

The United Nations has been deploying police officers for service in peace operations since the 1960s. Traditionally, the mandate of police components in peace operations was limited to monitoring, observing and reporting. Beginning in the early 1990s, advisory, mentoring and training functions were integrated into the monitoring activities in order to offer peace operations the opportunity to act as a corrective mechanism with domestic police and other law enforcement agencies. At the end of the 1990s, UN police were called upon to provide interim law enforcement in Eastern Slavonia, Kosovo and Timor-Leste, and in 2000 the Panel on United Nations Policing and Peace Operations concluded that the primary goal of the police in peace operations should be «to focus primarily on the reform and restructuring of local police forces in addition to traditional advisory, training and monitoring tasks.» Within this already challenging context, the nature of police peacekeeping continues to evolve and new threats keep emerging. Contemporary police peacekeepers must perform a variety of increasingly complex tasks mostly unforeseen at the dawn of United Nations police peacekeeping, including supporting the host-state police and other law enforcement in addressing such threats as serious and organized crime, terrorism and corruption. In some cases, the United Nations police are mandated to assume either partial or full executive policing responsibility and other law enforcement duties within a designated territory while the host-state police and other law enforcement agencies regain functional self-sufficiency. More commonly, mission mandates foresee an operational support role for the United Nations police, including helping the host-state police and other law enforcement to conduct investigations and special operations and to ensure public safety, based on overarching policing strategies that are oriented toward the communities they serve and guided by the strategic use of criminal intelligence.

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UNITED NATIONS STABILIZATION MISSION IN HAITI

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established on 1 June 2004. The mandate of the mission included such authorities as: to support the Transitional Government in ensuring a secure and stable environment; to assist in monitoring, restructuring and reforming the Haitian National Police; to support the Transitional Government as well as Haitian human rights institutions in their efforts to promote and protect

human rights; and to monitor and report on the human rights situation in the country.

By 2010, thanks to the combined efforts of the Haitian authorities, the United Nations, and the international community, there had been certain changes for better in Haiti: violence and crime reduction, public security restoration, positive constitutional amendments and certain economic growth but a devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit Haiti on 12 January 2010 and resulted in more than 220,000 people dead, including 102 UN personnel, many thousands injured or permanently disabled, and 1.5 million left homeless. The catastrophe interrupted a period of relatively smooth progress towards legislative, presidential, and municipal elections previously scheduled to be held in February 2010. MINUSTAH acted decisively to respond to post-earthquake needs within its mandate.

In 2016, powerful Hurricane Matthew passed through Haiti causing hundreds of deaths, widespread damage, flooding, and displacement. The hurricane has resulted in the largest humanitarian crisis in Haiti since the 2010 earthquake. Roads, basic infrastructure, hospitals, schools, and thousands of homes were damaged or completely destroyed. At the time of the hurricane, cholera incidence rates had already surpassed those of previous years and the damage to water infrastructure and severe flooding increased the risk of a spike in infection rates. Humanitarian partners in Haiti responded to the most urgent humanitarian needs caused by the hurricane.

The United Nations plays an important role in the maintenance of overall security and stability in Haiti and continues to support the process of restoring law and order and promoting peace in the country.

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FEMALE BANGLADESH POLICE IN THE UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

Since its commencement to serve in different UN peacekeeping missions, Bangladesh Police have now been the 2nd police contributing country in the world with remarkable commitments of 1120 personnel for the date of May 2016 of its own to the UN Mandate. It all began in 1989 by participating in the peacekeeping mission in African state named Namibia. Ever since we have total number of 16,777 personnel in 21 UN missions for today.

Responding to the challenges in implementing the UN Mandate in the field of gender issues, women and children affairs, Bangladesh Police has