

**Programme: United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit (UN COPS), 2-3 June 2016,
UN Headquarters, New York, General Assembly Hall**

2 June 2016

18.00 – 20.00 **Reception at UN Headquarters**

3 June 2016 (General Assembly Hall, General Assembly Building)

08.45 – 09.45 **Group Photo with the Deputy Secretary-General**

9.45 – 9.50 **Minute of silence and screening of films**

1. Minute of silence
2. Screening of the UN Police short film
3. Screening of the welcoming message by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General

09.50 – 10.30 **Summit opening and welcome**

1. Mr. Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General
2. Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations
3. Mr. Atul Khare, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support
4. Mr. Miroslav Jenča, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs

10.30 – 11.00 **Coffee**

11.00 – 12.30 **Current and future trends for United Nations Police**

1. Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions
2. Mr. Francis Munu, Inspector-General of the Police of Sierra Leone
3. Mr. Michel-Ange Gedeon, Inspector General of the Haitian National Police

Moderator: Mr. David Haeri, Director of Division for Policy, Evaluation and Training

12.30 – 14.00 **Lunch**

14.00 – 15.30 **A Connected World: Global Criminal Challenges and UN Peace Operations**

1. Mr. Yuri Fedotov, Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2. Mr. Peter Thomas Drennan, Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security
3. Mr. Jürgen Stock, Secretary-General of INTERPOL

Moderator: Commissioner Gwen Boniface, Deputy Executive Director,
International Association of Chiefs of Police

15.30 – 16.00 **Coffee**

16.00 – 17.45 **UN Police: Gaps, Opportunities, Professionalism**

1. Mr. Stefan Feller, UN Police Adviser
2. Ms. Jane Holl-Lute, Special Coordinator on Improving the UN Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
3. H.E. Abdallah Wafy, Permanent Representative of Niger

Moderator: H.E. Mrs. Martha A. A. Pobee, Permanent Representative of Ghana

17.45 – 18.00 **Concluding Remarks**

Mr. Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations

Current trends and potential future roles for UN Police

UN Police have dramatically evolved over time

When UN Police officers first deployed to the UN Mission in Congo over fifty years ago, UN Police activities were limited primarily to **observing and reporting**. Today, UN Police officers are no longer mere observers but **active partners in consolidating peace and building democratic institutions** that underpin long-term stability and prosperity. This transformation has been reflected by organizational changes such as the creation of a **rapidly deployable Standing Police Capacity** and the increased use of **Formed Police Units (FPUs)**.

It also corresponds with the **changes in conflict dynamics**. The number of major violent conflicts has almost tripled over the last ten years. Where civil strife erupts, fair, impartial law enforcement is often one of the first areas to suffer. This can create a vicious cycle as the lack of rule of law, including poor policing practices, cannot only trigger unrest but also exacerbate it, often with devastating consequences for communities.

As recently witnessed in South Sudan, UN Police are key in the **protection of civilians**, bringing to bear skills outside those of military or civilian mission components, both in providing physical protection and establishing a protective environment through capacity building. As stated in the report of the **High Level Independent Panel on UN Peace Operations** published in 2015, the protection of civilians, human rights, accountability and rapid deployment capacity have become major priorities, including for UN Police. Coupled with this **qualitative shift** is an increase in **quantitative demand** for UN Police officers. The number of police officers authorized in UN peace operations rose by more than 100 per cent over the past ten years.

UN Police have become increasingly important

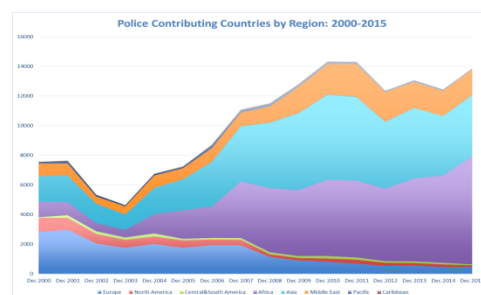
Today, the **13,500-strong** UN Police represent **13 per cent** of all uniformed personnel in UN peace operations. They are a **full-fledged police service** and provide host-State counterparts with a whole range of **operational and capacity-building support** as mentors, advisers and trainers. UN Police tasks can include: joining national counterparts in high-risk operations; providing guidance, including on addressing transnational criminal networks; assisting with the broader **security sector and rule of law reform** efforts; enabling the extension of state authority; supporting the fight against impunity; and, when mandated, carrying out **interim law enforcement**. Increasingly, UN Police also prepare host-State counterparts to assume full responsibility over policing. In Liberia, for example, UN Police have worked with the Government to prepare for the transfer of national security responsibilities by the end of June 2016. This puts police peacekeeping **at the centre** of efforts for UN peace operations' **exit strategies**.

At a Glance

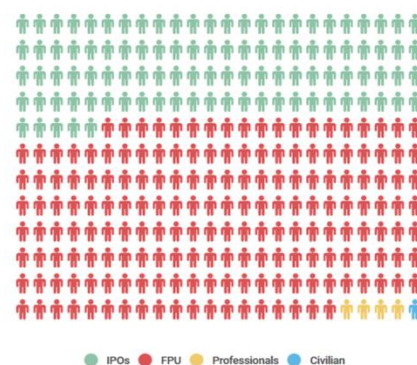
Increased demand for UN Police



Change in providers from different regions



Composition of UN Police



Current trends and future roles for UN Police

UN Police are now expected to support the broad spectrum of tools the United Nations brings to bear through peace operations and other types of engagement. Attention is increasingly focused on **preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence, serious and organized crime, terrorism and violent extremism**. Such threats already characterize many environments in which UN Police are deployed, and will likely intensify in the years to come.

At the same time, **technology** has become a central tool in UN peace operations, and offers opportunities that UN Police must harness in support of efforts to protect civilians as well as UN and associated personnel, and to move towards intelligence-led policing.

Supporting UN Police has become more critical

The UN Police Division has embarked on a **major overhaul of the UN Police business model**, tackling both doctrinal and capability gaps in the field. With the support of Member States, the **Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping (SGF)** - the overarching policy architecture that harmonizes approaches to mandated policing tasks - is expected to be finalized in 2017. The **UN Police workforce has become more sophisticated**, focusing on demand-driven skill-sets and operating through new deployment models, such as specialized teams and standing capacities. To yield greater impact on the ground, UN Police is strengthening its **partnerships** with the African Union, European Union, INTERPOL and other counterparts, based on comparative advantages. Enhanced capabilities and more robust interoperability are key in this regard.

Prioritizing further progress

Despite important advances, further progress remains a top priority:

Enhancing trust and confidence in UN Police

- Focusing on national priorities and ownership
- Enhancing clarity about roles and mutual responsibilities, possibly through compacts
- Ensuring UN Police concerns are at the centre of international peace and security debates
- Ensuring accountability through performance appraisals

Improving UN Police working methods

- Promoting transparent and consultative interactions
- Streamlining sustainable procedures for recruitment and field support
- Including UN Police issues in mandate discussions and updates
- Retaining institutional memory through a well-resourced Police Division

Guiding Principles of UN Police

United Nations Police

- Promote, protect and respect human rights.
- Provide support that is gender-responsive and pays particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.
- Oppose corruption in all its forms.
- Make every effort to operate in an environmentally conscious manner.
- Conduct a thorough and standardized assessment of the host State situation as a basis for mandate implementation.
- Implement core functions within a wider rule of law and security sector reform context.
- Make every effort to identify and recruit the specialized capacities to fulfil mandates.
- Ensure that planned support to capacity development is demand-driven and appropriate in relation to host State needs.
- Recognize the political context of their work.
- Respect host State ownership and seek broad buy-in.
- Seek political commitment from host State authorities.
- Plan activities with a focus on sustainability from the outset.
- Evaluate delivery on mandated tasks regularly
- Cultivate partnerships.

2014 DPKO DFS Policy for UN Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions, SGF

Investing in UN Police

- Investing in diverse, well prepared, trained, flexible and capable UN Police personnel
- Ensuring the safety and security of deployed officers
- Providing access to intelligence and the latest technologies

Rationalizing structures and functions

- Optimizing organizational cohesiveness
- Consolidating partnerships and ensuring inter-operability
- Providing systematic and high quality service support to enhance operational effectiveness

Website: www.un.org/police

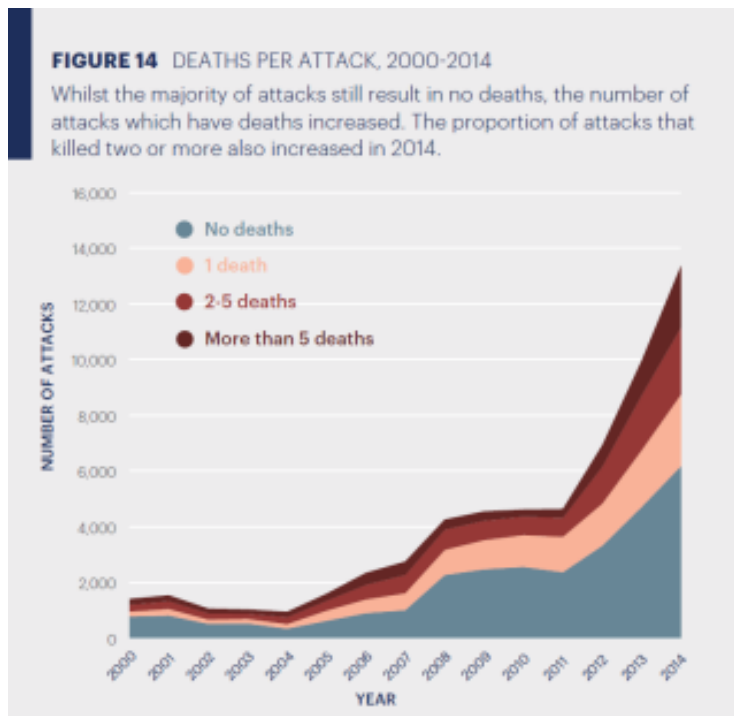
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Global criminal challenges and our collective response

Interconnectedness of global criminal challenges

Communities around the globe are affected by criminal violence and conflict. The number of civil wars has tripled over the past ten years. The threat of terrorism, violent extremism, piracy or the trafficking of illicit goods such as drugs or arms, as well as persons, is growing ever more serious. 60 million people have been forcibly displaced, both within and between countries - the highest number since the Second World War. Humanitarian needs are driven by conflict and further exacerbated by glaring inequalities and environmental phenomena. International human rights and humanitarian law are often neglected.

The **nature of conflict has changed** and in some situations, the **line between political and criminal violence has become blurred.** Transnational criminal networks are known to collude with political authorities and processes to further their goals. Some of them have become spoilers of peace. The Security Council, through its resolution 2195 (2014), recognised that profits from transnational organized crime (TOC) are supporting terrorism and violent extremism, fuelling corruption, weakening the rule of law and making conflicts harder to resolve. The communities most affected by these threats are often the very communities that UN Police serve.



Source: Global Terrorism Index Report 2015

The five most deadly terrorist groups (such as Boko Haram, ISIL and al-Shabaab) were responsible for 18,444 deaths in 2014 – a year-over-year increase of 59 per cent.

At a Glance

Keeping UN Police safe

In the field, the security of UN Police has increasingly come under threat. As part of its overall mission to provide professional safety and security services enabling the United Nations to deliver its programmes globally, the UN Department of Safety and Security utilizes a security risk management methodology to identify threats that may affect the achievements of our objectives; assess them for likelihood and impact; and determine an appropriate response (mitigation and/or prevention). Individually deployed military and police personnel in UN peace operations fall under this methodology as part of the broader UN security management system.

UNODC Threat Assessments

“Weakness in rule of law ... enables ... criminality. Interventions should be on two levels: **commodity-specific programmes** to reduce contraband flows and the damage they inflict, and more general efforts to **enhance the rule of law** and reduce corruption in the region.”

Source: UNODC TOC in West Africa: A threat Assessment 2013

United Nations Police response

Where mandated by the Security Council, **UN Police build and strengthen the capacities of host-State institutions to prevent and address TOC.** Providing assistance to the dismantling and disrupting of these entities is one of the most complex tasks of UN Police. Specialized teams, tailored to the specific needs and priorities of host-State institutions, are increasingly deployed to strengthen capacities to counter TOC. Effective assistance to national investigations and prosecutions requires UN Police to have a thorough understanding of the drivers of criminal activity, including analysis of their networks, as well as their motivations and modus operandi.

TOC investigations are complex and demand the full suite of policing technical support, such as surveillance and forensics. Addressing TOC from a law enforcement perspective requires intelligence collection, as well as strategies for its disruption and investigation. Partnerships between various actors, such as law enforcement, security and border agencies, the private sector, civil society and local communities, are essential. Coupled with the support of key partners such as UNODC and INTERPOL, UN Police are supported by TOC specialists within the Police Division of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations to facilitate information sharing, retain best practices, and coordinate donor support.

In Mali, for instance, the police component of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA) is helping national law enforcement agencies **strengthened capacity in investigating and preventing counter-narcotics and transnational organized crime.** In 2015, the Mission established a level-2 forensics laboratory at its headquarters in Bamako, enabling the collection and analysis of evidence - from DNA and fingerprinting to more complex ballistic examinations.

Proposed way forward

The United Nations offers its global political reach and legitimacy. Member States and partners can offer highly skilled personnel and capabilities, as well as financial and political support, to help achieve:

1. **Enhanced data management and analysis capacities** on transnational threats, with trained criminal analysts integrated into the existing intelligence framework of UN peace operations.
2. **Increased situational awareness** in UN peace operations through the implementation of practices underpinned by the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police Peacekeeping and in line with the forthcoming UN Overarching Policy Framework for Intelligence.
3. **Improved capacity development support** to host-State agencies through the deployment of qualified specialized teams of TOC experts in UN peace operations.
4. **Greater access to INTERPOL's system and criminal databases, as well as UNODC technologies** required by UN and national police to effectively address transnational threats such as TOC, terrorism and corruption.
5. **Enhanced understanding of transnational threats and strengthened collective security** through comprehensive information sharing among the UN system, Member States, regional and international organizations.

West African Coast Initiative

To effectively address global criminal challenges, UN Police, Member States and international policing organizations must work together to find collective responses. The **West African Coast Initiative (WACI)** is one such example. Through this initiative, UNODC, INTERPOL, DPKO and UNOWA support countries in establishing transnational crime units to strengthen national and regional efforts to counter TOC. Transnational Crime Units have now been established in the national police institutions of Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

INTERPOL 24/7 secure communication system

Connectivity to the INTERPOL I-24/7 secure communication system facilitates 'secure' engagement regionally and globally across law enforcement agencies to strengthen investigations and intelligence sharing. Criminal databases relevant for TOC countermeasures include those on wanted information on persons, known criminals, stolen and lost travel documents, illicit firearms records and tracing management systems, as well as missing persons.

Sustainable Development Goal 16



Aims to reduce conflict and violence, corruption and organized crime. It highlights the crucial role of the rule of law and inclusive decision-making.

For more information

Website: www.un.org/police

Twitter: #uncops

UN Police gaps, opportunities and professionalism

Current UN Police gaps

UN Police faces a number of fundamental **gaps**, as well as **internal and external challenges**. These range from police capability and capacity shortfalls, lack of political will, insufficient support on the ground, to weak infrastructure and deeply divided host societies, as well as fragile security governance and rule of law institutions. Moreover, the resources authorized by the UN General Assembly oftentimes do not match the expectations enfolded in UN Security Council mandates.

UN Police assists host-States and builds on **national priorities, domestically available knowledge and capacities**. UN Police **relies on Member States** for qualified, well prepared, trained and equipped personnel; training; and programmatic funding. UN Police work in complementarity with police deployed by **regional organizations** who are often sourced from the same domestic police services. To ensure greater consistency, serving communities in need, there is a requirement for **stronger collaboration, coordination and standardization** among all actors in recruitment practices, training standards, operational methods and policies and procedures. UN Police need:

- Integrated **planning processes** that fuse operations and logistics
- Strengthened **evaluation capacities** to assess operational readiness and performance
- Standardized **human resources management, training and procurement practices** for quick and flexible deployments
- **Intelligence capabilities** that facilitate situational awareness and identify threats to communities and UN personnel
- Capable and accountable **leadership**

Ongoing initiatives to address UN Police gaps

- **Assistance to Member States to prepare** their police officers, units and civilian experts, prior to deployment
- Reduction of timelines and increased transparency in the **selection and recruitment of candidates** through an on-line system, HERMES
- **Guidance** on assessment, selection, **in-country training and targeted recruitment**
- Quicker deployments through a Formed Police Units (FPUs) standby arrangement as part of the **Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System**
- Analysis and reduction of **capability and capacity gaps in UN peace operations** through regular inspections, assessments, monitoring and reporting on the deficiencies of contingent-owned equipment
- Initiation of a **“Senior Police Leadership Roster”** and consolidation of the **Specialized Teams** concept to provide specialized expertise
- Expansion of **Standing Police Capacity** services through diversified skillsets and flexible adjustment of expertise profiles

At a Glance

UN Police & Human Rights

The **promotion, protection and respect** for human rights is the core business of UN Police. UN Police officers are human rights defenders and role models for host-State counterparts in the exercise of their duties. They are required to raise human rights issues if confronted with violations. The Police Division conducts full **human rights screenings** of candidates for senior UN Police positions. UN Police will refrain from support to the host-State security institutions if they commit human rights abuses. UN Police officers must adhere to the **Secretary-General's Zero-Tolerance Policy on sexual exploitation and abuse**. To this end, the Police Division supports all conduct and discipline efforts related to UN Police officers. It also undertakes disciplinary vetting of individual UN Police officers. This responsibility will soon be extended to all police contingents.

Prioritizing Training

While General Assembly resolution 49/37 (1995) recognized that the training of personnel for peace operations is the responsibility of Member States, the Police Division actively supports Member States in this important endeavour. A strong **coordination mechanism** is needed to assist contributors in preparing their deployments, design and deploy **appropriate specialized standardized training regimes** with the help of Member State expertise.

Efforts to strengthen FPU performance

The Police Division continues to strengthen the performance of Formed Police Units, in partnership with Member States and UN peace operations. This requires sustained political support – and resources – to enable the Police Division to:

- Revise and enforce FPU guidance
- Boost capacity for managing deployments and contributions
- Strengthen oversight over operational performance
- Streamline FPU generation and rapid deployment, including mixed women and men operational units
- Advance the stand-by FPU initiative

Closing existing UN Police gaps

The **United Nations Secretariat** improves its assistance through:

- Strengthened security and safety measures for deployed officers
- Increased field support, including welfare
- Enhanced in-mission and leadership training
- Demand-driven utilization of the Standing Police Capacity
- Streamlined selection and recruitment practices

Member States are encouraged to support UN Police through:

- Advocacy with UN legislative bodies on resolving structural impediments
- Guidance support responding to current international policing demands
- Nomination of police and civilians with specialised skillsets and equipment
- Increased national recruitment of women police officers
- Career incentives for UN Police deployments
- Stronger pre-deployment training and leadership
- Adequately (re)-equipped FPUs, proficient in command and control arrangements
- Considering measures to increase the deployment of women police officers, including criteria that negatively affect women officers

UN Police - Return on investment

The two to four year rotations of Police personnel and Senior Police Commanders in UN peace operations have created a **pool of experts** with information, knowledge, technical knowhow, experience and skills within the realm of domestic policing agencies.

Member States can benefit from international deployments by treating **UN Police as a conduit to** expanding their knowledge base. The experience, perspectives and appreciation for cultural differences officers gain from service with UN Police leaves them **better prepared** to respond to the growing challenges facing their police at home. Other positive multiplier effects include but are not limited to:

- Sharing of criminal intelligence and latest police technologies
- Women's empowerment across society through returning women officers
- Awareness of threats affecting the host-State with possible regional and international dimensions

Gender balance: the Global Effort

UN Police actively work towards the goal of **20 per cent of our workforce consisting of women officers**. By the end of 2015, with an increase of 3,000 new officers, the percentage of women officers has reached 10 percent. This is not enough. To address some of the underlying **structural challenges**, the Police Division helps **increase the number of eligible women officers** through all-women training workshops on the selection exam.

Gender mainstreaming

To meet the demand for and address the complexity of UN Police mandated tasks, ensuring gender-sensitive policing throughout the work of UN Police is an operational necessity to professionally address the security needs of women, men, girls and boys.



The Police Division has also developed guidance on gender sensitive policing – the **UN Police Gender Toolkit** – which can be accessed at: <http://repository.un.org/handle/11176/387374>

Website: www.un.org/police

Twitter: #UNCOPS

UNCOPS

United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit • 2-3 June 2016



This unprecedented gathering of police leaders from around the world aims to chart the way forward for UN Police to deliver greater impact on the ground while tackling the policing challenges of the twenty-first century.

Context

No matter how far away, **current and emerging threats**, including **organized crime in all its forms, violence and extremism conducive to terrorism**, present grave risks to the safety, security and livelihoods of communities around the globe. They undermine national governance structures and the ability of police to prevent, detect and investigate crime, to protect persons and property and to maintain public order. UN Police efforts to address these phenomena preventively are far more **cost-effective** than responding to them once they have evolved further and grown. At the same time, **UN Police rely on Member States**.

The close to 14,000 UN Police officers are one of the most critical components of UN peace operations. They are deployed to 18 operations and other contexts characterized by weak, fragile, illegitimate or absent rule of law systems. With their multiple areas of expertise and language skills, UN Police **protect civilians**, together with 93,000 military peacekeepers. They assist host-State police and other law enforcement agencies in addressing **serious and organized crime**, assist national counterparts to conduct investigations, special operations or electoral security, and support the restructuring and rebuilding of host State police, including the reform of **border, immigration and security institutions**. Their work is based on overarching policing strategies that are oriented toward the **communities** they serve and guided by the strategic use of criminal **intelligence**.

Through their unique context of deployment, UN Police, together with UN partners and others like the African Union, European Union or INTERPOL, develop national and local **rule of law** capacities in line with international **human rights law** that reinforce national, regional and international efforts to disrupt criminal supply and demand chains and help address **key drivers** of conflict and violence, including **social injustice and inequality**. The experience, perspectives and appreciation for cultural differences officers gain from service with UN Police leaves them **better prepared** to respond to the growing challenges facing their police at home.

Rationale

2016 is a **pivotal year for UN Police**. Major UN **reviews** conducted in 2014 and 2015 on technology and innovation in peacekeeping, the future of peace operations, women, peace and security, the peacebuilding architecture and **Sustainable Development Goal 16** on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions have put forward recommendations that are of high relevance for the UN Police.

Together with Security Council **resolution 2185** (2014) on international policing and the pledging **summits on peacekeeping**, these efforts have created a new **momentum** for improving the ability of UN Police to deliver tasks mandated by the Security Council. The **transnational** nature of today's threats demands it; our **collective security** depends on it.



I urge all Member States to invest in UN Police and to send the head of their national police to participate in the UN Chiefs of Police Summit, in June, here in New York.

This important forum provides a unique opportunity to promote the links between UN policing and national police services and to learn from different policing approaches.

Ban Ki-moon
17 February 2016

AT A GLANCE

Who is the Summit for?

The Summit will bring together the most senior chiefs of police from more than 100 **Member States**, as well as international **experts**. **Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon** will inaugurate the event.

What will the Summit consist of?

The Summit will launch a reception on the evening of 2 June. Presentations and plenary discussions with senior UN officials on the following day will provide an occasion to share views on how **police-contributing countries** would like to see UN Police best address **international policing needs**.

For more information, please contact Mr. Ata Yenigun (yenigun@un.org +1.212.963.6642)

Objectives

UN COPS will provide a unique platform for national Chiefs of Police, key partners and senior UN representatives to discuss:

- 1 How to **shape the future of UN police in peace operations** as a strategic tool fit for the twenty-first century
- 1 The **complementarity between international (UN) policing and national efforts** in addressing the impact of transnational threats
- 1 **New perspectives on national policing challenges** through an exchange of lessons learned and best practices from UN policing;
- 1 **The benefits for police officers deploying** to UN field missions in terms of additional skills, training and career opportunities
- 1 **Existing gaps in UN police** with regard to capabilities, expertise, training and options for triangular cooperation
- 1 **Intelligence-led** policing and options for enhancing the effectiveness of UN Police through technology and innovation.

Outcomes

Key results of the Summit will be:

- 1 A **chair's note detailing participants' expectations and commitments**
- 1 **Reinforced strategic partnerships** through strengthened networks among Member States as well as relevant regional and international partners
- 1 A **gap list of** operational requirements that can inform preparations for the follow-up conference to the 2015 Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping to be held in London in September 2016
- 1 A **roadmap** for concrete follow-up actions and initiatives on UN policing

The conclusions of the Summit will also feed into the Secretary-General's next **report** on UN Police, to be published at the end of 2016.

KEY FIGURES



Police deployed in
13 of 16 peacekeeping
+5 of 17 Special Political
Missions



16,041 authorized
out of 169,000
peacekeeping personnel

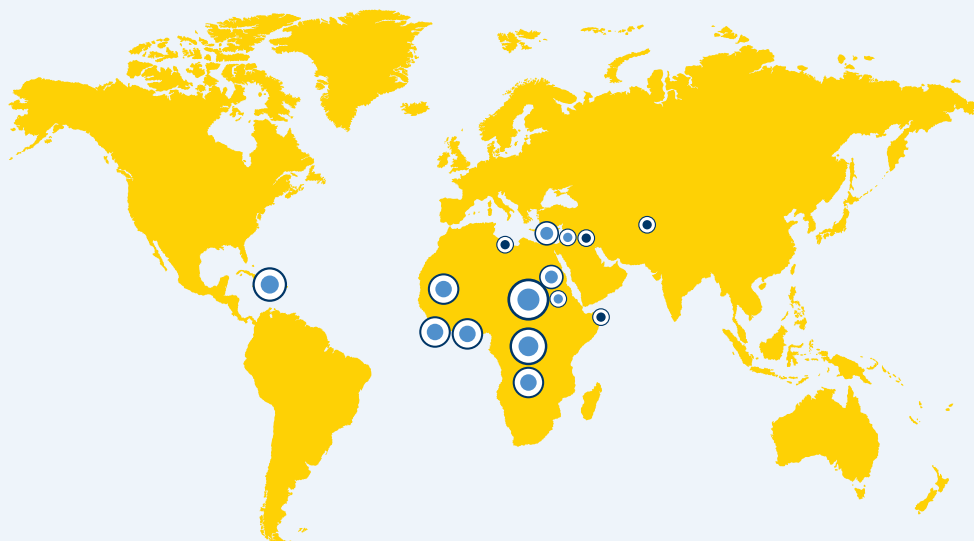


Approx.
\$640 million
police personnel
and police equipment
cost of \$8.6 billion bud-
get for peace operations.



129 countries
contributed police
since 1990

*Figures as of February 2016, including all UN personnel in peace operations



More than
13,500
police deployed*

in **18** missions
[13 DPKO 5 DPA]

from **90** countries
and over

10% are
female

- Peacekeeping operation
- Special Political Mission

* Out of a total of 16,041 police personnel authorized, operating under the Strategic Guidance Framework.