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Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Peacekeeping

2000-2001 ANNUAL REVIEW



Canada

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An aerial, black and white photograph of a large crowd of people and vehicles, likely a peacekeeping operation. The crowd is dense and fills the lower two-thirds of the frame. Several vehicles, including what appears to be a bus and several cars, are visible in the center and foreground. The overall scene is somewhat hazy, suggesting a large gathering in an open area.

Peace keeping

2000-2001 ANNUAL REVIEW

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Abbreviations

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIVPOL	Civilian Police
CPA	Canadian Police Arrangement
CPSM	Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
ILPO	International Liaison and Protective Operations
IPTF	International Police Task Force
ITPB	International Training and Peacekeeping Branch
KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO)
KVM	Kosovo Verification Mission
MINUGUA	United Nations Mission in Guatemala
MINURSO	United Nations Referendum Mission in the Western Sahara
MIPONUH	United Nations Civilian Police in Haiti
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OIC	Officer in Charge
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARE	Physical Ability Requirement Examination
PMNY	(Canadian) Permanent Mission in New York
PTAP	Police Training Assistance Program
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SolGen	Solicitor General of Canada
SRSG	Special Representative to the Secretary General (UN)
UN	United Nations
UNAMET	United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor
UNAMSIL	United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protective Force
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Namibia)

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Foreword

The RCMP and its municipal and provincial police partners can be proud of the outstanding contribution their members have made to peacekeeping around the world in the past 12 years. These men and women often put their lives at risk and work under very stressful and difficult conditions while being separated from their loved ones. It is important to recognize the sacrifices spouses and families of these members have made throughout the years.

Furthermore, I would like to highlight the participation of retired police officers to Canadian peace building efforts. Their experience, expertise and high skill level represent an important contribution for peacekeeping and peace support missions. Finally, I would like to recognize the commitment of RCMP Commanding Officers and of our provincial and municipal police partners to provide personnel to peacekeeping missions.

This review is an information tool for our international, federal, provincial, municipal and law enforcement partners as well as for the media, libraries, schools, colleges and universities and, for all Canadians interested in finding out what role the Canadian police play in peacekeeping and international training.



Peter J. Miller, Chief Superintendent
Officer in Charge
RCMP International Training and Peacekeeping



Introduction

Overview

On September 6, 2000, Canadian Peacekeepers (military, police and civilians) were officially recognized by the government for their contribution to world peace. On that day, the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal was inaugurated by Her Excellency, Governor General Adrienne Clarkson at the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa. Among that first group of recipients, ten police officers from various police departments across Canada were honoured on that historical day.

Since the deployment of 100 RCMP officers to Namibia in 1989, the RCMP has managed the participation of Canadian police officers in international peacekeeping and peace support operations.

In the past decade, the RCMP has successfully completed more than 25 peacekeeping and peace support operations worldwide, deploying over 1,500 officers from different Canadian police forces. Today, more than 100 Canadian police officers from 30 police departments are serving in Kosovo, Bosnia, East Timor and Sierra Leone.

Upon request from agencies such as the United Nations, decisions to deploy Canadian police personnel are made by the cabinet ministers responsible for the departments involved in peacekeeping — the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Solicitor General of Canada — under the *Canadian Police Arrangement*. The RCMP International Training and Peacekeeping Branch is responsible for selecting candidates, providing them with pre-deployment training, medical, psychological and logistical support, overseeing operations and liaising with government and police partners.



The 2001 Speech from the Throne reiterated the importance of global human security for the well-being of all nations, including Canada:

“The Government of Canada is committed to working with its international partners to promote peace and security by enhancing the mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution.”

Prime Minister Jean Chretien, in his January 31, 2001 reply to the Speech from the Throne, said:

“We have developed a deep commitment to democracy and human rights. We will increase our international development assistance to expand opportunities for more countries to participate in the benefits of globalization, while promoting peace and human security.”

Finally, the 2001 RCMP Directional Statement positions international police services, including peacekeeping as one of its five strategic priorities* for the year to come.

“On behalf of the Government of Canada, we will continue to work with civilian police agencies to improve international police operations, to build civil and democratic infrastructures abroad, and to prevent the importation of criminal activities to Canada.”

*See page 19 for more information on RCMP strategic priorities.



Highlights of events - 2000-2001 diary

The year 2000 was marked by significant events for Canadian police peacekeeping and peace support operations. Overseas, Canadian police officers continued rebuilding democratic police services and civil institutions in Kosovo, East Timor, Bosnia, Guatemala and Haiti. Here in Canada, both the government and the film industry recognized Canadian police peacekeepers. The inauguration of the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) and the release of the documentaries *Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience* and *Shadows of War* paid tribute to their hard work, dedication and compassion. The following is a chronology of the events that marked the year.

March 15, 2000

MIPONUH ends its mandate, marking the end of the blue beret presence in Haiti. Over the last six years, the RCMP has coordinated the participation of more than 600 Canadian police officers in successive United Nations Civilian Police Missions in Haiti.

March 27, 2000

The East Timor Police College opens in Dili, with 50 police cadets enrolled for training. The selection process included extensive screening involving the local community.

May 21, 2000

Municipal elections are held across Haiti. Popular vote turnout is high at about 65 per cent. Canadian police officers are not directly involved in the election's security.



June 15, 2000

Premiere of documentary *Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience* in Ottawa. Produced by Lank/Beach Productions from Winnipeg, this documentary was filmed in Kosovo in February 2000, in the midst of the violent events that erupted in Mitrovica. This one-hour TV documentary profiles the experiences of Canadian police officers who patrol the streets, investigate crimes and train a new local police force as part of the UN Mission in Kosovo.

June 17, 2000

Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience airs on the Global Television Network (including the Prime television channel) across Canada.

September 6, 2000



The CPSM is inaugurated at the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa. A first group of peacekeepers including military, police and civilian personnel is honoured by the Governor General of Canada. This also marks the first public appearance of RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli.

October 2000

Municipal elections are held in 27 ridings across Kosovo without incident. The UNMIK civilian police assisted the OSCE with the security arrangements throughout the elections.

October 25, 2000

A special peacekeeping medal ceremony is hosted by the RCMP in Ottawa for all police services in the National Capital Region. Over 150 police officers from the RCMP, Hull and Aylmer police services proudly received their CPSM.

November 26, 2000

Presidential elections are held in Haiti. Jean-Bertrand Aristide is elected by a low participation vote.

December 1, 2000

The RCMP deploys the first Canadian female police officer to East Timor. Cst. Shelly Zukowski from Alberta is sent to the East Timor Police Academy as a trainer and role model for local female police recruits.



December 31, 2000

Canada ends its civilian police contribution to the UN Mission in Guatemala known as MINUGUA.

As well, Canada completes its sixth two-year term on the UN Security Council. Canada has served on the Council roughly once per decade since the UN's founding in 1945.

January 2001

A study on the participation of Canadian female police officers in peacekeeping missions is launched at the RCMP Headquarters. Female police officers across the country are surveyed on their views about the role of women in peacekeeping and asked to provide their input on how to improve the overall program. Findings will be released later in the year.

January 18, 2001

The documentary *Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience* is presented at the Canadian Consulate in New York. In attendance are representatives from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the RCMP, the New York City Police Department, the Canadian Permanent Mission to the UN, as well as university scholars and Canadian citizens living in New York.



January 19, 2001

The documentary *Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience* receives a World Medal at the New York Festivals' International Film and Video Competition in the International Affairs category. Maria Minna, Canada's Minister of International Cooperation, congratulated Lank/Beach Productions:

"The documentary is a moving and important film that records and honours Canadian peacekeeping work in a war-torn region of the world."

February 7, 2001

In Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide is inaugurated as President for a five year mandate. He replaces outgoing president Jean Preval.

February 14, 2001

A Serbian passenger bus, escorted by KFOR explodes in Kosovo. Seven people are killed. UNMIK police investigates.



March 19, 2001

The documentary *Shadows of War*, produced by Black Springs Inc. of Edmonton receives an award at the B'nai Brith Media Human Rights Awards Ceremony in Toronto. *Shadows of War* is an investigation into how the first Canadian forensic team worked to re-establish respect for human rights in Kosovo in the summer of 1999.



March 27, 2001

First anniversary of the East Timor Police College. To mark the event, 700 cadets and graduates parade in Dili led by the college director, Superintendent Paulo Martins. Mr. Martins is the highest ranking officer in the East Timor Police. The East Timor Police College is credited as the major tangible sign of UNTAET's success.

March 29, 2001

A mortar attack at the border of Kosovo and Macedonia kills a British reporter. Herm Laughton is the first international reporter to be killed in the Kosovo conflict area.

March 31, 2001

The RCMP/CIDA Institutional Development Program in Haiti ends its mandate.

April 2001

The Kosovo Police College has enrolled its target of 4,100 cadets. This is UNMIK's most tangible success since its creation in June 1999.

Over a Decade of Peacekeeping and Peace Support

Over the past decade, Canada has successfully completed more than 25 missions worldwide involving over 1,500 police officers from 30 different police departments.

Canadian police participation in peacekeeping missions 1989-2001



Namibia

100 RCMP members. First Canadian police deployment in history.

Mandate: Observing Namibian general election

Former Yugoslavia

Over 241 RCMP members between 1992 and 1995

Mandate: Monitoring of police and humanitarian aid

Haiti

Over 600 Canadian police officers between 1994 and 2001.

Canada has contributed police officers to the successive UN missions in Haiti and for training and technical assistance to the Haitian National Police.

Western Sahara

8 Canadian police officers

Mandate: Identifying eligible voters for referendum

Guatemala

6 Canadian police officers at a time

Mandate: Monitoring of local police in relation to peace accords agreements

Bosnia Herzegovina

Up to 30 Canadian police officers at a time

Mandate: Investigating human rights abuses and monitoring and training of local police

Kosovo

OSCE Verification Mission

5 RCMP officers

Mandate: Monitoring UN Security Council cease-fire agreement

UNMIK

Up to 100 Canadian police officers at a time

Mandate: Exercising executive policing powers, mentoring the new local police

OSCE Police Education

Over 10 police trainers at a time

Mandate: Training at Kosovo Police College

East Timor

Over 15 Canadian police officers at a time

Mandate: Exercising executive policing powers, training and mentoring the new local police

* See pages 30-42 for more information on current missions

Peace support missions 1989-2001

Mission	Personnel	Mandate
Commonwealth South Africa February 1994-March 1994	2 RCMP officers	Police training project
UN Mission Rwanda October 1995-April 1996	1 RCMP officer	Commission of inquiry on the traffic of small arms
UN Reconnaissance Central African Republic February 1998 (2 weeks)	1 RCMP Inspector	Assessment of needs
UNICTY The Hague, Netherlands January 1998-September 1998	2 RCMP crime analysts	War crime investigations
OSCE Croatia January 1998-December 1999	1 RCMP Inspector	Police advisor to the OSCE mission on police matters
Commonwealth Sierra Leone July 1998-September 1998	1 RCMP Inspector	Needs assessment
SADC South Africa November 1998 (2 weeks)	1 RCMP officer	United Nations Police Officer Course
Spring 1999 (18 days)	1 RCMP officer	United Nations Police Officer Course-practical
UNICTY Forensic Teams Kosovo June 1999-October 1999	20 police and civilian members	Assist investigating possible human rights violations
UN Trainers Course Ghana November 1999	2 Canadian police officers	Selection and training standards
Commonwealth Sierra Leone January 2000-April 2000	1 retired police officer	Reorganization of the local police force
UNTAET Forensic team East Timor March 2000-May 2000	1 retired RCMP officer and 2 civilians	Assist in investigating alleged war crimes
UNICTY Forensic teams Kosovo May 2000-October 2000	21 police officers	Assist in investigating alleged war crimes

*See p.43 for 2000-2001 peace support missions



From Peacekeeping to Peace Building

Peacekeeping:

A UN presence involving military and civilian personnel in the field to implement or monitor arrangements relating to the control of conflicts and their resolution or to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian relief.

Peace building:

Includes the identification and support of measures and structures that will promote peace and build trust and interaction among former enemies in order to avoid relapse into conflict.



Composition of peacekeeping operations

Depending on the problems to be solved in the conflict area and the agreements reached between the UN and the conflicting parties, a peacekeeping operation may include:

- Diplomatic and political officers and staff members
- A human rights component
- A civil administration component
- An electoral component
- A repatriation component
- A civilian police component
- Border monitors
- A military component

Source: United Nations Civilian Police Handbook, 1995

The evolution of civilian police

The UN created the civilian police, referred to as CIVPOL, when it established a peacekeeping force in Cyprus in 1964. However, it had already begun to involve civilian police members in the Congo in 1960 and in West New Guinea in 1962. From 1989 on, most UN missions have included police members.

Before 1989, peacekeeping operations involved lightly armed UN troops to monitor cease-fire agreements between two states. More recent operations have attempted to foster political reconciliation and promote peace between warring factions through the development and rebuilding of law and justice institutions. United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, El Salvador, Namibia, Somalia, Haiti and Mozambique are prominent examples of efforts to resolve domestic instability by assisting in the return of peace and order. International police have played an important role in these missions, and as this type of operation becomes more frequent, the demand for them will continue to grow. The use of police in UN peacekeeping and peace support missions has become the norm and the composition of UN peacekeepers has evolved from 100 per cent military to the current mix of approximately 60 per cent military and 40 per cent police.



Civilian police functions

The UN has employed civilian police officers to perform two primary functions:

- Monitor and advise local police forces
- Train, reform, professionalize and democratize police organizations

In addition, civilian police have also served other functions such as:

- Restoring the police structure
- Investigating human rights violations
- Overseeing the security and human rights of returned refugees and displaced persons
- Encouraging a neutral political environment, free from intimidation during the electoral process
- Monitoring the disarmament and demobilization of police and security forces
- Acting as a liaison between factions, NGOs and UN agencies
- Assisting in humanitarian activities
- Exercising executive police authority

Civilian police have been instrumental in building the capacity of local police to uphold the rule of law and restore civil order. Police are important to peace support operations because they provide the transition from military to civilian authority, from peacekeeping to peace building.



The future of civilian police

Since the UN is asked to intervene in post-conflict situations where problems remain unsettled, peacekeeping missions tend to operate under complex and evolving mandates. Typically, mandates demand an enhanced role for the CIVPOL component to strengthen the capacity of local police to provide public security more effectively. Mandates may authorize CIVPOL to reform and restructure local police agencies or, in the case of the Kosovo and East Timor missions, to exercise executive police authority because a functioning law enforcement and criminal justice system is lacking or existing police and security structures are unable to maintain a safe and secure environment.

In the future, civilian police will continue to be asked to play a prominent role in the transition from conflict to lasting peace and security by supporting the establishment of political, economic, and social stability.

“Civilian police have become indispensable on peacekeeping operations. There will be an ever increasing demand for their participation in the future.” Boutros Ghali, United Nations Secretary General, July 1997.



Canada and Peace Building

Human security as a Canadian priority

As highlighted in the 2001 Speech from the Throne, the well-being of Canada and Canadians depends on global human security, prosperity and development.

Human security, social stability and the rule of law are important preconditions for peace building and sustainable development. Human security and peace building will evolve considerably in the coming years as a government priority to enable Canada to be successful in its efforts to advance human, economic, aid and trade development.

“The Government of Canada is committed to working with its partners to promote international peace and security by enhancing the mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution. It will work to strengthen global governance as well as existing and new multilateral institutions. These include the G-20 — a new forum of which Canada is the first chair — which is striving to enhance the stability of the world economy and ensure that globalization benefits all its participants.

The Government will increase Canada’s official development assistance and use these new investments to advance efforts to reduce international poverty and to strengthen democracy, justice and social stability worldwide.”

Speech from the Throne to open the second session of the Thirty-Seventh Parliament of Canada, January, 2001.



During its two-year term on the UN Security Council that ended December 31, 2000, Canada’s first priority was to promote human security. Most wars today are fought within states rather than between them, and the victims are overwhelmingly civilian. Therefore, Canada sought to broaden the Council’s traditional state-centred security focus to encompass this new human security challenge. As a result, the protection of civilians has become an important theme that has found its way into both Council discourse and action

— for example, when peacekeeping mandates or sanctions regimes are negotiated. Canada’s work on the protection of civilians, and on human security themes generally, has helped foster recognition that threats to people should be of equal concern to threats to states.

Furthermore, Canada used its influence as a Council member to press for effective peace operations each time new mandates were developed. Throughout its time on the Council, Canada sought to ensure that UN peacekeeping operations were given mandates consistent with realities on the ground and that they had the resources needed to do the job.



The Canadian Police Arrangement

The *Canadian Police Arrangement* (CPA) initially approved in 1997 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Solicitor General and the Minister for International Cooperation, is the policy framework and funding mechanism to provide police for peace support operations. The CPA confirms that CIDA has a budget earmarked solely for multilateral peace support missions and serves as an interdepartmental administrative agreement used to deploy Canadian police to foreign peacekeeping and peace support missions. The *Kosovo Memorandum to Cabinet*, under the administrative framework of the CPA, defines the administration and deployment of police personnel to Kosovo.

The CPA is managed by a steering committee and administered by a working group. The steering committee is made up of representatives at the assistant deputy minister level of CIDA, DFAIT, the Solicitor General's Department, the RCMP and the Department of National Defence (DND). The working group consists of officials from these same five departments and agencies. In a spirit of partnership and cooperation, these officials, through their representative on the steering committee, advise the three signing ministers of the CPA as to which international peace building missions should be supported, to what extent they should be supported, and justification for such support.

Decision-making for Canadian participation

Deciding when and where to recommend Canadian support depends in part on the type of policing that is envisaged. For example, missions where Canadian police officers have particular expertise such as community and aboriginal policing are given priority. The CPA lists eleven major aspects to consider in deciding to what extent Canada should participate in each mission. These include:



- Canadian foreign policy interest
- Official request
- Mandate
- Agreement of the parties
- Purpose in relation to peace
- Role of Canadian police
- Authority of organizations
- Safety and security
- Logistics and funding
- Canadian capacity
- Duration and exit strategy



Funding for peacekeeping and peace support operations

The arrangements for Canadian police participation in peacekeeping and peace support operations are funded under CIDA's mandate to promote sustainable development, to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world. They recognize the potential for Canadian police contribution to local efforts to restore human security, social stability and the rule of law.

Partners in peacekeeping and peace building

Canada's support for the contribution of civilian police to peacekeeping has added to an already exemplary international reputation for decades of support to international peace building efforts. Based upon a partnership that brings together Canadian foreign policy, police and development expertise, the CPA working group is a model for interdepartmental cooperation.

DFAIT

DFAIT provides foreign policy expertise and leadership in determining whether a request from the international community is in the interest of Canada's foreign policy and if Canadian police can contribute to local peace building. If the potential is positive, consultations are held with CIDA and the RCMP.

CIDA

Under the terms of this agreement, CIDA funds the participation of Canadian police personnel in peace building missions. In addition to funding, CIDA provides knowledge of national and cultural circumstances and ensures integration of civilian policing within the broader democratic development context.

Solicitor General and RCMP

Once the details of a request are known, RCMP officials conduct an assessment and advise the Solicitor General department officials on proposals to supply policing services. Advice is based on whether the mandate of the mission is achievable, whether sufficient resources are available and whether safety and security risks are acceptable.

The RCMP is responsible to recruit, select and train police officers from the RCMP and other Canadian police forces for peacekeeping duties. The RCMP also coordinates deployment, logistical, medical and psychological support to Canadian police personnel serving on peacekeeping and peace support operations abroad. The RCMP recruits police specialists with experience in areas such as forensics, training, human rights investigations, organized crime, management, community or aboriginal policing and internal investigations.



Other police services and retired members

The RCMP, municipal and provincial police services, and retired police officers provide expertise as part of Canada's involvement in international peace building. Through their participation, they have made a significant contribution to Canada's peacekeeping and peace support efforts.



DND

The Canadian military and police work closely together, particularly with respect to logistics. DND provides instructional assistance, advice on logistics, supplies and equipment.

Requesting agencies

In most missions, Canadian police operate under the authority of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) or the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). In a context of partnership, these agencies provide Canadian operations with vehicles, computers, office equipment, communications, subsistence allowances, emergency evacuation and medical services.

The RCMP, Peacekeeping and Peace Support

International police services as a national priority

In 1999, peacekeeping and peace building were selected as national operational priorities for the RCMP along with youth, reducing the impact of organized crime and quality police information management.

The RCMP Directional Statement 2001 introduces the concept of a strategically-focussed organization where peacekeeping and peace building are part of an integrated international police services priority.

As stated in the 2001 RCMP Directional Statement:

“Becoming a strategically-focussed organization means that we: fully understand the environment in which we are working, we are increasingly proactive about what we can accomplish and we are able to anticipate and respond to major internal and external shifts and pressures before they occur.

As Canada’s national police service, our primary goal is to contribute to keeping Canadians — their homes and their communities — safe. We will achieve this by focussing on **five strategic priorities** recently endorsed by the RCMP’s Senior Management Team. These are:



Organized crime is today’s most serious crime threat to Canada’s institutions, society, economy and quality of life. Globalization and rapidly advancing technology have led to the internationalization of organized criminal activity. We will continue to respond with a multi-disciplined, integrated, long-term approach—one that leverages intelligence, investigation and enforcement. It will require closer working relationships with our domestic and international partners on a sustained effort to dismantle the insidious elements of today’s primary criminal forces.

Youth are the future of Canada as well as the potential for tomorrow’s crime. Crime prevention that begins at an early age and focuses on root causes is an investment in the long-term wellness of our communities. Our youth strategy will continue to encourage the development of partnerships with communities directed at pro-active education and the positive role-modelling for our youth.

International police services, including peacekeeping focus our attention beyond our borders to countries in distress. On behalf of the Government of Canada, we will continue to work with civilian police agencies to improve international policing operations, to build civil and democratic infrastructures abroad and to prevent the importation of criminal activities to Canada. At the same time, we will continue to learn more about the diverse cultures that make up Canada’s population and increase our understanding of the communities in which we work.



Integrated policing has both domestic and international dimensions. We will work with our partners, in particular, other law enforcement agencies, on key crime priorities. We will also take a leadership role in the development and practical application of law enforcement intelligence and investigative tools/techniques and information management.

Nationally and internationally, we will continue our leadership role in managing transnational issues and harnessing the intelligence and resources of the law enforcement community toward success on our strategic priorities.

Alternative justice includes restorative justice and other options to the traditional criminal justice system that are gaining credibility globally. These approaches focus on alternatives to the criminal justice system — finding solutions that decrease recidivism, work for both the victim and the offender, and alleviate pressures from already overburdened criminal justice systems. We should continue to look for opportunities to implement these practices on a much broader scale.

Peacekeeping and organized crime

Organized crime is closely related to peacekeeping as it flourishes in regions of instability, consistent with that of a conflict or post-conflict environment. Transnational crimes, including the illicit trade of drugs and weapons, terrorism and human smuggling, have a direct impact on safety worldwide.

Through peacekeeping and peace support operations, Canadian police officers coach and mentor their counterparts within post-conflict environments to allow them to investigate and manage their own criminal investigations. This collaborative effort also include local and international lawyers, judges and corrections personnel. Such international law enforcement partnerships are conducive to information sharing and consequently, can reduce the impact of transnational organized crime groups in Canada and elsewhere in the world. Furthermore, Canadian police presence overseas can help keep abreast of developing organized crime trends. This coupled with their exposure and networking, allows them to be better prepared for similar trends developing in Canada.



Peacekeeping and youth initiatives

The RCMP encourages Canadian police peacekeepers to get involved with projects reaching out to local youth during their tour of duty. Canadian police officers often provide their own time and resources to these initiatives to try to impact on the lives of local children, youth and their overall community.

International peacekeeping missions are generally carried out in war-torn countries where authority and police are viewed with fear and mistrust by the community. When deployed to an area, police peacekeepers face the rehabilitation of the public security function as one of their first challenges. Experience has shown that this task cannot be completed until the trust of the population has been gained. For the



police, a successful way to gain the trust of a community is to get involved in youth initiatives. Canadian police peacekeepers' training and mentoring initiatives focus on preventing youth victimization and involvement in crime to sustain community wellness. For more information on the youth initiatives carried out by Canadian police peacekeepers, please refer to the Missions Section from page 30 to 45.



Peacekeepers on RCMP's Musical Ride

The world-famous RCMP Musical Ride first named a peacekeeping spokesperson in 1999. Cst. Pronovost who had served in Haiti was appointed to represent Canadian police peacekeepers while touring with the Musical Ride. In 2000, two additional ride members were selected to hold this unique function. As former peacekeepers, their role is to inform the public about Canada's civilian police activities throughout the 2001 Musical Ride tour. For more information on the Musical Ride, please consult RCMP's web site at: www.rcmp.ca.



The RCMP Peacekeeping Business Line

The RCMP created the International Training Branch in 1991 and established a separate business line for peacekeeping in 1996 to improve the processing of requests and ensure Canadian readiness for international police missions. The RCMP International Training and Peacekeeping Branch manages the participation of Canadian police in peacekeeping activities.

The releasability of police personnel for participation in international peacekeeping and peace support operations continues to be a significant challenge given the shortage of resources across the country. However, Canadian police peacekeepers gain invaluable intercultural work experience that impacts positively on the delivery of police services across Canada.

Guiding principles of peacekeeping operations

The guiding principles of RCMP peacekeeping operations in responding to requests from the Government of Canada are:

- To cost-effectively select, train and deploy Canadian police personnel on UN and other civilian police missions.
- To maintain a dynamic selection and training process that ensures the deployment of highly trained, well equipped police personnel who are physically, medically, psychologically and operationally prepared to meet the ever-changing needs of the UN or other requesting agencies.
- To provide the necessary emotional and logistical support to the Canadian police personnel participating on missions and to their families.
- To ensure that the fundamentals of community-based policing, client-based service delivery and client-based problem solving are maintained within this process.



The RCMP International Training and Peacekeeping Branch

Located at the RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa, the International Training and Peacekeeping Branch (ITPB) is a diversified team of professionals including both police and civilian personnel. The team's main responsibility is to recruit, train and support Canadian police officers deployed to peacekeeping missions and other international police operations. The team also provides a variety of services such as medical, logistical and administrative support to peacekeepers and their families as well as operational updates to government and police partners, public and media relations and, research and development functions.



Recruiting and staffing

Canadian police officers must have a minimum of eight years of operational service to be eligible to serve on a peacekeeping mission. RCMP police officers interested in working in international police operations must indicate their interest on their personal file and have written confirmation of their releasability from their line officer. At the present time, approximately 1,000 members have indicated such an interest on their file.

The RCMP continues to partner with outside police agencies to meet about half of mission personnel requirements. Officers from municipal and provincial police services interested in peacekeeping service must channel their request through their police service. Currently, over 30 municipal and provincial police services participate in Canadian police peacekeeping operations. For more information, please consult the Partners in Peacekeeping Map on page 24.

Canadian police officers chosen for peacekeeping duties must meet specific selection criteria as set out by both the UN or other client organizations, as well as by the RCMP and municipal and provincial police departments. These include (but are not limited to): having extensive operational police experience, exhibiting strong interpersonal, organizational, leadership and coaching skills; being flexible and innovative, being a team player and being physically fit. The selection process includes the RCMP physical test (PARE), a medical examination and a psychological test and interview.

Depending upon specific mission requirements, preference is given to those who possess special language skills, and in some cases to those who have demonstrated a high degree of community involvement. An ability to travel internationally with ease and confidence is definitely required.



Pre-deployment training and preparation

All candidates must complete a pre-deployment training course of about 60 to 80 hours of instruction at RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa. Subject matter includes: human rights and international humanitarian law, the structure of the United Nations and the role of CIVPOL, self-defense and weapons training, mine awareness, map reading, cultural awareness, a geographical and historical overview of the host country. Briefings on the many psychological, medical and related health issues that may affect the member and his or her family before, during and after the mission are also included.



Candidates are expected to have undertaken some independent preparation prior to their arrival in Ottawa. Instructions provided to them before training outline geography, climate and clothing considerations, water availability and food differences, currency exchange and language exercises.

Health services to peacekeepers

The Health Services team within ITPB is comprised of a psychologist, nurse and member assistance program coordinator. In addition, a consultant physician and contract nurses are also available. The team draws on its expertise during the selection process to ensure that the health assessment, both physical and psychological, is conducted appropriately. To do this, health professionals in this section work under the general guidance of the RCMP National Health Services Policy Centre and in close cooperation with Divisional Health Services. During pre-deployment training, candidates may complete necessary inoculation and receive mission-specific briefing sessions on various medical and psychological issues. Health Services is also responsible for keeping families of peacekeepers informed on health and safety issues and support them throughout their tour of duty.

In 2000, Health Services conducted visits in Kosovo, East Timor and Haiti to assess health issues, specific stressors and environmental concerns particular to each mission. As well, contacts with local health professionals were established. Reports were forwarded to RCMP Health Services throughout Canada as well as to the senior management of all municipal and provincial police partners.

Health Services works closely with CIDA, DFAIT, DND and Health Canada on health and safety issues, such as the depleted uranium case, to provide timely and accurate information to peacekeepers and their families. It has developed mission-specific requirements and procedures relating to health concerns such as dengue fever and lead levels as well as mission-related stress.

Municipal and Provincial Police - Partners in Peacekeeping

An essential partnership

The RCMP relies on the cooperation and assistance of other Canadian police services to meet the growing international demand for Canadian expertise. Originally, the RCMP was the only Canadian police force providing members to international missions. In 1995, several Canadian police departments joined the RCMP in the contribution of personnel to peacekeeping missions. Today, the RCMP provides about 45 per cent of the police officers sent overseas. The remaining 55 per cent comes from over 30 different municipal and provincial police partners in peacekeeping (see map).



Past participants: Aylmer/Brossard/Durham Regional/Guelph/
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional/Niagara Regional

*Mirabel Cooperative (Including Blainville, Terrebonne, Sainte Adèle, St-Jérôme, Boisbriand, Ste-Thérèse, Rosemère)



Partnership benefits

Through this dynamic partnership, Canadian police culture is well represented overseas. It encourages enhanced inter-agency networking and professional contacts. Canadian police departments involved in peacekeeping have the unique opportunity to create international networks and develop their personnel through the invaluable intercultural work experiences presented in each peace support mission. Potential benefits for police officers and their communities include their ability to demonstrate more tolerance towards diversity.

Fostering this peacekeeping partnership will allow more Canadian police officers to participate and benefit from these opportunities. In the long term, the Canadian public will benefit from these experiences through presentations former peacekeepers make in schools, colleges, universities and other public venues across the country.





Canadian Police Peacekeepers

Canadian police officers are seen as trainers/coaches for many other nations based on their professionalism and work ethics. This breeds a high level of international respect for them and ultimately for Canada. This high visibility on the world stage is based on the numerous reports regarding the high calibre of personnel Canada has sent over the last decade.

Community-based policing in Canada

Policing in Canada has evolved from a directive approach to peace and security to a more collaborative approach with citizens. This approach called community-based policing promotes shared responsibility for problems and solutions between the police and members of the community. Under this model, police work with communities to help them identify and solve their problems rather than simply target the symptoms. Partnerships are formed with many agencies within the community, who all work together to ensure safe homes and safe communities.



Role of Canadian police officers

Under the umbrella of the United Nations, Canadian police personnel work as civilian police, performing several functions such as restoring police forces, exercising executive police authority, investigating human rights violations, monitoring local police forces and encouraging and supporting the rule of law. Under other mandates, Canadian police officers act as technical advisors to police institutions, develop and train police forces, monitor human rights abuses and provide investigative resources to international tribunals.


Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal

In 1988, the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to “United Nations Peacekeepers” in recognition of their collective efforts in the cause of peace for more than fifty years. This inspired the creation of the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) to recognize all Canadians, including military, police and civilians who have contributed to peace on international missions.



The Governor General of Canada announced the introduction of the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) on June 29, 2000 and the inaugural ceremony was held on September 6, 2000 at the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa.

The medal's obverse features the three figures that top the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa. Above them flies a dove, the international symbol of peace. This side of the medal bears the inscriptions PEACEKEEPING and SERVICE DE LA PAIX. The medal's reverse shows the cypher of Her Majesty the Queen on a maple leaf surrounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word CANADA.



The medal's ribbon consists of four colours: green, red, white and United Nations blue. The green represents voluntarism; the red and white are the colours of Canada's flag; while the white and blue represent the colour of the United Nations' flag, under whose auspices the majority of peacekeeping missions have taken place. The red and white carry additional meaning. White is associated with purity, and peacekeeping is one of mankind's highest ideals. Red is symbolic of the blood shed by over 100 Canadian military peacekeepers who have fallen in service to their country while on peacekeeping and peace support missions. Almost 125,000 Canadians have served in peacekeeping missions over the past 53 years. This record is unsurpassed by any nation.

The RCMP will award the CPSM to all serving and retired RCMP and other police force personnel who have served outside Canada in direct support of an international peacekeeping or observer mission for a period of 30 days or more.



Women in peacekeeping

This year, the International Training and Peacekeeping Branch launched a study entitled *Women in Peacekeeping* to identify and adopt measures to ensure the effective participation of women in future peacekeeping operations.

As Canada is internationally recognized as a leader in the delivery of democratic police services, women are to play a significant role in its peacekeeping activities. In Kosovo and East Timor, the international community has played a major role in the creation of new local police forces. When developing such police forces, local women who aspire to be police officers need role models they can consult with and learn from.

Surveys have been sent out to about 100 selected Canadian female officers from different divisions of the RCMP and from other Canadian municipal and provincial police partners. They were asked to provide their views about the role of women in peacekeeping and their input on how to improve the overall peacekeeping program. The findings of this study will be released later on in the year.

The International Training and Peacekeeping Branch is also facilitating the development of a documentary film focusing on the work of women in peacekeeping missions. Lank/Beach Productions, who produced *Mission to Kosovo: the Canadian Police Experience* in 2000, is hoping to follow Canadian female police officers as they patrol the streets of East Timor during the course of 2001.



Participation of retired police officers

Retired Canadian police officers started participating in peacekeeping and peace support operations in Haiti and in Bosnia around 1996. If new missions are forthcoming, the use of retired police officers is likely to increase because of the scarcity of resources within the Canadian law enforcement community and because of the high level of expertise these members can bring to these missions. Retired police officers make excellent trainers for police academies because of the extensive professional experiences they have. Retired police officers have also proven to be excellent resources for short-term, high-level assignments such as the forensic teams which were sent to Kosovo and East Timor.

The RCMP's partnership with the Canadian Resource Bank for Democracy and Human Rights (CANADEM) permits enhanced quality in the selection process of retired police members. This organization, funded by DFAIT, maintains an inventory of individuals who are interested in working on international assignments. Their inventories contain lists of serving and retired police officers, civilians, as well as retired and serving military personnel. For more information on CANADEM, please consult their website at: www.canadem.ca





2000-2001 Canadian Police Peacekeeping and Peace Support Operations

Canadian police officers take part in re-establishing internal security in countries that have recently experienced conflict by contributing to local efforts to restore human security, social stability and the rule of law. The 2000-2001 Canadian police contribution includes successful monitoring and training of local police, planning and implementation of police elements in several missions and increased capacity of international war crime tribunals to prosecute cases against alleged criminals. As a result, several countries are beginning to move from conflict to peace building and reconciliation with strengthened democratic institutions.

This period demonstrated the importance of placing Canadian personnel in strategic positions around the world, and the value of timely reporting, giving Canada the ability to influence policy decisions within missions. Establishing clear goals and achieving measurable results are a priority for 2001-2002 Canadian police peacekeeping and peace building operations. The following section presents profiles of Canadian peacekeeping and peace support missions, highlighting the mandate, objectives, and activities of Canadian police, including youth initiatives and accomplishments of the missions.



United Nations Mission in Kosovo

The *Kosovo Memorandum to Cabinet* sets out the principles under which the RCMP provides police expertise as part of Canada's contribution to international peace support operations. Canada supports UNMIK's mandate to maintain civil law and order in Kosovo and contributes police officers, deployed to the UN, as part of an international civilian policing contingent. Canadian police officers were also deployed to the OSCE as police trainers for the new Kosovo Police Service.

As new Kosovar Police are being trained at the OSCE police academy, the focus will shift to monitoring and mentoring new police members. This phase will be the most important for building the long-term capacity of a new democratic police service.

KOSOVO



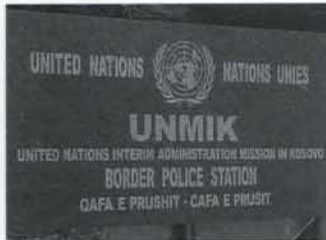
United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Civilian Police

In operation since June 1999

2000-2001 Canadian contribution:

100 active police officers

Language of operation: English



Mandate

The mandate, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244, is to:

- Maintain civil law and order
- Establish local police forces, and monitor and advise these forces when established

Civilian police objectives

The civilian police objectives are to support UNMIK's mandate in maintaining civil law and order in Kosovo and to create a democratic Kosovo Police Service. UNMIK police officers are authorized by Security Council resolution 1244 to exercise arrest, search and seizure powers as dictated within the Yugoslavia Criminal Code and the new Kosovo Penal Code.

Civilian police activities

- Participate in the recruiting of KPS personnel with the OSCE
- Work in cooperation with KFOR in the maintenance of public order and security
- Monitor and control traffic and enforce applicable laws
- Monitor border crossing activities and enforce applicable laws
- Conduct internal investigations
- Monitor and investigate incidents of human rights violations
- Liaise with media on policing issues of public interest
- Conduct field training for Kosovo Police Service (KPS) personnel
- Assist and support ICTY investigations



Activities of Canadian police

Canada is viewed as a pioneer of human rights and community policing values. The Canadian police contribution to Kosovo has been supported through the partnership of the RCMP and over 20 other Canadian police service agencies. Since UNMIK's creation in June 1999, Canadian police personnel occupy key administrative and operational positions within civilian police contingents. Here are some examples covering the 2000-2001 period:

The Central Criminal Investigations Unit (CCIU) in Pristina, headed by a Canadian, works very closely with



ICTY investigators to assist in securing evidence against those responsible for human rights violations. Several Canadian police officers have been posted within CCIU.

A 22-person Trafficking in Persons Investigation Unit (TPIU) has been formed to address human trafficking, primarily for prostitution-related offences. This unit has already produced positive results. The Canadian police officer in charge of this high profile unit has also made international presentations to concerned stakeholders about the ever-widening transborder crime problem. UNMIK police have recruited more than 200 police officers to deliver traffic services. The positions of chief of traffic services and regional traffic commander in Prizren were both held by Canadian police officers.



UNMIK police have set up a Primary Field Training Officer (PFTO) program within this mission. The deputy chief of PFTO within the OSCE and the CIVPOL regional PFTO coordinator in the Pec Region were both Canadian police officers. Many Canadians have been appointed as the primary PFTO at their respective police stations. They are given the responsibility to guide an average of five to seven KPS cadets through their police development program. Canadians are sought for this position because they have the reputation of having good work ethics.

Two Canadians are part of a 25-person Induction Training Unit that provides mission orientation to new civpol officers. They travel to host nations to conduct mandatory testing of English, driving and shooting skills. One Canadian police officer is attached to the Regional Internal Investigations Unit and another to the Commissioner's media office.

Canada has contributed six female officers to Kosovo over this reporting period including one with the OSCE at the KPS College.



Initiatives with local youth

Canadian police officers facilitated the donation of rugby equipment from the Nanaimo, British Columbia Rugby Association to the young people of Kosovo. A full team — Vushtrii Nanaimo — was equipped through this donation. This initiative was broadcast to the Canadian public on BC TV. Canadian police officers are partnering with the KPS in a *Cops for Kids* program that has provided, among other benefits, a clean park with play structures in central Kosovo.



RCMP employees in British Columbia who had initiated a teddy bear collection project for children in distress over domestic disputes, car accidents or other traumatic events, have contributed over 600 teddy bears for the children of Kosovo. Children exposed to war and conflict are comforted by the toys. A school teacher in Lipjan, Kosovo who had shown interest in the RCMP *Delivering Education and Awareness for Life* (DEAL) Web site (www.deal.org) is partnering with the RCMP to develop possible applications for Kosovo. This is the first international application of the DEAL project.

Achievements

UNMIK police have created an organizational structure similar to most modern police services. It provides internal administrative support to civpol officers and operational support to the mission. UNMIK police have executive policing authority throughout Kosovo and Regional Internal Investigations Units have been created within each region. Civpol officers arriving on missions now benefit from updated lecture material compiled from those who have served over the first 18 months in Kosovo.



UNMIK police continue to work closely with KFOR. Together, they prepared joint security arrangements to allow for a democratic voting process throughout the mission. The municipal elections held in October 2000 were successfully conducted and proceeded without incident. UNMIK and KFOR also conduct daily joint patrols. Included in these efforts are the establishment of roadblocks, and joint searches of local businesses and residences. This combined effort provides a high level of security and confidence for the majority of Kosovars in their daily lives. A central organized crime unit has been established at KFOR Headquarters.

Also, UNMIK Border Police — operating with 200 civpol officers stationed at five border crossings — have been successful with the interception of weapons, drugs and false passports. As well, it is developing training courses for the new KPS officers.

The Human Rights Unit established at UNMIK Operations Headquarters in Pristina works closely with UNHCR, ICTY and offers administration support to human rights-related investigations. The Central Criminal Investigations Unit in Pristina also works closely with ICTY investigators to assist with securing evidence against those responsible for human rights violations.

A Kosovo Police Information System was launched in Pristina to capture electronic data related to ongoing investigations, and motor vehicle registrations completed to date. Over 30,000 motor vehicles have been assigned a vehicle registration permit. The deadline for completing this requirement is March 1, 2002. A Motor Vehicle Act and Regulations have been established to assist UNMIK in bringing order to vehicle registration. This has included



contracting several tow trucks, and an aggressive enforcement/ticketing campaign. This initiative is showing the public that they are accountable for their actions on the roads.

UNMIK media offices were established at the regional level, along with individual media liaison personnel at each police station. The UNMIK Media Unit also has its own Web site (www.civpol.org), featuring daily news releases.

Public confidence in a multi-ethnic, professional, competent, and transparent police service is shown in voter confidence, the safe return of refugees and displaced persons and the cooperation between the general population as reflected in community police programs.



Challenges

The goal of 4,718 civpol officers has not yet been achieved largely due to short rotational cycles and vague government policies and directions affecting many contributing nations. As a result, UNMIK's ability to suitably deliver day-to-day policing services is hampered. In addition, the placement of experienced police officers in strategic locations and positions creates a diluted population of competent officers on the street.

The UNMIK organizational structure possesses the necessary pillars to provide a reasonable service but lacks in quality and competent personnel to fill the positions.



UNMIK Police are still being tasked with interim detention centre duties. This is problematic because many of the civpol officers are not properly trained for this type of duty. There have been some high profile escapes that have tainted civpol's credibility in bringing justice to Kosovo. The establishment of a judiciary and detention system is a must at the beginning of a mission. This was not the case in Kosovo. Accordingly, UNMIK has been handicapped in this regard.

KOSOVO



United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)
OSCE Police Education and Development
In operation since July 1999
2000-2001 Canadian contribution:
12 active and retired police officers
Language of operation: English



Mandate

The mandate of the OSCE Police Education and Development, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244, is to provide the delivery of a competent and democratically oriented police service and to restore trust and confidence in law enforcement among the citizens of Kosovo.

Police objectives

The police objectives are to provide police training expertise and to assist in the recruiting, training and organization of a Kosovo Police Service.

Activities of Canadian police

Canadian personnel form part of a multi-national organization of over 180 active and retired police educators from 24 different nations deployed to the Kosovo Police College in Vucitrn. They are responsible to:

- Recruit and select personnel for the Kosovo Police Service
- Research, design, deliver and evaluate basic police officer training for the KPS, field officer training for UNMIK Police personnel, police supervisory and management training for the KPS and police in-service training for the KPS

Canadian police personnel working at the Kosovo Police College assisted with administrative functions at election polling stations throughout the mission during local elections in the fall of 2000. They also coordinated charitable activities and children's initiatives within the community of Vucitrn.

They held the following positions: deputy head of basic training division, deputy chief, general policing and in-service training, master drill instructor, and team leader field training.



Achievements

Basic police curriculum has been developed and is being delivered to the Kosovo Police Service cadets in the form of an eight-week basic training program. An additional 19 weeks of probationary and advanced training curriculum has also been developed and is being delivered to the graduating cadets. Curriculum for supervisory and mid-level management training has also been developed.

A Primary Field Training Officer Program has been established. This system identifies a civpol officer to act as a coach/mentor for KPS members for the purpose of structured development. In-service training for specialized courses has also been developed. These courses include driver training, firearms, report writing, computer skills, criminal investigations, and sexual assault investigations.

To date, a total of 15 classes have been processed through the KPS College for a total of 3,799 male and female cadets from different ethnic backgrounds.

Challenges

The success of the KPS College training can be, to a certain extent, measured by the number of graduating cadets. However, the Field Training Program will, in the long run, determine how efficient the Kosovo Police Service really is.



EAST TIMOR



United Nations Transitional
Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)
In operation since October 1999
2000-2001 Canadian contribution:
20 police officers
Language of operation: English

Mandate

The mission has overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and is empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice.



Civilian police objectives

The major task of the United Nations Police is to maintain law and order and establish an East Timor Police Service.

Civilian police activities

- Maintain law and order through executive law enforcement functions
- Recruit, train and establish an East Timor Police Service
- Mentor newly graduated East Timor police officers
- Monitor, and assist with, the safe return of displaced persons and refugees

Activities of Canadian police

Canadian police officers are active in all areas of law enforcement including front line policing, the collection of evidence, exhumation of mass graves, and preparation of court briefs.

Canadian police officers also serve as instructors at the police college, teaching a variety of courses such as human rights and community policing, and are involved in the preparation of lesson plans for the new and democratic police service.


In 2000-2001, Canadian police officers occupied high profile positions such as deputy commissioner of administration and of operations, chief of operations, head of national security investigations, chief of logistics, regional commander, regional chief of operations, regional chief of logistics, regional station commander and regional chief of cadet field training.



Initiatives with local youth

In East Timor, Canadian police officers are involved in a CARE program which brings youth and police together in a non confrontational environment. Police, often after duty, spend time listening and talking to youth, and providing toys, sports equipment and clothing for them. Canadian police peacekeepers are also active in developing a Timorese Charity Fund to assist the new police service in their community policing efforts.

During Christmas 2000, Canadian police officers arranged for the shipment and distribution of 20 containers of toys, clothes, books and bicycles to the



children of East Timor. They also provided a Christmas dinner to a large number of the so-called scavengers — children and youth who forage in the dumps to stay alive and support their families. The children were provided with a nutritious meal, toys, and they were given medical assistance. Through this initiative, local authorities have been made aware of the children's plight.

Canadian police officers working in East Timor partnered with the Ontario Federation of Teachers, and the Ontario Provincial Police, to acquire supplies for 50 schools. A school liaison pilot project has also been established so that Canadian police officers and their Timorese police counterparts can attend local schools to speak with students. The program starts with children in their last year of primary school and follows through to junior high and high school. Topics include the role of the UN civilian police, the role of the new local police service, and information on the rights and obligations of citizens in a democratic society.



Achievements

Recruiting and training for the East Timor Police Service is ongoing, with the number of trained officers steadily increasing. Twenty-seven police officers from the first and second class completed a four week instructors' course and a two-week supervisors' course. Most of them will return to the college as instructors.

A Missing Persons Bureau and a Transnational/Organized Crime Unit under the National Security Investigations Section were created. A national criminal database is also being developed to serve as an information retrieval system for all districts throughout the country. It will contain information relating to investigations, suspects, victims of crime and outstanding arrest warrants. Seven hundred police cadets have graduated from the new police college since it opened in March 2000. Thirty per cent of the graduates are women and ten per cent are former police officers who have been re-integrated. Cadets are deployed in all regions, with dedicated civilian police officers as mentors and supervisors. They are gradually assuming police duties and responsibilities.

A relatively secure and stable environment has been established enabling the return of tens of thousands of displaced persons and refugees to return to East Timor, but more than 100,000 still remain in refugee camps in West Timor.

Challenges

The overall crime rate is up. It is believed that international staff, wealthier than the local population, create envy resulting in petty crime. However, increases in the reporting of crimes demonstrate a growing trust by the local population in the East Timor Police Service and in the UN civilian police.

In the districts, qualified police officers who can give meaningful guidance during the field training phase are in short supply. As well, the lack of logistical support (vehicles, computers and communications) and the inability, by some contributing countries, to perform basic police functions, contribute to the negative views some Timorese have about the international civilian police.

The emergence of criminal gangs in the larger centres may be the precursor to organized crime in Timorese society. The UN civilian police is actively developing policing strategies to combat this growing problem.

BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA



United Nations Mission in Bosnia
Herzegovina (UNMBH)
International Police Task Force (IPTF)
In operation since May 1997
2000-2001 Canadian contribution:
52 police officers
Language of operation: English

Mandate

To rebuild a civil society in Bosnia Herzegovina by strengthening joint institutions and facilitating the return of refugees and displaced persons.

Civilian police objectives

The work of IPTF focuses on a respect for human rights, the implementation of community policing, and the accountability of police to the population. Also, it facilitates the selection and recruitment of ethnic minorities into local police and develops training standards and modules for the two police academies.



Civilian police activities

- Monitor, observe and inspect law enforcement activities and facilities
- Advise and train law enforcement personnel
- Advise government authorities in Bosnia Herzegovina on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies
- Ensure the existence of conditions for free and fair elections
- Train trainers and assist in the development of systems which will allow police to assess, identify, develop, and deliver their own police training
- Introduce community policing
- Recruit minorities into local police forces

Activities of Canadian police

The majority of Canadian police officers serving in Bosnia Herzegovina are providing support to local police management. The current Canadian contingent commander ensures that incoming Canadian police officers are in positions that allow for the monitoring and support of police managers.

One Canadian police officer is working as a coordinator within the Community Policing Advisory Office. He is involved in the implementation of several community-based policing projects. Another Canadian is the lead investigator on the Intervention Task Force. In this capacity he provides advice and guidance to local managers on serious crime investigations.

A Canadian investigator, seconded to the Office of the High Representative is mentoring local fraud investigators and providing guidance to government



officials. The anti-fraud department has undertaken a complex investigation uncovering a financial institution's involvement in funding separatist groups.

Canadians have been the main investigators on high profile investigations, such as the dismantling of a human smuggling ring which freed over 150 women destined for prostitution and escort services in Eastern Europe. Positive feedback on the work of Canadians has ensured excellent future positions for the Canadian contingent members.

Initiatives with local youth

A Canadian police officer working in Mostar was approached by the civil authority to participate in the joint strategy to encourage youth to participate in the government. He hopes to help the promising youth of Bosnia Herzegovina to remain in the country and apply their skills to work together, in spite of ethnicity, for the future of Bosnian society.

During Christmas 2000, Canadian police officers distributed gifts collected by RCMP officers in Newfoundland.

Achievements

Citizens from all ethnic minorities increasingly report infractions to their local police. This suggests that the people of Bosnia Herzegovina trust that the local police will professionally investigate their complaints and respect their human rights in the process.

Currently, the proposed numbers of minority recruits have been respected and all classes train cadets of mixed ethnicity. Seventeen per cent of the graduating classes are women. The two academies are generally functioning well.

A "manage the managers" course has now commenced with very positive feedback. The UN Commissioner has requested this course be offered to all upper managers.

The State Border Service is progressing well. Over 60 per cent of the borders are now protected and the target completion date of fall 2002 is optimistic. It helps to strengthen statehood and territorial integrity for the citizens.



Challenges

Although the environment is generally more stable, citizens from minority groups are still reporting complaints in applying for relocation to their residences, which were inhabited by other groups during the civil war. Implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement through transparency of government and privatization process is not realistic at this point in the mission. However, the downsizing of the old policing system to the new transparent system, reflective of all ethnic groups, has progressed.

HAITI



**Bilateral Program CIDA/RCMP
Institutional Development Project for
the Haitian National Police (HNP)**
From December 1997 to March 2001
Canadian contribution for 2000-2001:
15 active and retired police officers
and 1 civilian
Language of operation: French



Background

In December 1997, the RCMP and CIDA signed the Institutional Development Project, an administrative inter-departmental three-year agreement to provide assistance to the HNP. Under this agreement, CIDA provided the funds and the RCMP acted as the executing agency.

Mandate and objectives

The CIDA/RCMP Institutional Development Project supported an approach that makes the HNP responsible and accountable for its own development. The CIDA/RCMP Institutional Development Project promotes a community-based policing philosophy and focuses on three major aspects: organizational development, training and logistics.

Activities of Canadian police

The CIDA/RCMP project had the responsibility for providing technical assistance to the director general, the inspector general, the chief of staff, and the academy director of the HNP. The project was also involved in additional technical aspects such as air services, forensic laboratories, the academy documentation centre, criminal intelligence, and the car pool.

With the continuous influx of recruits to the Haitian Police Academy, the technical advisors to the training programs developed a teaching technique course for Haitian instructors. The Canadian forensic program was successful, with Haitian police officers demonstrating great interest in its activities. The Canadian management training program was also very successful.

Initiatives with local youth

Canadian police officers have helped to improve facilities at the Fort National jail that holds women, children and youth. Conditions at the jail have been identified as deplorable. The RCMP facilitated renovations and supplied furniture for the civilian portion.

Mission achievements

Since 1997, the CIDA/RCMP Institutional Development Project has been implemented, evaluated and changes were made according to the needs of the HNP. Institutional progress is now notable within the HNP. Structures are being put in place, and managers are acquiring experience and training.

The CIDA/RCMP Institutional Development Project has been successful in four main areas: management training, the "train the trainer" program at the police academy, criminal intelligence, and forensic sciences. The CIDA/RCMP project was the model for the last UN mission in Haiti (MICAH) and has strengthened relations between the Canadian partners (CIDA, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and the other Canadian police forces involved).

GUATEMALA



United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)

In operation since November 1997
Canadian contribution for 2000-2001:
5 police officers
Language of operation: Spanish

Note: Canada concluded its participation on 31 December, 2000.

Mission mandate

To verify and evaluate the implementation of the accords signed between the Government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) and inform the Secretary General of the United Nations on the development of the process.

Civilian police objectives

To support the mission in its efforts to build the capacity of the Guatemalan National Civil Police (PNC) as a professional organization which respects the rule of law and human rights, to assist in the investigation of human rights violations

Civilian police activities

- Serve as members of combined (military, police, civilian) teams which will collect, assess, and report on complaints of human rights violations
- Verify the deployment of the new National Civilian Police
- Where possible, mentor the new National Civilian Police in modern policing methods based on human rights and community and aboriginal policing principles
- Facilitate communication and consultation between the police and local community



Activities of Canadian police

The Canadian contingent commander was involved in a quality review of the PNC. For this purpose, PNC officers, governors, district attorneys, defence attorneys, members of native organizations, mayors, members of public agencies, and chiefs of police were interviewed. The review mostly focused on PNC's multi-ethnic dimension, deployment and planning strategies, discipline and, procedures for criminal investigations.

Canadian police officers investigated allegations of human rights abuses by justice officials and police officers and a limited number of complaints of abuse of authority and thefts by members of the PNC. As well, Canadian police officers provided training opportunities to members of the PNC.



Achievements

A number of specialized services were formed within the PNC, including a traffic unit, tax and border surveillance unit, a natural resources enforcement unit, and anti-kidnapping unit. The mission conducted a nationwide quality review of the Criminal Investigation Services in order to better understand and analyse the needs of this service.

The government announced the creation of a civil intelligence agency which will oversee the PNC and the issuance of permits to private security companies. The PNC was able to negotiate, in several villages, the release of suspected criminals that were to be lynched by members of the local community. This demonstrates some progress in police and community relations established by the PNC. Although corruption remains a problem, public complaints demonstrate a growing intolerance for this type of activity.



Challenges

Despite positive achievements, the PNC is faced with numerous challenges. Experienced and properly trained officers and quality equipment are in short supply, as are the budgets to support them. Recruiting new police officers is difficult because of the low level of education in the population and the negative image left by the previous regime. This has resulted in reduced numbers of recruits at the police college. Although the PNC has effectively taken over from the old National Police and Civil Guards, their ability to continue to advance and develop has been hampered by vague governmental support.

Finally, even though most PNC officers are willing and able to conduct investigations based on internationally accepted practices, the organization is hampered by the public's poor understanding of investigation procedures and a slow judicial system.





Peace Support Missions

Kosovo - Forensic Teams International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) May to October 2000

Canadian contribution: 24 police officers in one month rotations. The six teams were comprised of 17 crime scene officers and seven identification technicians/photographers.

Mandate

To promote respect for international human rights laws by assisting ICTY in its prosecution of alleged war criminals and enhancing its capacity to prosecute future cases.

Activities

Canada agreed to contribute 24 crime scene specialists and forensic identification investigators to the Chief Prosecutor for ICTY. They assisted with forensic investigations of alleged war crimes committed in Kosovo prior to and during NATO's intervention in Kosovo in April 1999 and assisted anthropologists and archaeologists with the exhumation of mass grave sites.

Specifically, they photographed, seized, recorded and removed all remains and artifacts from crime scenes to the morgue. They provided plan drawings and photographic evidence of crime scenes. They also assisted pathologists and mortuary staff with processing of cadavers for further collection of evidence, including x-rays, DNA collection, deontology, autopsies, photographs and exhibits, and with the storage and burial of human remains.

The professional expertise and good work ethic of Canadian police officers greatly enhanced ICTY's ability and capacity to effectively gather and analyse evidence to be used for war crimes investigations and prosecutions.

Achievements

Mass grave sites were attended by ICTY investigative personnel, cadavers and other physical evidence were collected, processed and recorded in accordance with internationally accepted standards. Autopsies were conducted and all exhibits of evidentiary value were collected and recorded by all available technological means. Where possible, all human remains were buried according to family wishes. Due to the on-going nature of the criminal investigations, information regarding the number of mass grave sites excavated, grave locations, the number of bodies exhumed, and value of the physical evidence recovered as it relates to the prosecutions of war criminals, is not available for publication at this time.

The work of ICTY has permitted an increased confidence in the residents of the former Yugoslavia and the knowledge that accused war criminals will be prosecuted to the limits of international law and emotional healing of affected victims' families.

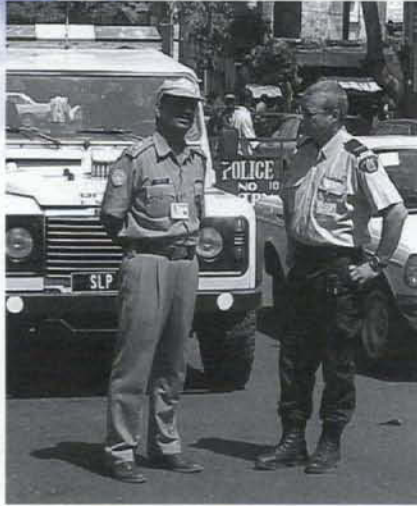


Sierra Leone - UN Advisory Mission

Field reconnaissance mission

December 2000

Canadian contribution: Two police officers for seven days.



Mandate

Completion of a field reconnaissance of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) to assess the needs and pre-conditions for deploying Canadian civilian police to the UNAMSIL as civilian police advisors.

Activities

- Travel to Sierra Leone to conduct a reconnaissance of the mission
- Report on results of the reconnaissance
- Make recommendations for Canadian civilian police participation in UNAMSIL

Achievements

The RCMP and partner agencies are now capable of making an informed decision on the future deployment of Canadian civilian police to UNAMSIL.





New York - Consultant to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

April-May 2000

Canadian contribution: One police officer

Mandate

To assist the United Nations DKPO Lessons Learned Unit and the Civilian Police Unit in the development of the *Principles and Guidelines for United Nations Civilian Police*.

Activities

- Assist in the research and writing of UN civilian police policies
- Advise DKPO on Canadian Policing guidelines and policies relating to high risk areas such as the use of force
- Provide feedback to DKPO on any draft reports created by the developmental team
- Attend CIVPOL Conference in Avila, Spain

Achievements

- Recommendations made to DKPO for improvements to UN policies and procedures
- Policies and procedures developed for civilian police in peace support role
- Recommendations made to DKPO on UN civilian police high risk activities in missions
- Mission specific scenarios provided to the Lessons Learned and Training Unit
- The document *Principles and Guidelines for United Nations Civilian Police* was published by the DPKO Lessons Learned Unit. It serves to standardized the roles, duties and responsibilities of civilian police for the benefit of contributing countries
- At the Avila Spain Conference, group discussions focussed on issues relating to: role, organization and structure of civilian police units, recruitment and selection of civilian police personnel, and civilian police and military relationships



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