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Policy

Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations

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**DPKO-DFS Policy on
Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations**

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A. PURPOSE

1. This policy defines the approach and principles guiding the activities of justice components of United Nations peacekeeping operations, led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), and special political missions, led by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) (hereinafter referred to as "peace operations"). This policy replaces the DPKO Policy Directive on Justice Components in United Nations Peace Operations of December 2009.
2. This policy is designed to assist justice components to prioritize their work and contribute effectively to the objectives of peace operations to promote peace and security. It outlines the core functions and scope of activities of justice components, as well as basic management and support arrangements, and other institutional relations with key partners.
3. Furthermore, the policy guides planning processes and informs Member States, key partners and stakeholders of the core responsibilities of justice personnel serving in the field.

B. SCOPE

4. This policy shall apply to senior mission leadership and all personnel of peace operations serving in justice components or otherwise involved in planning, managing, overseeing, implementing or reviewing the work of justice components.
5. It shall apply to all personnel working in or deployed from Headquarters, including the Justice and Corrections Service (JCS) - formerly known as the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) - and its Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

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(JCSC)¹.

6. The policy takes into account recent substantial operational and institutional developments, including the establishment in 2012 of the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and other Crisis Situations (GFP)².
 7. In the case of peace operations mandated to undertake executive or line functions in the justice area, supplementary guidance to this policy is required.
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C. RATIONALE

8. Recognizing the critical importance of strengthening the rule of law in countries currently in, or emerging from, conflict in order to help stabilize the situation, protect civilians, extend state authority, end impunity, tackle the underlying causes of conflict, and build and consolidate a lasting peace, the Security Council has, since 1998, increasingly mandated peace operations to assist in strengthening host-country justice systems.
9. Justice, corrections, police and other law enforcement institutions are essential for the protection of civilians, state-building and broader stabilization efforts. Law and order cannot be established, and the safety and security of the people and of the state cannot be preserved, without efficient and professional police and other law enforcement agencies operating in conjunction with functioning, transparent, and impartial justice systems. Functioning justice systems are also a prerequisite for efforts to tackle endemic corruption and other global threats, such as violent extremism, transnational organized crime and international crimes, the reduction of which are critical to efforts to achieve sustainable peace and security.
10. In the host countries of peace operations, justice systems tend to lack governmental political support and resources, and suffer from a culture of impunity; political, sectarian and ethnic divisions; government interference; and a lack of judicial independence. Justice institutions tend to be weak and corrupt, are mistrusted by the general population, and used by those in positions of power to oppress opponents or gain personal benefits, thereby helping to further fuel the conflict. These institutions are often weakened even further due to damaged infrastructure and a shortage of qualified judges, prosecutors and lawyers. The incidence of prolonged and arbitrary detention is usually very high. In such settings, respect for rule of law is essential to create a secure environment and prevent relapse into violent conflict.
11. The rationale for this policy is to enhance the effectiveness of the work of justice components through more consistent approaches, reflecting lessons learned from supporting justice systems in conflict and post-conflict settings. Given the expected lifespan of peace operations, this policy recognizes that justice components should not attempt or be expected to address every justice issue that arises. They should limit their focus to matters that directly relate to the peace operation's mandate and

¹ As governed by DPKO/DPS Policy on the Functions and Organization of the United Nations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (2013)

² In September 2012, the Secretary-General appointed DPKO and UNDP as the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and other Crisis Situations. Under this arrangement, DPKO and UNDP, working with other UN partners, are responsible and accountable for responding to country-level requests, channeled through UN entities on the ground, with timely and quality assistance in terms of global knowledge, people, and advice.

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objectives in support of ongoing peace processes and the overall achievement of sustainable peace and security, ensuring that their work is complementary to that of other mission components and development actors.

D. POLICY

D1. Mission Statement

12. Justice components contribute to the implementation of mission mandates by supporting host state authorities in strengthening and building confidence in their justice systems. In doing so, justice components help to advance the political objectives of the peace operation and sustain security and stabilization initiatives, while also laying the foundation for longer-term justice institution building³.

D2. Guiding Principles

13. **Justice support shall be anchored to the political process.** Rule of law and justice assistance is as much political as it is technical. Justice components shall use both their technical expertise and political engagement to address, directly and/or through the mission leadership, justice-related issues of strategic or political significance. Justice support initiatives can also have political implications that must be foreseen and factored into this work.
14. **Justice support shall take into account the wider rule of law context to ensure synergy across the justice system.** Justice operational and reform efforts can have limited or even counter-productive effects unless coupled with the reform work undertaken in other parts of the criminal justice chain, especially police and corrections. Engagement with broader national and international efforts that impact the rule of law is therefore crucial.
15. **Justice support shall be tailored to the country context.** Support for justice systems shall be demand-driven and based on the needs of the justice system and the political and social context in which it is operating. Assistance shall not be delivered according to a “one size fits all” approach that does not adequately take into account the nature and condition of the national justice system, both formal and community-based.
16. **Justice support shall be governed by national ownership, leadership, and engagement.** Justice components shall, wherever possible, ensure that national stakeholders, including government officials, justice actors, traditional leaders, women, minority or marginalized groups, and civil society, commit to and lead efforts to strengthen the justice system. Justice components shall encourage the participation of key governmental and non-governmental actors in the development and implementation of justice reforms.
17. **Justice support shall leverage the comparative capacities of partners to ensure coordination, coherence and sustainability.** Justice reform efforts are complex and long-term undertakings that extend beyond the time frame of peace operations. To ensure continuity over time, justice components shall cultivate partnerships within and outside the United Nations. Justice components shall ensure that shorter-term

³ See “The Contribution of UN Peacekeeping to Early Peacebuilding: A DPKO-DFS Strategy for Peacekeepers”

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activities to strengthen justice systems are aligned with longer-term national development plans and priorities, and United Nations Country Team (UNCT) efforts. Under the auspices of the Global Focal Point arrangement, justice components shall engage with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNICEF and UN Women to coordinate planning, assessments, programming, and implementation of justice support activities thereby improving the overall impact of United Nations rule of law assistance. The Head of Mission is responsible and accountable to guide and oversee United Nations rule of law strategies, resolve political obstacles and coordinate United Nations country support on the rule of law⁴.

18. **Justice support shall be based on internationally agreed norms and standards related to the administration of justice.** Justice components shall ensure that their efforts to help strengthen justice systems are based on international standards which reflect international human rights, humanitarian, criminal and refugee law. Principles and guidelines endorsed by Secretary-General or relevant commissions shall also guide this work.
19. **Justice support shall promote, protect and respect human rights.** Justice components shall promote, protect and respect human rights in the exercise of their duties and in relation to the support provided. In this context, they shall ensure their activities are consistent with international human rights norms and standards and consider the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms including Universal Periodic Reviews, to help guide their work. They shall respect the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on Support to non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP) and its underlying rationale. Justice components shall work hand-in-hand with the human rights component of the mission, including agreeing on a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities in a given setting.
20. **Justice support shall be gender responsive and have regard to the needs of vulnerable groups⁵.** Supporting the work of human rights and gender components, justice components support national counterparts in their efforts to remove discriminatory policies, laws and practices that prevent women, including girls from enjoying their full and equal rights. Justice components shall also cooperate with human rights components to promote the enactment of laws and policies to protect victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and support efforts to build capacity to enable the prosecution of alleged perpetrators. Particular efforts are needed in contexts where sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, systematic, and/or perpetrated as a tactic of war. Justice components shall also work to promote the fair representation of women and minority groups in the judiciary, prosecutorial service and legal profession.

D3. Comparative advantages

21. Peace operations have a number of unique attributes and comparative advantages that serve as enabling factors for justice support work in conflict and post-conflict settings. They enjoy a high degree of international legitimacy and derive strong political leverage from Security Council mandates to promote the rule of law and implement essential institutional reforms. Peace operations also offer logistical support and security capacities in the field, vital for the continued operation of justice institutions in

⁴ See Decision of the Secretary-General No. 2012/13 on Rule of Law Arrangements.

⁵ See Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010).

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post-conflict settings. The ability of peace operations to deploy a mix of uniformed and civilian staff under unified leadership has enabled justice components to benefit from the skills of government-provided personnel alongside professional specialist staff.

22. Through the “good offices” of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, justice components have an essential role to play in raising sensitive issues related to the independence of the judiciary with host country leaders, and in convening key actors to build and sustain political consensus on complex and often sensitive justice support issues. Justice components may draw on Security Council’s resolutions to convene other international actors in addition to the United Nations system.
23. With unparalleled presence and the ability to deploy judicial personnel in significant numbers as mentors or advisors in courts, prosecutors’ offices, police, corrections, military justice administrations and relevant ministries in host countries, peace operations are uniquely positioned to contribute to the functioning and effectiveness of the national justice system and the establishment of the foundations for a longer-term, sustainable justice reform strategy from the start of a mission. In addition, the JCSC allows for the rapid deployment of expertise in response to the critical and surge justice (and corrections) related needs of field operations. This is a significant advantage during mission start-up.
24. Given that rule of law assistance is necessarily a combined effort of substantive mission components, justice components benefit from being part of the broader efforts of multi-dimensional peace operations and work alongside other mission components⁶ in a complementary but distinct manner based on their respective comparative advantages. In this regard, the senior leadership of the mission is responsible for ensuring the required level of consistency and coherence among the various components of the mission.
25. In an effort to build on and further leverage the respective comparative advantages of United Nations entities engaged in the rule of law area, DPKO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-convene the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and other Crisis Situations in 2012. Under this arrangement, DPKO, UNDP, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and other partners actively work together, to ensure predictable, efficient and effective United Nations response to the rule of law needs in the field.

D4. Key areas of focus

26. The core responsibility of justice components is to assist national authorities, at both the strategic and technical levels, in areas that contribute to advancing the objectives of the mission in supporting peace, security and immediate stabilization, while also laying the foundations for the long-term strengthening of rule of law institutions. Such activities should also serve to build public confidence in the justice system as an early peace dividend.
27. The scope and focus of a justice component’s activities shall vary based on the

⁶ Justice components work closely and share information with other mission components, including corrections components, UNPOL, Political Affairs, Civil Affairs, Human Rights, Gender and Child Protection, DDR, SSR, JMAC, and others to ensure that justice activities are fully aligned with the mission’s strategic objectives and priorities in the rule of law area. The Public Information Office serves to raise awareness of efforts to strengthen the rule of law, thereby building public confidence.

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following:

- the Security Council mandate and the stated objectives of the mission;
 - the context on the ground;
 - the phase of the mission;
 - available human and programmatic resources; and
 - the comparative advantage of the actors engaged in rule of law support.
28. In accordance with the above, justice components shall determine realistic and achievable strategic priorities from the following substantive areas, either engaging directly, or through partnerships and/or coordinating the activities of others.

Basic justice service delivery

29. Justice components provide strategic and technical advice to extend the delivery of basic justice services to conflict affected areas to foster confidence in the peace process, reinforce rule of law and access to justice, and discourage the violent resolution of disputes.
30. Where mandated to extend state authority, justice components coordinate and support the strategic planning for, and the facilitation of, the deployment of judicial personnel and the necessary structural rehabilitation leading to the re-opening of courts to ensure the basic functioning of the justice system. Where regular courts do not exist in remote and conflict-affected locations, justice components may help to establish mobile or circuit courts and provide technical advice, as well as facilitate transport, logistics and security support.
31. In parallel, justice components promote and provide technical assistance for the establishment of legal aid mechanisms⁷ or facilitate the expansion of existing legal assistance services.

Criminal investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes

32. Peace operations are in some instances mandated to support nationally-led investigations and prosecutions into serious crimes that fuel the conflict or instability (atrocity crimes, sexual violence and potentially other serious offences such as terrorism-related crime, large-scale economic crimes and organized crime). To do so, justice components support the development by the national authorities of a prosecutorial strategy to address serious crimes, in close coordination with other partners with specialized expertise in these areas. Justice components also provide direct technical and operational support to the justice authorities, including, where necessary, military justice, to support the criminal investigation, prosecution and trial of cases involving serious crimes.
33. Subject to a specific mandate for the establishment of an ad hoc hybrid or special court to address serious crimes threatening peace and stability, justice components engage at the strategic level and help to ensure the establishment, planning and operationalization of such mechanisms, including support for the deployment of international judges, prosecutors, defence counsel and other staff working in these institutions.

Efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary

⁷ See United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems (2012).

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34. Justice components work closely with police, human rights and corrections components to assist national authorities in re-establishing law and order by strengthening the criminal justice chain, ensuring that the process from arrest to trial is carried out in accordance with national and international standards.
35. Where pre-trial or other forms of detention violate individual rights and create insecurity, justice components work in coordination with other mission components in support of nationally-driven initiatives to reduce prolonged and arbitrary detention. More specifically, justice components can assist in establishing and organizing case review mechanisms to expedite the review of detention cases and make recommendations for action to the court or the administration.
36. Justice components, in parallel, provide the necessary targeted support to establish basic court record and data management systems with the objective of improving overall court administration and processing of cases.

Strategic reform of the rule of law architecture

37. Justice components advocate for and support key strategic reforms of the rule of law architecture to minimize the risk of politicization of the justice system and set the stage for a transparent, independent, accountable judiciary. This may involve participating in peace and constitution-making processes, supporting the articulation of national rule of law priorities and the development of national justice reform strategies, and the establishment of judicial reform commissions.
38. As such, justice components are involved in strategic discussions and provide technical advice on key legislative reform initiatives. For this purpose, justice components support national authorities to assess and identify gaps and needs within the existing constitutional, legislative and institutional frameworks, e.g. they advise on the potential impact of decentralization or redefining of the administrative boundaries of the justice system. Justice components also seek to reduce corruption by supporting efforts to enhance the work conditions of justice officials, accompanied by disciplinary and other accountability mechanisms, and the development of ethical standards.
39. Where customary justice systems play an important role in resolving a range of sensitive disputes that may fuel the conflict, justice components encourage national stakeholders to clarify the relationship between formal and informal justice mechanisms, which should inform government policy and legislative reform efforts. Ultimately, justice services (formal or informal) should comply with international human rights standards.

Targeted capacity building efforts

40. Justice components engage in partnerships with the UNCT and other international partners to help lay the foundations for strengthened capacity within the justice system, which includes both governmental and non-governmental actors.
41. Justice components help professionalize and promote the accountability and effectiveness of the justice system by engaging with national partners to support recruitment processes for judicial personnel, develop training curricula and institutions for judicial personnel in the areas of management, accountability, ethical standards, evaluation and certification of magistrates, judicial inspections or other internal audit units.
42. Justice components also provide support to address other drivers of conflict which are

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identified as priorities by the mission, including strategic advice and analysis on land and natural resources or assisting in building capacities to prevent violent extremism.

D5. Core functions

43. In line with the respective mandate of each mission and to engage in the critical substantive areas outlined above, justice components shall perform a variety of key functions to assist host countries to address immediate gaps in the justice system that are essential for lasting peace and security.
44. **Mapping and assessing national justice systems.** If a national justice system has not recently been reviewed or assessed, justice components, in coordination with national authorities and relevant United Nations entities, shall conduct or facilitate a mapping and assessment exercise, including a stakeholder analysis. These shall aim to provide both national and international decision makers with the accurate and specific baseline and up-to-date information required to strategically target resources for reform based on clearly identified needs, delivery gaps, and obstacles, contributing to the political and strategic analysis and planning functions of the mission. These also inform the development of national justice strategies or policies⁸.
45. **Advising mission leadership and partners on justice-related matters.** Heads of justice components are members of the senior management group and play an active role in the mission's decision-making, analysis and planning processes. They advise the mission leadership and other components on strategic, political and operational issues relating to the justice sector. They may be called upon to analyze specific trends and advise the mission leadership on their implications for the mission and on the strategic engagement required. Justice components also serve as a key source of information and analysis for external partners on developments and activities in the justice sector.
46. **Coordinating and convening stakeholders.** When mandated, justice components coordinate international assistance and facilitate the engagement of national and international stakeholders to ensure the effectiveness and coherence of bilateral, regional and international programmes. Justice components should encourage donors and partners to target and leverage their support to address critical needs and elicit key reforms.
47. **Advocating, promoting and engaging at the strategic level.** The successful implementation of justice reforms requires political commitment and strategic vision at the national level. Senior mission leadership shall use the mission's good offices to support the implementation of critical rule of law reforms. Justice components shall engage with national counterparts at the appropriate level to promote rule of law, advocate for strategic reforms and elicit national engagement for reforms and programmes.
48. **Mentoring, advising and training of national justice personnel.** Justice components shall support national authorities and civil society institutions through training, mentoring and advising on technical issues. This may include monitoring of proceedings, providing information on good practices and enhancing compliance with United Nations international standards, and promoting problem solving.

⁸ In this regard, consideration should be given to the implementation of the "United Nations Rule of Law Indicators" (2011) to develop a baseline and measure transformation over time in the rule of law areas. Other tools may include the UNODC Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit.

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49. **Public outreach.** Justice components shall work with the mission's Public Information Office, other mission components, UNDP and other UN partners to disseminate information on key justice issues, including on developments that are directly relevant to the mission's mandate and that may help foster confidence in the ability of the state to deliver basic justice services.

D6. Planning Mechanisms

50. **Mission plans and strategic frameworks.** Justice components shall ensure that the mission's responsibilities in the justice sector are reflected in the Mission Concept and Mission Plan which will in turn inform the United Nations system's strategic plans for the host country (e.g. Integrated Strategic Framework or equivalent) in accordance with relevant DPKO/DFS policies on planning
51. **Component plans and individual work plans.** Justice components shall develop annual work plans that reflect the expected accomplishments in the mission budget, while adjusting the indicators and outputs to the context of the applicable time period. Outputs must be specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time bound (SMART). Component work plans should be consulted across the mission to ensure an integrated approach in the implementation of the mission's mandate and avoid duplication and gaps. The component work plan shall reflect the component's structure and must then be reflected in the individual work plans of the team members.
52. **Budgeting for mandate implementation.** Justice components shall engage actively in the mission's Results-Based Budgeting (RBB) process and seek to obtain the necessary human and financial resources to implement justice-related mandated priority tasks. This may include requests for programmatic funding necessary to carry out some aspects of mandate implementation supported by well-defined plans linked to mandated priorities. The justice component's plans and proposals underlying the annual budget submission should be shared and consulted with JCS prior to finalization. This will ensure that JCS can actively support the submission.
53. **Joint programmes.** Justice components shall explore opportunities for joint programmes with relevant mission components and with the UNCT pursuant to guidance provided by the GFP management team at headquarters. Joint programmes enable the UN Country Team to complement the work of justice components in support of mission mandate delivery. Justice components shall ensure that such programmes are aligned with the mission mandate if justice component personnel are to collaborate in the delivery of activities described in the joint programme. A joint programme may include objectives and outputs that extend beyond the mission mandate; such outputs shall be delivered through the personnel and funding of the UN Country Team.
54. **Reporting.** As part of regular reporting requirements⁹, justice components shall report on political, strategic and operational issues in accordance with established procedures. These periodic reports shall be supplemented by reports on sensitive or critical issues of strategic importance and confidential assessments by code cables, as well as flash incident reports by e-mail whenever appropriate. Justice components shall also ensure that justice-related developments of a strategic nature are reflected in reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council. Reporting shall not only refer to activities but also provide a strategic analysis of achievements, key political and operational developments, trends, and obstacles, both political and operational. Justice

⁹ As set out in the SOP on Integrated Reporting from DPKO-Led Field Missions to UNHQ (2012)

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components shall ideally produce an analytical end-of-the-year report and may request support from JCS for this as needed.

55. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Justice components shall review progress towards objectives and performance measures defined in the key strategic documents mentioned in the paragraphs above and, if required, adjust them. Reviews shall employ standardized tools¹⁰, to ascertain progress and the outcome of assessments shall serve as yardsticks to identify areas that require improvement.
56. **Transition planning.** Justice components shall undertake transition planning with the UNCT well in advance of mission drawdown and shall reflect transition plans in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and in the annual mission budget submission. Justice components shall provide advice to the mission leadership on the areas of engagement that require continued United Nations support and follow-up, the resources required and/or existing to undertake such tasks and those activities that are not appropriate for continued support beyond the mission's drawdown or withdrawal. Justice components shall engage with JCS at Headquarters to ensure transition plans reflect the Headquarters view of mission priorities during the drawdown phase.

D7. The composition and structure of justice components in the field

57. The size and configuration of justice components shall be based on the specific mandate, and phase of each mission.
58. Justice components shall normally be composed of international and national professional officers and United Nations Volunteers (UNV). In addition, justice components may comprise non-uniformed government-provided civilian or military justice personnel ("Justice GPP").
59. Justice components shall include substantive expertise and the necessary planning, and reporting expertise. Pursuant to the GFP arrangement, consideration should be given to establishing co-located teams bringing together the mission's judicial affairs officers and UNCT rule of law officers with programmatic or other relevant expertise.
60. To ensure the timely deployment of the necessary expertise to implement justice-related mandate priorities, justice components, shall employ permissible modalities to supplement their core staff with additional expertise from governments, international and regional organizations non-governmental entities and other sources.

D8. Support functions of the Justice and Corrections Service (JCS)

61. At Headquarters, JCS shall be responsible for supporting and enabling the justice components of missions, in coordination with other relevant offices at Headquarters, particularly the Integrated Operational Teams (IOTs) in the Office of Operations, DPKO or DPA counterparts, which serve as the principal entry points for political as well as integrated planning and integrated operational issues, and provide or coordinate day-to-day political and integrated operational guidance and support to the DPKO¹¹ and DPA-led field missions.
62. In coordination with the IOTs or DPA counterparts, JCS shall engage with Member

¹⁰ DPKO/DFS Guidelines on Methodology for Review of Justice and Corrections Components in United Nations Peace Operations (2009)

¹¹ As per ST/SGB/2010/1 on the Organization of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations

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States and legislative bodies to facilitate the work of justice by:

- Advocating for realistic mandate language with the Security Council;
- Advocating for adequate resources in legislative bodies and with donors;
- Advocating for the inclusion of commitments to advance the rule of law in political compacts;
- Disseminating information on the work of missions; and
- Using trend analysis and reports from missions to contribute to analyses of peacekeeping contexts, including in Secretary-General's reports, thematic reports, conferences and panels.

63. JCS shall support justice components to prioritize and plan their work to achieve objectives by:

- Providing analyses of conflict drivers, institutional capacity assessments, inputs for strategic and technical reviews;
- Providing guidance on strategic, operational and transition planning, budgeting, recruitment;
- Generating high quality government-provided personnel and other innovative means of obtaining specialist skill sets;
- Responding rapidly to meet urgent capacity demands through the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity; and
- Assisting and advising on substantive matters and fostering learning among field and headquarters colleagues to improve delivery.

64. JCS shall support missions to deliver on their priorities:

- Coordinating with regional and other partners and co-convening the GFP to foster coherent mandate delivery among partners based on comparative advantages;
- Developing and disseminating policies, lessons learned and guidance materials on emerging issues;
- Assisting and advising missions on how to focus reporting; and
- Developing and delivering specialized training programmes for judicial affairs deployed to missions.

65. In accordance with paragraph 8.3 of the ST/AI/2016/1 on staff selection and managed mobility system, programme managers should consult JCS when reviewing the list of suitable candidates and indicating their preferences of candidates deemed suitable for vacant positions at the P-5 level and above.

66. JCS shall oversee the selection and facilitate the nomination, deployment, extension, transfer and repatriation processes of the GPP¹².

E. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

¹²As per the Guidelines on Non-Uniformed Civilian Government-Provided Personnel on Assignment with United Nations Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions (2015) shall apply to non-uniformed justice GPP. The Guidelines for United Nations Police Officers on Assignment with Peacekeeping Operations (2007) shall apply to uniformed justice GPP working with the national police service of their respective country of origin. Uniformed justice GPP working with the military service of their respective country of origin shall be guided by the DPKO/DFS UNMEM Manual (2010).

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Justice personnel:	Includes international, national professional officers, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and justice GPP serving in justice components of a peace operation, as well as Headquarters personnel in JCS (formerly CLJAS), including the JCSC.
Justice component:	Umbrella term to designate the component of a given United Nations mission which is responsible for carrying out the mission's mandate to strengthen justice systems of a host country.
Justice system:	All administrative and operational components of national justice system encompassing responsible ministries, central headquarters, regional administration and individual facilities, independent bar associations and lawyers and informal justice mechanisms.
Peace operations:	Umbrella term to designate both peacekeeping operations led by DPKO and special political missions led by DPA - Also referred to as missions throughout this document.

F. REFERENCES

Normative or Superior References

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, 1985
- Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, 1990
- Report of the Panel of United Nations Peace Operations ("Brahimi Report"), 2000
- Guidance note of the Secretary-General on the UN Approach to Rule of Law Assistance, 2008
- Secretary-General's Bulletin on the Organization of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, 2010
- The contribution of United Nations Peacekeeping to Early Peacebuilding: A DPKO/DFS Strategy for Peacekeepers, 2011
- Decision of the Secretary-General No. 2012/13 on Rule of Law Arrangements, 2012
- Report of the High Level Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, 2015

Related Policies

- DPKO/DFS Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations, 2010

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- Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on Support to non-United Nations Security Forces, 2011
- OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions, 2011
- Handbook for Judicial Affairs Officers in Peacekeeping Operations, 2013
- DPKO/DPS Policy on the Functions and Organization of the United Nations Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, 2013

G. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

67. At Headquarters, the Chief of the Justice and Corrections Service, within OROLSI in DPKO, shall monitor compliance with this document.
68. At the mission level, the head of mission and the head of the justice component shall be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the policy.

H. CONTACT

69. The contact for this policy is Justice and Corrections Service.

I. HISTORY

70. This policy replaces the DPKO Policy Directive on Justice Components in United Nations Peace Operations of December 2009.

APPROVAL SIGNATURE:



Hervé Ladsous, USG DPKO
Date: JUL 22 2016

APPROVAL SIGNATURE:



Atul Khare, USG DFS
Date: JUL 22 2016