

PEACE
OPERATIONS
WORKING
GROUP

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POWG

The Peace Operations Working Group (POWG) is a project of Peacebuild - The Canadian Peacebuilding Network. It seeks to provide a focus for in-depth research and civil society-Government dialogue on peace operations and related Canadian and international policy issues.

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NEWS AND ARTICLES

This edition of the POWG Newsletter includes articles sorted by peacekeeping context:

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In addition, this section includes miscellaneous news about peace operations



Commemorating International Day
of Peacekeepers on May 29
(Source: UN.org)

IN THE NEWS

SOMALIA

Insurgents with links to al Qaeda stepped up attacks on the government in early May to try and oust President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed. Fierce clashes have killed nearly 300 people since then. Civilians in Somalia's capital Mogadishu are enduring near daily atrocities from shelling to rape and hostage-taking, the U.N. refugee agency says. UNHCR has expressed concern that the deteriorating security situation has severely hampered its access to displaced civilians. Somalia's president has appealed to Islamist insurgents to [negotiate](#) as fighting continues in Mogadishu. The President's former ally and Islamist spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys rejected his overture, saying talks were not possible while African Union troops were in the city where they are guarding key sites.

On May 20th at least two civilians were killed in overnight fighting sparked by a [rebel attack on an African Union peacekeepers military base](#). The attack occurred in southern Mogadishu's former government military academy where peacekeepers from Burundi are based.

The United Nations Security Council has told the African Union it will [not take over the AU peacekeeping mission in Somalia](#) under current conditions. African officials remain hopeful the world body will change its mind. Somalia and Sudan were at the top of the agenda Saturday during a nearly three hour closed door meeting between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council.

On May 13 United Nations officials urged the international community to [continue to nurture the fragile peace process](#) in Somalia and help the country consolidate its hard-won gains, in spite of recent threats to the new Government. "We meet at a critical moment for Somalia," Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs B. Lynn Pascoe told a meeting of the Security Council. "One in which the response of the international community to an embattled Government's pleas for help could make the difference between consolidating hopeful steps toward peace and a descent once again into anarchy and hopelessness." Mr. Pascoe said the situation remains "quite fragile" following the attempted coup on 9 May by Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys and Al Shabaab fighters, and noted that the latest surge in violence is clearly a response to the Government's strategy to reach out and build a critical mass in support of peace.

Ethiopian military forces are reported to have [crossed back into Somalia](#), four months after leaving. Their reported return comes as Islamist militants continue to seize towns from the fragile Western-backed government. One resident said he saw Ethiopian troops digging trenches in Kalabeyr, a town 22km (14 miles) from the Somali-Ethiopian border. An Ethiopian spokesman denied the reports. Its troops left Somalia in January after two years in the country. They entered Somalia in 2006 to help oust Islamist forces from the capital Mogadishu but withdrew under a UN-backed peace deal. When its troops left, Ethiopia made it clear it did still reserve the right to intervene in Somalia if its interests were directly threatened.

On May 22 the Canadian warship HMCS Winnipeg intervened to [protect two ships under attack by pirates](#) off the coast of Somalia . The thwarted assaults took place in the Gulf of Aden. The first frantic distress call reached HMCS Winnipeg soon after the captain of a cargo ship spotted a speed boat closing fast. Within a minute of the call, the pirates opened fire on the ship with rocket-propelled grenades. HMCS Winnipeg, which is participating in a NATO counter-piracy operation, dispatched its armed Sea King helicopter to the scene about 100 kilometres away.

SUDAN

On May 7 unidentified gunmen [shot dead an international peacekeeper](#) outside his home in South Darfur, the joint African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) announced with "deep regret". The peacekeeper was killed in a carjacking incident as he was opening the gate to his residence in Nyala, the state capital. Joint AU-UN Special Representative, Rodolphe Adada, condemned the killing in the strongest terms, emphasizing that attacks on peacekeepers constitute war crimes. "This attack is deplorable. UNAMID peacekeepers are here to assist the people of Darfur, and any attack on them is totally unacceptable," said Mr. Adada. "I would like to express my deepest condolences to the family of the peacekeeper who lost his life."

On May 19 the joint AU-UN envoy to Darfur met with a senior Sudanese official to discuss recent fighting in the region and [rising tensions between Sudan and Chad](#), a spokesperson for the world body said. Marie Okabe told reporters in New York that the AU-UN Joint Special Representative, Rodolphe Adada, met with Minni Minawi, a former rebel who is now the Senior Assistant to the Sudanese President. "They discussed the latest developments in Darfur, particularly the recent fighting between the Minawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA/MM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM). They also discussed rising tensions between Chad and Sudan," Ms. Okabe said. [Sudan has accused Chad of carrying out air raids inside its territory](#). Mr. Adada said UNAMID had taken 26 people injured in the fighting to the North Darfur capital of El Fasher for treatment at a military hospital.

[A Darfur rebel charged with war crimes has appeared before the International Criminal Court](#) (ICC) in The Hague. Bahr Idriss Abu Garda is charged with taking part in an attack in north Darfur in 2007, during which 12 African Union (AU) peacekeepers were killed. Mr Abu Garda, 46, is the first person from the Darfur conflict to appear before the ICC. He denies the charges. Sudanese officials, including the president, have been accused of war crimes but have not gone to The Hague.

On June 8th [UNAMID received a new fleet of vehicles](#). The convoy of 21 fuel tankers and 22 other vehicles arrived at headquarters in El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, after a nine-day road trip across Sudan from the capital, Khartoum. The Mission said that these convoys provide its police personnel a chance to establish closer contacts with Sudanese civilians along the route, UN spokesperson, Farhan Haq, told reporters in New York. Lack of sufficient equipment and personnel hampers the mission's ability to adequately fulfil its mandate. UNAMID has frequently appealed to the international community to provide helicopters for the mission and currently has 6 of the required 18.

On May 7 as legal arguments in the case over Abyei, an oil-rich town straddling northern and southern Sudan, ended at a United Nations-backed tribunal in The Hague, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon [encouraged the parties to achieve a peaceful final settlement](#) to their dispute. In a statement issued by his spokesperson, Mr. Ban welcomed the conclusion of the written and verbal arguments on the final settlement of the Abyei dispute before the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA). The PCA began deliberations nearly three weeks ago on the demarcation of Abyei, which is being contested by the two signatories to the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the long-running north-south civil war in Sudan – the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). Mr. Ban stressed in an October 2008 report to the Security Council that “demarcation of the border is a critical benchmark with implications for almost all other benchmarks under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.”

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

On June 3 MONUC began [training the first of some 75,000 policemen](#) in the DRC in preparation for local elections. According to MONUC much of the training is an update of a course already received by members of the Congolese National Police (PNC) in previous years. The aim of the first stage of the programme is to train 2,578 agents from the various police stations of Kinshasa, who will be deployed in 143 registration centres in the capital for a revision of the electoral rolls. The training will continue at a national level in the coming weeks starting with the PNC of Bas-Congo.

Congolese rebels brought into the country's army under a peace deal are [looting, raping and killing the civilians they are meant to protect](#), UN military commanders told security council officials. The failure of integration threatens attempts to bring peace to eastern Congo. Brigadier-General Bipin Rawat, the commander of the UN's forces in the north Kivu region, said the former rebels were still murdering, torturing and raping civilians.

CHAD & CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

On 14 May over [100 Ghanaian soldiers joined MINURCAT](#), the UN peacekeeping mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR). In a move welcomed by the mission, 131 Ghanaian troops are in transit and will replace departing forces in the Farchana area of eastern Chad. They will join 71 Ghanaian blue helmets deployed to MINURCAT last March, and at full strength, the mission will include 800 peacekeepers from Ghana. In a related development, a night attack on the station in Goz Amer, Chad, of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) – a security force trained by MINURCAT to protect refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and aid agencies in eastern Chad – resulted in the death of one DIS officer. According to a MINURCAT report, six unidentified armed men in civilian clothing opened fire on the DIS officers present at the site.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon welcomed the [agreement signed between Chad and Sudan](#) in early May expressing the hope that it will ease the strain between the bordering African nations. Mr. Ban called on the two Governments to work towards fully implementing the accord signed in Doha and

facilitated by Qatar and Libya. "The Secretary-General expresses the hope that this positive development will result in a de-escalation of tensions and foster the conditions for stability in the sub-region," said a statement. Mr. Ban warned against any [attempts to destabilize eastern Chad](#), where United Nations aid agencies say mounting insecurity could threaten the delivery of aid to over 400,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). He appealed to all parties to respect the humanitarian character of the operations of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in eastern Chad, and to refrain from deploying forces in areas where such operations are under the protection of MINURCAT.

LIBERIA

On June 8, Ellen Margrethe Løj, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and head of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), paid tribute to Mongolian peacekeepers, tasked with protecting the UN-backed Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), for their efforts to promote peacebuilding in West Africa. "Mongolian peacekeepers have acquired a reputation for bringing exceptional discipline to peacekeeping operations, an international outlook and an ever-ready approach to their tasks, regardless of the environment they find themselves in," said Løj. Speaking at a medal ceremony in honour of the 250 members of the Mongolian Guard Force under UNMIL's command, Løj also expressed gratitude to the 10 women peacekeepers assigned to the Force for their dedication in providing vital services in communications and as doctors and nurses.

COTE D'IVOIRE

On May 15 Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon welcomed the announcement by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire of 29 November 2009 as the date for the country's [long-awaited presidential election](#). In April, Mr. Ban had called for a realistic timetable for the holding of credible and transparent polls, which he said would bring to a successful conclusion the current transitional arrangement in the country, which has been divided since 2002 between the Government-held south and a northern area dominated by the rebel Forces Nouvelles. "Côte d'Ivoire is now at a stage where only two critical processes need to be completed in order to restore normalcy: reunification and elections," he wrote in a report covering the activities of the UN mission in the country, known as UNOCI. The mission has been providing [technical and logistical support for preparations for the elections](#), including in areas such as voter identification and registration. UNOCI Nearly 6 million voters have been identified so far.

LEBANON

On 6 May Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping [Alain Le Roy voiced hope](#) that ongoing talks will lead to a quick end to the dispute over Ghajar, a village that straddles the so-called Blue Line separating Lebanon and Israel, as he met with officials from the two countries. Mr. Le Roy was attending the monthly tripartite meeting convened by the UN Interim Force in Lebanon UNIFIL with senior officials from the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF). The

meeting, held at the UN Position near the Ras Al Naqoura crossing, discussed Security Council resolution 1701, which helped end the war between Israel and Hizbollah in the summer of 2006. That text also called for renewed respect for the Blue Line, the disarming of militias and an end to arms smuggling, among other measures. Today's discussions centred on recent violations of the Blue Line, as well as the demarcation of the Line through the village of Ghajar.

On May 12 the Israeli Defence Forces handed over to the United Nations data and maps on the [cluster munitions](#) it fired over southern Lebanon during the 2006 conflict between the two countries. The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) received the technical strike data and related maps and is currently examining and assessing the information. According to the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre of South Lebanon, the area was blanketed by cluster munitions during the month-long conflict in the summer of 2006. An estimated 40 square kilometres of land became contaminated with hundreds of thousands of unexploded cluster munitions, which have killed at least 20 people and maimed nearly 200 others so far.

On May 20 Alain Le Roy, the head of United Nations peacekeeping [praised the efforts of peacekeepers](#) in the Middle East who, along with their peers in volatile regions such as eastern DRC and Darfur, face huge challenges. Speaking to reporters at UN Headquarters in New York, Le Roy said he "was quite impressed by the work done by the mission" in Lebanon, one of several operations he visited on a recent trip to the region. Mr. Le Roy noted that no soldiers have been killed or wounded at the border between Lebanon and Israel since 2006, when UNIFIL was bolstered in the wake of the war between Israel and Hizbollah. He also underscored the role UNIFIL played during the recent Gaza crisis as a deterrent from opening up another front for hostilities. "The civilian population is extremely pleased by the presence of UNIFIL," said Mr. Le Roy, adding that Government officials in Israel and Lebanon had expressed appreciation for the mission.

TIMOR-LESTE

On 13 May 2009 the Government and the United Nations peacekeeping mission (UNMIT) announced that the [National Police of Timor-Leste \(PNTL\) will take over law enforcement duties](#) in a district of the country for the first time since violent clashes rocked the country in 2006. UNMIT and the Government reached an agreement on the resumption process which clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the PNTL and UN Police. UN Police will remain in the district to provide advice and monitoring, particularly in the area of human rights protection. In UNMIT's most recent mandate extension, the Security Council supported the phased transfer of policing responsibilities now performed by UNMIT to the PNTL beginning in 2009, stressing however that the police must first meet all required criteria.

AFGHANISTAN

On 7 May the [United Nations opened its 19th office in Afghanistan](#), in Tirin Kot, the capital of the southern province of Uruzgan, as part of its continued expansion across the country. "We are here to reach out to all citizens of Uruzgan, to meet their humanitarian needs, to help build institutions and to support development," Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Special Representative Kai Eide said at the POWG Newsletter - No.27 – July 2009

opening. "I hope our presence will be welcomed by all – including the armed opposition." Mr. Eide, who heads the UNAMA, said he hoped the expansion of the world body's presence across different provinces will encourage others to follow suit. On May 9 May the United Nations opened its 20th office in Afghanistan, in the northern Sar-i-Pul province, continuing its drive to promote development across the country.

On June 1 the first group of [Afghan police completed a training programme](#) that will eventually reach tens of thousands of officers in preparation for this year's presidential and provincial council elections, according to UNAMA. Some 25 police officers have completed a two-day course in Kabul in the first phase of a programme that will train 350 officers in Herat, Kabul, Mazar and Kandahar who will then pass on their skills to 35,000 officers across the country ahead of the 20 August polls. The programme aims to prime the police officers to tackle security threats and provide voters with the confidence needed to come out in large numbers and cast their ballots without fear, said a UNAMA spokesperson in Kabul. The elections support project of the UN Development Programme in Afghanistan (UNDP/ELECT), together with the European Union's Police Mission (EUPOL) and the Ministry of Interior, is training officers on the electoral process, Afghanistan's election law, international standards of elections and their role during the elections.

GEORGIA

In his latest report to the Security Council on the situation in Georgia on May 20, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia ([UNOMIG](#)) [has contributed to the overall security of the local population](#), while cautioning that an agreement on a revised security regime is needed for lasting stability. Since the Security Council extended UNOMIG's mandate in February, "the security situation in the Mission's area of responsibility has remained fragile, with a continued threat of incidents, including from mines and improvised explosive devices," UNOMIG has a mandate to monitor the 1994 ceasefire ending the war in north-west Georgia that drove hundreds of thousands of people from their homes. The Mission's area of responsibility in Abkhazia consists of a security zone, where no military presence is permitted; a restricted weapons zone, where no heavy weapons can be introduced; and the Kodori Valley.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION TO AFRICA

On May 14 members of the United Nations Security Council departed on a [week-long mission to Africa](#) visiting Ethiopia, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Liberia. The Ambassadors of France, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States lead different segments of the trip. Highlights of the mission are as follows:

On May 16 the mission held talks with the [African Union's Peace and Security Council](#) (PSC) in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, agreeing to enhance cooperation, especially in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peacekeeping and peace building. During the meeting, the Security Council and the AU's Peace and Security Council (PSC) "agreed to pursue their consultations on ways and means to strengthen their cooperation and partnership," according to a communiqué issued after the talks.

Among topics discussed by members of the Security Council and the PSC were the situations in Somalia and Sudan relations between Sudan and Chad.

On May 18 the mission travelled to the DRC and [met with internally displaced persons](#) (IDPs) to assess efforts by the Government and the United Nations to consolidate peace and security in the area. The 15-member group visited Kiwanja IDP camp near Goma, in North Kivu province, temporary home to some 13,000 people fleeing conflicts in the area. The delegation was briefed by the military leadership of the UN peacekeeping mission in the DRC, known as MONUC, about the current UN-backed operations by the Congolese army to address the problem of foreign and local illegal armed groups. They also met with the governor of North Kivu, the humanitarian community and with senior Congolese military and police commanders, and visited a clinic caring for victims of sexual violence. The delegation will be in Kinshasa for senior-level meetings with Government officials, including President Joseph Kabila. Council members arrived in DRC from neighbouring Rwanda, where they met with President Paul Kagame to discuss Rwanda's contribution to peace in the eastern DRC and the Great Lakes region and its role in UN peacekeeping.

On May 19 the delegation met with President Joseph Kabila of the DRC. "The discussions focused on the security situation in the DRC, security sector reform, the rapprochement between the DRC and Rwanda, as well as the [next phase of the mandate of the UN mission](#) in that country," spokesperson Marie Okabe told reporters in New York. In a separate meeting with DRC parliamentarians, the Council members discussed human rights, the need to strengthen state authority in all parts of the country and the internal political process, including electoral rules, she added.

On May 20 the delegation met President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia on the last leg of the week-long visit. Discussions focused on peace, security, economic recovery and development as well as the [drawdown of the UN Mission in Liberia](#) (UNMIL). The delegation also visited the Liberia National Police Academy, where the UN has been assisting the Government to recruit, train and deploy new professional police officers, and attended a graduation ceremony for female ex-combatants who have completed training in dressmaking and related skills.

MISCELLANEOUS

The United Nations is marked the annual [International Day of Peacekeepers](#) on May 29 by honouring the troops, police and civilians who serve in some of the most difficult places around the world, and by stressing the unique role played by women and the need to deploy more of them. This year's commemoration comes at a time when the services of UN peacekeepers are in greater demand than ever. Deployment is at a record high, with more than 113,000 peacekeepers serving in 18 operations on four continents. Yet, "there are still far too few women peacekeepers," as Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon noted in his [message](#) for the Day, pointing out that women make up only 8 per cent of the UN police and 2 per cent of its military personnel. "We have a long way to go both with the military and the police," Susana Malcorra, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support and one of the UN's senior female officials, told a news conference in New York. She stressed the importance of women in the UN's peacekeeping activities, which in many cases also involve programmes related to peacebuilding, reconstruction and reconciliation. It has been nearly a decade since the Security Council adopted its

landmark Resolution 1325 – the first omnibus text to recognize that women bear the brunt of armed conflicts, and should have a commensurate role in their prevention and resolution. To view a short film on women and peacekeeping entitled “Women and Peacekeeping: The Power to Empower” click [here](#).

REPORTS & PUBLICATIONS

Centre for International Cooperation, [Building on Brahimi: Peacekeeping in an era of Strategic Uncertainty](#), April 2009

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) commissioned the Center on International Cooperation to provide the framework for their “New Horizons for UN Peacekeeping” initiative. The resulting report assesses core issues surrounding the current crisis of confidence in peacekeeping. It offers recommendations for building a new coalition of support, as well as more effective and efficient management of peacekeeping operations on the ground.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, [Air Transport and Commodity Flows](#), May 2009

The use in peacekeeping missions of air carriers that have supplied arms and drugs is the ‘dirty secret of the humanitarian aid world’. Air cargo companies involved in illicit arms and drug trafficking have been repeatedly contracted by the UN and other aid agencies to deliver humanitarian aid. Evidence that arms dealers have comprehensively penetrated the world market in aid, peacekeeping and stability operations is disclosed in this report. At least 90% of international air cargo carriers named in UN security council and other arms trafficking-related reports have also supplied UN agencies, EU and NATO governments and non-government organisation, as well as private contractors in Africa, Europe, and the Middle East, it says. This report shows how air cargo carriers involved in humanitarian aid and peacekeeping operations have also transported a range of other “conflict-sensitive” goods such as cocaine, diamonds and precious minerals.

MEMBER ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

PEACE OPERATIONS WORKING GROUP

On May 28, the POWG hosted a roundtable with Fabienne Hara, Vice-President, Multilateral Affairs, International Crisis Group on the Sudan. Ms. Hara provided ICG's perspective on the current situation in Sudan, with particular emphasis on the peace process, the UN peace operations (UNMIS, UNAMID and MINURCAT), as well as an update on the humanitarian situation. Facilitated by Peacebuild POWG, Ms. Hara was called as an expert witness to brief the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee on the situation in Sudan. Her briefing was well received by the Committee who demonstrated a keen interest in her perspectives on Sudan.

PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE

PPC and the Centro Conjunto Para Operaciones de Paz de Chile (CECOPAC) hosted a joint seminar entitled "Initiatives and Challenges to Integrated Training for MINUSTAH Regional Contributors", on May 13 and 14, in Santiago, Chile. Funded by the Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, the seminar brought together approximately 40 participants to discuss ways on improving peace operations training within the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The purpose of the seminar is to enhance the ability of MINUSTAH troop and police contributing countries to respond effectively to increasingly complex situations. Participants examined the relationship between military and police within the context of MINUSTAH and how they work together. They also examined the link between police training and larger justice matters within the context of Haiti's legal system. There is an important connection between Haiti and MINUSTAH," says Colonel Valentín Segura, Director of the Centro Conjunto Para Operaciones de Paz de Chile (CECOPAC). "We hope to identify a set of strategic guidelines, training opportunities and potential activities to support troop and police contributing countries." Representatives from Canada, the United States, Latin American training centres, the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the UN mission in Haiti, civil society, as well as officials of the Government of Haiti attended the seminar.

CANADEM

Through CIDA funding, CANADEM deployed Field Protection expert Luciano Hounkponou to the DRC in response to the continuing political unrest affecting local populations. Luciano has joined UNHCR to monitor the security and safety situation of refugees and internally displaced persons within the DRC. Reporting Officer Judith Szabo was also deployed through the CIDA-funded RAP-Fund. Judith is currently in Pakistan with UNOCHA to help bolster and strengthen the organization's humanitarian coordination capacity in view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Pakistan. In response to the worsening security situation in Sri Lanka, Community Services Officer Valerie Laforce was deployed

through RAP-Fund to assist UNHCR in providing protection and humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons directly affected by the civil war. The Canadian Governance Support Office (CGSO) in Kabul, Afghanistan welcomed a new expert in May. Diane MacLaren will work with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development as a Senior Advisor to support their national programs and capacity development efforts. Also in May, CANADEM, on behalf of the Government of Canada, saw the deployment of two Border Evaluation Specialists to West Bank and Gaza and one Political Officer to the Assessment and Evaluation Commission (AEC) in Khartoum, Sudan. Finally, on behalf of the Government of Canada, CANADEM is also deployed two short term election observers to Lebanon.

Under the International Election Observation Project, CANADEM in collaboration with CIDA has been preparing the deployment of election observers to Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan. One long-term observer was deployed to join the European Union Election Observation Mission to monitor the Presidential and Provincial elections to be held on August 20, 2009. CANADEM will also deploy five short-term election observers to join the OSCE mission to monitor the Kyrgyz Republic Presidential election to be held on July 23, 2009. Through CIDA funding, CANADEM's RAP-Fund saw the urgent deployment of two humanitarian experts to join UNOCHA in Sudan. These experts will play an important role in providing leadership and effective coordination among partners in Sudan in order to support the UN response to humanitarian crisis arising from the recent expulsion of key humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from the country. Through DFAIT funding, CANADEM deployed three security system experts to work with the European Union Police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL).

NORTH-SOUTH INSTITUTE

The North-South Institute has published a policy document on *[Police Reform in Southern Sudan](#)*. The project is the first locally-led policy research project on police reform and community security issues in Southern Sudan. The policy document raises surrounding police accountability and ability to enforce the law in a region still grappling with the repercussions on a two decades long civil war. In addition, the next edition of NSI's Podcasting for Development will be dedicated to police reform. It will be available for download in the coming weeks at <http://www.nsi-ins.ca/english/default.asp>

JOBS

COUNTRY DIRECTOR, CHAD

Concern Worldwide (headquarters in Dublin, Ireland) is an international humanitarian organization dedicated to reducing suffering and ending extreme poverty. Concern Worldwide is looking for an experienced humanitarian and development programme manager to lead and manage their programmes in Chad. Fluent in French and English, s/he will be a proven team leader with a track record of working successfully and strategically with local partners, including governments, donor agencies, local and international NGOs, in demanding social, economic and political environments. The Country Director will have overall responsibility for the development and management of the Concern Chad program, ensuring that it is effective in meeting objectives as set out in annual plans, project proposals, and the strategic direction paper to be developed. S/he will lead the senior management team and represent the organization with government, donors and other international organizations. Closing date for applications: 31 July. For further details click [here](#).

DDR PROJECT COORDINATOR, SUDAN

Shortly after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) was reached between the Eastern Front and the Government of National Unity (GONU) in October 2006. The ESPA importantly addresses the poor development situation in this long-marginalized region, increases regional representation in federal processes, and redefines security arrangements. As part of the implementation of the ESPA, Eastern Front (EF) ex-combatants not integrated into Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), SAF-aligned Other Armed Groups (OAGs) need to be rapidly disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated back into their communities.

The incumbent would be responsible for the overall day to day management and implementation of project activities under both DDR and Community Security interventions. With a staff of 15 (one international & 14 nationals), the incumbent would be responsible and accountable for the implementation of all aspects of the project – i.e planning, implementation management, management of staff & field operations, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, facilitating evaluations and overall coordination and financial responsibility for the programming UNDP funds for purposes of demobilization, capacity building, reintegration of ex-combatant and community security interventions in the context of the UNDP Support to Human Security Project under direct guidance of the UNDP DDR Programme Manager. Deadline – 20 July. For further details click [here](#).

For more information on vacancies visit:

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/res.nsf/doc212?OpenForm>

<http://www.developmentex.org/index.jsp>

<http://www.charityvillage.com/cv/main.asp>