



DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS  
OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (ORLSI)  
CRIMINAL LAW AND JUDICIAL ADVISORY SERVICE (CLJAS)

# Justice & Corrections UPDATE



SUSTAINABLE PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE AND SECURITY

# 2014

Foreword by Robert Pulver, Chief, Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service . . . . . 1

## Overview of Justice and Corrections

CLJAS infographic . . . . . 2-3

Mission Updates 2013:

UNAMA . . . . . 5	UNAMID . . . . . 8	UNMIK . . . . . 10	UNIPSIL . . . . . 14
BNUB . . . . . 5	MONUSCO . . . . . 8	UNMIL . . . . . 11	UNSOM . . . . . 14
BINUCA . . . . . 6	UNIOGBIS . . . . . 9	UNSMIL . . . . . 12	UNMISS . . . . . 15
UNOCI . . . . . 7	MINUSTAH . . . . . 10	MINUSMA . . . . . 13	

Government Provided Personnel (GPP) . . . . . 16

## From the Field

Justice in **Libya**: Reform after Four Decades of Dictatorship . . . . . 23

**Darfur, Sudan**: Strengthening National Ownership through the Use of Letters of Agreement . . . . . 24

Focus on Health Care:

**Liberia**: Getting Services to Those Who Need Them Most — Promoting Health in Prisons . . . . . 25

**Côte d’Ivoire**: Improved Health Care Provided by the Friends of Corrections . . . . . 26

Focus on the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**:

Bringing Justice to the People: Mobile Courts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . . . 29

Restoring State Authority in the Democratic Republic of the Congo . . . . . 30

Reflections of a Former MONUSCO Military Prosecution Adviser . . . . . 32

**Afghanistan**: “Moral Crimes” and Forced Virginity Testing . . . . . 33

**Haiti**: Setting Benchmarks to Strengthen the Rule of Law . . . . . 35

Focus on **South Sudan**:

Co-location: An Innovative Approach to Engage National Authorities . . . . . 36

Supporting Prisons in Accountability — Lessons from South Sudan . . . . . 38

An Alternative to Incarceration in South Sudan . . . . . 38

Building Essential Relationships with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army . . . . . 39

Collaboration is Key: UNAMID – UNDP Partnership Promotes Rule of Law in **Darfur, Sudan** . . . . . 40

Quick Impact Projects (QIP) in **Haiti, Darfur, Sudan** and **Côte d’Ivoire** . . . . . 42

## From Headquarters

A New Modus Operandi: The **Global Focal Point** (GFP) for Police, Justice and Corrections . . . . . 47

Rapid Deployment, Lasting Impact: The **Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC)** . . . . . 48

JCSC on the Move: Supporting Mission Start-Up in Mali . . . . . 48

Flexibility, Adaptability, Experience – Three Characteristics of a JCSC Officer . . . . . 49

An Effective Partnership: A JCSC Officer’s Perspective on the GFP Initiative in Somalia . . . . . 50

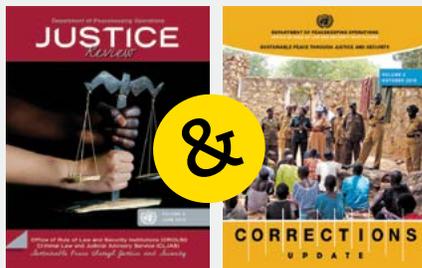
The **Group of Friends of Corrections** . . . . . 51

**Rule of Law Training Programme**: Building Capacity and Partnership . . . . . 54

**New DPKO Guidance Materials for Rule of Law Practitioners** . . . . . 56

## ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

In 2003 the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) was established within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to promote rule of law by addressing both judicial and penal systems through UN peace operations. It became part of the DPKO Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) in 2007. This Update highlights the work of this Service and of justice and corrections components working in peace operations around the world.



For more information contact:

Robert Pulver  
Chief, CLJAS  
dpko-cljas@un.org  
917-367-3420

[www.un.org/en/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping)



FRONT COVER IMAGE:

Abandoned cells in the main prison in Gao, Mali.

UN Photo / Marco Dormino



# Foreword

This “Justice and Corrections Update” highlights the significant work being undertaken by the 754 justice and corrections personnel authorized by the Security Council and the General Assembly to support host countries to strengthen their rule of law institutions. These personnel – from all corners of the globe – devote themselves to strengthening rule of law institutions in conflict and post-conflict settings, often at great personal sacrifice and with significant physical risk.

As these pages illustrate, justice and corrections personnel in peace operations support constitution-making processes and legislative reform, help strengthen prison management and administration, assist in operating mobile court systems, help re-establish courts and prisons in the aftermath of conflict, facilitate prosecutions, and otherwise help pave the way for sustainable peace in fragile post-conflict settings. They work with, and in support of, a broad range of national counterparts. We owe it to the people of the host country to do our utmost during our engagement to help them strengthen their rule of law institutions as a platform for sustainable peace, security and stability.

The international community remains supportive of the efforts of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions to assist host-country authorities to strengthen the rule of law, extend state authority to areas previously torn apart by conflict and provide peaceful means for the resolution of disputes. Virtually every Member State firmly emphasized the importance of the rule of law during the 2012 General Assembly High Level Event on the Rule of Law.

Though United Nations peacekeeping is the largest multi-lateral provider of both justice and corrections personnel for international deployment, the resources devoted to this area within United Nations peacekeeping operations remain a relatively minor element of peacekeeping budgets – with authorized justice personnel accounting for only 0.4 percent of the total DPKO budget and authorized corrections personnel accounting for only 0.44 percent.

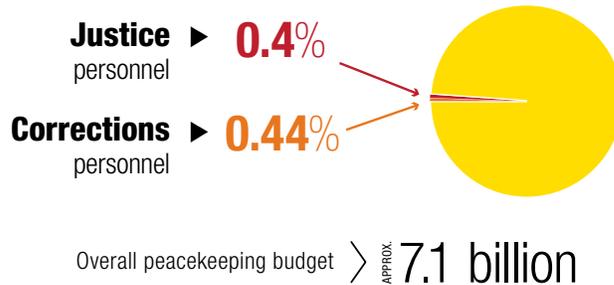
UN efforts require enhanced political engagement, creative mission-wide approaches and even greater emphasis on working directly with national counterparts from both government and civil society – who in fact hold the key to strengthening the rule of law.

Robert Pulver,  
Chief, Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service

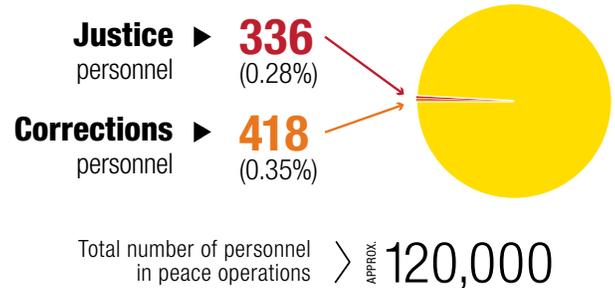


## DPKO Justice & Corrections Authorized Field Presence

### % OF OVERALL PKO BUDGETS



### AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL



## DPKO/UNDP Global Focal Point (GFP)

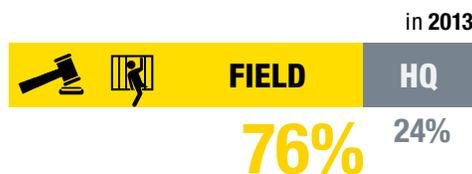
Number of Global Focal Point joint technical & strategic assessment missions conducted since **October 2012**

**12**

**CLJAS 17** Budgeted CLJAS HQ New York personnel > **6** Judicial Affairs Officers + **2** Policy Officers + **5** Corrections Officers + **4** Office of the Chief + **6** staff in the JCSC in Brindisi, Italy

## Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC)

### Working time spent on mission



### JCSC Strength

- 1** Team Leader
- 2** Corrections Officers
- 2** Judicial Affairs Officers
- 1** Administrative Assistant

### JCSC deployments in 2013

Côte d'Ivoire · DRC · Guinea-Bissau · Haiti · Libya · Mali · Somalia · South Sudan



Approx. cost to the mission of a three-month deployment of a JCSC officer

**\$14,000**

Approx. cost to the mission of hiring a staff member for a three-month assignment

**\$51,000**

## Aggregated mission stats across peace operations with justice and corrections components

- ▶ **Courts visited** by judicial affairs officers → more than **240** (on average per month in 2013)
- ▶ **Prison population** in host countries → approx. **90,000** (as of November 2013)
- ▶ **Prisoners escaped** in host countries → more than **3,500** (in 2013)
- ▶ **Security incidents** at prisons → more than **360** (in 2013)

# Mission Updates 2013

## QUICK STAT

Bed space at Herat prison (Afghanistan): 459

Actual prison population at Herat prison: 3,325

(November 2013)

## United Nations Assistance Mission in **Afghanistan**

**UNAMA**

Despite significant operational challenges resulting from increasing security threats, UNAMA continues to assist and build the capacity of its national partners, including the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General's Office and the Supreme Court. UNAMA successfully supported the establishment of the Afghanistan Independent Bar Association. The number of lawyers registered with the Bar Association increased from 530 in 2009 to 1,362 in 2012. UNAMA further facilitated the establishment of provincial rule of law coordination offices, focusing on access to justice initiatives. However, the justice system still lacks sufficiently qualified officials and the necessary administrative tools and physical infrastructure to administer justice properly and fairly.

The UNAMA corrections adviser provides strategic advice to the senior levels of the Central Prison Directorate and coordinates international stakeholders on correction initiatives. As a co-chair of the working group on the Minister of Interior's 10-Year Vision, UNAMA is assisting the Central Prison Directorate to develop a series of two-year strategic plans to support the implementation of the Minister's vision. Major achievements within the Afghan prison system include the completion of the Priority Restructuring and Reforms process and the promulgation of 114 Operational Directives. UNAMA continues to work in close partnership with the US-supported corrections programme and UNDP to improve prison infrastructure in Afghanistan.

## United Nations Office in **Burundi**

**BNUB**

In August 2013, the Ministry of Justice, with support from BNUB, convened a national conference on justice with the aim of easing ethnic tensions within the judicial system and ensuring a transparent and inclusive discourse on judicial reform. The conference revealed the depth of political resistance against judicial independence. While relevant recommendations could nevertheless be put forward, political advocacy at the highest level will be necessary to ensure their implementation. BNUB has further supported the Ministry of Justice in efforts to fight corruption and strengthen accountability within the justice system through the organization of workshops for magistrates, the development of judicial inspections tools and the publication of a user guide for litigants to increase transparency.

In the field of corrections, BNUB assisted the Government in the implementation of the national prison strategic plan, focusing on the status and chain of command of police personnel in prisons. BNUB is supporting the Direction Générale des Affaires Pénitentiaires through the development of a prison policy framework and legal framework in compliance with international human rights standards and is preparing a training manual for prison personnel. The lack of a unified organizational structure of all prison personnel under the Ministry of Justice remains a major challenge.

Women's prison  
in Afghanistan

UN Photo / Kanalstein

# United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the **Central African Republic**

**BINUCA**

Since March 2013, when Seleka coalition forces violently ousted the Government, the Central African

Republic has been facing a crisis of unprecedented scope, characterized by a total breakdown of law and order. This has set back recently achieved progress and has destroyed justice infrastructure in large parts of the country. Notwithstanding, the BINUCA Justice Unit in collaboration with the European Union continues to support national justice institutions. For instance, BINUCA has supported the police and judiciary in their efforts to increase cooperation between the two entities, and has assisted the judiciary with training initiatives for magistrates.

In 2013, the BINUCA corrections component assisted the Ministry of Justice in the development of regulations facilitating the implementation of the 2012 Law on the Principles of Prisons Administration. BINUCA also supported the Ministry of Justice to develop a prison registration system, an essential tool for effective prison management. The Mission continues to support the training and practical internships of 46 correctional officers and registrars with funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. However, the lack of prison security has resulted in repeated large-scale escapes and the destruction of prison facilities, severely hampering the work of the prison administration.

**Central African Republic**

UN Photo / Cristina Silveiro

## QUICK STAT

Number of  
operational courts\*: 1  
[for a population of  
approx. 5 million.]

\* Nov. 2013



# United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

## UNOCI

In June 2013, the Ivorian Council of Ministers approved the National Justice Sector Strategy and related action plan. Judicial personnel have been deployed across the country and new tribunals opened in Guiglo and Issia. All 36 Courts of First Instance and three Appeal Courts are now operational. UNOCI continued to support legal aid clinics while advocating for the development of a sustainable state-funded legal aid system. UNOCI has promoted the adoption of the national gender-based violence strategy and has supported the judicial police through nationwide training on the related legal framework.

The Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire continues to make progress in spite of a number of challenges including limited operating budgets, major increases in the prison population, rapid integration of approximately 2,000 former combatants into prison staff, significant prison security incidents such as riots and escapes, and only three senior personnel at national headquarters. The UNOCI Corrections Section was restructured in order to better support the Government in addressing basic prisoner healthcare concerns, developing consistent prison policy and operating directives, and providing training and mentoring of prison personnel with a special focus on recently integrated ex-combatants.

### QUICK STAT

In 2013

Number of magistrates in Côte d'Ivoire: 515  
(for 22 million inhabitants; 1 magistrate  
for 43,000 inhabitants)



Free judicial  
consultations in  
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

UN Photo / Basile Zoma

## African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in **Darfur**

### UNAMID

The UNAMID Rule of Law Advisory Section has supported the judiciary, State Legislative Councils and the Darfur Bar Associations through the facilitation of 14 dissemination workshops for 483 judicial actors on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, highlighting the role of judicial actors in its implementation. In addition, UNAMID held six workshops on sexual and gender based violence for 81 paralegals and 99 rural court judges, focusing on reporting skills and mechanisms of accountability (see page 38). UNAMID furthermore facilitated the construction of rural courthouses in Malha, Merching, Al Malm and Abu Ajura, increasing access to justice in remote areas.

Since 2009, UNAMID has been working in partnership with the General Directorate of Prisons and Reform. Recent achievements in the corrections sector include the drafting of the Five-Year Strategic Development Plan for prisons, focusing on infrastructure upgrades, capacity-building for prison personnel, and livelihoods training for prisoners. Challenges include a lack of deployed United Nations corrections advisers and limited funding for UNAMID Quick Impact Projects to address gravely dilapidated infrastructure and to assist in meeting basic humane standards in prisons.

### QUICK STAT

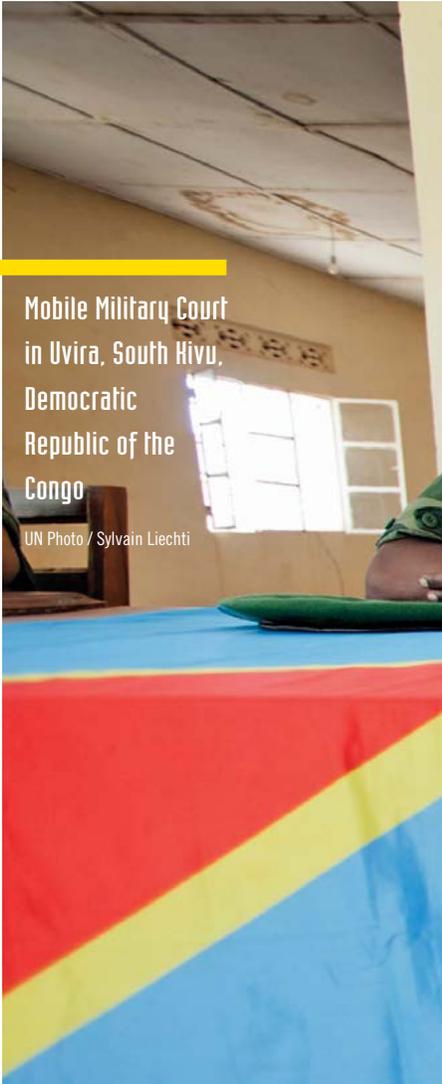
Number of  
mobile courts  
supported by  
UNAMID in 2013: **24**

## United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

### MONUSCO

In 2013, MONUSCO supported the implementation of the United Nations multi-year joint justice programme. To this end, MONUSCO assisted in the establishment of three high-level jurisdictions, and contributed to strengthening the High Council of Magistrates. The MONUSCO-supported mobile court initiative continues to achieve significant results (see page 29). Between June and September 2013, mobile civilian and military courts heard 132 cases and rendered 50 judgments. MONUSCO continued to assist the military justice service in investigating and prosecuting serious crimes through its Prosecution Support Cells.

The Corrections Advisory Unit (CAU) in MONUSCO provided strategic and operational support to the Ministries of Justice and Defence regarding the identification of the needs of the penitentiary system, the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive reform strategy, and the drafting of new statutes for the Congolese penitentiary system. MONUSCO also supports infrastructure rehabilitation and self-sufficiency projects in prisons as well as the development of national training programmes. Support was also provided for 125 judicial inspections of detention cells, resulting in the regularization of 274 cases of irregular detention and 91 releases. Inadequate budget allocation for prison matters remains a challenge as well as a priority for the Mission.



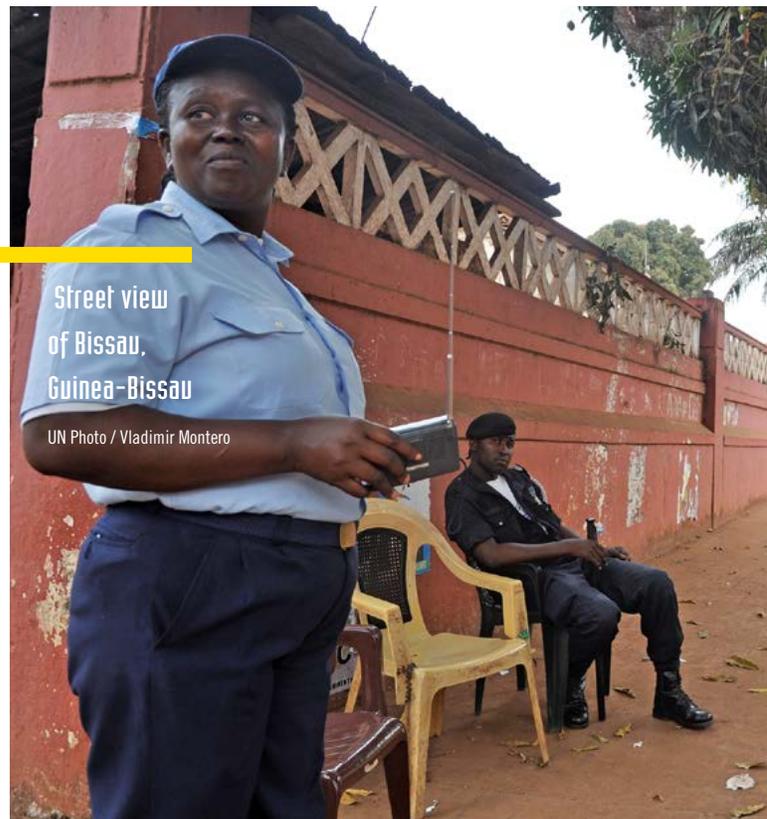
Mobile Military Court  
in Uvira, South Kivu,  
Democratic  
Republic of the  
Congo

UN Photo / Sylvain Liechti

# United Nations Integrated Peace-Building Office in Guinea-Bissau

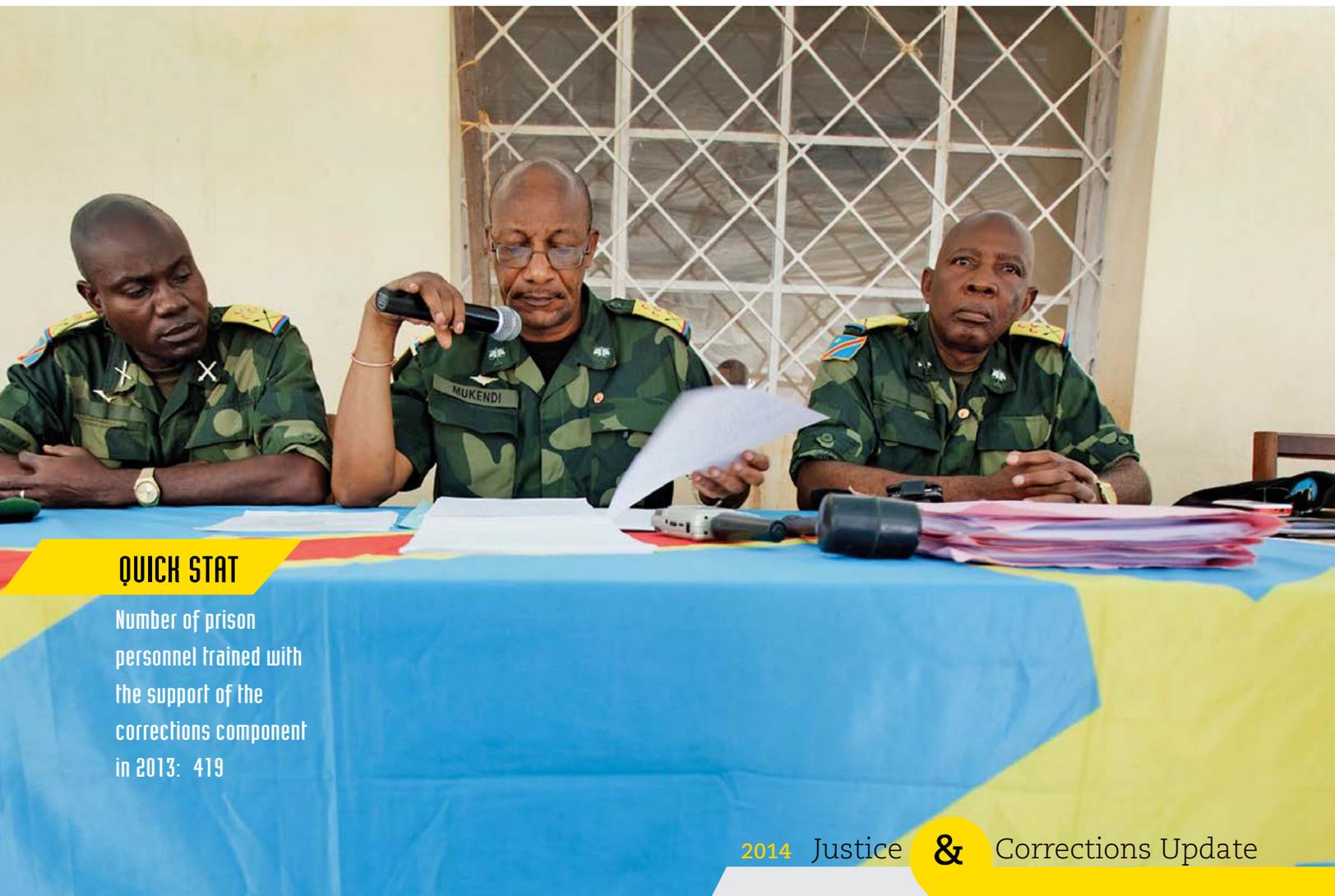
## UNIOGBIS

Inadequate judicial and prison infrastructure, sustained impunity, and a continued disregard for human rights are undermining public confidence in the justice and corrections sectors in Guinea-Bissau. In order to address these challenges, the Ministry of Justice with support from UNIOGBIS implemented a series of seminars on holistic security scenarios and the due process of criminal justice. UNIOGBIS also supported the Government in holding three high-level National Criminal Justice Forums to facilitate policy discussions on rule of law priorities and the development of recommendations to stakeholders in the criminal justice system. The most recent forum took place in October 2013 and marked a step toward improved coordination and information exchange among national criminal justice actors.



Street view  
of Bissau,  
Guinea-Bissau

UN Photo / Vladimir Montero



## QUICK STAT

Number of prison personnel trained with the support of the corrections component in 2013: 419

## United Nations Stabilization Mission in **Haiti**

### MINUSTAH

In 2013, MINUSTAH implemented the United Nations Rule of Law indicators project which provides a baseline against which progress in strengthening rule of law institutions can be measured (see page 35). Following a national workshop, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security incorporated several of the recommendations of the Rule of Law indicators report into the action plan of the Ministry. In addition, MINUSTAH has supported the revision of the criminal code and criminal procedure code. Drafts of both codes have been approved by the Council of Government and are awaiting approval of the Council of Ministers before being submitted to Parliament.

The Corrections Advisory Unit (CAU) in MINUSTAH assisted the Haitian Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire in both operational and strategic matters, such as the refurbishment and construction of prison infrastructure, recruitment and training of prison personnel, and the development of standard operating procedures for prison management. Recently, the delivery of services to women, children, and other marginalized prisoners such as the mentally ill has received much needed attention. In this regard, CAU assisted in the development of a Mental Health Policy. The Mission has also been instrumental in assisting the Government in developing and implementing a five-year National Strategic Prison Development Plan.

### QUICK STAT

Number of inhabitants per lawyer:	Approx. 24,000
Total number of prisoners*:	9794
Number of convicted prisoners*:	2954
Number of pre-trial detainees*:	6840
Holding space per detainee at the National Penitentiary in Port au Prince:	2.6 foot x 2.6 foot

\* (as of November 2013)

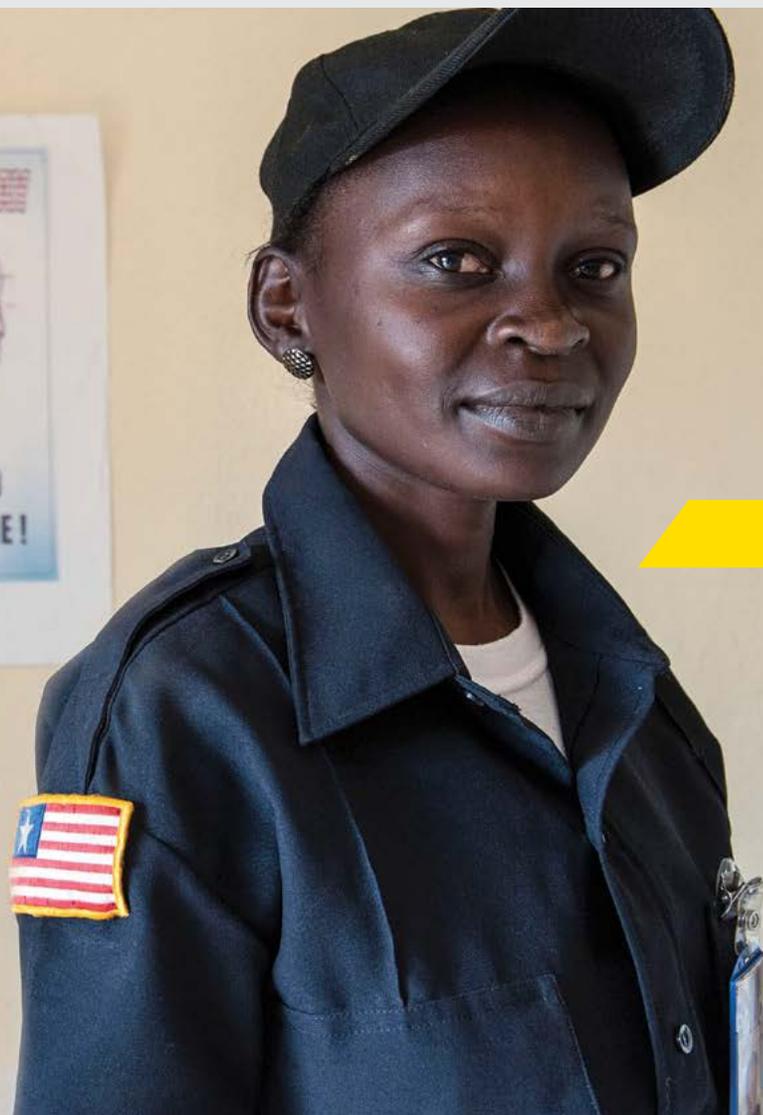
## United Nations Interim Administration Mission in **Kosovo**

### UNMIK

The UNMIK Rule of Law liaison office monitors developments in the area of the rule of law and continues to exercise residual operational activities, particularly in the field of mutual legal assistance. In 2013, UNMIK continued to provide certification services for thousands of individuals related inter alia to academic, civil status, and pension documents. In addition,

UNMIK worked towards clarifying the fate of missing persons by facilitating dialogue between the involved parties, including the Kosovo and Serbian Associations of Families of Missing Persons. UNMIK also facilitated interaction between relevant stakeholders to conduct assessments of suspected mass grave sites. For example, on 10 December 2013, representatives of UNMIK, the Kosovar and Serbian Government Commissions on Missing

Persons, the International Committee of the Red Cross, EULEX, and the Kosovo Department of Forensics Medicine attended an initial site assessment of a location suspected of containing a mass grave dating back to the Kosovo conflict in Raska, Serbia. The human remains of several persons were discovered at the site, and were taken for analyses. Excavation activities are expected to resume in early 2014.



Liberian National  
Police Officer

UN Photo/Staton Winter

## QUICK STAT

Total number of prisoners*:	1988
Number of convicted prisoners*:	470
Number of pre-trial detainees*:	1518
Percentage of pre-trial detainees:	76%

\* (as of November 2013)

## United Nations Mission in **Liberia**

### UNMIL

In 2013, UNMIL supported the Liberian Constitutional Review Committee to promote the inclusiveness of and participation in the review process. UNMIL support included strategic engagement at the political level with various stakeholders, assistance in the design of the review process and the setting up of consultative meetings, design and printing of civic education material, including more than 21,000 copies of the constitution, training of civic educators, and mapping of civil society organizations as a source of information for the Constitutional Review Committee's selection of partners.

The opening of the first justice and security hub in Gbargna in February marked a significant step toward the decentralization of justice and security services. In May, following technical assistance and advocacy efforts by UNMIL, legislative changes strengthened judicial independence, reformed the jury system and assigned first instance jurisdiction for several offences to the magisterial level with the aim to expedite judicial processes and reduce pretrial detention. UNMIL is working with the Office of the Court Administrator, the Attorney-General's Office and the judiciary to build capacity for the implementation of these reforms. In addition, UNMIL is assisting the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice

in implementing recommendations resulting from the March 2013 National Conference on Criminal Justice.

The UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit has been working in support of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation since 2004. Recent achievements include the development of a non-lethal use of force and prison incident management training programme and the completion of the Monrovia central prison administration block. In response to the 10-year National Health Policy and Plan, the Ministry of Health budgeted for essential prisoner health services. Inadequate levels of national corrections personnel continue to be a challenge.

# United Nations Support Mission in **Libya**

## UNSMIL

The constitutional drafting process in Libya has been delayed with plans to elect the Constitutional Assembly in early 2014. UNSMIL continues to work with national stakeholders on international rule of law and human rights standards, including training workshops on the independence of the judiciary as one element of the constitution, capacity-building workshops for civil society as well as workshops and regular advisory meetings with the Ministries of Justice and Defence. UNSMIL is furthermore providing support to the National Council of Human Rights, the Parliament, and line ministries in preparing a conference on human rights and the constitution.

UNSMIL has worked on drafting and coordinating the input of the international community for the Libyan Security, Justice and Rule of Law Development Plan. The UNSMIL justice component further assisted the Libyan authorities, including the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecution Service, in drafting a prosecutorial strategy and supported the review of the criminal code and criminal procedure code. Challenges include ambiguous military and civil justice jurisdictions, a lack of security mechanisms impacting the performance of the courts, and insufficient judicial personnel. Support to the establishment of an independent Supreme Constitutional Court and an administrative prosecution department to fight corruption remains a priority of the Mission.

The UNSMIL corrections component is supporting the Judicial Police Department in the Ministry of Justice. Recent achievements in the prison sector include the development of a road map for corrections institutions covering institutional capacity building, infrastructure, human resources and administrative systems as well as the integration of revolutionaries into the judicial police. UNSMIL supported the development of a training strategy and the setting up of a training center for judicial police officers, as well as the development of executive regulations governing the organizational structure of the judicial police. Challenges include a lack of governmental control over some prisons, a lack of policies and procedures governing prison work, prison overcrowding, and ill-treatment of prisoners.

## QUICK STAT

Number of prisoners  
escaped from Libyan  
prisons in 2013 **1,320**



Children attend a graduation ceremony held in the western Libyan city of Al-Zawiya

UN Photo / Iason Foountenn

# United Nations Multi- dimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in **Mali**

## MINUSMA

MINUSMA was established in April 2013. During its start-up phase, the rapid deployment of two experts from the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (see page 48) was instrumental in developing the Mission's work in the field of justice and corrections.

In July, as part of the Global Focal Point initiative, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, MINUSMA and the United Nations Development Programme drafted a joint plan laying out support to the Malian police, justice and corrections institutions. Working alongside national authorities, including the Direction Nationale de l'Administration Pénitentiaire et de l'Education Surveillée, MINUSMA assessed the judicial and prison systems as well as conditions for re-establishing justice institutions in North Mali, and supported the development of a prisons operations plan. MINUSMA began to mobilize technical, financial and material assistance from international partners to support the Government in the temporary deployment of judicial delegations to Gao and Timbuktu, two regions severely affected by the 2012 incursions.



Local youths play  
inside a former prison  
cell in Bamako

UN Photo / Marco Dormino

## QUICK STAT

Number of prisons destroyed by conflict in 2013:	14 out of 59
Bed space at Bamako Central prison:	500
Actual prison population:	Approx. 2,500
Number of magistrates*:	518
472 men [91%]; 46 women: 46 [9%]	

\* as of 2012

## United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in **Sierra Leone**

### UNIPSIL

Since 1998, the United Nations has implemented a series of Security Council mandated operations in Sierra Leone, including UNIPSIL, which was established in 2008.

Within UNIPSIL, the Human Rights Section has provided support to national human rights and rule of law institutions, particularly the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2097 in March 2013, UNIPSIL has been progressively drawing down its operations and handing over residual tasks to the United Nations country team and other partners. UNIPSIL is scheduled to be fully drawn down by 31 March 2014.

## United Nations Assistance Mission in **Somalia**

### UNSONM

Established in June 2013, UNSONM was given a strong justice and corrections related mandate which requests the United Nations to adopt a “One UN” approach under the

Global Focal Point arrangement, an initiative to scale up collaboration in the field of the rule of law, police, justice, and corrections, between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In July, UNSONM and UNDP organized the first justice and corrections donor coordination forum in Nairobi. UNSONM further supported the establishment of a Justice and Corrections Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Minister of Justice and the Chief Justice. UNSONM will continue to provide assistance to national counterparts, including the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, and the Attorney General’s Office, regarding capacity-building of national justice and corrections staff, review of the legal framework, and the development of a policy and legal framework for disengaging fighters.



Street market  
in Mogadishu

UN Photo/Stuart Price

# United Nations Mission in the **Republic of South Sudan**

## UNMISS

The National Legislative Assembly approved the extension of the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC) until the end of 2014. Since the establishment of the Review Commission in January 2012, UNMISS, together with United Nations partners, has been supporting the NCRC and civil society towards implementing an inclusive and consultative constitutional review process.

The Military Justice Advisory Service (MJAS) of UNMISS is working with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs to support the development of a military justice system from scratch. In 2013, MJAS facilitated three training courses on military law for SPLA judge advocates and

military police. Ninety per cent of all SPLA military lawyers participated in the training. MJAS further facilitated a strategic workshop for the Office of the SPLA Judge Advocate General helping to define the way forward for the SPLA, as well as two workshops on command responsibility for Generals and senior officers, focusing on domestic and international legal obligations.

Towards reducing prolonged and arbitrary detention, the UNMISS Justice Advisory Section provides capacity-building, daily mentoring and advice for justice actors including the judiciary, prosecutors, police and prison officials in all States of South Sudan. In order to support the expansion of the formal justice system, UNMISS is providing logistical support for temporary assignments of judges and prosecutors in remote areas of the country. Significant progress has been

made in a number of cases of arbitrary detention. UNMISS also facilitated the mobile court initiative at Juba prison which significantly reduced the number of remand prisoners.

The UNMISS Corrections Section provides mentoring and advisory services to the National Prisons Service of South Sudan through co-location of experts on mission at the National Prisons Headquarters, State Directorates, State and county prisons. UNMISS supported the establishment of an Internal Audit Unit to provide adequate prison oversight and accountability. Several prison specialists have been deployed in the areas of prison agriculture, engineering, medicine and nutrition. These experts support initiatives such as the development of a prison agriculture programme which will produce nutritious food and provide vocational training opportunities for prisoners.

Detained women inside  
traditional tukul house

UN Photo / Martine Perret

## QUICK STAT In 2013:

Number of court judgements rendered by six UNMISS-supported mobile courts:	438
Number of stakeholders trained with support of UNMISS justice and corrections components:	More than 700
Percentage of Sudan People's Liberation Army military lawyers trained with support of UNMISS:	90%

# Government Provided Personnel (GPP)

Currently more than 400 government provided justice and corrections personnel (GPPs) are authorized to be in United Nations peace operations around the world. They bring a range of skills to these missions. In turn, each deployment is also a learning experience through which GPPs are acquiring new skills and expertise they can apply when returning to their home countries. GPPs continue to receive their national salary and entitlements while the United Nations provides mission subsistence allowance during their deployment in field operations.

Demand is growing for specialized expertise at the senior level, including in the areas of military justice, prosecution, prison engineering, prison security, judicial security, prison policy and training development. DPKO is particularly looking for English, French and Arabic speaking experts and encourage the nomination of female personnel. For further information, please contact [dpko-cljas@un.org](mailto:dpko-cljas@un.org).

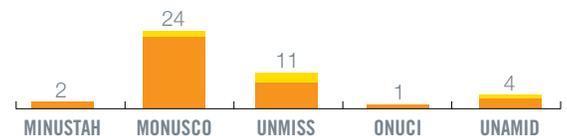
## JUSTICE PERSONNEL



69 total authorized strength

Male deployed  
Female deployed

Government Provided Justice Personnel  
Deployed as of 10 December 2013



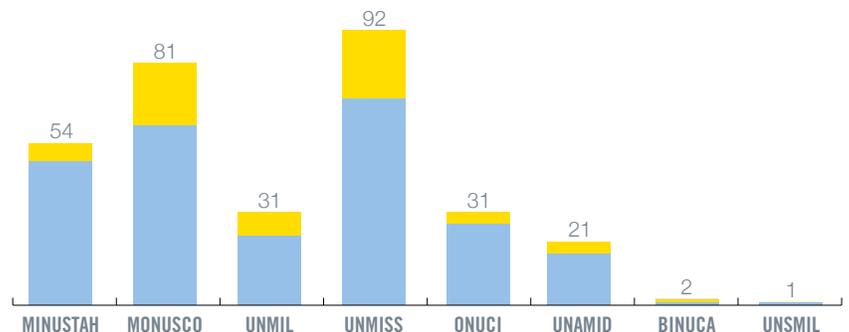
## CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL



343 total authorized strength

Male deployed  
Female deployed

Government Provided Corrections Personnel  
Deployed as of 10 December 2013



## Three GPPs tell us about their experience working for United Nations missions



UN Photo

**Lovisa Uukelo is the Deputy Commissioner heading the Investigations Division of the Namibia Correctional Service. From 2010–2012 she was a GPP recruited as a Strategic Planner in the Corrections Unit in UNMIL. Lovisa holds an MA in Public Policy and Administration and is currently completing her PhD.**

### ***What motivated you to become a GPP in a peacekeeping mission?***

I like adventures, and I felt that Namibia, as a peaceful nation, had something to offer the world and could contribute to a peacekeeping effort. Being the first Namibian corrections officer serving in a UN mission, I took up the challenge with great courage and pride.

In Namibia,

”

I have been

able to contribute to

national development planning

by building on my experience in Liberia.

**Lovisa Uukelo**

### ***What was the main challenge you faced in your work as a GPP?***

The corrections sector is often marginalized and has a limited budget. This forced us to work even harder to solicit the funds to quickly provide the most basic services in Liberian prisons.

### ***Can you tell us about your engagement in a successful project in Liberia?***

I was instrumental to soliciting funds for programmes aimed at improving women prisoners' living conditions and addressing some of their specific needs. Activities for instance included the renovation of the female block and construction of a female kitchen at Monrovia Prison as well as the construction of an outside exercise yard for females at Tubmanburg Prison. I also secured funds for the provision of female hygiene products at Monrovia Prison.

### ***How does your experience as a GPP impact on your current work in Namibia?***

Through working with colleagues from diverse backgrounds I learned to respect different ideas and to work in diverse groups. Back in Namibia, I have been able to contribute to national development planning by building on my experience in Liberia. I also introduced in the Namibia prison service new methods of reporting and compiling information during prison incidents. I even feel ready to work on a PhD now!

### ***What would you like to tell new GPPs in peace missions around the world?***

Peace missions are a practical college of their own class. Use this opportunity wisely and learn as much as you can. On the other hand, do not forget to enjoy your time in the mission as you may never get an opportunity like this again.

“

Peace missions  
need more

female officers in order  
to show host societies  
that women can  
contribute equally  
to a male dominated  
work environment.

Anette Larsson



**Anette Larsson, Security Inspector for the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, was deployed as a GPP with UNMIL in Liberia from January 2011 to March 2012. As Training and Development Officer, her main task was to help strengthen prison security.**

***Can you tell us about a successful project you worked on in Liberia?***

One of my main projects was the development and implementation of a non-lethal use of force strategy within a framework of smart and dynamic prison security. I conducted research in a number of prisons to understand the needs of the prison staff and administration. Once the strategy was developed, UNMIL conducted a Training of Trainers, followed by training of the prison staff. Colleagues at UNMIL tell me that they see a real difference in the behaviour of prison staff when dealing with conflict situations in the prison. Prison personnel appear to have improved confidence and understand that they can resolve a prison incident using less force.

***How would you describe your experience as a woman working for UNMIL?***

As a woman, working in the field of corrections in Liberia was not so different from working in Sweden. It is a male world, both at home and in Liberia, and women

may need to prove they are capable of doing the job. Women in UN missions are great role models for women in the host country, showing them that “we can”, too. Peace missions need more female officers in order to show host societies that women can contribute equally to a male dominated work environment.

***What can women bring to a peacekeeping mission?***

Women’s skills are not better or worse than those of men, they are merely different – in the way women talk, think, and act. For instance, women tend to understand the special needs of female prisoners better than men. When we work together on an equal basis, these different skills can complement each other.

***What advice would you give future female GPPs?***

Trust your instincts! Be a role model and be confident in the skills you bring to the mission.

**Margaret Wairimu Chuma served as a Kenyan GPP with UNMIL from 2005–2007. As Corrections Trainer and Training Coordinator she was responsible for recruitment and training of national corrections officers. From 2008–2010 Margaret served with MONUC in the Democratic Republic of the Congo where she acted as adviser to prison directors and provided assistance regarding the oversight of eight prisons. Today, she is the Security and Operation Coordinator with MONUSCO.**

***What motivated you to take up your post as a GPP?***

My role as correction officer motivated me. A correction officer strives to enable persons to make right and lawful decisions by providing support and direction. I wanted to share my knowledge and competencies in prison management to help reconstruct broken down corrections systems in areas affected by war.

***How would you describe the impact of your work as a GPP?***

As detention adviser for MONUC I was faced with a number of humanitarian, human rights and security issues. To give just one example, some prisons did not have a budget for prisoners' food. As a response, I cooperated with UN and other partners while closely involving the Government, to initiate agricultural projects in eight prisons. As a result, food supply improved, and prisoners acquired agricultural skills, while the sale of surplus guaranteed the sustainability of the project.

***What was your most memorable experience during your post as a GPP?***

Upon deployment to MONUC, I found three prisoners had been handcuffed non-stop for three months. The process to have the handcuffs removed was a real nightmare but we succeeded. It took meetings with the Prison Director, the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial



Governor who finally ordered the prisoners to be transferred to a high security prison where they could be detained securely without permanent handcuffs. A week later, I visited the prisoners and found that their wounds were healing.

***How did the experience as a GPP impact your professional life?***

UNMIL and MONUC exposed me to many challenging situations that enhanced my performance and competences. After leaving MONUC, I was promoted to the rank of Assistant Prison Commissioner and later, Sub-regional Prison Commander. Back in Kenya I could apply my GPP experience to initiate programmes in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies

A GPP should  
never give up.

”

Small changes will  
materialize — one step  
at a time.

**Margaret Wairimu Chuma**

and private companies. For instance, I initiated a paralegal programme to train prisoners in preparing submissions, launching appeals and self-representation. This helped decongest the prison with successful submissions yielding the release of 1,800 pre-trial detainees. The programme is now being expanded to other prisons in Kenya.

***What advice would you give new GPPs in peace missions around the world?***

Focus on training and mentoring of national counterparts and monitor their progress. This can be a hard task if they are not committed to UN standards. But a GPP should never give up and finally, small changes will materialize – one step at a time.





# From the Field

”

“The rule of law is central to many challenges facing the global community. Strong, inclusive and accountable institutions that apply the rule of law equitably are crucial for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.”

Secretary-General Ban in Timbuktu, Mali — UN Photo / Mark Garten

— Ban Ki-moon, from the Secretary-General's Report to the Security Council "Measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations" 11 June 2013.

“

As the largest global provider of police, justice, and prison specialists, the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions has built a robust, coherent and delivery-oriented system, focused on field operations. We welcome the opportunity to work more closely with the United Nations Development Programme and other UN partners in the context of the Global Focal Point arrangement for police, justice and corrections in 2014. Our Office will continue the quest towards creating a more targeted, cost effective, impact-oriented and agile platform able to address the growing demands of the 21st Century, a platform we can be proud of.

— *Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, DPKO*



UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

# Highlights from the field



Girls wave and flash victory signs at a passing helicopter in the western Libyan city of Zawia.

UN Photo/Iason Founten

# Justice in Libya: Reform after Four Decades of Dictatorship

**T**he overthrow of the regime in Libya was accompanied by a call for democracy, freedom and access to justice. Many former human rights activists are now leading authorities in the justice sector. Yet, two years after the fall of the dictatorship, its legacy continues to affect meaningful progress in the justice sector. For example, access to justice is hampered by contradictory normative frameworks, slow and inefficient case management, a lack of security for justice institutions and an estimated 8,000 conflict-related detainees, most of whose cases have yet to be processed and heard by a court.

Finding an adequate response to these challenges requires the cooperation of all stakeholders: the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, the bar association, academia, civil society, local and military councils, revolutionary brigades and above all, Libyan citizens demanding a justice system which respects international standards. In order to promote this much needed cooperation, UNSMIL is providing a platform for constructive dialogue between judges and non-governmental organizations to debate the mainstreaming of rule of law in public administration, between tribal elders and academics to discuss

the transitional justice process, and between military prosecutors and human rights activists to address the reform of military prisons.

The justice system has witnessed a number of positive developments, such as the adoption of laws enhancing the independence of the judiciary, the abolishment of military court jurisdiction over civilians, and the adoption of a human rights based approach by the Ministry of Justice. Supporting these types of national initiatives will remain a priority of UNSMIL on the way to establishing a nationally owned justice system which lives up to international standards.

## Darfur, Sudan

# Strengthening National Ownership through the Use of Letters of Agreement

**I**nstilling confidence and a sense of ownership among national counterparts is critical to guaranteeing the sustainability of initiated projects. To this end, UNAMID has introduced the use of Letters of Agreement (LOA) in their Darfur rule of law programming. These LOAs are developed in partnership among UNAMID, UNDP and the Directorate for Prisons and Reform in order to clarify goals, strategies and the distribution of tasks.

To date several programmes have been implemented in Darfur prisons

using LOA arrangements. In North Darfur, a training programme on livelihood skills was designed under an LOA which brings together UNAMID, UNDP, the Government of Sudan and El Fasher Technical School. Sixteen prison officers attended a six-month training of trainers course in masonry, welding, auto mechanics and electrical works and could apply their new skills in the construction of two workshops at Shallah Federal Prison. These workshops will serve as locations for vocational skills training for 100 prisoners at any given time. These vocational training

programmes will play a vital role in rehabilitation and successful reintegration of prisoners upon release.

However, the implementation of the LOA has not gone without challenges. In some cases, prison officers continue to promote prisons as places of punishment and retribution rather than promoting prisoner rehabilitation as a means to increase public safety. Within the framework of the LOA, UNAMID is addressing this challenge through the provision of training to prison officers with a focus on a human rights approach to prison management.



UNAMID Police women participate at the march organized by UNAMID and the UN Country Team on International Women's Day in El Fasher, North Darfur.

UN Photo / Albert Gonzalez Farran

Doctors with Humedica,  
a German based NGO, visit  
Monrovia Central Prison.

UN Photo / Staton Winter

# Focus on Health Care

## Liberia

### Getting Services to Those Who Need Them Most — Promoting Health in Prisons

One of the greatest public health challenges is to provide health services to those who need them most, particularly in prisons. In many peacekeeping environments, the health condition of prisoners is typically lower

than that of the general population. Irregular access to health professionals, inadequate infrastructure, and limited medical equipment and supplies hamper the ability to offer adequate health services in Liberian prisons. The UNMIL Corrections Advisory Unit has taken on this challenge and partnered with the

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW) to support the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation (BCR) in an effort to enhance prisoners' access to health services – an initiative which is paying off.

UNMIL succeeded in having a prisoners' health programme incorporated

as a focal area of the Essential Package of Health Services introduced by the National Health Policy and Plan. This has enhanced cooperation between the BCR and the MoHSW resulting in Country Health Teams conducting regular visits to prisons and a subsequent decrease in custodial deaths over the last two years. Additionally, the Minister

of Justice and the National Aids Commission jointly introduced the HIV and Human Rights Platform and the HIV and AIDS Law which addresses HIV and AIDS in prisons.

Yet, the lack of infrastructure remains a challenge. To this end, UNMIL used Quick Impact Projects to fund the construction of health outposts in five

prisons, enhancing prisoners' access to medical services within facilities and minimizing the logistical challenges associated with the conveyance of prisoners to hospitals outside prisons. While initiatives like these are improving prisoner health in Liberia, further support is required to ensure the continuity and sustainability of these valued services.

## Côte d'Ivoire

# Improved Health Care Provided by the Friends of Corrections

**A**n increase in custodial deaths in Ivorian prisons due to inadequate health care and nutrition compelled UNOCI, through the support of several "Friends of Corrections", to develop a strategy to reverse this trend. A Rwandan medical doctor and a German psychologist were deployed to advise prison authorities on both the physical and mental health standards for prisoners and to contribute to related legislative reform. In addition, approximately US\$90,000 has been mobilized in the form of Quick Impact Projects targeting the refurbishment and equipping of medical clinics in six prisons.

With ambition to do more, UNOCI reached out to non-state actors, such as Sister Louisa from La Congrégation des Sœurs des Pauvres, who since 1999 has been providing gratis medical care to prisoners in Aboisso detention center. UNOCI initiated a Quick Impact Project to refurbish her medical clinic and provide her with essential medical equipment. Sister Louisa's work demonstrates how strong partnerships between prisons and local communities can have a significant impact on prisoner health.

In order to enhance sustainability of its projects, UNOCI is promoting the understanding of prisoners' rights to adequate medical services, for instance through thematic seminars for prison

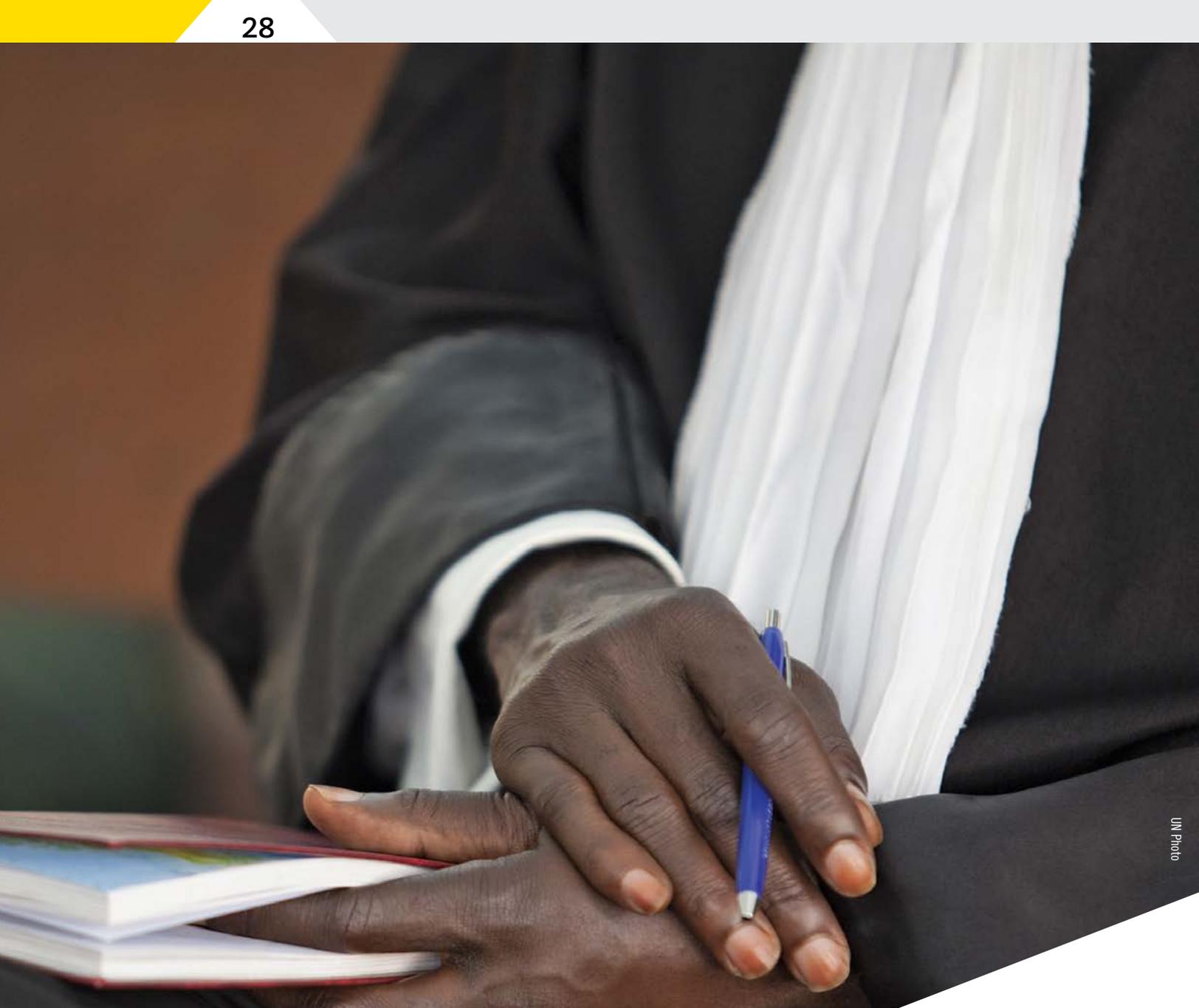
directors. This initiative also challenges participating directors to develop more efficient means of managing their meager prison food budgets.

The need for additional interventions, however, remains significant. For example, UNOCI recently received a request from the Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire to support the creation of a prisoner dental clinic and infirmaries in all the prisons, and to provide appropriate medication and funding for the care of detainees with mental health issues. The implementation and success of these vitally important projects will depend heavily on the generous support of Member States and other donors.



Delivery of medicine to Bouna Prison Director by medical doctors from GhanBat

UN Photo



UN Photo

# Focus on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Bringing Justice to the People: Mobile Courts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

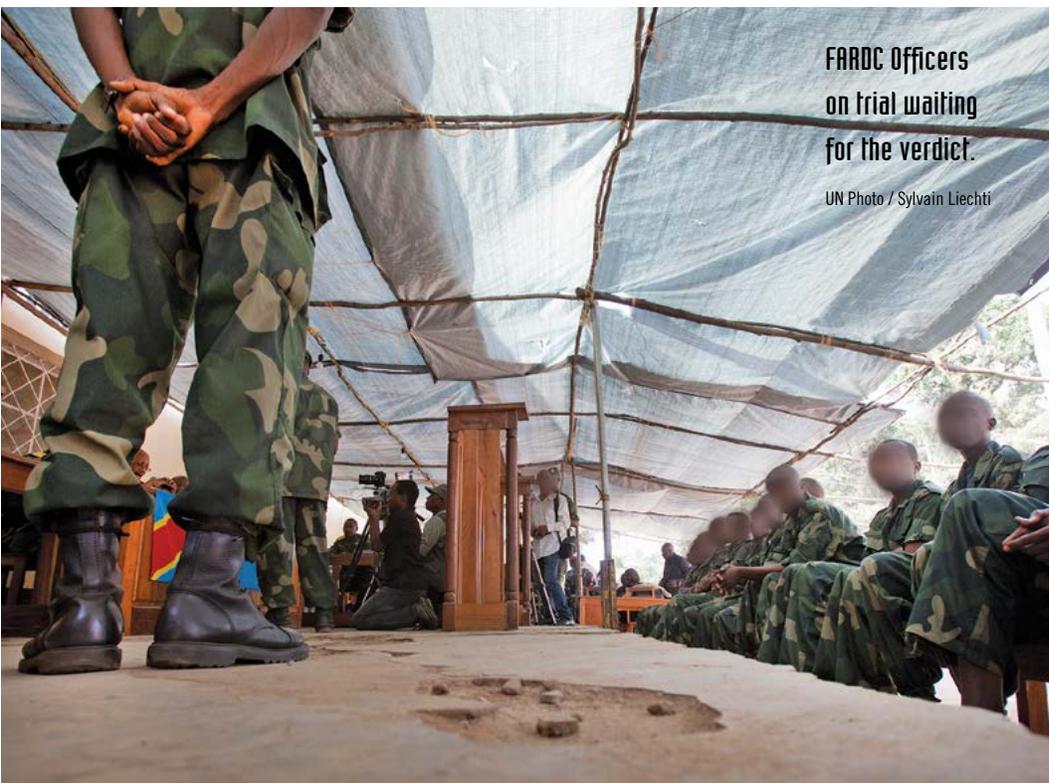
**T**he area between the towns of Pweto, Manono and Mitwaba in the Katanga province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is known amongst locals as

the Triangle of Death, invoking the suffering and human rights abuses inflicted upon the population by armed groups.

In this country about the size of Western Europe, state authority remains

extremely weak in many areas outside the capital, Kinshasa. In an effort to bring justice closer to the people and to fight impunity, five MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells are working with the Congolese military justice authorities to hold mobile court sessions in areas where atrocities have been committed. MONUSCO provides support to meet the logistical challenges arising from holding court sessions in extremely remote areas, and, more importantly, provides technical advice on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Between December 2011 and September 2013, MONUSCO supported 22 mobile court hearings which resulted in 183 judgments and 161 convictions. For many local people, the mobile court sessions were their first contact with a Government institution and the hearings attracted a large and curious audience.



**FARDC Officers  
on trial waiting  
for the verdict.**

UN Photo / Sylvain Liechti

During a recent mobile court hearing in the North Kivu province, Congolese army and police officers as well as members of the armed group Mai Mai Nyatura were convicted of the rape and murder of a minor and received heavy sentences. This was the first time that the people of Bweremena experienced formal justice and demonstrated their appreciation by dancing, drumming and using their clothing to clean the United Nations cars which had transported the justice officials.

“The mobile court session in Bweremana shows the determination of Congolese military justice to strengthen discipline within the Congolese Armed Forces and National Police, no matter the circumstances under which the crimes have been committed”, asserted Colonel Kilimpimpi, representative of the Haut Court Militaire, the highest military jurisdiction in the country. Mobile court hearings instil an emerging sense of trust in the justice system and crimes in remote regions are now more likely to be reported – a glimmer of hope for a troubled nation.



## MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells

MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells, established in 2011, assist the Congolese military justice authorities in investigating and prosecuting persons arrested by the Congolese armed forces. Prosecution Support Cells are composed of government provided personnel with expertise in investigation and prosecution of serious crimes.

## Restoring State Authority in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

**T**he district of Shabunda in the South Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is located more than 3,000 kilometers from the capital, Kinshasa,

and covers 25,000 square kilometers – almost the size of Belgium or Rwanda. Yet, until August 2013, without a single state court, the formal justice system did not exist in Shabunda, and the delivery of justice relied solely on customary

**Burned buildings and displaced civilians Hitshanga town center, March 2013.**

UN Photo / Sylvain Liechti



courts. With at least two armed groups subjecting the local population to violent attacks over the past years, the region is in dire need of increased State presence.

Stabilization and restoration of State authority as well as the fight against impunity form part of the core mandate of MONUSCO. The Justice Support Section provides technical advice and logistical support to the Congolese Government within the framework of agreed strategic planning

approaches with the aim of establishing necessary institutions in Shabunda. As a landmark development in August 2013, a new Tribunal de Paix, or Peace Court, opened in Shabunda town. The new court will increase access to justice by providing a local forum for the adjudication of civil and criminal cases, thus reducing the need to travel insurmountable distances to the nearest court, formerly in Kamitunga, more than 200 kilometers away.

The Justice Support Section, in

partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, provided training for the new judges and court staff while construction costs were met by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. MONUSCO supported efforts to sensitize civil society, administrative authorities and customary judges, until then the sole administrators of justice in the area. The Court now enjoys broad acceptance by Shabunda inhabitants, making it an essential tool to restore state authority in the region.

## Reflections of a Former MONUSCO Military Prosecution Adviser

*Colonel Moses Kofi Gyeke Asante from Ghana served with MONUSCO as Military Prosecution Adviser from 2011 to 2013. He tells us about his experience as Team Leader and Coordinator of MONUSCO Prosecution Support Cells.*



“When deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I was initially assigned to a Prosecution Support Cell (PSC)

in Goma in the North Kivu province where I was tasked with advising and training the Congolese military justice authorities on the investigation and prosecution of gross human rights violations. The first challenge I faced was to build relationships of confidence and trust with my new counterparts. It was extremely important that I approach them in a diplomatic and respectful way, laying the foundation for a constructive partnership producing tangible results in the fight against impunity.

The number and quality of investigations and prosecutions carried out by the military justice authorities have increased significantly since the

creation of the PSCs. It was thrilling to witness dormant cases being revived and processed, resulting in convictions for perpetrators of human rights abuses. Military justice gained visibility and credibility amongst the local population, creating a demand for an increased number of PSCs on the ground.

Working in a PSC team has sharpened my skills as a prosecutor, exposing me to a wide range of complex and challenging cases including serious human rights violations and sexual violence cases. Working with an international team introduced me to various investigation and prosecution techniques as well as case management systems – skills and knowledge I now apply in my home country as Director of Legal Services in the Ghana Armed Forces.”



Working with an international team introduced me to various investigation and prosecution techniques as well as case management systems — skills and knowledge I now apply in my home country.

— Colonel Moses  
Kofi Gyeke Asante

# Afghanistan

”

UN Women estimates that about two-thirds of a total of 813 imprisoned women and girls face charges related to a “moral crime”.

## “Moral Crimes” and Forced Virginity Testing

Women's prison. UN Photo / Kanalstein

**T**welve years after the overthrow of the Taliban, many Afghan women are caught in a contradictory time warp. They are absorbing new ideas about freedom and women's rights through the Internet, and are attending schools and colleges in

record numbers. They are talking to men on cell phones and are watching soap operas from India. Yet still, they live in a patriarchal society where male elders decide their fate, in-laws control their lives, and criminal justice authorities order intrusive medical procedures to determine their sexual history.

In recent years, the number of women and girls fleeing intolerable domestic conditions has skyrocketed, and the few urban shelters that exist are overflowing. Many of these women and girls, however, are accused of engaging in sexual relationships out of wedlock, behaviour deemed a “moral

crime”, or “zina”, by many justice officials. Despite the lack of legal provisions criminalizing unmarried relationships, UN Women estimates that about two-thirds of a total of 813 imprisoned women and girls face charges related to a “moral crime”.

The justice system is slowly taking small steps in the right direction: On 31 December 2012, the Afghan Supreme Court declared that running away from home to escape domestic violence and to seek assistance is not a crime and should not be prosecuted. However, this does not prevent women being prosecuted for “moral crimes” as these are still considered criminal offences by many judges. When accused of a “moral crime”, the court can order an intrusive and humiliating medical examination aimed at determining a woman’s sexual

history. These examinations have been proven to lack any scientific validity and amount to a violation of international law. Nevertheless, court verdicts continue to depend heavily on the findings of these examinations. The complexity of this issue goes beyond the imposition of such practices by judges. Many women accused of “zina” feel they have no other option but to themselves request these intrusive medical procedures in an attempt to prove their innocence.

UNAMA is working towards addressing this situation by providing advice to the Afghan judiciary and promoting the constitutional principle establishing that no crime or penalty shall be imposed without the provision of law. As the coordinator of international efforts, UNAMA is engaging with legal aid providers and provincial prosecutors to increase

attention to these cases. The number of female prisoners is increasing exponentially, creating a need for UNAMA to work with national authorities to ensure staff and prisoners understand and respect international human rights standards governing the detention of women offenders, such as the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, the United Nations Bangkok Rules. In the South-Eastern region of Afghanistan, for example, the Rule of Law Unit has worked closely with the American State Department sponsored Corrections System Support Programme to construct a female block at Gardez Prison, representing an important step forward in recognizing the gender-specific needs of women identified in the United Nations Bangkok Rules.



The number of female prisoners is increasing exponentially, creating a need for UNAMA to work with national authorities to ensure staff and prisoners understand and respect international human rights.

”

UN Photo / Kanalstein



# Haiti

Creating a  
"Peace Square"  
in Haiti.

UN Photo / Jesus Serrano Redondo

## Setting Benchmarks to Strengthen the Rule of Law

**T**he United Nations has developed an instrument, the Rule of Law Indicators, to monitor the characteristics, and changes in the performance, of criminal justice institutions in conflict and post-conflict situations. In February 2013, representatives of the Haitian Government, civil society, international stakeholders and United Nations experts

gathered for a workshop to discuss the findings presented in the United Nations report "Implementation of Rule of Law Indicators in Haiti", focusing on nationally-identified priority areas.

Participants discussed various report findings and made several recommendations regarding gender balance in the police, the independence of judges, and the percentage of pre-trial detainees in Haitian prisons. As a result, the

2013-2016 action plan for the Ministry of Justice and Public Security reflects most of these recommendations.

Participant feedback on the workshop illustrated the importance of increased communication and partnerships on rule of law issues amongst Ministry officials and other rule of law stakeholders such as prosecutors and judges. The Rule of Law Indicators are designed to facilitate targeted discussions on pressing, and often times controversial, rule of law issues.

As the Rule of Law Indicators move into phase two of implementation, MINUSTAH will scale up efforts to increase Haitian ownership in collecting and analyzing rule of law data to enhance the validity of future reports.



UN Photo

## Focus on South Sudan

### Co-location: An Innovative Approach to Engage National Authorities

**T**he end of 2012 witnessed the introduction of an innovative approach to peacebuilding in the field of the rule of law. Abdullatif Arshad, DPKO

Senior Corrections Officer and former Assistant Inspector General of Prisons of the Government of Pakistan, was embedded as Chief Corrections Adviser in the South Sudanese National Prisons Service (NPSSS) and the Ministry

of Interior. This type of strategic co-location demonstrates a new approach to engaging national authorities in peace operations. In essence, Mr. Arshad is positioned in the country's uppermost corrections office, working intimately

on strategic initiatives that guide and shape the NPSSS.

This is a top down approach, where day-to-day interaction with high-ranking government officials results in high impact policies that spill over to the lowest level of the corrections apparatus. Co-location creates a strategic bridge between peacekeeping missions and the host government. Co-located experts represent not only their UN mission but are also considered, by national authorities, to be representatives of the host country. Lt. Gen. Aleu Ayieny Aleu, Minister of Interior and

Wildlife Conservation explains that, “The spirit in which Mr. Arshad has worked with us forces me to say that he not only symbolizes the high standards of UNMISS but that he is also our ambassador who represents us to the wider international community”.

The NPSSS Director General points out that UNMISS co-location enhances the “coordinated and results-oriented relationship” which has resulted in a number of achievements such as the Council of Ministers’ unanimous approval of a prison sector reform agenda in April 2013, and the

commencement of the first Cadet Training Course funded by UNMISS in June 2013.

While Mr. Arshad’s co-location has proved successful, he is facing a number of challenges such as the lack of a permanent office space at NPSSS Headquarters, and the need for professional and administrative support in order to fulfil his mandate. Mr. Arshad’s experience shows that co-located experts, if equipped appropriately, can significantly contribute to rule of law programming in peacekeeping missions.



**UN Corrections officers  
during UNMISS medal  
ceremony in Juba.**

UN Photo / Isaac Billy

## Supporting Prisons in Accountability — Lessons from South Sudan

**A**ccountability is a fundamental principle of good governance. This is particularly true in the field of corrections when mismanagement directly impacts the rights of prisoners. The UNMISS Corrections Advisory Section (CAS) is supporting the National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) in the development and implementation of accountability mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of prison management and administration. Establishing accountable institutions is a two-tier process aimed at building transparency and accepting responsibility. This means the institution should be openly accessible for inspection within specified parameters, and secondly, should deficiencies be identified, the institution is responsible to correct the deficiency and hold personnel accountable if necessary.

As part of a comprehensive strategy to enhance accountability and oversight CAS personnel are mentoring, advising and training the NPSSS Inspectorate, Internal Audit, Procurement, and Catering Units. For instance, CAS

personnel embedded in the Internal Audit Unit provide technical advice on financial policy formulation and implementation, development of Standard Operating Procedures and training of staff. Despite the Internal Audit Bill still under consideration, the audit mechanisms in place serve to ensure transparency in the financial operations of the prison service, making it a pioneer in internal audit matters in the country.

Co-located personnel also provide technical support to national prison staff in the management of prison records. Adequate prisoner records are essential for effective monitoring of warrants so that anomalies in sentence calculation and cases of prolonged or arbitrary detention can be promptly detected and forwarded to the Courts for correction.

These newly established mechanisms not only protect prisoners' rights but they also protect the prison administration against allegations of corruption and prisoner abuse. They provide reassurance and build confidence amongst international donors who in turn are more willing to support prison related initiatives.

## An Alternative to Incarceration in South Sudan

**P**robation is an alternative to imprisonment which broadly refers to the supervised placement of offenders in the community. A well-functioning probation programme provides the offender with socio-psychological assistance by monitoring behaviour and providing practical assistance in re-integrating into society. Probation as an alternative to imprisonment not only benefits low-risk offenders

“Many African countries which have been stable are yet to embrace non-custodial programmes the way Southern Sudan has done.”

— Mr. Jerim Oloo,  
Director of the Kenyan  
Probation Service

but also reduces prison over-crowding. The establishment of a Probation Unit in the National Prisons Service with the support of UNMISS is a significant achievement in reforming the South Sudanese prison sector.

Establishing a system of probation required significant coordination with international and regional partners. Regional cooperation included a study tour for probation officers to Kenya, and the implementation of a national workshop on alternatives to imprisonment with support from the Kenyan Probation Service, the Malawi Prison Service and UNMISS.

“The South Sudan probation initiative made optimum use of expertise from other African regions to develop relevant tools and training materials. It is already an example for other similar interventions in post-conflict or transition countries”.

— Mr. Yvon Dandurand,  
Senior Associate, International  
Centre for Criminal Law Reform

## Building Essential Relationships with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army

**A**n essential precondition for effective mission programming is the cultivation of relationships with national counterparts. Since its inception in May 2012, the UNMISS Military Justice Advisory Section (MJAS) has been working hard to develop a professional and credible relationship with the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA).

This has been achieved by establishing regular contact with the SPLA leadership as well as rank and file staff. For instance, the SPLA Judge Advocate General, a tall, fierce-looking General with combat experience, attended a number of UNMISS training courses where he could observe the MJAS team in action. MJAS has also become well known within the rank and file of the SPLA through regular weekly meetings and workshops with the Directorates for Military Police, Military Justice, and

Training. Ensuring a routine and sustained presence at SPLA Headquarters has proved a successful strategy to cultivate confidence and credibility among the SPLA. As a result, MJAS has contributed significantly to building the mission’s relationship with the SPLA.

In addition to basic training on topics such as military law and evidence collection, training also aimed at increasing accountability of the SPLA by covering issues such as command responsibility. This dramatically increased awareness of legal obligations under domestic and international law. MJAS remains the only entity providing training for the SPLA in South Sudanese Law.

As a result of the improved expertise among the SPLA and increased commitment to upholding accountability within the SPLA, military court martials have increased, and a large proportion of those found guilty have been discharged from the SPLA.



# Darfur

## **Collaboration is Key: UNAMID – UNDP Partnership Promotes Rule of Law in Darfur, Sudan**

Students of Bakht Alrida Primary School in the camp for internally displaced people in Foroobaranga, West Darfur.

UN Photo / Albert González Farran



UN Photo / Albert González Farran



Above (left to right): UNDP chief of Governance and Rule of Law Unit, Surayo Buzurukova, UNAMID head of Prisons Advisory Unit, Jairus Omondi, and the Khartoum State Police Director, Lieutenant General Mohamed Al-Hafiz Hassan, launch the Five Years Strategic Plan (2014-2018) for the Prisons System in Darfur at the Grand Holiday Hotel in Khartoum, Sudan.

**A** lack of cooperation among implementing agencies can lead to gaps in addressing the needs of the rule of law sector, or a duplication of efforts and inefficient use of resources. In West Darfur, such inefficiencies are a thing of the past. The UNAMID Rule of Law Section and the UNDP Rule of Law and Governance Unit West Darfur have entered a strategic partnership to capitalize on synergies which encompasses coordinated planning, joint programming and shared resources, leading to more effective interventions.

One example of such cooperation is the use of UNDP paralegals in the

implementation of UNAMID community-based activities. In June 2013, UNAMID and UN Women launched a programme aimed to improve community mechanisms responding to sexual and gender based violence. In the course of this initiative, UNAMID engaged with UNDP who had previously recruited and trained 15 paralegals. UNAMID provided the UNDP paralegals with specific training to enable them to undertake sensitization campaigns in internally displaced persons' camps and the community of El Geneina. The cost of this initiative is shared with UNDP covering the paralegals' stipends and UN Women and UNAMID contributing operational funds.

This experience shows how strategic partnerships between UN missions and UNDP can increase impact while simultaneously reducing cost – a model for the future.

This experience shows how strategic partnerships between UN missions and UNDP can increase impact while simultaneously reducing cost.



UN Photo

# QIP

**Quick Impact Projects (QIP)** aim to rapidly respond to identified gaps and to strengthen relations between national partners and the Mission. The following charts, while not exhaustive, highlight examples of QIPs in different issue areas in Haiti, Darfur, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire.

## MINUSTAH Haiti

Total amount spent on



Justice QIPs\*: \$715,759

\*2011-2013



Corrections QIPs\*\*: \$359,483

\*\*2012-2014



UN Photo

<i>Human rights and Livelihoods</i>	<i>Institutional capacity and infrastructure</i>	<i>Security</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Connection of Prison de Port-de-Paix to the city water network (\$4,844)</li> <li>» Renovation of Prison de Fort-Liberté and improvement of detention conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Workshop for clerks and magistrates of the First Instance Court (\$13,776)</li> <li>» Upgrading of the Appeal Court of Port-au-Prince and material purchase (\$80,038)</li> <li>» Construction of a Peace Tribunal in Bainet (\$88,557)</li> <li>» Construction of a Peace Court and Civil Registry in Cerca-la-Source (\$74,038)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Improvement of male juvenile detention conditions and security reinforcement in the Center in CERMICOL (\$32,882)</li> <li>» Security reinforcement in Prison de Fort-Liberté</li> <li>» Security reinforcement in the prison of Cap Haitien</li> </ul>

<i>Institutional capacity and infrastructure</i>	<i>Security</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Construction of court in Malha (\$25,000)</li> <li>» Construction of courtrooms and offices in Sheria (\$16,367), Abu Ajoura (\$18,387), Al Malam (\$18,303), Mershing (\$18,206)</li> <li>» Creation of a library block for the prosecution (\$12,000) and multi-purpose training hall for the judiciary in el Geneina (\$30,681)</li> <li>» Construction of prosecution office in For baranga (\$30,697)</li> <li>» Construction of courthouse in Masteri (\$25,000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Construction of holding cells in For boranga Court (\$12,000)</li> </ul>

## UNAMID Darfur, Sudan



Total amount spent on  
Justice QIPs: \$237,151\*

\*2012-13



Man prison.  
UN Photo



Total amount spent on  
Corrections QIPs: \$161,342\*

\*2012-13

**UNOCI**  
Côte d'Ivoire

#### **Human rights and Livelihoods**

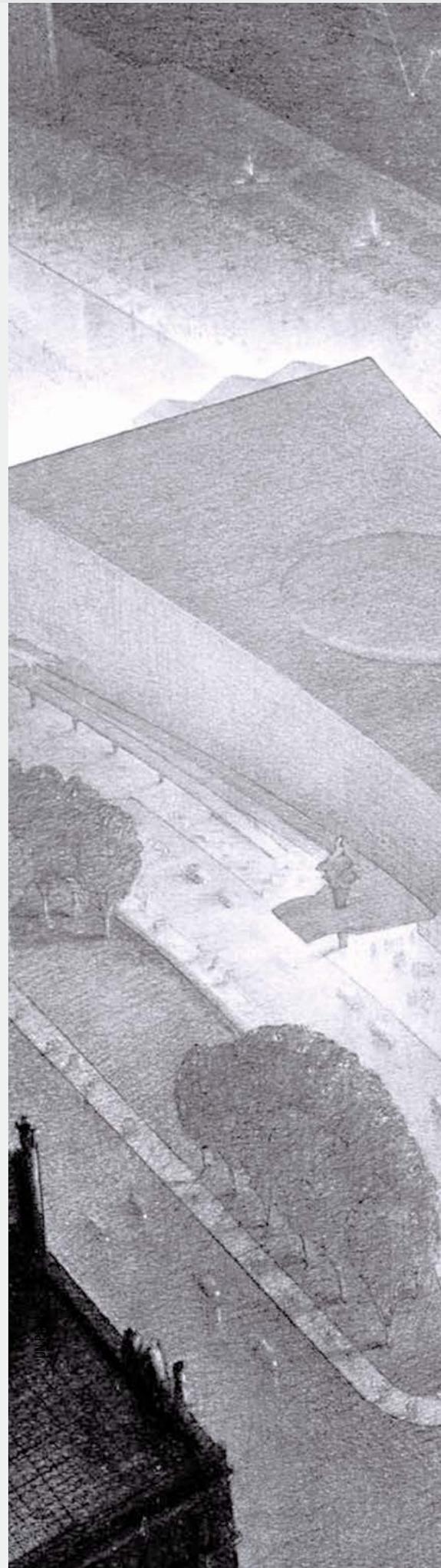
- » Construction of a fish farm at Prison de Tlassalé (\$14,200) and a rabbit and duck farm at Prison de Gagnoa (\$19,200)
- » Construction of a visit room and a courtyard shelter at Prison de Bondoukou
- » Literacy program at Prison D'Aboissau (\$5,190) and Prison de Dabou (\$4,400)

#### **Institutional capacity and infrastructure**

- » Workshops for court clerks
- » Workshops for correction managers

#### **Security**

- » Installation of lights around the prison and barbed wires on the prison wall at Prison d'Odienné



# From Headquarters

“

Peacekeeping remains one of the most effective mechanisms created by the international community to assist countries to make the difficult transition from conflict to peace. Its impacts are clear and measurable. Researchers have found that, over the 65-year history of peacekeeping, the probability of a given country successfully avoiding a relapse into conflict is doubled if a peacekeeping operation is deployed.

To ensure the sustainability of our efforts, it [peacekeeping] demands strong partnership with host governments. Missions must help to build strong national capacities, particularly in rule of law and security institutions, which can serve as the foundation for peacebuilding and longer term development and help the mission eventually to withdraw. Efforts to build national capacity must begin from the early stages and carry through into transition planning.”

— *Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, from the Statement to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, 28 October 2013*



UN Photo

# Global Focal Point



Photo

UN Photo / Isaac Billy

# A New Modus Operandi: The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections

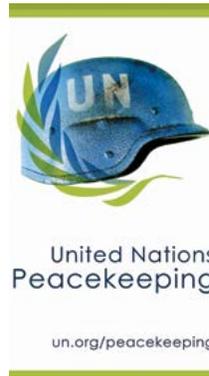
**I**n September 2012, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Global Focal Point for the Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and other Crisis Situations (GFP).

The GFP is a Headquarters mechanism to respond in a predictable, accountable and efficient manner to country-level requests for assistance in the areas of police, justice and corrections. As the “stewards” of the GFP, DPKO and UNDP jointly convene other

rule of law partners to make full use of the comparative advantages and networks of expertise within the United Nations system. GFP support to United Nations field offices includes the rapid deployment of expertise, support to joint assessments, planning and design of rule of law assistance, support to

fundraising efforts, development of knowledge tools, and evaluation of United Nations assistance.

Under the GFP arrangement, as of November 2013, DPKO and UNDP, together with other United Nations partners, undertook 12 joint strategic and technical assessment visits, resulting in joint planning efforts and partnerships, country support plans, deployment of personnel and advice on programme structures and funding streams for Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Sudan.



# Rapid Deployment, Lasting Impact: The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity

The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC) provides quickly deployable support to field missions during start-up, critical phases and draw-down, assisting missions in a wide range of pressing tasks. JCSC is composed of one team leader, two corrections officers and two judicial affairs officers, who have spent 76 per cent of their working time in 2013 deployed to field missions.

## JCSC on the Move: Supporting Mission Start-Up in Mali

**W**ithin seven days of requesting assistance from the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC), one Judicial Affairs Officer and one Corrections Officer were deployed to Bamako to support the start-up phase of MINUSMA.

Like any new mission, MINUSMA faced several challenges including the basic necessity of office space. MINUSMA staff spent the first weeks living and working in the Hotel de l'Amitié in Bamako, a location resembling more a busy market rather than quiet office spaces. If your desk was left unoccupied for one hour, you might return to find it missing! Prison

and court accessibility proved to be another challenge. Physical security was always a significant concern as well as roads turning into rivers and mud bogs during the rainy season. Nevertheless, the Mission has become operational, in large part due to the collaboration and perseverance of all involved.

At the onset of the Mission, the JCSC contributed to the planning process at both strategic and operational levels and helped to close the gap typically evident in delayed deployment of corrections and justice experts. Quick deployment of JCSC personnel made it possible to rapidly establish structures for a holistic approach to rule of law issues.

JCSC officers worked alongside national authorities to assess the judicial and prison systems and identify challenges and opportunities related to the re-establishment of judicial institutions in Gao and Timbuktu, two regions severely affected by the 2012 incursions. Strategic planning based on these situational assessments will provide the framework for a joint United Nations programme under the Global Focal Point arrangement and the development of a national Government priority plan.

"JCSC gave solid support to the Justice and Corrections Section of MINUSMA. Their contribution was central to our planning processes and much appreciated by our national counterparts. JCSC assistance was crucial for the timely implementation of the Mission mandate", explains Djibril Ly, Head of MINUSMA Justice and Corrections Section.

## Flexibility, Adaptability, Experience – Three Characteristics of a JCSC Officer



UN Photo

**Ingrid Jeunhomme has been working with the JCSC since February 2013. She has been deployed to Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).**

“Between February and October 2013, I travelled almost 30,000 kilometers (18,600 miles) between missions and the JCSC base in Brindisi, Italy, and spent a total of 76 hours on planes. With nearly 13 years of DPKO experience both in the field and at Headquarters as well as 12 years of corrections experience in the Netherlands, I felt I was ready to assist peace missions in this capacity.

Each deployment presented unique demands, ranging from conducting a prison needs assessment and assisting in recruitment and training to assisting with the reorganization of an entire rule of law component. JCSC officers need

to be flexible and adaptable as we are frequently requested to provide assistance beyond our Terms of Reference.

I was deployed twice to MONUSCO whose Corrections Advisory Unit was severely understaffed and required assistance in coordinating regional corrections activities. I was able to fill this gap by assisting MONUSCO with the development and implementation of the annual regional workplan for the Provinces Oriental and Maniema. In addition, I assisted with the development of a tracking tool which helps to increase the impact of recommendations made by United Nations corrections officers who mentor national prison directors.

My previous experience in the field is what enables me to complete such tasks in a short timeframe, and it is where I learned to appreciate the severe limitations under which national authorities and mission colleagues operate. The ability to establish and maintain productive relationships with national counterparts is another skill taught only by experience.

The need for JCSC deployment is not always predictable and the lack of adequate funding for deployments remains a major obstacle. In order to facilitate deployment when needed, it is important for missions to budget adequately, and to note that unspent money on vacant posts can be utilized for our deployments. I am looking forward to many more challenging deployments with JCSC!”



## An Effective Partnership: A JCSC Officer's Perspective on the Global Focal Point Initiative in Somalia

**Carsten Weber from Germany is the Team Leader of the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC). From May to October 2013 he was deployed to Mogadishu to facilitate the start-up of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).**

“ As a member of the UNSOM advance team, I was responsible for the physical set-up of the new Mission including the recruitment of personnel for the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group (ROLSIG) and the drafting of the rule of law and security related sections of the 90 days deliverables plan for the Head of the Mission. Soon after the

Mission kick-off in June 2013, I became the interim Chief of the ROLSIG Joint Justice and Corrections Section.

For the first time, the Global Focal Point (GFP) arrangement was instrumental in starting up a Mission. From the onset, the justice and corrections components of DPKO and UNDP collaborated under a “One UN” approach, and UNDP Somalia received us with open arms. We agreed immediately

on joint rule of law programming and the future co-location with the entire UNDP access to justice team.

Our national partners, including the Minister of Justice, expressed their appreciation of the coordination role played by UNSOM under the GFP. The Minister recognized that the “one-door-to-knock-on” approach will increase accessibility to, and accountability for, United Nations initiatives. Against this backdrop, we established a monthly development forum for the justice and corrections sectors that brings together key donors and partners in order to share information, avoid duplication and establish joint strategies.

Justice sector coordination was a persistent challenge during the former United Nations Political Office in Somalia (UNPOS). Relations were often characterized by conflict between high-level State officials. Together with UNDP, we promoted the benefits of working collaboratively, highlighting the reluctance of potential donors to invest when national authorities present conflicting messages. Based on our recommendations, the Chief Justice and Minister of Justice expressed their readiness to overcome disagreements and established a Justice and Corrections Steering Committee mandated to guide the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Justice Reform. Subsequently, key donors expressed their immediate interest to provide short-term funding to the sector until a multi-annual rule of law programme can be established.



Justice and  
Corrections  
Contributing  
Countries meeting,  
November 2013

UN Photo / JC McIlwaine

## The Group of Friends of Corrections

**I**n almost every country, at any stage of national development, there is a prison or penitentiary system that serves as part of the criminal justice system. Increasingly, in the context of deploying United Nations peace missions, the Security Council calls on Member States to end arbitrary detention and prolonged pre-trial detention and to establish safe, secure, humane and well-managed prisons.

One of the tools developed to strengthen the flow of information and understanding between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Member States is the Group of Friends of Corrections, established in 2010. Membership to the Group is

open to Member States who support or take a particular interest in prison activities in peace operations. Regular dialogue between DPKO and the Group helps identify various challenges as well as opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of prison-related activities in the field.

The direction of the Group is guided by its Secretariat, a partnership of three countries, currently Rwanda, Sweden and Canada, forming a Troika relationship. Rwanda is the current chair until mid-2014 when Canada will resume the position. The national correctional or prison services of the Troika countries work through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations and are responsible for providing technical and expert thematic advice when required.

In 2014, an incoming member of the Secretariat will be identified. If interested in this opportunity, please contact Michael Langelaar, Corrections Policy Officer ([langelaar@un.org](mailto:langelaar@un.org)), or Mary Okumu, Corrections Team Coordinator ([okumum@un.org](mailto:okumum@un.org)), Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service, DPKO.



UN Photo / JC McIlwaine

Photo (left to right):

**Don Head**, Commissioner  
of the Correctional  
Service of Canada

**Mary Gahonzire**, Deputy  
Commissioner General  
of the Rwanda  
Correctional Service

**Nils Öberg**, Director-General  
of the Swedish Prison and  
Probation Service



UN Photo



“Without a credible corrections system, the efforts of police and justice institutions may not only fail but may be counterproductive. Working to ensure that the entire rule of law chain functions in a fair and transparent manner is of utmost importance. In today’s financial situation, it is difficult for any individual Member State to support a host country to improve their prison systems in a meaningful way. By forming a Group of Friends, however, where means and contributions can be pooled to support joint projects, the possibilities to make a difference increase exponentially.”

— **Nils Öberg**, *Director-General  
of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service*



“

“There is a growing demand for the deployment of corrections officers to United Nations peace operations. The Rwanda Correctional Service believes that a number of issues require particular attention from Member States, including the contribution of highly skilled corrections personnel, particularly women, to be deployed as experts in missions, the provision of political support to ensure corrections issues are adequately reflected and represented in international forums such as the Security Council and the African Union, as well as support to the Global Focal Point initiative to ensure the provision of the necessary resources for the performance of the global support function in corrections issues.”

— *Paul Rwarakabije, Commissioner General  
of the Rwanda Correctional Service*

“A well functioning correctional system is a key linchpin in the rule of law framework of any country. The Correctional Service Canada (CSC) has a longstanding history of cooperating with national and international partners, including through its contributions to several United Nations peacekeeping missions. This level of experience means that CSC can provide a range of expertise, but equally important is the dedication and professionalism that CSC staff bring to their work. CSC is committed to the advancement of professional, researched-based correctional services and welcomes the opportunity to work with the heads of corrections services of other Member States as well as non-governmental organizations to further our joint objectives.”

”

— *Don Head, Commissioner of the  
Correctional Service of Canada*



Rule of Law training,  
Nairobi, Kenya.  
UN Photo

## Rule of Law Training Programme: Building Capacity and Partnership

“The experience, comradeship and good times shared can never be deleted from my memory” is one of many enthusiastic comments the German Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF) regularly receives on

the Rule of Law Training for Judicial Affairs Officers (JAO) in United Nations peace operations. Since 2009, ZIF and the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS), in cooperation with national training centres around the world, have been organizing a joint

bi-annual rule of law training programme aimed at enhancing the substantive knowledge and performance of JAOs and encouraging greater uniformity and coherence in approaches toward strengthening judicial and legal systems in peacekeeping operations. It is the

only comprehensive training programme for justice experts engaged in United Nations peace operations.

The six-day course covers a range of topics including rule of law in peacekeeping and United Nations principles, the Global Focal Point initiative, Islamic law and constitution-making. One particularly interesting feature of the training is the hands-on one-day simulation exercise which allows participants to apply the knowledge they acquired during the course.

Britta Madsen, Project Manager at ZIF, explains that “this training initiative does not only facilitate exchange

among rule of law experts and between Headquarters and the field, but also strengthens partnerships with CLJAS and local training institutions in peacekeeping environments.” The training brings together around 25 national and international judicial affairs officers from different peace missions, representatives of United Nations agencies as well as lawyers and other relevant professionals who are potential multipliers of international rule of law standards in the host country. Training locations rotate, with a geographic focus on Africa and the Middle East. This rotation allows ZIF and DPKO to establish and strengthen relationships

with national training institutions while enhancing the host institution’s capacity to provide training in the field of peacekeeping – a win-win situation for everybody involved.

## QUICK STAT

Since 2009, ZIF (the German Centre for International Peace Operations) and CLJAS — in cooperation with national training centres around the world — have organized 16 joint bi-annual rule of law trainings.

JAO Training, Entebbe, November 2013. UN Photo



JAO Training, Amman, June 2013. UN Photo



# New DPKO Guidance Materials for Rule of Law Practitioners

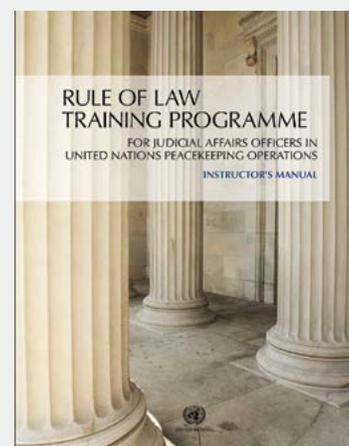
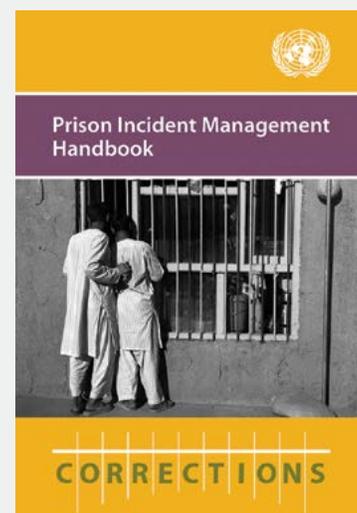
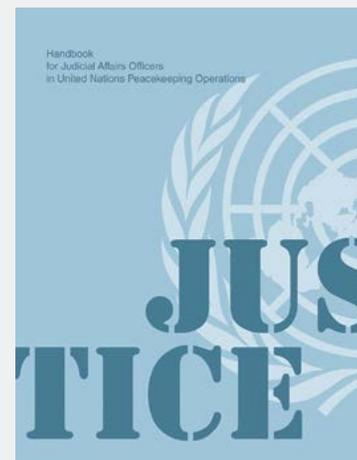
The **Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS)** of DPKO has recently launched three new publications. These comprehensive and user-friendly reference guides, developed with the generous support of the Government of Canada, are designed to serve as a resource for judicial affairs officers and corrections officers serving in post-conflict environments. Beyond the peacekeeping context, the handbooks may also serve as a valuable guidance tool for all partners engaged in rule of law activities.

The ***Handbook for Judicial Affairs Officers in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*** provides substantive yet practical information on the core functions, areas of intervention and principles that govern the work undertaken by DPKO in strengthening the justice sector in host countries of peace operations. With three distinct sections on background knowledge and skills, functions and substantive areas, the Handbook addresses a broad range of issues to guide and support the work of judicial affairs personnel prior to, and during, deployment in the field. It draws on the DPKO/DFS Policy on Justice Components in United Nations Peace Operations (2009) and the Rule of Law Training Programme for Judicial Affairs Officers in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, delivered bi-annually since 2010.

The ***Prison Incident Management Handbook*** provides the user with guidelines on how to advise national authorities to establish a management framework and operational protocols to maintain “good order” and “control” within prisons. It includes concepts of dynamic and static prison security contingency planning and a practical use-of-force model.

The ***Instructor’s Manual for the Rule of Law Training for Judicial Affairs Officers in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*** was published by CLJAS in 2013. It has served as the foundation for seven bi-annual training courses organized with the support of the German Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF). It combines twenty training modules and a variety of methodologies focusing on the technical aspects of the work of judicial affairs officers and other fundamental skills that rule of law practitioners should apply in the field. To date, approximately 200 judicial affairs officers and rule of law specialists serving in peacekeeping operations, special political missions or other field settings, have been afforded this training opportunity.

These Handbooks are to be distributed widely to colleagues serving in the area of rule of law in DPKO and throughout the United Nations. They may also be downloaded in English from the United Nations Peacekeeping website at [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping). French versions of the handbooks will be available soon.



### Forthcoming CLJAS guidance materials and training tools in 2014

- » Policy on the Functions and Organization of the Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (Finalized December 2013)
- » Policy on the Corrections Components in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- » Guidelines for Government-Provided Corrections Personnel on Assignment with United Nations in Peacekeeping Operations
- » Guidelines on Taking and Publication of Images of Persons in Custody

### Other knowledge materials under development or review, as part of the GFP arrangement or jointly with other partners

- » Resource Note on Sector Planning for Police, Justice and Corrections in Post-Crisis and Transition Situations
- » Prison Evaluation Checklist in Post-Conflict Settings
- » Review of Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations
- » CLJAS Study on the Flexible Deployment of Civilian Expertise to United Nations Peace Operations (in collaboration with DFS and DPA)
- » OROLSI Mentoring Guidelines for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

### Previously published knowledge materials

- » United Nations Rule of Law Indicators – Implementation Guide and Project Tools (2011)
- » Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations (2010)
- » Policy on Justice Components of United Nations Peace Operations (2009)
- » Guidelines on Methodology for Review of Justice and Corrections Components in United Nations Peace Operations (2009)
- » Primer for Justice Components in Multidimensional Peace Operations: Strengthening the Rule of Law (2006)
- » Prison Support Guidance Manual (2006)
- » Directive on Prison Support in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2005)

### Training tools and courses

- » Rule of Training Programme for Judicial Affairs Officers in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations: an Instructor's Manual and a simulation exercise serve as the bases for a bi-annual training course (since 2010)
- » Strategic Management Course for Corrections Officers (2010)
- » United Nations Peacekeeping Pre-deployment Training Standards for Seconded Corrections Officers (2013)
- » Operational Management Course for Corrections Officers (2010)

### Lessons learned

- » Challenges and Lessons Learned on Arbitrary and Prolonged Pretrial Detention in Conflict and Post-conflict Areas (2011)
- » Legal and Judicial Rule of Law Work in Multi-dimensional Peacekeeping Operations – Lessons Learned Study (2006)
- » Supporting National Prison Systems – Lessons Learned and Best Practices for Peacekeeping Operations (2005)

Documents are available at:

**DPKO Database:** <http://peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/>

**Policy Practice Database:** <http://ppdb.un.org/>

# Sustainable Peace through Justice and Security

[www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/ruleoflaw/](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/ruleoflaw/)



**DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS**

**OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS (ORLSI)  
CRIMINAL LAW AND JUDICIAL ADVISORY SERVICE (CLJAS)**