good Practices also recommend working with prisons and probation services to impede cooperation and transfer of skills and knowledge between transnational organized crime and terrorism. Prisons can be breeding grounds and opportunities for “organized crime groups and terrorist groups to interact, cooperate and facilitate the transfer of knowledge, skills and contacts.”\textsuperscript{39} Thus, prisons must develop intelligence capabilities, segregate prisoners to prevent
“cross-fertilization,” and look at how best to rehabilitate and reintegrate them. And once released, prisoners should be followed by probation services that are part of an integrated criminal justice intelligence network. 40

Conclusion

Current United Nations’ peacekeeping missions, particularly MINUSCA and MONUSCO, are dealing with environmental crime and it is undermining the capability of the mission to develop the countries and threatens peace and stability. The United Nations has recognized this phenomenon and have developed and promoted research and policies to counter it. However, senior mission leadership tends to view the organized crime problem, of which environmental crime is often a subset, as something that can be deferred in favor of more pressing issues. Nonetheless, positive progress is being made. Environmental crime cannot be dealt with without first understanding that it is a subset of organized crime, and it can be connected to terrorism and corruption. Further, it is used by corrupt actors (criminalized power structures) to strengthen their power. Robust police intelligence is required to identify and mitigate environmental crime and its negative impact on UN peacekeeping. UN Police, particularly Formed Police Units (FPU) are ideally situated to identify and report criminal activity in the field. UN missions need to share information and help the host nation build a criminal justice system capable of mitigating environmental crime. In the absence of a functioning justice system, the International Criminal Court has made known its desire to prosecute environmental crime; however, some legal scholars propose that the ICC does not have jurisdiction over crimes not described under the Rome Statute.

Written by:

Karen J. Finkenbinder, Ph.D.
Rule of Law, Justice & Reconciliation Advisor
The Peacekeeping & Stability Operations Institute
Though beyond the scope of this paper, the environmental impact of peacekeeping missions must be mentioned as they too can have serious negative consequences to those areas in which they operate. In order to alleviate the negative consequences of energy, water and wastewater, solid waste, and environmental management, each peacekeeping mission has developed an environmental actions plan that attempts to mitigate the damage in the mission area. Peacekeepers may well be competitors for natural resources, particularly water. The UN has technical support for hazardous waste and other waste management issues through the Global Service Center (GSC) in Brindisi and REACT partnerships. And, missions are looking at small projects, such as tree plantings, that can improve the environment and leave a positive reminder of a mission.

1. Intelex, 2018.
2. Ibid.
3. Though beyond the scope of this paper, the environmental impact of peacekeeping missions must be mentioned as they too can have serious negative consequences to those areas in which they operate. In order to alleviate the negative consequences of energy, water and wastewater, solid waste, and environmental management, each peacekeeping mission has developed an environmental actions plan that attempts to mitigate the damage in the mission area. Peacekeepers may well be competitors for natural resources, particularly water. The UN has technical support for hazardous waste and other waste management issues through the Global Service Center (GSC) in Brindisi and REACT partnerships. And, missions are looking at small projects, such as tree plantings, that can improve the environment and leave a positive reminder of a mission.

8. Ibid.
9. Ibid. 5.
11. Ibid. 2.
14. Ibid., 7
15. Ibid., 9.
16. Deep Throat was an informant that helped reveal the Watergate scandal. In the documentary, All the President’s Men, he told the reporters to “follow the money.” This has become a catch phrase for uncovering corruption.
17. The Global Initiative was founded in 2013 and is house in Geneva. It is a network of nearly 300 independent and global and regional experts promoting evidence based policy to counter transnational organized crime.
20. Ibid., 54.
21. Ibid., 55.
22. Ibid., 48.
24. UNSCR 2149 (2014); 2399 (2018)
30. Ibid., 236.
32. Ibid., 238.
33. Ibid., 254
34. Simpson, et al., Ibid., 239
35. UN Police Division, INTERPOL, EU, OSCE, member states and many others have developed materials that can be used to build capabilities.
37. Ibid.
38. Ibid.
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
The environmental impact of UN Peace Operations

By Maj. Marina BIZZOTTO

UN Headquarters has recently high lined that environmental management is one of the most critical and sensitive aspects that could interfere with and affect a Peace Mission. **Addressing natural resources as a part of the post conflict peacebuilding is thus mandatory in order to avoid the creation of new forms of grievance and thus to achieve a peace more stable, robust and resilient to conflict relapse.**

Security Council Resolution 1625 on conflict prevention recognizes the link between trafficking of natural resources and conflict and requests the Secretary-General to reaffirm its determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and high-value commodities in areas where it contributes to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict.

It is necessary to adapt strategy of management of natural resources that allow creating employment, sustaining livelihoods and contributing to economic recovery and reconciliation. **According to this new UN vision, the CoESPU has instituted a dedicated chair** and with this instrument the Center wants to share some common environmental concepts, to involve the students in more green friendly behaviours and to create a sort of awareness which could be the fundamental tool to prevent environmental damages and pollution.

But we need to better understand... **what is the real meaning of the word “environment”?**

“**Take anything and you find out that it is tied to everything else in the Universe**” John Muir, the famous glaciologist said in the 19° century. And it is real and still current: the environment is a crosscutting theme, it need to be seen without any prefixed scheme but with the capability to recognize all the interrelations that could occur in.

The environment is a complex subject but a general agreement has been found on some of its features: it is a collection of items involving matters –natural environment (soil, water, air composition), biodiversity, wild species of flora and fauna, landscape – and the
relationships among them. The environmental relationships are so various and infinite that it is necessary to have a strong acknowledgement to be able to manage them in the correct way. So it is important to deepen the international legal framework in which we are moving: at first sight we clearly understand the weakness of this system, in fact several international environmental agreements exist but they are mostly soft law, non-binding. Another critical issue is given by non-ratification from countries of utmost relevance. In the most recent past the International Community has begun to ask to the Parties to subscribe binding agreements (as it happened with Paris Agreement on climate change) but it is only the first step that Countries, private sector companies and NGO have to take forward. There are some fundamental principles, widely accepted: in particular the “do no harm”, the “precautionary principle” and “polluter pays” principle have found an international consensus and have been integrated into the legal systems of several States or international organizations (EU). In the last decades different specific agencies (from UN and also totally independent), programs and organizations were born, mainly devoted to environmental care, as UNEP (that recently has been transformed in UNE), UNEA, GEF, IUCN, watching this subject from a political or scientific perspective but always with the common goal of create awareness and consciousness in preservation and protection. And with the same vision the Chair wants to offer a hint to all the students: to be able to consider the environmental as a fundamental part of the peace process. UN environmental doctrine is new and an ongoing process. It has moved strong steps forward in the last years: from the Environmental Policy in the 2009 a lot of important considerations have found place in different documents, specifying the importance of being accountable of environmental issues. One of the most recent has been published in April 2018 “Greening Peacekeeping: the environmental impact of UN peace operations” by International Peace Institute in which UN peace operations’ environmental concerns and practices have been studied in order to verify their potentially destructive effects as unintended consequences. Roles are well-identified and individual responsibilities apply at any level, from the Individual Police Officer to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Under-Secretary-General for Field Support. The Environmental Policy has a substantial novelty linked to the institution of a dedicated environmental role: the Environmental Officer, subject to the authority delegated to him/her by the Director of Mission Support/Chief of Mission Support, has to be responsible for coordinating and managing actions on environmental issues in the mission. He or she has to establish the mission’s Environmental Management System by undertaking different tasks as well as conduct environmental assessments and surveys of operations in the mission, produce the mission’s
environmental baseline study (which ensures that pre-existing environmental conditions are documented prior to the start of mission operations and following mission closure) and the environmental action plan, liaise on environmental issues with local authorities and investigate complaints or report of pollution, contamination, health hazards and other environment-related incidents, submit a report on environmental issues to the Director of Mission Support and provide environmental briefing to police and military contingents during their induction training.

Each UN field mission will take actions to integrate environmental measures into its planning and operations in order to avoid and minimize the impact of activities carried out by the mission and its staff on the environment and to protect human health from such environmental impact.

In the same way it is important monitoring of environmental performance of the mission because low environmental impact is an everyday issue, from the planning of the mission to its closure. Everyone, involved in the peace mission, has to be aware that taking care of environment is a part of his or her work. Protection of environment is important by itself, but also in order to protect the reputation of UN as well as to maintain good relationships with local population: a bad environmental management may raise issues during and after the mission and create other problems which could compromise mission’s success.

This is the very challenging premise that create the fundamental consideration of the “Environmental Chair”.

The first year of its activity has been rich and very interesting: the fellow had the opportunity to be part of a project in Rwanda, for training police and rangers on environmental subjects. This mission is based on the Memorandum of Understanding which has been sub signed between the Rwandan National Police and the Arma dei Carabinieri.

So a small group of Officers specialized in environmental questions moved to Rwanda for a 2 weeks course in favour of policemen and rangers of the 4 Rwandan National Parks. Different lessons, simulations and table top exercises have constituted the environmental programme which has been developed at Counter Terrorism Training Center in Mayange – Bugesera (Kigali).

Object of this course was to introduce the Ranger’s course planned by Carabinieri as well as conduct theoretical and practical lessons mainly oriented to local Police and National Park rangers aimed to environmental awareness.

This was the first time in which Carabinieri personnel becoming from the Corpo Forestale dello stato have been involved in training activity in favour of the Police of a foreign Country.

This was also the first time that a Carabinieri Team on Environmental protection has conducted any type of discussion with Rwanda Police on this sensitive point.
The activity, which has been developed in coordination with FAO, has interested different topics: wild fire prevention and fight, use of soil and blocking the erosion, trafficking on wild life species, fight against poaching, waste illegal trafficking.

Attendees demonstrated a great interest and also a great desire to know and to discuss on environmental matters, creating several different moment of high-level discussion.

It is a pilot project which could be important in the further development to establish a connection between Italian Carabinieri and this Country which is moving a great effort in order to be proactively part of the international horizon, creating also an environmental awareness for the police and ranger corps personnel.

International coordination and collaboration are winning actions for this young National Police and for us it has been another challenging experience which has permitted to improve our preparedness and our perspective as part of this training Centre.

written by:

Maj. Marina Bizzotto
CoESPU “Police for Environmental, Forestry and Agricultural Protection” Chair
Climate Change, an unmet challenge

By Bernardo SALA

I am flying back from Ivory Coast. I spent almost a month meeting governmental institutions at national and local level, technical agencies, NGOs and the peasants to assess vulnerabilities to climate change and contribute to identify and implement feasible initiatives to reduce it. The mission is part of the effort of the EU to support the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change1. Most of the interlocutors I met do not have a clear understanding of the complex meaning of climate change, yet they do have a very clear perception of its effects. Throughout the countries, they are experiencing an increase in temperature, shift in rain patterns, more intense natural phenomena leading to droughts and flooding, wild fires and salinization of groundwater. This is extremely problematic for a developing country already plagued by structural weaknesses (including demographic explosion, lack of employment, over-exploitation of agricultural land and weak administration). Climate change intervenes as a factor of further stress to increase vulnerability. It is happening in Ivory Coast, it is happening everywhere in the world. NASA2 defines climate change as: "a broad range of global phenomena created predominantly by burning fossil fuels, which add heat-trapping gases to Earth’s atmosphere. These phenomena include the increased temperature trends described by global warming, but also encompass changes such as sea level rise; ice mass loss in Greenland, Antarctica, the Arctic and mountain glaciers worldwide; shifts in flower/plant blooming; and extreme weather events”. “Climate change” is therefore the catch-all term for the shift in worldwide weather phenomena associated with an increase in global average temperatures and the effects caused by this increase. It's real and temperatures have been going up around the world for many decades3.

---

1 The EU supports partner countries in different areas related to climate change by providing dedicated climate change assistance as well as by integrating climate change considerations into the broader development cooperation portfolio in accordance with partner country policies and strategies. Several financial instruments and aid delivery channels are used for this purpose. They include a number of new facilities and mechanisms designed to leverage additional funds to complement official development aid (see https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/environment/climate-change-disaster-risk-reduction-and-desertification/climate-change_en). Specifically, the mission in Ivory Coast is funded by the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+), an initiative to support the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States efforts to address climate change.

2 https://climate.nasa.gov/resources/global-warming/

3 Reliable temperature records began in 1850 and our world is now about one degree Celsius hotter than it was in the period between 1850 and 1900 – commonly referred to as the “pre-industrial” average.
Global efforts are now focussed on keeping temperatures from increasing more than two degrees above that pre-industrial average, and ideally no more than 1.5 degrees, as stated in the Paris Agreement signed during COP 21, in 2015. This is a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The Paris Agreement builds upon the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. That goal may still be possible if the international community pulls together. Indeed, all countries are currently gathered in Katowice, Poland, under the COP24, for the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC. It is a two weeks meeting where participants struggle to turn political statements (such as those of the Paris Agreement) into practical measures delivering results on the ground, a complex task, made even more problematic by the political obstruction of the administration of the countries amongst the biggest Green House Gas (GHG) emitters in the world (either in absolute numbers and/or per-capita), such as USA, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Russia. Because of this shortsighted and selfish opposition, the

---

4 For more info on the Paris Agreement, see [https://unfccc.int/resource/bigpicture/#content-the-paris-agreement](https://unfccc.int/resource/bigpicture/#content-the-paris-agreement)

5 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty adopted and implemented by countries all around the world in 1994 to address the issue of climate change. The 197 countries that ratified the agreement represent almost universal global involvement. The UNFCCC states that its objectives are to “stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system” and prevent human damage and interference with the climate system. Ratified in 1992, the UNFCCC is the first global treaty addressing climate change that created this organization. It meets yearly to discuss progress and take bold action. The Kyoto Protocol and more recent Paris Agreement are other landmark treaties that have emerged from these annual meetings. See [https://unfccc.int/](https://unfccc.int/) for more info.

6 Life on Earth is dependent on an atmospheric "greenhouse" – a layer of gasses, primarily water vapour, in the lower atmosphere that trap heat from the sun as it’s reflected back from the Earth, radiating it back and keeping our planet at a temperature capable of supporting life. Human activity is currently generating an excess of long-lived greenhouse gasses that – unlike water vapour – don’t dissipate in response to temperature increases, resulting in a continuing buildup of heat. Key greenhouse gasses include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane and nitrous oxide. Carbon dioxide is the best-known, its excessive concentration in the atmosphere comes from burning of fossil fuels, while deforestation has reduced the amount of plant life available to turn CO2 into oxygen. Methane, a more potent but less abundant greenhouse gas, enters the atmosphere from farming – both from animals such as cattle and arable farming methods including traditional rice paddies – and from fossil fuel exploration and abandoned oil and gas wells. Chlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons – once widely used in industrial applications and home appliances such as refrigerators – were key greenhouse gasses released during the 20th century, but are now heavily regulated due to their severe impact on the atmosphere, which includes ozone depletion, as well as trapping heat in the lower atmosphere. Our warming climate is also creating a feedback loop as greenhouse gasses trapped in Arctic permafrost are released.
achievements of this COP24 are likely to be highly insufficient to meet the urgency of the challenge.

And yet it is so crucial to reduce GHG emissions (climate change mitigation) and to finance adaptation to the effect of climate change in most vulnerable countries (typically development countries). Climate change is having economic and socio-political effects. Food security is already being impacted in a number of African countries and elsewhere, and researchers are studying suggestive links between climate change and an increased likelihood of military conflict and internal (within States) and international migration. Indeed, we're already seeing the first climate refugees as people are displaced by rising sea levels, melting Arctic permafrost and other extreme weather. Climate change does not only affect humans. Warming ocean temperatures are increasing the frequency of coral reef bleaching; warmer, drier weather means that forests in some regions are no longer recovering from wildfires and wildlife habitats around the world are becoming less hospitable to animals.

We are responsible for climate change. While a wide range of natural phenomena can radically affect the climate, publishing climate scientists overwhelmingly agree\(^\text{7}\) that global warming and resultant climate effects that we're witnessing are the result of human activity. It is therefore for us to take action, in the narrow window of time still available before we enter an unchartered territory, marked by a completely unpredictable climate with consequences difficult to imagine.

\(^{7}\) For the latest report, check https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/. The report has been prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation (i.e., GHG emission reductions) options.

Written by:

**Mr. Bernardo Sala**

Methodological writer for AESA Europe;

GCCA+ climate expert in Ivory Coast
Protecting animals, plants and habitats as entities with legal personality

By Lt. Col. Bruno PETRICCIONE

Since an awareness of the importance of protecting ecological values emerged at the beginning of last century, legislation protecting the relative tangible assets (areas with high ecological value) and diffuse values (species, ecosystems and their respective relationships and processes) has sought a balance between the need to protect these values in their own right and the need to protect them as an opportunity for the socio-economic and tourism development of areas without other possibilities for growth.

It was not until the end of the 20th century that the first successful attempt to give Nature an actual legal personality at international level saw the light, consisting in the formal approval of the “World Charter for Nature” by the United Nations General Assembly in Montevideo in 1982. The Charter is based on the fundamental principle that the environment and nature must be considered an indivisible whole, whose essential ecological processes must be respected and not altered. Not legally binding, the Charter was drawn up in declaratory terms using a general language, a fact which has clearly reduced the probability that it be wholly or partly crystallized in common law. The Charter is, however, an instrument declaredly based on ecological concepts, without anthropocentric connotations. While the aim of other similar documents adopted by the UN was to protect the environment for the benefit of humanity, this, on the other hand, now emphasized the need to protect nature as an end in itself.

Many years later, at national level, in the constitutions of Ecuador and Bolivia (in force since 20 October 2008 and 7 February 2009 respectively), the rights of Nature were regulated for the first time, establishing an authentic “ecological constitutionalism”. Nature went from object to entity with legal rights and obligations, opening up a new chapter in the history of law (Baldin, 2014a).

Ecological restoration is considered as a specific right of Nature, according to the so-called “Earth jurisprudence”, the philosophy of law that defends the rights of the planet Earth. The great challenge of
the new Andean constitutionalism lies in a different social contract which, ascribing the inequalities to the subjugation of Nature by man, is now stipulated between Nature itself and people, the latter considered both as individuals and communities (Baldin, 2014a).

Art 10, para. 2, of the Constitution of Ecuador rules that Nature shall be the subject of those rights that the Constitution recognizes for it, as specified in arts. 71 to 74. The rights of Nature as per art. 71 are considered on the same level as those of human beings, pursuant to art. 11, para. 6, establishing the equal importance of the rights. In particular, with clear ecological vision, art. 71 states that: “Nature has the right to integral respect for its existence and for the maintenance and regeneration of its life cycles, structure, functions and evolutionary processes”. It goes on to affirm that: “All persons, communities, peoples and nations can call upon public authorities to enforce the rights of Nature”.

The Constitution of Bolivia (art. 34) states that: “Any person, in his own right or on behalf of a collective, is authorized to take legal action in defense of environmental rights, without prejudice to the obligation of public institutions to act on their own in the face of attacks on the environment”.

While the Constitution of Ecuador is still without implementing legislation, that of Bolivia was implemented rapidly with Law no. 71 of 21 December 2010 (Ley de derechos de la Madre Tierra), according to which: “For the purpose of protecting and enforcing its rights, Mother Earth takes on the character of an entity of collective public interest” (art. 5). These rights are listed in the subsequent art. 7: to life, to biodiversity, to water, to clean air, to balance, to restoration and to live free of contamination.

Giving Nature rights means recognizing that ecosystems and natural communities are not commercializable resources, property to be disposed of at will, but rather entities with an independent right to exist and prosper (Baldin, 2014a). The rights of animals are also recognized in the legal systems of Switzerland, Germany and India (Rescigno, 2005). According to one of the milestones in “Earth jurisprudence”, Nature is seen as a plurality of legal rights holders, meaning that it may take legal action through special “guardians” appointed by the judge (Stone, 1973). The idea of the legal personality of Nature (Stone’s “standing”) was taken up authoritatively in a “dissenting opinion” during the lawsuit Sierra Club vs. Morton resolved by the USA Supreme Court in 1973. On that occasion, Judge Douglas, well disposed to Stone's theory, wrote that the critical question of “standing” in environmental lawsuits “would be simplified and also put neatly in focus if we fashioned a federal rule that allowed environmental issues to be litigated before federal agencies or federal courts in the name of the inanimate object about to be despoiled, defaced, or invaded by roads and bulldozers”.

28
In April 2010, the “Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth” was proclaimed during the “Conferencia Mundial de los Pueblos sobre el Cambio Climático y los Derechos de la Madre Tierra” held at Cochabamba (Bolivia). The first article of the Declaration proclaims Mother Earth as a living being, a community of interrelated and interdependent creatures, all entitled to the inherent rights recognized in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind between beings, species, origin or other status. Drawn up with a contribution from Cullinan (2011), this document is today being considered by the UN with a view to its adoption.

In 2012, New Zealand conferred legal personality on the Whanganui River on the basis of the Whanganui River Agreement between the government and Maori population. Stone's theory, proposed a few years earlier by jurists at the University of Otago to give voice to the aspirations of the indigenous population to co-manage the river territory considered as a living entity, was thus recognised and given a legal basis (Baldin, 2014b). The agreement provides for the appointment of two guardians to represent and act on behalf of this entity, named Te Awa Tupua, in other words “an indivisible and living whole, comprising the Whanganui River from the mountains to the sea, incorporating all its physical and metaphysical elements”. The guardians have the task of protecting the health and wellbeing of the river, defending its status and values, acting and speaking on its behalf, carrying out landowner functions on certain areas of land, participating in regulatory processes and managing funds in the name of Te Awa Tupua (Morris & Ruru, 2010).

Following the example of New Zealand, on 21 March 2017, the Court of Uttarakhand, a small state in Northern India, conferred legal personality on the rivers Ganges and Yamuna, with the aim of avoiding damage by grandiose exploitation projects. The Court declared that the two great rivers “have the status of a legal person with all corresponding rights, duties and liabilities” and appointed three guardians responsible for their protection and conservation.

In Europe, a certain receptiveness towards conferring legal personality on plants, animals and ecosystems can be seen in those legal systems in which environmental associations, and possibly also individuals or groups of citizens,
may bring a civil action, providing they are able to demonstrate their interest in the claim (in the United Kingdom, Austria, France and Italy, together with South Africa and the Philippines outside Europe). A different form of protection, through an “environmental ombudsman” (or expert committees operating within the structure of the ombudsman) is offered by the legal systems of other countries, both inside and outside Europe (Austria, Greece, Hungary, Kenya and Costa Rica).

Even wider protection is offered in countries where legal action can be taken without the plaintiff being obliged to demonstrate a personal and direct interest in the suit. In these cases, the individual citizen directly exercises a number of functions in defence of constitutional legality, including environmental protection. This is so in a number of countries in Europe (Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands and Estonia), South America (Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Costa Rica) and Africa (Sudan and Kenya). In particular, in 2010, the last subsection of art. 70 of the new Constitution of Kenya specifies that the plaintiff need not demonstrate that any person has incurred loss or suffered injury (Mwenda & Kibutu, 2012).

A step forward at supranational level came in the form of Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage. Based on the “polluter pays” principle, this Directive was issued with the aim of preventing and remedying damage to wildlife, plants, natural habitats, water and the land.

There is thus a tendency for Nature to pass from object (res) to entity of collective public interest and thus the holder of legal rights, although without legal capacity. Its protection is guaranteed by means of representatives/guardians (associations, groups or even individual citizens) who initiate civil proceedings, with Mother Earth the sole beneficiary of compensation for damages.

In Ecuador in 2011, the first sentence in favour of nature, in this case the Vilcabamba River, was passed by the Provincial Court of Loja. According to this court, through an “acción de protección”, the plaintiffs had exercised “the principle of universal jurisdiction” in favour of Nature. The sentence goes on to state that: (1) the protective action pursuant to art. 88 of the Constitution is the only suitable and effective procedural remedy to repair the environmental damage promptly, (2) the precautionary principle must be interpreted in terms of the probability of damage, not its certainty, (3) the burden of proof relative to the environmental impact lies with the counterparty in accordance with art. 397, para. 1, of the Constitution. The Court also affirms that (1) the criterion for determining the damages to Nature is generational, in other words, that the damages will also impact future generations; and that (2) the balancing of conflicting interests (such as the right of Nature and the right to development) must be resolved by
applying the principle of proportionality. In this context, the Court specifies that often the conflicts are only apparent, as in the case concerned, given that the rights of Nature concur with the fundamental rights of man, such as the right to health, to a dignified life and to live in a healthy environment.

In Bolivia, the judiciary remedy envisaged is the “acción popular” (public interest suit) which can be filed against the acts or omissions of authorities, individuals or collectives that violate, or threaten to violate, rights and collective interests, including the environment (art. 135 Cost.). The Bolivian law has three aims: (1) preventive, by averting a threat to the rights and collective interests, (2) suspensive, through cessation of the effects produced by the damaging act and (3) reparative, with the obligation to restore the conditions prior to the damage (Baldin, 2014b).

In 1992, the European Union Habitats Directive marked a fundamental ecological turning point in European nature conservation policy, with a transition from protection of individual species to protection of ecological systems (habitats), considering the ecological relationships necessary for their long-term preservation. The entry into force of the European Union Birds Directive in 1979 and above all the Habitats Directive in 1992 thus also represented a decisive conceptual leap forward for national legislation in the sector, rigorously and clearly establishing a network of protected areas at supranational level (the Nature 2000 network), able to effectively protect all rare and threatened animal and plant species on continental scale, including through conservation of their habitats, recognising that effective conservation of the species can only be achieved by preserving the interactions between them, in other words, by safeguarding their natural habitats. Thus species and ecosystems are protected not just relative to their historical, anthropological, cultural or tourism values, or merely as environmental or landscape resources, but as genuine ecological values of European importance in their own right. According to the jurisprudence of a number of high courts in the European Union member states, the protection of assets of particular value, including ecological assets, justifies the imposition of limitations to the use of that property. The result has all the attributes of authentic “environmental ownership”, in other words, an asset owned by the collective, thus everyone, moving towards the concept of “common assets”.

In Italy, pursuant to art. 18, para. 5, of Law no. 349/1986, “Istituzione del Ministero dell’ambiente e norme in materia di danno ambientale” (“Establishment of the Ministry of the Environment and regulations on environmental damage”), environmental protection associations recognised by the Minister of the Environment could for the first time intervene in proceedings for environmental damage (as per Chapter III of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006, Codice dell’ambiente (Environmental Code). But it was not until 2004 that the protection of animals would be guaranteed in the Italian legal system not as “things” (res) but as “living beings”. It was not, in fact, until Law no. 189/2004 that the new Chapter IX-bis, “Crimes against feelings for animals”, was introduced into the penal code (with the new articles 544-bis and 544-ter, killing and cruelty to animals), supplementing the old Chapter XIII, “Crimes against property”, which, with articles 624 and 625
(theft aggravated by killing and illegal appropriation), 635 (damage aggravated by killing alone) and 638 (killing or damage of animals belonging to others), protected only the private ownership of the animal. The new art. 544-ter of the Penal Code finally recognised injurious conduct towards the animal itself, as clarified by the Court of Appeal (sentence no. 24734/2010). A new promising frontier towards giving legal personality to animals, plants and habitats was finally opened up by inclusion of “the right of Nature to be respected or not exploited”, the “right to live in a non-polluted environment” and the “prohibition of the abuse or misuse of natural resources” among the third-generation fundamental human rights themselves (Bobbio, 1990).

written by:
Lt. Col. Bruno Petriccione
Carabinieri (Biodiversity and Park Protection Dept.)

REFERENCES

From a geographical and ecological point of view we can consider the African Region of Sahel (from the Arabic word “Sahil”: edge of the desert) as a transitional area, a semi-arid strip between the Sahara desert on the north and the tropical savannas on the south, which runs from Mauritania to Senegal on the Atlantic coast and from Sudan to Eritrea.

Speaking about the originality of this area, there are other points of view which have to be considered: in fact, for instance, it is also a transitional zone in the religious geography of the continent, marking the border between North Africa with a Muslim majority and the predominant Christian countries of the west coast, the interior and the east coast, as Kenya.

The desert is a significant characteristic which has influenced the way of life of the local communities and it has limited the possibility of a further development for those societies.

Nowadays the Sahel area is becoming one of the areas most affected by the climate change and it dramatically suffers the consequences of the greenhouse effect despite the minimal responsibility that can be attributed to it (between 2 and 4% of annual emissions). Then the climate change acts on an already precarious political and economic framework. Very wide - extending from Mauritania to Eritrea - and with a strong demographic growth, the Region has now 135 million inhabitants, but this number could rise to 330 million in 2050 and almost to 670 million in 2100. Every year, hundreds of thousands of migrants pass through these unstable and impoverished areas to reach North Africa, and then, eventually, Europe.

In order to face the numerous, complex and challenging problems that characterize the Sahel area, the European multinational project GAR-SI SAHEL (Group of Action Rapid Surveillance and Intervention in the Sahel) aims to contribute to the stabilization of the Sahel areas through the creation of Police Units which have to be robust, flexible, mobile, multidisciplinary and self-sufficient in the whole Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger with the addition of Senegal).
The purpose is to provide these units with the capability to face any kind of threat, including terrorist threats, organized crime and trafficking in human beings and also environmental problems as well as ensuring effective border control.

The objective of the GAR-SI action concerns the extra-urban, rural and semi-desert areas, the places which are most exposed to the infiltration of any type of criminal organization. The primary task of the specialized units is to guarantee control over these wide territories where in fact various forms of illegality have found the suitable terrain to proliferate, which also creates advantage to the rooting of terrorist groups.

Mauritania, for instance, has got an area of over one million square kilometres, but only two cities exceed one hundred thousand inhabitants. Therefore it is easy to understand the difficulty to manage the internal security with this type of fragmented societies and small villages.

In this context the International Cooperation is working in order to improve the collaboration within the European gendarmeries, supporting this part of Africa.

This training activity is working thanks to the collaboration of the different European gendarmeries: Arma dei Carabinieri from Italy, Guardia Civil from Spain, Gendarmerie Nationale from France, Guarda Nacional Republicana from Portugal.

The Carabinieri has been developing over the years an international, long experience in missions abroad, not only aimed at crisis management, but also in other police cooperation missions: with the recent creation of the Cufaa (Environmental and Agri-food Forestry Unit Command), the involvement in training and awareness on the main environmental issues has increased. In March the project involved the specific Environmental Command of the Carabinieri for an environmental training in Mauritania within an activity that took place in the capital, Nouakchott.

The environmental problems afflicting the Sahel countries are multiple and they have varying severity because the area is particularly vulnerable and sensitive to global climate change; the great droughts that occurred in the past and which periodically recur have affected more than thirteen million people, causing worsening conditions of food security as well as security for civilians and a deterioration of habitats with an increasing desertification in the whole Sahel.
Indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources, pollution of water tables and watercourses with deterioration of the relevant environmental components, the insufficient and inequitable access to drinking water for the populations, the phenomena of poaching and illegal logging are the most critical issues.

Regarding the specific training program in Environmental Protection, which has been particularly treated due to the enormous problems facing the Sahel, the intention is to provide the military with a deep assimilation of the theoretical and practical concepts of protection environmental and to equip the team with some experts able to identify the most frequent environmental problems in order to find an effective response.

In addition to the explanation of the basic concepts in the environmental field (ecology and sustainable development, climate change, sustainable resource management), the issues of greatest interest in the field of waste, protection of endangered animals and plants (CITES convention) have been dealt with, with direct links to the most frequent crimes to the environment by referring to the relevant legislation.

The scope of this type of training is to disseminate in the learners solid bases for an "environmental awareness" in order to make them able to understand environmental problems. It also helps them to better understand that the main environmental issues at global level affect the whole planet and they inevitably have devastating effects, often irreversible, at the level of fragile local ecosystems.

In order to disseminate environmental awareness, the ecology and environmental key principles were also introduced through the analysis of the main international conventions over time, the “Rio Convention on Biodiversity for the concept of ecosystem and the sustainable use of resources and sustainable development”; the “Bern Convention on the Conservation of Fauna and Natural Habitats”; the “Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species”; the “Ramsar Convention for wetlands”. This last one has a particular value considering that in Mauritania there is a very high quantity of migratory bird species, especially in the area called “Banco of Arguin” National Park, an extraordinary beautiful UNESCO site.

The protection of endangered protected species - ensured by the Washington Convention - assumed a particular relevance especially related to the local fauna and to an in-depth analysis of the national legal framework that regulates hunting activity.
The illegal trafficking of protected species, as well as illegal waste traffic, are just two examples of the problems afflicting the Sahel countries: it has also been shown that the proceeds of these criminal activities are often used to finance terrorist groups or other criminal activities of the place. GAR-SI Sahel is a Eu program which aim is to train local gendarmerie on a prompt and effective response to criminal behaviours affecting Sahel's area, trafficking human being, drugs, weapons, wildlife and others.

During this mission the Forestry Carabinieri Corps introduced GARSI's unit to the main environmental issues, with particular attention on the illegal trafficking of protected species. Although these illegal actions are often a consequence of extreme poverty, they seriously threaten biodiversity and entail irreparable damages to wildlife.

For this reason it is essential to raise an environmental consciousness even in the poorest countries of Sahel. Not to mention periodical droughts that might be determined by global climate changes and which on itself already constitute a concrete menace to the conservation of species.

GAR-SI Sahel's program of training is a concrete attempt to face all these problems that broaden their effects beyond the border of the countries involved.

written by:

*Maj. Michele Viale*
*Officer of Italian Forestry Carabinieri Corps*
Health challenges in the Sahrawi refugee camps in the Algerian desert are faced by both human and animal populations, and therefore responses must benefit both. The Sahrawi refugee camps are situated close to the Algerian settlement of Tindouf and have grown from camps to de facto cities since mass displacement of the Sahrawis in 1975. Following conflict in the former Spanish Western Sahara, thousands of people crossed the border into Algeria, settling in refugee camps. Forty years later, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) estimates the camp population at approximately 173,600 refugees. Each case of mass forced displacement has a unique set of circumstances and resulting health challenges. However, from the perspective of the international humanitarian community, at the time of crisis the humanitarian concerns are namely human concerns. The needs of people in acute distress shape the form of the response; food, water, shelter, protection, sanitation and medical care are provided for humans. The presence of animals is not ignored; indeed it is often noted in official reports and needs assessments conducted by humanitarian agencies. A League of Red Cross Societies mission in June 1977, for example, reported an increase in the numbers of animals in the Sahrawi camps over the previous year – an increase that enabled the occasional addition of meat to diets. Alice Wilson’s research suggests that most Sahrawi refugees in exile were familiar (from childhood or more recent experience) with life in a nomadic encampment, with sedentarisation being a fairly new process in the mid-1970s and early 1980s. However, during the initial mass displacement, few animals were transported by the refugees and by the 2000s opportunities for mobile pastoralist practices remained constrained, not least by the inhospitable environment. Life in a refugee camp in the middle of the desert deprives the population of the hope of food self-sufficiency, leaving them largely dependent on international aid. In fact, non-supported survival in the desert is guaranteed only by nomadic practices and any enforced sedentarism of the refugee camp disrupts and constrains these practices. However, it also provides opportunities for the creation of new responses led by the refugees themselves.
THE ROLE OF ANIMALS IN HUMAN NUTRITION: Recent studies of the Sahrawi population have suggested that the chronic emergency status in the camps, reflected in a food basket based mainly on calories than on a diversification of diet, is struggling to counter widespread nutritional problems. The camps were intended to be temporary by the refugees and international agencies alike, so mechanisms to produce higher quality food systems were not established. **One of the main problems present in the camps today is the increasing prevalence of anaemia in women of childbearing age.** UNHCR is leading interventions to reduce numbers of children with severe acute malnutrition, and the World Food Programme (WFP) is working to improve prevention and treatment of anaemia, and to reduce stunting and moderate acute malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and nursing women. With anaemia rates in the camps as high as 39% among children and 45% among women of reproductive age, these are pressing challenges, not helped by insecure funding which can lead to diminished rations and inadequate supplies of interventions such as High Energy Biscuits. Furthermore, the results of UNHCR’s March 2018 assessment, which found there to be a population of over 170,000 – far higher than the 90,000 given in official statistics – also suggests that the population has been long underserved. Despite the Sahrawis’ overall dependence on food aid, their livestock has for centuries enabled their survival in the Western Sahara and continues to be a hallmark of their cultural identity. Animal breeding by refugees increases the availability of animal proteins and can help address the nutritional problems of the camps. About 80,000 goats and sheep and 80,000 camels are present in the camps. Goats and sheep are fed almost exclusively with domestic organic waste, while camels spend part of their life in pasturelands close to the refugee camps. A lack of suitable pasture means there are limited opportunities to raise large numbers of camels for sale, so the importance of livestock (camels, but also goats and sheep) in refugee camps lies predominantly in its potential contribution to increase opportunities for self-sufficiency. Attempts to establish projects for improved animal feeding to support livestock production (which is currently insufficient) and livestock-derived diets in the camps should require little or low technology, and refugees can take the skills they learn with them if they leave the camps. The creation of plantations of the tree *Moringa oleifera* is one such project. More high-tech projects such as hydroponics may provide a provisional increase in food production but they require higher levels of investment and non-sustainable energy sources from outside the camps. These systems are not easily transportable, are susceptible to deterioration and need maintenance which is difficult in the local context since the systems are not part of local culture. The Sahrawi refugees are renowned for their resilience, religious tolerance and organizational skills, and the refugee population is far from passive. Several
refugee-initiated projects take place. The above-mentioned *Moringa oleifera* plantations in the Hammada desert is one example, supported by several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including Véterinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Italy and Africa ’70. This leguminous source, able to grow in extremely dry conditions, has wide-ranging benefits for both human and animal nutrition, being very rich in proteins, vitamin C, iron and other macro and micronutrients, and offers a sustainable solution for diet diversification and enrichment. The presence of a large number of animals needs a local veterinary system to ensure the best possible animal and human health. Since 1996, a Veterinary Directorate, now composed of 24 Saharawi operators in the camps, has been supervising slaughter procedures, surveying the dominant zoonoses, giving clinical assistance to smallholders, raising awareness of good animal management practices and working on the prevention of infectious diseases. Resources may be limited but the desire among NGOs and refugees alike to stretch capacities and maximize resources is strong. Brucellosis, tuberculosis, Rift Valley fever, echinoccosis, rabies and toxoplasmosis are some of the major zoonoses, which must be addressed in a collaborative effort by veterinarians and medical NGOs providing health care. Alongside the veterinary infrastructure, a hospital and dispensary infrastructure with six health centres supports the human population of the refugee camps. Disease associated with animals is not limited to livestock; pets can also be a source of infection, although these animals are mainly free-roaming cats and dogs rather than fully domesticated animals. Recent studies conducted with Sahrawi people and cats have shown high incidences of antibodies specific to the parasite that causes toxoplasmosis, in both people and cats. Approaches such as Moringa production benefit both human and animal populations and offer a holistic response to exceptional circumstances such as those of the Sahrawi refugee camps. A review of the food basket needs to take livestock challenges into consideration, and the camp health systems need to accommodate both human and animal health, in order to maximize limited resources and stimulate effective collaboration between different NGOs, as well as between the NGOs and refugees themselves. The Sahrawi refugee camps are an exceptional case, and the roles of humans and animals within refugee camps as a broader topic merits further research.

By courtesy of Veterinari Senza Frontiere

Written by:

**Dr. Giorgia ANGELONI** (Veterinari Senza Frontiere Italia)
and Vice-president, VSF International Network
&

**Dr. Jennifer CARR**
PhD Candidate, University of Glasgow

4. Zoonoses are diseases which can be transmitted to humans from animals.
Environment Protection and Malnutrition: a close relationship

By Dr. Davide PEREGO

When we treat the matter of Environment Protection, we think about of the habitat, to the protection of nature and the ecosystem. It's right, but we have to consider also life condition of the civilian population. In this situation specific types of disease can be a challenge for us, and always health risks differ from country to country. What is instead a common factor in all region where we are involved in peace mission, is very often the malnutrition.

Malnutrition is a specific type of disease, that refers to getting too little or too much of certain nutrients. In our country but also in all rich countries the effect of malnutrition is, firs of all, the obesity and the cardiovascular and metabolic problem. The main signs of over nutrition are overweight and obesity, but it can also lead to nutrient deficiencies.

Research shows that people who are overweight or obese are more likely to have inadequate intakes and low blood levels of certain vitamins and minerals compared to those who are at a normal weight.

One study in 285 adolescents, the population that is more hitte d by this problem owing to the life style, found that blood levels of vitamins A and E in obese people were 2–10% lower than those of normal-weight participants.

This is likely because overweight and obesity can result from an overconsumption of fast and processed foods that are high in calories and fat but low in other nutrients, and of the absence of movement.

A study in over 17,000 adults and children found that those who ate fast food had significantly lower intakes of vitamins A and C and higher calorie, fat and sodium consumption than those who abstained from this type of food.

Chronic over nutrition can lead to obesity and to metabolic syndrome, a set of risk factors characterized by abdominal obesity, a decreased ability to process glucose (insulin resistance), unhealthy lipid levels, and high blood pressure (hypertension). People with metabolic syndrome
have been shown to be at a greater risk of developing type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Another uncommon form of over nutrition is vitamin or mineral toxicity. This is usually due to excessive supplementation, for instance, with high doses of fat-soluble vitamins such as vitamin A rather than the ingestion of food. Toxicity symptoms depend on the substance(s) ingested, the severity of the overdose, and whether it is acute or chronic. But primary focus of this article is the undernutrition, since in peace missions this one of the problems that we encounter.

**Undernutrition: the second face of the coin**

Undernutrition occurs when one or more vital nutrients are not present or available in the quantity that is needed for the body to develop and function normally. This may be due to insufficient intake, increased loss, increased demand, or a condition or disease that decreases the body's ability to digest and absorb nutrients from food. General malnutrition often develops slowly, over months or years. As the body's store of nutrients is depleted, changes begin to happen at the cellular level, affecting biochemical processes and decreasing the body's ability to fight infections. Over time, a variety of symptoms may begin to emerge, including: delayed or slow growth, bloated abdomen, listlessness (in children); anemia; weight loss, decreased muscle mass, and weakness; dry scaly skin; fluid accumulation (edema); brittle, thinning hair; brittle and malformed (spooned) nails; chronic diarrhea; slow wound healing; bone and joint pain; mental changes such as confusion and irritability (and other mental-psychological disease); enlarged thyroid gland (goiter).

Then, specific nutrient deficiencies may cause characteristic symptoms. For instance, vitamin “B12” deficiency can lead to tingling, numbness, and burning in the hands and feet (due to nerve damage); a lack of vitamin “A” may cause night blindness and increased sensitivity to light; and a lack of vitamin “D” can cause bone pain, malformation, or osteomalacia, the deficiency of vitamin “B1” (thiamine) may cause beriberi (wet beriberi: affects the cardiovascular system, and dry beriberi and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome: affects the nervous system) or when there is not
enough niacin (one of the B complex vitamins) or tryptophan (an amino acid) it could be Pellagra; Pellagra can also occur if the body fails to absorb these nutrients and may develop after gastrointestinal diseases or with alcohol use, HIV/AIDS, or anorexia. The severity of symptoms depends on the intensity and duration of the deficiency and some changes, such as to bone and nerves, may be irreversible. Or again Scurvy is a disease that occurs when you have a severe lack of vitamin “C” (ascorbic acid) in the diet. Scurvy causes general weakness, anemia, gum disease, and skin hemorrhages.

Moreover when we speak about malnutrition, we have to consider that the need for adequate nutrition is a constant, but the demands of the body will vary over time. So during pregnancy, adequate nutritional support is crucial for normal growth and development of the fetus. A deficiency in folic acid during pregnancy can cause birth defects and increase the risk of low birth weight and preterm delivery; Children can develop a condition called marasmus, a severe deficiency of calories and protein, as a result of a severe shortage of food. Marasmus is characterized by a thin body and stunted growth. If enough calories are given but the food is lacking in protein, a child may develop kwashiorkor, a condition characterized by fluid accumulation (edema), an enlarged liver, apathy, and delayed development. Deficiencies of specific vitamins can also affect bone and tissue formation. A lack of vitamin “D”, for instance, can affect bone formation, causing rickets in children. Worldwide, about one-
third of all childhood deaths are linked to malnutrition. Food shortages and intestinal parasites are leading causes of malnutrition in the developing world;

Acute conditions such as surgery, severe burns, infections, and trauma can drastically increase short-term nutritional requirements. People who have been malnourished for some time may have weakened immune systems and a poorer prognosis. They frequently take longer to heal from surgical procedures and must spend more days in the hospital. For this reason, many doctors screen and then monitor the nutritional status of their hospitalized patients. Patients having surgery are frequently evaluated both prior to surgery and during their recovery process; chronic diseases may be associated with nutrient loss, increased nutrient demand, and/or malabsorption. Malabsorption may occur with chronic diseases such as celiac disease, cystic fibrosis, pancreatic insufficiency, and pernicious anemia. An increased loss of nutrients may be seen with chronic kidney disease, diarrhea and excessive bleeding. Sometimes, both the conditions and their treatment can cause malnutrition through decreased intake. An example of this are the decreased appetite, difficulty swallowing, and nausea associated both with cancer (and chemotherapy). People who chronically abuse drugs and/or alcohol might not get enough nutrients, lose too many nutrients and/or cannot absorb a sufficient amount of nutrients; and finally elderly people require fewer calories but continue to require adequate nutritional support. They are often less able to absorb nutrients due in part to decreased stomach acid production and are more likely to have one or more chronic ailments that may affect their nutritional status. At the same time, they may have more difficulty preparing meals and may have less access to a variety of nutritious foods. Older people also frequently eat less due to a decreased appetite, decreased sense of smell, and/or mechanical difficulties with chewing or swallowing.

**How can be done the diagnosis of malnutrition?**
The evaluation of malnutrition can be done through physical examinations, laboratory tests and imaging and radiographic scans.
In physical examination a doctor will evaluate an individual's overall appearance: skin and muscle tone, the amount of body fat, their height and weight, and eating habits. For the adult it is useful the B.M.I. Body mass index, or BMI, is a measure of body size. It combines a person's weight with their height. The results of a BMI measurement can give an idea about whether a person has the correct weight for their height. BMI is a screening tool that can indicate whether a person is underweight or if they have a healthy weight, excess weight, or obesity. In general sense, if a person's BMI is outside of the healthy range, their health risks may increase significantly.

Carrying too much weight can lead to a variety of health conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular problems.

A weigh that is too low can increase the risk of malnutrition, osteoporosis, and anemia. The doctor will make suitable recommendations.

Unfortunately BMI does not measure body fat directly, and it does not account for age, sex, ethnicity, or muscle mass in adults and for this reasons it is not a good parameter for the athletes o for the people with big muscle mass. To calculate BMI in metric units, use the following method: BMI = kg/m^2. So, to calculate an adult's BMI: divide their weight in kilograms (kg) by the square of their height in meters (m^2) (since most people measure height in centimeters (cm), divide height in cm by 100 to get height in meters). The result obtained is associated with the ranges of this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMI</th>
<th>WEIGHT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 18.5</td>
<td>Underweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.5–24.9</td>
<td>Healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.0–29.9</td>
<td>Overweight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 and above</td>
<td>Obese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If there are signs of malnutrition, a healthcare practitioner may order laboratory screening tests to evaluate a person's blood and organ function. Additional individual tests may be ordered to look for specific vitamin and mineral deficiencies. If general malnutrition and/or specific deficiencies are diagnosed, then laboratory testing may be used to monitor the response to therapy. A person who
has malnutrition because of a chronic disease may need to have his or her nutritional status monitored on a regular basis. Hospitalized patients are often assessed for nutritional status prior to or at the time of admission. This may include a history, an interview by a dietician, and laboratory tests. If the results of these tests indicate possible nutritional deficits, patients may be provided nutritional support prior to a surgery or procedure and be monitored regularly during recovery.

- Laboratory tests may include (for general screening and monitoring):
  - Lipid panel
  - CBC (complete blood count)
  - CMP (comprehensive metabolic panel)
  - Albumin
  - Total protein

For nutritional status and deficiencies:
Iron tests such as serum iron, transferrin and iron-binding capacity, and ferritin

Vitamins and trace minerals such as B12 and folate, vitamin A, vitamin D, B vitamins, calcium, and magnesium

Prealbumin: although commonly used as a marker of malnutrition, levels of this protein may be affected by a number of conditions other than malnutrition. Research is continuing in order to better understand the role(s) of prealbumin in the body, especially the reasons for changes observed during illness, and the clinical utility of prealbumin testing.

Albumin has been used in the past along with or instead of prealbumin to evaluate nutritional status but now is more often used to screen for and help diagnose liver or kidney disease.

Leptin: suppressed levels may indicate malnutrition in some patients; this test is not widely available.

Celiac disease blood tests measure the amount of particular antibodies in the blood. The most common tests include anti-tissue transglutaminase (tTG), IgA class, quantitative immunoglobulin A (IgA) test, and deamidated gliadin peptide antibodies (anti-DGP), IgA or IgG.

While for what concern imaging and radiographic scans may be ordered to help evaluate the health of internal organs and the normal growth and development of
muscles and bones. These tests may include:
X-rays (bone mineral density and geometry)
CT (Computed Tomography)
MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

**The therapy**
Restoring the nutrients that are missing, making nutrient-rich foods available, and providing supplements for specific deficiencies. In someone who is severely malnourished, this must be done slowly until the body has had time to adjust to the increased intake and then maintained at a higher than normal level until a normal or near normal weight has been achieved.

Regular monitoring of those patients who have chronic malabsorption disorders or protein- or nutrient-losing conditions. Once the deficiencies have been addressed, putting a treatment plan into place is needed to prevent the malnutrition from recurring.

Written by:
**Dr. Davide Perego**
Neuroscientist, Psycho-Neuro Physiologist, expert in psychopathology and neuropsychology
CoESPU

AROUND

THE WORLD
The CoESPU took part in the 24th IAPTC Annual Conference. The “International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers”, organized by the local Defense Force, focused on “Innovative Capacity Building for Effective Peace Operations”, and was attended by 281 representatives from 58 Countries. It aimed, among other topics, to enhance ‘basic’ military training for peacekeepers, to improve the coordination among mission components in peacekeeping trainings, with a particular view on increasing women’s participation in peacekeeping.

The conference highlighted the need to advance innovative approaches to capacity building and peacekeeping training. While the integrated approach to peacekeeping continues to be a key point, with a relevant role ensured to military and civilian components, the conference contributed to placing renewed focus on the important role of the police component.

At the end of the discussions, participants agreed to focus on sharing experiences, case studies, and incidents from the field in future IAPTC Annual Conferences to highlight some of the emerging threats and challenges at the operational level. This would contribute to aligning training materials with the changing environments on the ground. Furthermore, the IAPTC community needs to keep abreast with recent developments at the policy level and emerging challenges in peacekeeping environments at the mission level.

The Secretariat reported on the work that has been done over the past year and shared its views about the future IAPTC engagements. In 2018, among other developments, the Secretariat will concentrate on the launch of a new brand and a new web site (and related social media contents) to enforce the Association visibility.

Among the Panels held during the week, UNESCO experts - reacting to specific input given by the CoESPU Director during 2017 Cairo Conference - presented a report on Cultural Heritage Protection in post-conflict situations. Maj. Gen. Carlos Alberto Dos Santos Cruz, during the Panel on Security and Use of Force gave an overview on the need to deploy the military component to fill the security gap in peacekeeping missions.
As announced in the 3rd issue of the CoESPU Magazine, the CoESPU Director, Brigadier General Giovanni Pietro BARBANO, has been appointed as Chairman of the “Police Board”, within the framework of the Auckland Conference Executive Committee. During the chairmanship, CoESPU will aim at the alimentation of common Police Lessons Learned database, and will continue to work on the review of ITS Specialized Training Material, to improve the operational effectiveness of the FPUs Deployed in Peace Operations. The next 25th IATPC Annual conference is going to be held in Peru in October 2019.

“Didactical Skills Course”

Kigali (Rwanda), November 2018

Following a Memorandum of Understanding signed in January 2017, a Training Team, composed of three CoESPU Instructors, delivered lessons during the “Didactical Skills Course” to 23 Rwanda National Police members in Kigali, according to a program developed in the following modules: general introduction, training cycle, definition of training requirements; planning, organization and creation of a course; andrology and education of adults; preparation of a lesson plan; experimental education; teaching methods and materials; interdisciplinary elements related to managing diversity.

All subjects have been initially theoretically debated and then developed through practical drills. On last Sunday (November 25th) the Carabinieri General Commander, during his visit to the Rwandan Police Commander and other local Authorities, met our teaching team at the Radisson Hotel, being briefed about the underway training activities.

From Monday 26th the second learning week, consisting of the following modules, started: communication techniques and creation of briefings and presentations; planning and organization of training activities tactical /practical on the field; preparation of an evaluation plan of the course and measuring the results of the trainees; practical drills and presentation of the individual and group activities; exam and final evaluation (with the purpose of identify Rwandan personnel of our interest).
“Trilateral Meeting with the UN” and “Semiannual Talks with the US DoS”

New York, NY and Washington, DC (USA), December 14th - 19th, 2018

From the 14th to the 19th December 2018, the CoESPU attended the Periodical Meetings with the United Nations and the Semiannual Talks with the US Department of State (US DoS) and the US Department of Defense (US DoD).

In New York, at the Italian Permanent Mission to the UN took place the “Trilateral Meeting”, in the presence of the Ambassador, Mrs Maria A. Zappia, the Assistant Secretary General for RoL and Security Institutions, Mr. A. Zouev, the Deputy Police Adviser, Mr. Shaowen, the DPKO Integrated Training Service Chief, Mr. Pedersen, the USA Deputy Military Adviser to the US Permanent Mission, Lt.Col Sadowski, and a delegation of Italian Defense Staff.

In the frame of the longstanding and fruitful cooperation between the UN, Italy, and the US, it has been underlined the relevance of the CoESPU commitment, in partnership with the US DoS Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) in promoting global peace and security through the support to the international efforts in stabilizing conflict areas around the world. Among the others, Mr. Pedersen stressed the importance of CoESPU role in the pre-deployment training, crucial to fill the gap of preparation unveiled by the “Cruz Report”.

The CoESPU reported about the 2018 training activities pursuant to the “Action Points” recently signed with the UN and proposed a new 11-weeks “FPU-Pre Deployment Training” model - 3 weeks in Italy and 8 “in-Country” - in line with the ingoing UN standards. The new model focuses on the Contributing Countries’ training self-sufficiency and allows to provide 1 or 2 extra FPU-PDT per year.

Afterwards, In Washington, DC, took place the “Semiannual Talks” between the CoESPU and relevant US stakeholders (Office of the Undersecretary of Defense, Peacekeeping & Stability Operation Institute, US Department of Defence, Secretary of Defence Force Education & Training, Office of US Army Provost Marshall General, etc), to further toughen mutual engagement and to renew partnerships. After 5 years of cooperation in education & training between the US DoD and the Carabinieri, it was announced the extension of further 5 years of the initial Memorandum of Understanding, to be updated and enlarged at the earliest opportunity.
“Twinning Project with Turkish Jandarma”

Ankara (Turkey), 2017 - 2019

_ Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of General Command of Gendarmerie Regarding Public Order Management and Crowd Control_. Last September two different CoESPU teams of experts deployed in Ankara worked side by side with the Turkish Jandarma instructors for a Public Order Management and Crowd and Riot Control course delivered in benefit of more than 120 attendees coming from different parts of the country. The need to learn tactics and procedures in the framework of European Union Standards Values and principles is the main purpose of the Partnership. Fruitful was the training for the attendees that have enhanced their skills in planning, managing and resolving all situations properly following the escalation of the use of force process according to the international law and standards. The venue of the training was the JOAK (Jandarma Special Operations Command).

"Mauritanian Mission 2018"

_By Capt. Nicola CARRERA_

_Nouakchott (Mauritania), November 3rd – December 1st, 2018_

The CoESPU Mobile Mentoring Team has been sent to Nouakchott to conduct the second phase of the pre-deployment training for formed police units in favor of Mauritanian National Gendarmerie. After the excellent results coming from the deployment in Nouakchott last year, also 2018 saw CoESPU deploy their own instructors to West Africa in order to complete the preparation of the 4th Mauritanian FPU to be used in a very crucial and sensitive Operational Theater like the one of Bangui, Central African Republic - MINUSCA mission. The second 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 on the Mauritanian side, the United Nations and the CoESPU itself at the end of the training went very well, beyond expectations that was so good to think about future cooperation. Considering the technical-tactical starting level of the Unit and the job already carried out in 2017, the challenges were gathered and carried forward in preparation of the 4th FPU by the MMT (Mobile Mentoring Team) in all the sectors which the pre-deployment training is composed of (basic police techniques, firearms, self-defense, public order, convoy escort, checkpoint, etc) both in the Italian phase (1 October 2018 - 26 October 2018) as well as in the second phase.
called in country (3 November - 1 December 2018) where 29 trainers trained in Vicenza during the first phase were able to train the entire Formed Police Unit (191 gendarmes) 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. French was the working language of the training mission as well as the one to be used in MINUSCA. So 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, his Deputy (General Abdullahi Ould Cheik), the Chief of Operations Gen. Diallo and and the Chief of Personnel Col. Souleiman. This perfect alchemy made it possible to achieve excellent results: 100 percent of future peacekeepers passed the final test awaiting the FPAT-AOC exam to be put in place by the DPKO (Department for Peacekeeping Operations).

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 place. 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.
CoESPU

ONSITE

VISITS
Lt. Gen. Sabino Cavaliere, Commanding General of the Carabinieri Mobile and Specialized Units Command named "Palidoro" in Rome, visited the CoESPU.

After honoring the international Flags of the Vicenza Stability Policing Community (CoESPU – EGF, NATO SP COE), Lt. Gen. Cavaliere met the staff and presented a Commendation to the CoESPU. The prominent award was endorsed for the outstanding results of the activities conducted in Vicenza and Livorno (from December 2015 to December 2016) by the personnel of the Centre of Excellence in the framework of the “EUPST II” Exercise.

Lt. Gen. Sabino Cavaliere also visited the CoESPU training facilities during the activities of the 13th UN FPU Pre-Deployment Training “Senegal” and 14th UN FPU Pre-Deployment Training “Mauritania”.

Concluding his visit, Lt. Gen. Cavaliere expressed once again his personal appreciation, highlighting the unique role played by CoESPU as training center, doctrinal hub and think tank for international Stability Policing.
Lebanese Internal Security Forces

23rd October, 2018

A delegation of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF), headed by Col. Kaed Bey ZIAD visited the CoESPU in Vicenza for the first time. Col. Ziad is a Head of training Department within ISF, and Human Rights trainer certified from the Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights in Geneva and accredited by international organization for migration.

The Lebanese delegation, after an Office Call with the CoESPU Director, was briefed about the activities carried out by the Centre of Excellence, with a special focus on the Carabinieri Training Missions (MIADIT) in Palestine and the “Training of Trainers” (ToT) Courses.

Underneath some pictures of the office call in the Director Office, inside some of CoESPU training facilities and during a presentation of the CoESPU “MaGISTrA” - Command Post Exercises room.
Lt.Gen. (Ret'd) Romeo A. Dallaire

26th October, 2018

Lt.Gen. (Ret'd) Romeo A. Dallaire, former UNAMIR Mission Commander and Founder President of the “Child Soldiers Initiative” visited CoESPU for the first time, accompanied by Dr. Shelly Whitman, Executive Director.

After an office call with the CoESPU Director and C.J. Hamilton (US Consulate in Milan), he gave a Lectio Magistralis to the attendees of the 13th and 14th FPU Courses, about the deplorable use of children as soldiers in bloody conflicts around the world.

The Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative (the Dallaire Initiative) is a global partnership based at Dalhousie University. Its mission is to progressively eradicate the use and recruitment of child soldiers through a security sector approach, to pursue the goal of a world where children are no longer used as weapons of war.

In the picture, Gen Dallaire signs the CoESPU Libre d’honneur, and a copy of his bestseller book “Waiting for First Light”, stored in the CoESPU Library.

Col. Sebastian Cucos

3rd December 2018

Col. Sebastian Cucos, Deputy Gen. Inspector of the Romanian Gendarmerie, visited CoESPU on the occasion of the Centenary of Romania’s Great Union (December 1, 1918 – December 1, 2018). Col. Cucos gave a speech during the CoESPU December Flag Hoisting Parade, and paid a visit to the Romanian Contingent currently deployed at “European Gendarmerie Force” and “Nato Stability Policing Center of Excellence”, both based in the CoESPU Compound.
Starting in 2019: A news Course on Environmental awareness

According to the Environmental Policy and the environmental awareness that is a part of the UN policy, especially for the field mission, at CoESPU we are working to enlarge our training offer, with a specialized course totally dedicated to the environment. From the code of personal conduct for Blue helmets, written in 1999, we read that one of the priorities selected for personnel is “Show respect for and promote the environment, including the flora and fauna, of the host country”. Managing environmental questions is part of the work of a peacekeeper, not only in order to save environment and not create any damage to it, but also for defending Un reputation and to avoid the tightening of any forms of illegal exploitation which could create other irrecoverable problems in a post-conflict area. Taking care of these fragile context, for the upcoming year we want to propose a two-weeks course totally dedicated to law enforcement officials eligible for deployment to UN/ AU peace operations as

Environmental Officers or Appointed Officers for the Military and the Police component.
The course focuses on the role and skills of officers in charge of dealing with environmental issues in the context of Peace Support operations, managing environmental issues in the mission and serving as focal points to liaise with the Director/Chief of Mission Support. The course serves to train officials who, already in posses of specific technical skills, might be employed as Environmental Officers. Stated otherwise, the course provides a broad and comprehensive approach to the management of environmental issues in the context of UN missions, with emphasis on both legislative instruments and on solving practical problems. However, the activity is not intended to cover completely the higher-level technical knowledge that might be desirable for Environmental Officers. So we are working to plan a course with lectures, simulations, panel with external experts and table top exercises, to better involve the officers who will attende to it. It is a novelty which could become in the future part of the rich training offer of this Center.

(By Maj. Marina Bizzotto)
COESPU TRAINING

By Capt. Vito FRANCHINI

13th & 14th "FPU Pre-Deployment Training" Course
October 1st – 26th, 2018.

A total of 53 attendees, from Mauritania and Senegal, attended a 4 weeks intense training course at the CoESPU that will continue in the Training Centers of beneficiary Countries under the supervision of CoESPU "Mobile Mentoring Teams".

The FPU PDT Course aims to train an entire Formed Police Unit (FPU) to provide to all members basic knowledge and skills required by the United Nations standards to operate properly in UN Peace Operations.

The training, utilizing the UN pre-deployment curricula for Police as well as the UN FPU doctrine, will grant the capabilities to conduct operations at tactical level. In the first phase, tailored for Command Staff, the training will enable leading position to prepare subordinates for their duties in Peacekeeping Operations. At the end of the whole activity, the FPU is ready to be deployed in Peacekeeping Missions under UN umbrella.

Mr. C.J. Hamilton (US Consulate in Milan), Lt. Gen. (Ret’d) Roméo Antonius Dallaire (Canadian Army, former UNAMIR Commander, Founder President of the “Child Soldiers Initiative”), Mr. Umberto Guidato (Vicenza Prefect), and other local Authorities attended the Graduation Ceremony held in CoESPU Compound at the end of the first training phase. Mr. C.J. Hamilton, among the others, highlighted the ever-growing number of alumni formed at CoESPU and the outstanding results achieved thanks to the close cooperation with the US State Department.
24th “Police, Civil & Military Relations Course” (CPM24)
October 3rd - 30th, 2018.

CoESPU hosted the 24th “Civil, Police and Military Relations” Course (CPM 24), attended by 43 militaries and civilians experts coming from 23 different Countries.

The challenge was to increase the cooperation and to qualify attendees belonging to armed, police, Gendarmerie-like forces and civilians experts, according to the doctrine and the standards of the United Nations. The knowledges acquired at the end of the course allows attendees to jointly operate in Peace Missions under the umbrella of United Nations.

The UN training model, steered by Carabinieri because of their experience in the field, and their commitment in the development of the related doctrine, include a wide range of theoretical and tactical topics.

CoESPU lines up, in this contest, very qualified subject experts, supported by highly experienced military personnel.

During the fourth week training activity, the attendees have been involved in the development of case studies, in working groups, discussions debates and in a “Command Post” exercise in the CoESPU multifunctional "MaGISTrA" room, that allowed them to simulate the structure of a multilateral and multidimensional Mission Command Post.

The Graduation ceremony took place in the presence of Ms. Sharon Cyr, US Vice General Consul in Milan, and a delegation, headed by Maj. Edward Yamba Koroma, from the Republic Of Sierra Leone Consulate in the Northern Region of Italy.

11th “International Military Police” Course (IMP11)

The Course was attended by 21 students coming from Albania, Burkina Faso, Italy, Mauritania, Qatar, South Korea and Ukraine.

The 2-weeks training aimed at giving the participants a new awareness based on international shared doctrine, to create a new concept of MP “with a small M and a big P”.

Through lessons learned, best practices and common experiences sharing, the intensive and tough course improved the knowledge of the growing role played by the modern MP in the international peacekeeping activity.
7th “Train the Trainers” Course for Palestinian Security Forces (PAL07)
November 12th- 23rd, 2018.

Two weeks of intensive training activity, aimed to improve the skills of Palestinian Security Forces personnel, selected among the best attendees of the “MIADIT” Project in Jericho, steered by Carabinieri in cooperation with local Authorities, were held at the CoESPU. The goal of the Course was to refine the capabilities already acquired by attendees and to specialize the participants as future instructors, in order to contribute to the stabilization of the Palestinian area. The foundation of the MIADIT Project lies upon the sincere and enduring institutional fellowship between Italy and the Palestinian People.

6th Stability Policing in International Crisis Management Operations Course (SPU06).
November 26th – December 7th, 2018.

Following the instructions given by the Carabinieri General Headquarters, the Vicenza Stability Policing “Campus” hosted the 6th Stability Policing in International Crisis Management Operations Course, for 16 students coming from 4 different Countries: Italy, Mauritania, Qatar and Ukraine. The 2-week course aimed to enhance the capabilities in international crisis management of the Stability Police Units Doctrine (NATO, UE and ONU), the Multinational Specialized Units (MSU), the Integrated Police Units (IPU) and the Formed Police Units (FPU). The attendees were given two main worth opportunities: first of all, to enrich and update their own professional knowledge in view of future peace missions all over the world, and to meet international colleagues to keep linked with.
3rd Law Enforcement Training for Capacity Building Course (LET4CAP03).

The CoESPU hosted the LET4CAP03 Course for 28 students, coming from 13 different Countries or Institutions: Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom and European Gendarmerie Force HQ.

The course aimed at contributing to the harmonization of a training package for Law Enforcement Organizations (LEOs) and to the development of a common Law Enforcement Capacity Building Culture. The project developed a training package aimed at building skills related to: managing complex situations with pluralistic cultures and deeply divided societies; building a specific set of skills to transfer their knowledge to their national counterparts to ensure sustainability; strengthening linguistic and communication abilities necessary to operate in international environments and within different cultural/social contexts; providing a solid knowledge base on European good practices and values.

OSCE 4th International “Livex” - Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes.
December 10th – 14th, 2018.

The CoESPU hosted the OSCE 4th International Live Exercise “Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes”. In recent years, OSCE region is witnessing massive movements of people triggered by on-going conflicts, general instability and a lack of economic opportunity in neighboring regions. These mixed-migration flows are comprised of refugees and economic migrants who are highly vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. In accordance with the UN Refugee Agency, over 1,5 million refugees and migrants came into Europe from 2015 to 2017 around 10.000 migrant children were missing and feared to have been trafficked by criminal organizations. In an effort to adequately face the current situation and translate relevant commitments into practice, the OSCE, in cooperation with the Carabinieri, have developed an ambitious project on “Combating Trafficking along Migration Routes”. The goal is to enhance the capacity of affected OSCE participating States to identify victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) in a timely fashion and effectively prosecute traffickers, thereby strengthening the overall criminal justice and civil society response
along migration routes. This was the fourth training of this project and it involved 77 participants coming from 26 different Countries.

Based on realistic criminal scenarios to simulate cases of labor and sexual exploitation among migrants, including child victims, participants were required to operate in order to identify victims and traffickers, paying attention both to the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution on the one hand, and to the protection of human rights through a victim-centered approach on the other. An important goal of the simulations was also to discover potential links between terrorism and human trafficking, promoting the use of scientific and financial investigations. In this frame CoESPU, as doctrinal hub and specialized training center in Stability Policing, provided qualified instructors and a number of specialized technological facilities, such as the Modeling and Gaming Simulation Training Area “MaGiSTrA”.

In this regard, the training backstage was composed of 170 supervisors, facilitators and role players. The Graduation Ceremony was attended by H.E. Ambassador Thomas Greminger, OSCE Secretary General.
Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units

Caserma “Gen.A. Chinotto”
Via Giacomo Medici, 87  36100 – Vicenza
coespu.info@carabinieri.it – www.coespu.org