OROLSI is comprised of five components:

- **United Nations Police Division (UNPD)**: Supports Member States, UNMISS, and other missions in the protection of civilians, including the provision of specialist policing assistance in support of the mandate. UNPOL builds and supports police capacity in more than 50 countries with a focus on enhancing law enforcement and justice systems, working towards sustainable and inclusive security institutions.

- **Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)**: Fosters policy dialogue with Member States, including through the Group of Friends of SSRU. SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSRU experts for rapid deployment. The SSRU provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs, and non-UN Mission settings, providing strategic and operational support, including through the promotion of open and inclusive peacebuilding processes.

- **Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS)**: Supports ex-combatants and associated armed groups to reintegrate into the civilian society as civilians, and actively participate in peace processes. In complex environments, DDRS supports ex-combatants and associated armed groups to reintegrate into the civilian society as civilians, and actively participate in peace processes. In complex environments, DDRS supports disarmament activities, including support for the development of security sector reform plans and strategies, and in coordination with partners, conducts disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) operations and activities.

- **Justice and Corrections Service (JCS)**: Provides advice to Member States, UN peace operations, and UNCTs on justice and corrections matters, including the development of justice and corrections systems and policies. JCS supports criminal justice reform, including through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes. JCS contributes to the rule of law and international human rights norms. The Police Division supports UNPOL in its efforts to improve the performance and accountability of police operations.

- **Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Sector**: Works to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes. WPS supports the implementation of the UN Security Council’s Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, including through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes. WPS supports the implementation of the UN Security Council’s Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, including through its participation in, and contributions to, treaty-related and diplomatic processes.

**Action for Peacekeeping (AIP)**: AIP is the OROLSI initiative in the Security Sector Reform Unit. AIP is an ongoing effort to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of UN peacekeeping operations. AIP is designed to promote the implementation of democratic principles and good governance in the areas of security, justice, and rule of law.

**Sustaining Peace & Preventing Conflict through Rule of Law and Security Institutions**: Security and protection are fundamental parts of the conflict prevention spectrum. The bundled and instrumented solutions of the rule of law and security institutions—such as armed groups and organized crime—can result in violence and insecurity, which can in turn lead to conflict. Thus, the rule of law and security institutions can play a crucial role in preventing and managing conflict. Security and protection can be strengthened through systemic processes that address root causes of insecurity and violence, including through the promotion of strategies that promote peace and stability.

**Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 10**:To facilitate Development Goal 10, OROLSI builds and supports the implementation of institutional and policy frameworks to enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of UN peacekeeping operations. OROLSI supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. AIP supports the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping.
Dynamic and innovative, OROLSI is constantly evolving to address new challenges and threats to peace and security.

As a specialized capacity, OROLSI deploys peacekeepers and technical experts who, working in tandem, assist conflict-affected countries in re-establishing the rule of law and security institutions necessary to build and sustain peace.

As of January 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres announced that OROLSI deploys a peacekeeping police presence as a UN system-wide provider, stating that “The Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, led by an Assistant Secretary-General, will provide operational support to peacekeeping missions worldwide in the areas of rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and counter-terrorism. It will ensure systematic collaboration with all relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors so as to ideally pave the way for other initiatives, including the rule of law, and other security sector reforms.”

From operations to strategy, the Office oversees a wide spectrum of cross-cutting activities, including supporting peacekeeping operations and special political missions; recruiting thousands of professionals for international deployment; establishing measures for vital programmes; developing doctrine, guidance and training; and partnering with United Nations entities, Member States, regional organizations and academia.

The Office’s five components — Police Division, Justice and Corrections Sector, Security Sector Reform, Mine Action Service and Reintegration Section — provide support to UN Peacekeeping missions and Special Political Missions worldwide.

UN policy and guidance for OROLSI areas of work:

United Nations Police Division
- Policy on Police Operational Standards and Special Political Missions
- Guidelines on Police Complaints
- Policy on Peacekeeping Police
- Guidelines on Police Command, Police Administration, Police Operations, Police Capacity-Building and Development and Protection of Civilians

Justice and Corrections Service
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations
- Guidelines on Justice and Corrections Sectors in United Nations Justice and Corrections Branch (OJCE)

Security Sector Reform Unit
- Policy on Security Sector Reform
- United Nations Security Sector Reform Integrated Framework
- Integrated Technical Guidance Notes on Transnational Organized Crime, Security Sector Reform and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section
- Policy on Reinsertion Programmes
- Guidelines on Reinsertion Programmes
- United Nations Mine Action Service
- United Nations Mine Action Service Improvised Explosive Device Standards

United Nations Mine Action Service
- Policy on Mine Action
- United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action
- United Nations Mine Action Service Improvised Explosive Device Standards

OROLSI is, first and foremost, field-oriented:

DEPLOYED IN

11 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

11 SPECIAL POLITICAL OPERATIONS

OROLSI has been deployed to more than 70 peacekeeping missions around the world, including

11

...
Established in 1997, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) leads, coordinates, and develops guidance in coordination with the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force. It forges a path forward that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition. UNMAS supports accountability mechanisms in address conflicts that fuel criminal and security sector reform. It advances political solutions and durable peace, improving security, promoting civilian and preventing conflict. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity is a small rapid response group that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition.

Action for Peacekeeping (AIP)
AIP is convened in the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping (AIP) initiative and plays an important role in the United Nations.

Support for the rule of law and security institutions includes advocacy, testing political will to embrace the performance and accountability of peacekeepers, catalyzing institutional and community-level changes to stabilize the solution. However, there is often no capacity specialized institutions and response to related challenges must therefore be part of working together within and beyond the UN system to address the heart of our work. For hundreds of millions, UN Peacekeeping deploys to some of the world’s most complex and difficult places, protecting some of the world’s most vulnerable. We are working in partnership with Member States to implement the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. Including in how we protect civilians, which in all too often are war’s most vulnerable. AIP supports accountability mechanisms, address conflicts that fuel criminal and security sector reform. It advances political solutions and durable peace, improving security, promoting civilian and preventing conflict. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity is a small rapid response group that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition.

Sustaining Peace is Preventing Conflict Through Rule of Law and Security Institutions
Security and justice are fundamental parts of the conflict prevention spectrum. The traditional and institutional failures of rule of law and security institutions – as well as severe groups operating outside of these institutions – are most often driven by a lack of effective, accountable and responsive rule of law and security institutions.

OROLSI is committed to the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping (AIP) initiative and plays an important role in the United Nations. "Our ongoing support, training, and capacity-building through our Peacekeeping Operations has witnessed the fruits of our labour extend the world's most vulnerable. We are working in complex and difficult places, protecting some of the world’s most vulnerable. UN Peacekeeping deploys to some of the world’s most complex and difficult places, protecting some of the world’s most vulnerable. We are working in partnership with Member States to implement the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. Including in how we protect civilians, which in all too often are war’s most vulnerable. AIP supports accountability mechanisms, address conflicts that fuel criminal and security sector reform. It advances political solutions and durable peace, improving security, promoting civilian and preventing conflict. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity is a small rapid response group that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition.

OROLSI colleagues are all at the heart of efforts to advance the performance and accountability of peacekeepers, catalyzing institutional and community-level changes to stabilize the solution. However, there is often no capacity specialized institutions and response to related challenges must therefore be part of working together within and beyond the UN system to address the heart of our work. For hundreds of millions, UN Peacekeeping deploys to some of the world’s most complex and difficult places, protecting some of the world’s most vulnerable. We are working in partnership with Member States to implement the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping initiative to strengthen peacekeeping. Including in how we protect civilians, which in all too often are war’s most vulnerable. AIP supports accountability mechanisms, address conflicts that fuel criminal and security sector reform. It advances political solutions and durable peace, improving security, promoting civilian and preventing conflict. The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity is a small rapid response group that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition.

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Dynamic and innovative, OROLSI is constantly evolving to address new challenges and threats to peace and security.

A specialized capacity, OROLSI deploys peacekeepers and technical experts who, insecurity, provide advisory, conflict-management and technical assistance or in re-establishing the rule of law and security institutions necessary to build and sustain peace.

As of January 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres established OROLSI in function as a UN system-wide provider, asking that “the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions, led by the Assistant Secretary-General, will provide operational guidance and support to United Nations peacekeeping operations, to States, and to United Nations entities, Member States and regional organizations and academia.”

Through its five components – Police Division, Justice and Corrections Service, Security Sector Reform Unit, Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section, Security Sector, and Mine Action Service – OROLSI field personnel comprise over 15,000 rule of law and security professionals. As an operational imperative, OROLSI is at times convening the number of water personnel and it is not to achieve its goals in line with the United Nations Strategic Plan.

As of January 2019, Secretary-General António Guterres mandated OROLSI to function as a UN system-wide provider, tasked with delivering doctrine, guidance and training; and partnering with United Nations entities, Member States, regional organizations and academia.

UN policy and guidance for OROLSI areas of work:

**United Nations Police Division**
- Peacekeeping and Policing Operations
- Special Political Missions

**Justice and Corrections Service**
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations

**Security Sector Reform Unit**
- Policy on Defence Sector Reform
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations

**Security Sector Reform**
- Policy on Defence Sector Reform
- Policy on Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations

**United Nations Mine Action Service**
- The United Nations Mine Action Strategy 2019-2023
- The United Nations Mine Action Service

**Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section**
- Policy on Mine Action Strategy
- Policy on Mine Action Programs

**ORLSI is, first and foremost, field-oriented:**

**DEPLOYED IN**
- 11 PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
- 11 SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS
More than 12,000 authorized United Nations Police (UNPOL) officers from 129 countries (since 1990) are currently deployed in 16 United Nations peace operations, as well as other contexts to, where mandated, support the reform, restructuring and development of host State police services and other law enforcement institutions; provide operational support to their counterparts; and, in exceptional cases, conduct interim policing and law enforcement.

Through formed police units, individual police officers, specialized teams and civilian experts, UNPOL pursue community-oriented and intelligence-led policing approaches to contribute to the protection of civilians; prevent and address, among other things, sexual and gender-based violence and serious and organized crime; as well as conduct investigations, special operations and electoral security (Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations policing, S/2016/952).

To further increase performance and realize its obligations under the Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping, the Police Division is working closely with host States and Police Contributing Countries to meet the increasing demand for specialized policing expertise, such as investigations and forensics, transnational organized crime, addressing violent extremism or robust police units to manage volatile public security situations, while at the same time implementing the Action Plan to Improve the Security of Police Peacekeepers.

United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and successive resolutions recognize the importance of women’s participation in peace and security, while resolution 2242 (2015) calls for the doubling of the number of uniformed women personnel by 2020. Building on the Secretary-General’s System-Wide Strategy on Gender Parity, the DPO developed a Uniformed Personnel Gender Parity Strategy with targets for UNPOL. The Police Division is implementing a gender action plan to achieve these targets, which will require the sustained commitment of Member States.
Standing Police Capacity

SPC PRESENCE IN THE FIELD

The United Nations Standing Police Capacity (SPC) is the rapidly deployable operational wing of the United Nations Police Division. Established in 2007 and based in Brindisi, Italy, since 2009, the SPC is tasked with:

• Providing the start-up capability for the police components of new United Nations peace operations established by the Security Council; and
• Responding to requests for advice, expertise and assistance in multiple areas, including but not limited to police reform or preventing and addressing transnational organized crime.


The second task has evolved due to changing operating environments and the demands of host States and the Organization’s prioritization of preventative measures. Member States endorsed the Secretary-General’s vision for OROLSI as a system-wide service provider (A/RES/72/262.C). The Security Council, in its resolution 2382 (2017), also highlighted the SPC’s capacity to support other contexts through the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP). Where extra-budgetary resources are available, the SPC therefore further reinforces the Police Division’s role as the focal point for policing and other law enforcement matters within the Organization and with key partners. For example, the SPC, in close collaboration with the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), helped implement the Gaalkacyo ceasefire agreement by supporting the Ceasefire Team Advisory Group through developing and facilitating joint training for police services in Puntland and Galmudug, which then patrolled the buffer zone.

ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING

Through its deployments, the SPC offers a wealth of experience and insights, as evidenced by its recent participation in lessons learned studies undertaken in transitioning missions in Liberia and Haiti. This knowledge has proven invaluable for the further development and implementation of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing and the conceptualization of the United Nations Police Training Architecture Program, two seminal initiatives that advance the further professionalization of United Nations policing.

Photo: OROLSI Standing Police Capacity Acting Deputy Police Commissioner, Mohamed Lakhal, visits an UNPOL Formed Police Unit from India deployed to MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. OROLSI/PD

Multiple Areas of Expertise

Community Policing
Command
Logistics
Public Order
Investigations
Information Technology
Budget & Finance
Police Policy & Planning
Human Resources Management
Protection of Civilians
Gender
Transnational Organized Crime
Training
Legal Advice
Police Reform

VERSION: 09/19
Justice and Corrections Service

STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW AND ESSENTIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES TO PREVENT CONFLICT AND SUSTAIN PEACE

Justice and Corrections Service supports the work of justice and corrections components in United Nations peace operations and other UN entities, including through its rapidly deployable Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity, which is based in Brindisi, Italy. It assists host countries to deliver essential justice and prison services, strengthen criminal justice systems, and facilitate rule of law reforms. It does so by promoting accountability for serious crimes that fuel conflict, by extending justice and corrections institutions in conflict-affected areas, and by enhancing prison security and management. Justice and corrections interventions encourage the peaceful resolution as well as prevention of disputes, strengthen the protection of civilians, improve national security, extend the authority of the State, restore trust and social cohesion, and contribute to the implementation of peace agreements.

Justice and corrections components work closely with national authorities to prioritize prevention of conflict, contribute to durable political solutions and advance SDG 16. JCS initiatives enable the empowerment of women and girls and their equal participation in the criminal justice system. To help advance the realization of the Declaration of Shared Commitments on UN Peacekeeping Action (A4P Declaration), JCS actively seeks and maintains partnerships with United Nations and external actors (notably through the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law), supports integrated multi-disciplinary interventions, provides planning, analytical and policy expertise in transition settings, and enables host countries and other stakeholders to take appropriate measures to bring to justice perpetrators of criminal acts against UN peacekeepers.

IN THE FIELD

162 JUDICIAL AFFAIRS OFFICERS + 358 CORRECTIONS OFFICERS

help to protect civilians, combat impunity, extend state authority and advance stabilization in 12 peace operations: MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNMIK, BINUH (formerly MINUJUSTH), UNSMIL, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNSOM, UNAMA, and UNIOGBIS.

Justice and corrections components of peace operations focus on three priority areas:

1. **Strengthening** national mechanisms to investigate and prosecute serious crimes fueling conflict, such as in CAR, Darfur, DRC, Mali and South Sudan.

2. **Restoring and extending** accountable rule of law institutions and justice and corrections services in conflict-affected areas.

3. **Enhancing** prison security and management (including of high-risk detainees) to mitigate the destabilizing effects of prison breakouts, disturbances and risks of radicalization.
JCS at Headquarters serves as a centre of expertise on justice, corrections and related rule of law areas within the Secretariat, comprising a team of 23 justice, corrections and programme management specialists. We provide strategic and operational support on mandate delivery to justice, corrections and rule of law components of peace operations. The work and support provided by the rapidly deployable Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity in Brindisi, Italy is an integral element of JCS support to UN peace operations and field presences. This includes support on strategic and operational planning, rule of law programming, technical assessments, outreach, as well as the generation of government-provided personnel and other resources. JCS manages knowledge and develops policies, guidance tools and lessons learned related to the strengthening of justice, corrections and rule of law to ensure that support and advice is based on policy and best practices.

## Recent Contributions of JCS in the Field

1. The Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic (CAR) was operationalized in 2018, mandated to investigate and prosecute international crimes committed in CAR since 2003.

2. A national strategy on the demilitarization of the penitentiary system was adopted by the Government of CAR in January 2019.

3. 49 persons have been tried by the Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé in Mali, with jurisdiction over atrocity crimes, terrorism and transnational crimes, with 458 cases currently before it.

4. 11 courts reopened in northern Mali by the national authorities, including through the deployment of a significant number of justice actors.

5. 107 tribunals rehabilitated and 18 out of 19 prisons operationalized in Haiti.

6. 820 conflict-related prosecutions, involving more than 1,320 accused persons, have been supported by the Prosecution Support Cells in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

7. Ebola prevention in the Democratic Republic of the Congo prisons enhanced through targeted measures with special focus on prisons in the East and Kinshasa.

8. Strong anti-corruption architecture and institutions established in Afghanistan, including the Anti-Corruption Justice Centre.

9. 360 rural court judges trained in mediation and dispute resolution in Darfur, with 2,000 cases resolved in 2018, including land-related disputes.

10. 5,500 individuals transiting through the UNMISS holding facilities (South Sudan) have been held in safe, secure, and humane detention.

### Women serving as justice and corrections government-provided personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Uniformed personnel gender parity strategy 2018-2028
The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC) is the rapid response team of the Justice and Corrections Service which was established in 2010 to assist UN peace operations and field presences by means of three core functions:

- Starting up Justice and Corrections components;
- Reinforcing existing peace operations and presences in the areas of justice and corrections by providing time-limited and targeted support; and
- Conducting needs assessments and reviews in the areas of justice and corrections.

In recent years, assistance from JCSC was in particular demand to advance rule of law transition planning, implementation and lessons learned studies in Darfur, Haiti and Liberia. JCSC also provided specific expertise in substantive areas, such as the investigation and prosecution of destabilizing crimes in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Mali; anti-corruption in Afghanistan; and prison security, with a specific focus on prison intelligence and information in the DRC. JCSC was also requested to strengthen planning capacities for the successful implementation of projects funded with assessed funds (programmatic funding) in the area of justice and corrections, including in CAR and Mali. Beyond its work for peace operations, JCSC has also recently deployed to UN Women in Haiti, and to UNDP in CAR.

JCSC supports operations administered by the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations and, through OROLSI’s new role as system-wide service provider, is increasingly engaged under the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) umbrella with United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, especially to strengthen their capacities to ensure successful transitions of United Nations peace operations in the rule of law area. Furthermore, and in line with the Secretary-General’s vision and focus on conflict prevention, JCSC, along with the Standing Police Capacity and GFP partners, offers its expertise where it has comparative advantages and where rapid deployment is essential to the prevention of conflict or violence. Currently, it has a staffing strength of seven posts: one Team Leader, two Corrections Officers, two Judicial Affairs Officers, one Rule of Law Officer and one Administrative Assistant.

### EXPERTISE AND SUPPORT PROVIDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations and Assessments</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, DRC, Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Start-up</td>
<td>CAR, Haiti, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation/Prosecution/Accountability</td>
<td>Afghanistan, CAR, DRC, Mali, South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Security</td>
<td>DRC, Guinea Bissau, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-corruption/Access to justice/Gender</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Haiti, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition Planning</td>
<td>Darfur (Sudan), DRC, Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Management</td>
<td>CAR, Kosovo, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lessons Learned</td>
<td>DRC, Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Gaps</td>
<td>CAR, DRC, Haiti, South Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo: OROLSI/JCSC Judicial Affairs Officer, Alice Mauske, along with UNAMA Judicial Affairs Officer, Bilal Waqad, meet with Abdul Raziq, the General Director of Social Protection and Social Security from the Government of Afghanistan’s Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled, UNAMA.
The objective of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS), working through teams and individual experts in field locations, is to positively impact the security and stability in conflict and post-conflict environments. DDR processes deal directly with members of armed groups, encouraging them to lay down their weapons, leave the group and re integrate into society. Transitioning from combatant to civilian can be daunting and potentially unappealing, especially where a civilian lifestyle may be less economically beneficial. In order to address this, DDR provides socio-economic support to assist ex-combatants, including education and opportunities for employment through the reintegration process. DDR views each individual as a stakeholder in the peace process and a potential agent of change.

DDR supports the organic development of peace through the collective will of the people to pursue peaceful co-existence and reconciliation. DDR programmes should occur under certain pre-conditions, such as the signing of a peace agreement or minimum security on the ground. However, the United Nations is often called upon to assist in tackling violence in a variety of situations, where these prerequisites are not present.

In such cases, the DDR community utilizes alternative approaches, including “Community Violence Reduction” (CVR), implemented in support of DDR in localities vulnerable to instability, in order to emphasize community engagement as a means to prevent the escalation of violence, and more broadly, to create the necessary conditions for a DDR programme. CVR aims to impact not only members of armed groups, but also youth at risk of recruitment, former combatants who participate in DDR, and members of communities likely to receive former combatants. The programmes encompass a range of initiatives, designed to train individuals to become productive, self-sustaining members of society, as well as reducing potential triggers of violence.

Another approach in the DDR toolbox is Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM), which focuses on arms management within communities and is predominantly used to stem the influx of weapons and their accessibility. DDR, CVR and WAM are components of a larger process to manage armed groups and ultimately lead to their peaceful and orderly dissolution.

38,724 BENEFICIARIES
ENGAGED DIRECTLY IN DDR/CVR PROGRAMMES IN MINUSMA, MINUJUSTH, UNAMID, MINUSCA AND MONUSCO

222 PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD

8 PERSONNEL2 IN THE HQ

1 This includes 23,681 men and 15,043 women
2 To be soon supported by one staff at DDR standing capacity based in Brindisi
On 1 May 2019, the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) concluded the demobilization of 729 ex-combatants, including 123 women, from a variety of armed groups. Based on the Darfur Peace Agreement and Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID has supported national authorities since 2007, resulting in the demobilization of over 10,000 combatants. Mission support includes the provision of reinsertion support packages, camp construction, basic services and security. UNDP also contributes to this exercise and is responsible for providing reintegration assistance following the demobilization phase. Some of the ex-combatants interviewed during demobilization emphasized the importance of promoting peace and urged non-signatory movements to put down their arms and join the peace process. Islika Borbor Sisay, UNAMID DDR officer, believes that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process contributes to a more stable environment for the implementation of other development and early recovery initiatives.

“It is important for DDR in every country that witnesses war to set the ground work for other recovery activities to take place,” he said.

“This is done] through sensitizing the ex-combatants on the importance of peace and encouraging them as civilians to resolve their differences by dialogue and peaceful means.”

The DDRS’s efforts to contribute to stability and security are supported by the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) on DDR. The Group was established in 2005 to improve the UN’s performance in the area of DDR. It aims to optimize DDR contributions to peace-building and recovery as the foremost global networking source for the development of DDR policy and practice. It serves as a dynamic force, offering adaptable and innovative options to the DDR community in current and future peace-building efforts. Since its founding, it has grown to be comprised of 25 UN entities and is chaired by DPO and UNDP. The IAWG serves as a custodian of the global Integrated DDR Standards which are currently undergoing a major revision.
Security Sector Reform Unit

TRANSFORMING SECURITY INSTITUTIONS TO SUSTAIN PEACE AND IMPLEMENT THE 2030 AGENDA

CORE FUNCTIONS OF SSR TEAMS

Advancing political solutions to conflict through mediation, advisory and technical support to the signatory parties of peace agreements on the implementation of SSR provisions.

Strengthening national ownership and capacity to design and implement national security policies and strategies designed to enhance the effectiveness, inclusivity and accountability of security institutions contributing to the restoration and extension of state authority.

Promoting the coherence and effectiveness of international assistance to the security sector through coordination of partners, mobilization of resources, and advisory support on the development of national development and peacebuilding plans.

Security Council Resolution 2151 (2014)

The first stand-alone Security Council resolution on SSR affirmed the role of SSR in the consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law and good governance and in laying the foundations for peace and sustainable development.

United Nations support to national SSR initiatives are anchored in the principles reflected in this resolution, which emphasizes the centrality of national ownership and encourages States to define “an inclusive national vision” for the security sector that responds to the needs of their populations. The resolution calls for the integration of SSR into broader national political processes and encourages senior United Nations Officials to advance SSR through their good offices.
SSR AT UN HEADQUARTERS

The SSR Unit serves as the United Nations system-wide focal point on SSR and works to advance the following priorities:

**Strategic advice to United Nations senior leadership and Member States** to ensure that the United Nations SSR support is aligned with the principles outlined in the Security Council resolution 2151 (2014) and international best practices.

**Backstopping SSR field teams** in support of Security Council SSR mandates in peace operations or in response to national requests of support.

**United Nations Policy and guidance development** to develop coherent system-wide guidance in coordination with the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on SSR and Defense Sector Reform.

**Partnerships** with the African Union, the European Union, the World Bank, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and sub-regional organizations ensures harmonization of approaches and improves joint delivery of SSR assistance.

**Policy dialogue with Member States** including through the support of the Group of Friends of SSR, co-chaired by Slovakia and South Africa, are focused on strengthening the normative basis for United Nations SSR support and articulating lessons learned and best practices.

**Coordination** of UN SSR assistance as the secretariat for the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force, established by the Secretary-General to promote an integrated, holistic UN approach to SSR. The Task Force is co-chaired by the DPO and UNDP and consists of 14 UN entities.

**Surge capacity:** The SSR Unit manages the United Nations roster of SSR experts which provides surge capacity in countries where national SSR processes are underway. The Unit is also mobilizing resources to embed SSR experts within the standing capacities based at the United Nations Global Service Centre in Italy.

SSR PRIORITIES IN THE FIELD

- **MINUSMA** supports the Government of Mali and the signatory armed movements to implement the defence and security provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.
- **MINUSCA** provides strategic advice to the Central African Republic authorities on the design and implementation of a comprehensive and gender-responsive SSR process that reinforces the peace process.
- **UNMISS** supports the signatory parties to break consensus on the implementation of the defense and security provisions of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan.
- **OSESG-Yemen** supports the mediation efforts to advance the ceasefire agreement in Hudaydah and to build consensus among the parties on options for transitional security arrangements.
- **UNSMIL** supports the mediation of cease fire and security arrangements as well as the integration of armed groups into the state-controlled security forces.
- **UNSMIL** supports the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to implement the Somali Security Transition Plan and the National Security Architecture.
- **MONUSCO** coordinates international assistance provided to the security sector by bilateral and multilateral partners.
UNMAS operates under United Nations legislative mandates of both the General Assembly and the Security Council and responds to specific requests from affected Member States, and/or the United Nations Secretary-General or designated officials. UNMAS is a specialized, agile organization, which delivers concrete results in dynamic operating environments across the world. UNMAS implements a needs-driven and people-centred approach and is guided by humanitarian principles.

In recent years, UNMAS has supported and continues to provide assistance in Abyei, Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, the State of Palestine, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and the Territory of Western Sahara. UNMAS deployments are implemented through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

From its headquarters in New York and its humanitarian hub in Geneva, UNMAS coordinates the global mine action response. As chair of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (IACG-MA)¹, UNMAS ensures an effective, proactive and coordinated United Nations response to the threat posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) through the implementation of the United Nations Strategy on Mine Action 2019 – 2023. Led by UNMAS, the IACG-MA develops policies and strategies, sets mine action priorities, monitors developments in affected countries, advocates for the universalization and implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law, highlights the needs and rights of survivors, and advocates for sustained financial support for mine action.

UNMAS activities are primarily financed through two funding mechanisms:

- **APPROPRIATIONS** by the United Nations General Assembly for mine action components within peace operations.
- **EXTRA-BUDGETARY** contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action.

UNMAS also receives financing from United Nations Multi-Donor Trust Funds and other mechanisms used by the United Nations system and from individuals and the private sector, through tax-deductible contributions made through the United Nations Foundation.

¹Members of the IACG-MA include: UN Department of Peace Operations/UNMAS (Chair), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Development Programme (UNDP), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO).
At the country level, UNMAS coordinates activities in partnership with a range of national and local actors to strengthen mine action capacity and ensure proper prioritization of resources to areas of need. UNMAS is also the coordinator for the Mine Action Area of Responsibility and is "the provider of last resort" for mine action within the Global Protection Cluster. UNMAS engages with United Nations partners and non-governmental organizations to ensure that mine action is at the centre of humanitarian planning and responses.

Each year, landmines, ERWs and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) kill or maim thousands of people worldwide. These deadly hazards block roads and prevent farmers from working the land, hampering socio-economic development. They stop children from going to school and people from returning to their homes. They render water points and roads inaccessible and block the safe deployment of peacekeepers and humanitarian relief in the places where it is needed most.

The human impact is truly devastating: a staggering death toll, life-altering injuries and communities ripped apart by war, enduring its aftermath.

Critically, most landmines and IEDs are victim-activated and indiscriminate. Whoever triggers the weapon, whether soldier or civilian, can become a casualty. IEDs are particularly dangerous. Their triggers can be hidden anywhere: in a food bag, in a light switch or in a toy.

Reflecting the principles laid out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reiterated by the Secretary-General in his vision for the Organization, UNMAS promotes national ownership of mine action functions by strengthening government capacity and by encouraging adherence to international standards while implementing best practices. Ensuring an affected country’s ability to manage its own mine action programme is vital to guaranteeing a long-term sustainable response, and remains an important commitment of UNMAS.

In 2019, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the five-year Safe Ground campaign to turn minefields into playing fields. Safe Ground is a global advocacy and fundraising campaign supported by an informal, voluntary group of Champions, comprised of governments (United Nations Member States), United Nations entities, civil society organizations, sport federations, private sector companies, and individual athletes. The campaign tackles two essential and linked challenges: clearing explosive hazards to make the ground safe for people to return and rebuild their communities without fear of injury or death; and raising awareness and mobilizing resources to support those who suffered a disability because of explosive hazards.
The Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) is a United Nations platform co-chaired by DPO and UNDP that is designed to strengthen the provision of rule of law assistance to address and prevent violent conflict, to protect human rights and to restore justice and security for conflict-affected people. The GFP is a field-focused arrangement that enables United Nations entities, including UNODC, UNHCR, OHCHR, EOSG, UNOPS, UN Women and others, to jointly pursue shared objectives, in accordance with their mandates and capacities. GFP partners promote United Nations norms and standards, including gender mainstreaming and human rights-based approaches.

GFP coordinating platforms and working group arrangements are established both at Headquarters and in the field to increase United Nations coherence, align strategies and programs with national development plans, serve as a single entry point for host governments, and to achieve better results drawing on the expertise of the contributing agencies.

Through joint assessments, planning, and programming, the GFP arrangement has been supporting a coordinated UN approach to rule of law assistance, relying primarily on voluntary funding and striving to increase impact and results by:

- Reducing competition
- Leveraging expertise
- Encouraging innovation

GFP PARTNERS
UN entities working on the rule of law including DPO, UNDP, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women and the EOSG.

COVERAGE
The GFP operates in the following settings: Prevention and/or Sustaining Peace; Conflict and Post-Conflict; and Transitions.
### GFP Deliverables and Highlights from the Field

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>61</strong> Deployments of Expertise</th>
<th><strong>54</strong> Joint Assessment Missions</th>
<th><strong>10</strong> Joint Programmes</th>
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<tr>
<td>including UNPOL officers and experts in corrections, gender and programming to 14 countries (January 2016 to July 2019).</td>
<td>including to Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAR, Côte d’Ivoire, Darfur, DRC, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jamaica, Mali, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor Leste, Yemen (since 2012)</td>
<td>including Central African Republic, Kosovo, Mali, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Darfur, The Gambia</td>
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### Peace Operation Settings

**Central African Republic:**
GFP partners jointly support the restoration of criminal justice and security institutions, including the operationalization of the national Special Criminal Court. These efforts support the extension of state authority, the fight against impunity and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. At Headquarters, GFP partners provide support to the Reference Group on the rule of law and the fight against impunity in CAR, chaired by Morocco, to garner political and financial support for the Special Court and other rule of law initiatives.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:**
With the assistance of GFP partners the Prosecution Support Cells (PSC) have supported military justice authorities in over 820 conflict-related cases. The assistance of the PSC has resulted in the conviction of over 1000 perpetrators. Around one half of those held accountable have been officials of national security forces and one half members of armed groups and civilians.

### Transition Settings

**Haiti:**
The GFP joint rule of law programme aims to:
- Enhance public security via support to the police
- Promote a more effective and transparent justice system
- Improve access to justice and enhance the prison administration. During transition periods, GFP partners have provided integrated support to ensure that the vital gains in the areas of police, justice and corrections are sustained and that development priorities are advanced jointly.

**Liberia:**
GFP partners successfully supported the transition process from UNMIL to UN Country Team partners that are now implementing a well-resourced joint rule of law programme. As UNMIL was closing, the GFP arrangement was instrumental in developing the joint rule of law programme which ensured that the UN effectively sustained capacity development support. The programme moves Liberia towards development through access to justice initiatives and community security services for the Liberian People (2016-2019).

### Prevention/Sustaining Peace Settings

**The Gambia:** The UN, through the GFP and SSR Task Force, supported the country to complete a government-led and inclusive SSR assessment. The assessment successfully laid the foundation for developing a national Security Sector Reform Policy, and subsequently a security strategy to address existing gaps. The UN support is designed to connect and sequence implementation of SSR reforms with transitional justice, access to justice, human rights and conflict prevention efforts.

### Workshops

**Annual Entebbe Workshop:** In December 2018, a GFP workshop was held in Entebbe with rule of law practitioners from the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kosovo, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan (Darfur) to further discuss the review recommendations and identify opportunities to enhance rule of law strategies. As a result of this workshop, a community of practice platform was successfully implemented for GFP colleagues to share lessons learned and best practices in joint working.
As a specialized capacity, OROLSI deploys peacekeepers and technical experts who, under peace-building, assist conflict-affected countries in re-establishing the rule of law and security institutions necessary to build and maintain peace.

As of January 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres mandated OROLSI to function as a UN system-wide provider, noting that “the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions is working to establish, through its five components, a system of highly effective and efficient security and justice institutions, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and counter-terrorism. It will ensure systematic collaboration with all relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors as it currently does through the Global Centre on ... and other capacity-building units to support rule of law reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.” (emphasis added) The Secretary-General on the Restructuring of the United Nations Peace and Security Pillar (A/72/525)

From operations to strategy, the Office oversees a wide spectrum of cross-cutting activities, including training peacekeepers and special political missions; recruiting thousands of professionals for international deployment; establishing measures for vital programmes; developing doctrine, guidance and training; and partnering with United Nations entities, Member States, regional organizations and academia.

Through its five components – Police Division; Justice and Corrections; Security Sector Reforms and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration; and Mine Action Service – OROLSI field personnel comprise over 15,000 rule of law and security professionals. As an operational intervention, OROLSI is unique in covering the number of war-professional personnel and has not targeted the number of security personnel in conflict areas.

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OROLSI is comprised of five components:

- **United Nations Police Division (UNPD)**
  - UNODC conducts and supports international police presence, including police component mandates in peacekeeping, conflict and post-conflict settings, to protect civilians, promote human rights, and support the rule of law. UNODC provides specialized expertise in support of UN field operations, joining with other UN agencies to achieve a coherent approach to managing crime, and supporting long-term justice and security outcomes in fragile states.

- **Justice and Corrections Service (JCS)**
  - The Justice and Corrections Service serves as a center of expertise on justice and corrections and supports the work of justice and corrections authorities in all UN missions, operations and other UN entities. JCS supports national justice and corrections systems and related institutions through capacity development, mentoring, norm-setting, technical assistance, and specialized expertise in support of UN field operations, including through the UN Development and Peace-Security Agenda Working Group on Justice.

- **United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)**
  - UNMAS is committed to the authoritative, impartial and evidence-based clearance and management of human-injury threats posed by explosive ordnance to the benefit of millions of people worldwide. UNMAS provides Member States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations with timely, coordinated and effective assistance to clear and secure areas affected by explosive ordnance, providing a full cycle of related activities, from reducing risk to providing timely assistance. UNMAS works to create the necessary space for national and sub-national leadership in addressing the security threat posed by explosive ordnance.

- **Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS)**
  - DDRS supports Member States and UN field operations in peace and security-related initiatives for the transition to civilian life for conflict-affected populations. DDRS develops policy and guidance through the DDR Inter-Agency Standing Committee, provides DDR-related support, including planning and implementation, and supports the implementation of the UN and international DDR frameworks. DDRS stands for the rule of law and international human rights norms. The Police Division supports UNPOL in delivering essential public order and safety services, including through the UN Development and Peace-Security Agenda Working Group on Peacekeeping.

- **Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU)**
  - SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSR experts for rapid deployment. The SSRU provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and other UN entities on security sector-related issues, including on defence sector reform, and develops guidance in coordination with the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force. It forges SSRU manages a roster and a standing capacity of SSR experts for rapid deployment. The SSRU provides advice to Member States, field operations, Resident Coordinators, UNCTs and other UN entities on security sector-related issues, including on defence sector reform, and develops guidance in coordination with the Inter-Agency SSR Task Force. It forges
The Justice and Corrections Service serves as a center of expertise on justice and corrections, including how to build and support justice institutions and programs. Through a range of activities, OROLSI's five components provide holistic support to United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, both in the context of conflict and development settings.

OROLSI's primary components are:

1. The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section (DDRS)
2. The Standing Police Capacity
3. The Standing Staff Section
4. The Rule of Law Analysis, Planning and Training Unit (ROALPTU)
5. The Women, Peace and Security Unit (WPSU)

The DDRS focuses on community violence reduction as a key DDR approach used to reduce grassroots-level tensions, creating social cohesion and conflict resolution opportunities. This team deploys specialized expertise to support the start-up, surge, and transition of UN field operations.

The Standing Police Capacity is a specialized capacity that deploys specialized expertise to support mission start-up, surge, and transition. By selecting, recruiting, deploying and rotating personnel in UN peace operations; developing standing capacities; and facilitating assessments and evaluations, UNPOL builds and supports police capacity to prevent and respond to related challenges.

The ROALPTU has a crucial role in each of its thematic areas, ensuring that peacekeeping deploys to some of the world's most vulnerable places. The World's most vulnerable places

The WPSU plays a lead role in system-wide efforts to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda, promoting the meaningful participation of women in rule of law and security institutions and seeking to increase their representation in traditionally male-dominated areas such as police, corrections, and other strong institutions and other SDGs on education, gender equality, and development goal 16.

Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations Jean Pierre Lacroix encourages action for peacekeeping, saying, “We're working in complex and difficult places, protecting some of the world's most vulnerable. We are working in partnership with Member States to implement our support. Our colleagues are at the forefront of efforts to enhance performance and accountability of peacekeepers, including training peacekeepers in IED threat mitigation.

Formed to be as targeted as possible, working together, partnerships with regional organizations to foster coherence, and authoritative, impartial expertise and experience acquired through its humanitarian, and non-UN Mission settings, provides DDR-related support, including planning and implementing projects and programmes to mitigate the threats posed by explosive hazards. TheDDR Serves as a Center of Expertise on Demobilization and Reintegration, and develops guidance in coordination with the Inter-Agency DDR Task Force. It forges and implements partnerships with regional organizations to foster coherence.

DDRS supports ex-combatants and those associated with armed groups to reintegrate into society as civilians, and actively participate in peace processes. In complex environments, DDRS supports ex-combatants and those associated with armed groups to reintegrate into society as civilians, and actively participate in peace processes.

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