



JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS UPDATE

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
OFFICE OF RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS SERVICE

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From CLJAS to the Justice and Corrections Service

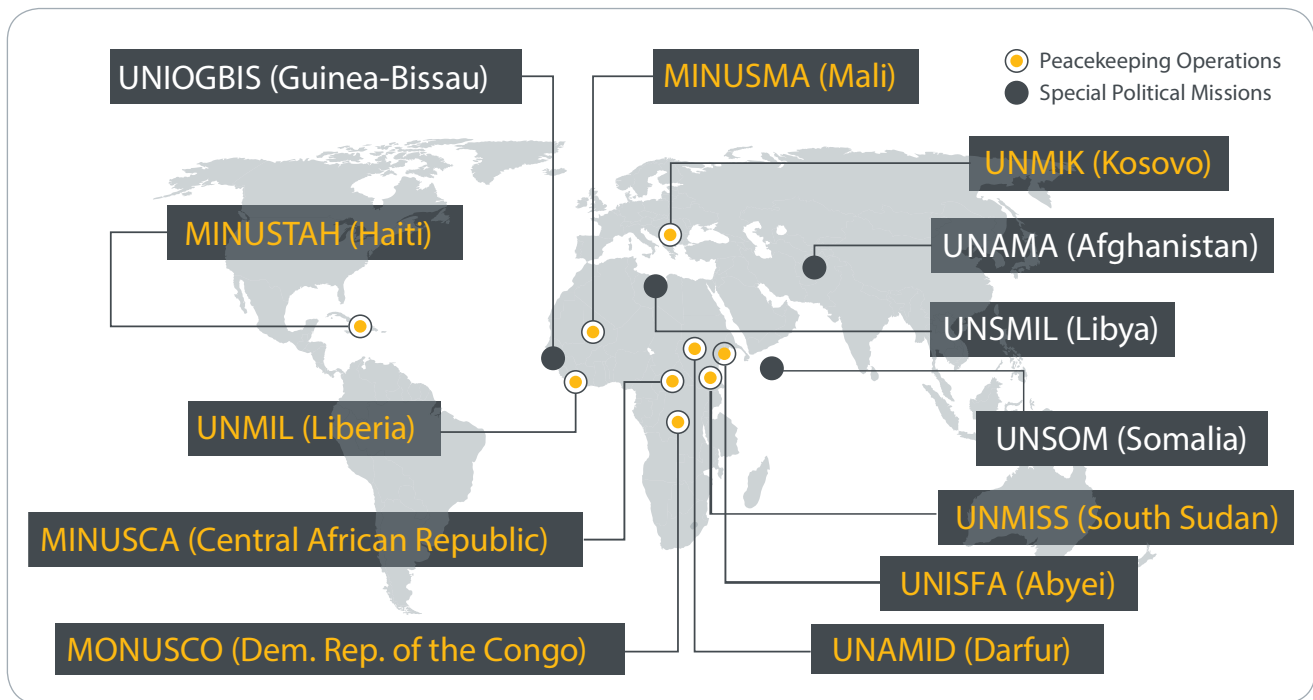
On 1 July 2016, the Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service (CLJAS) changed its name to the Justice and Corrections Service (JCS). JCS remains part of the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). It promotes the rule of law by addressing issues related to justice and corrections systems in conflict and post-conflict environments.

JCS, and its Brindisi-based Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC),

support field colleagues working in nine DPKO-led peacekeeping operations which currently have justice and/or corrections mandates, in Abyei, the Central African Republic, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kosovo, Liberia, Mali and South Sudan. Justice and corrections support is also provided to special political missions led by the Department of Political Affairs in Afghanistan, Guinea-Bissau, Libya and Somalia.

Aside from being more succinct, our new name better captures the breadth

of the Service's work. This includes helping national authorities to deliver basic justice and corrections services, assisting nationally-led investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes, supporting Special Representatives of the Secretary-General with legal analyses of political issues, assisting national prison authorities with strategic and operational matters, advancing constitutional reform and enhancing the professionalism and accountability of judicial and corrections systems.



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The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)/Department of Field Support (DFS) policy on “Justice Support in United Nations Peace Operations” came into effect on 1 August 2016, replacing the policy directive on “Justice Components in United Nations Peace Operations” of December 2009. The new guidance complements the DPKO/DFS policy on “Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations” of 1 September 2015.

Justice components contribute to the implementation of mission mandates by (i) supporting host State authorities to strengthen their justice systems, (ii) helping to advance the political objectives of the peace operation and sustain security and stabilization initiatives and (iii) laying the foundation for longer term institution building.

The Justice Policy is available here:

<http://bit.ly/2cp2vll>

Justice support shall focus on:



Basic justice service delivery



Criminal investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes



Efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary



Strategic reform of the rule of law architecture



Targeted capacity building efforts

Non-Paper on DPKO Support for Strengthening Justice and Corrections Systems

In response to a request from the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) of the General Assembly for an assessment of the work and impact of CLJAS (now JCS), JCS produced a non-paper on “DPKO Support for Strengthening Justice and Corrections Systems” in January 2016.

The non-paper explains the objectives and approach of the justice and corrections components of peace operations, JCS and its Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC), and highlights key achievements and challenges from 2012 to 2015.

The non-paper is available here: <http://bit.ly/2bTmGw1>

Towards a Sustainable Transition of Tasks in Darfur

The African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) is focusing its rule of law interventions on the protection of internally displaced persons and returnees, community-level conflict resolution and the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. Guided by Security Council resolutions 2228 (2015) and 2296 (2016),

many other justice and corrections tasks, including the Mission’s legal aid portfolio, will be transitioned to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) by July 2017.

To promote a sustainable transition of these tasks, UNAMID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have embarked on

a comprehensive joint planning process, beginning with the establishment of the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group, co-chaired by UNAMID and UNDP, in August 2015.

The Group has been instrumental in coordinating United Nations-wide rule of law initiatives and has overseen the development of the multi-year Joint

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UNAMID rule of law priorities

Rule of Law Programme for Darfur (2016-2019), which brings together UNAMID and UNDP as lead entities as well as eight additional UNCT partners.

Pending endorsement by the Government of Sudan, the Joint Programme will provide a framework for the transition of rule of law tasks. In addition, it will strengthen United Nations delivery in the rule of law sector by pooling resources and jointly focusing interventions on shared priorities, advancing the Mission's mandated priority objectives complemented by UNCT initiatives.



Update on the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic

By its resolution 2301 (2016) of 26 July, the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2017. Combatting impunity continues to be a

human rights to justice, and to take a lead role in the coordination and mobilization of international support to the SCC.

Since the promulgation in June 2015 of the law establishing the SCC, important progress has been made.

In June 2016, the Minister of Justice approved the selection procedures for international magistrates and the (international) Deputy Registrar, following approval of the profiles earlier in the summer. The committee charged with the selection of key national staff (including national magistrates and the Chief Registrar) has also approved nearly all the terms

inform the SCC's investigations and prosecution strategy – is well underway, while work on a victim and witness protection strategy is progressing.

Also in June 2016, the Minister of Justice allocated a building for the SCC's premises, and another building has been identified for the SCC judicial police. Significantly, in June 2016 the General Assembly allocated programmatic funding totalling USD 4.7 million to support the SCC. An additional USD 2 million in voluntary contributions has also been mobilized, while fundraising continues and other donors have indicated that they intend to support the Court.

On 26 August 2016, in another important development, the Central African Ministers of Justice, Planning and Reconciliation and MINUSCA leadership signed the project document articulating how the United Nations will support the SCC.

For the SCC to succeed, the continued support of the international community will be essential. Member States are encouraged to consider funding and/or nominating magistrates to the SCC.



Photo: MINUSCA / R. Amousouga.

H.E. Félix Moloua, CAR Minister of Planning (left) and DSRSG/HC/RC Fabrizio Hochschild, MINUSCA (right), at the signing of the project document in support of the SCC.

top priority, with MINUSCA mandated to support the swift operationalization of the Special Criminal Court (SCC), provide technical and capacity building support to the Central African authorities to bring perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and

of reference that were drafted by the MINUSCA Justice and Corrections Section (JCS). The ongoing MINUSCA and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sponsored human rights mapping project – which will

Fostering Inclusive Dialogue on Criminal Justice Reforms in Guinea-Bissau

The Security Council has mandated the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) to assist national authorities to develop effective and efficient criminal justice and penitentiary systems, and rule of law and security institutions capable of maintaining public security and combating impunity. Pursuant to this mandate, UNIOGBIS continues to support national efforts to foster inclusive dialogue on priority reforms and to devise strategies to address the deep-rooted structural causes of the conflict.

In 2016, further to recommendations stemming from the 2015 Annual Forum on Criminal Justice, the UNIOGBIS Justice and Rule of Law Unit issued a number of advocacy tools to assist national authorities in promoting priority initiatives. These include a publication on Environmental Criminality in Guinea-Bissau (January 2016), as well as the publication of draft principles on the administration of justice by military tribunals. These tools have been used in sensitization and awareness raising activities as well as in trainings with criminal and military justice authorities,

parliamentarians and other stakeholders.

Established in 2011, the Annual Forum is a high level platform for dialogue and coordination, which brings together representatives of the Office of the President, executive and legislative powers and the criminal justice and military justice institutions. In 2015, major recommendations included (i) enhancing efforts to protect the environment through the criminalization of acts such as illegal fishing, illegal trade in timber and the exploitation of protected areas, (ii) establishing a data-gathering system to measure criminality and to provide crime statistics, and (iii) ensuring the military justice code's compliance with national and international standards.



Credit: UNIOGBIS/PIU

Left to right: H.E. James P. Zumwalt, Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal and to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; H.E. Suzy Barbosa Capé, Secretary of International State Cooperation in Guinea-Bissau; H.E. Miguel Trovoada, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau; and Mr. Luís Manuel Cabral, former State Public Order Secretary.

The reports are available here:

<http://tinyurl.com/zdfo6bk>

<http://tinyurl.com/zmk7vav>

Combatting Terrorism in Mali - *Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé*



Prosecutor Samake, PJS (left) and Mr. Djibril Ly, Chief of JCS, MINUSMA (right), at the inauguration of the renovated PJS building.

In November 2015, Malian Chief Prosecutor Boubacar Sidiki Samake found himself in the news yet again. In the wake of the chilling terrorist attack on Bamako's Radisson Blu hotel, in which 20 people including several foreigners were killed, the head of Mali's recently created Specialised Judiciary Unit on Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, the *Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé* (PJS), was much sought-after by the media. The Prosecutor disclosed that jihadist group Al Mourabitoun was likely behind the attacks. The November attack is symptomatic of the challenges that Mali

– and the world – is facing today. One year into the implementation of the peace agreement, overall stabilization efforts in Mali are yet to bring tangible results. Large swathes of Malian territory are beyond the reach and control of the Government, aggravating the security vacuum in the north. Intercommunal fighting and feelings of marginalization have provided fertile ground for the spread of extremism.

In its resolution 2295 (2016), the Security Council expressed concern about the volatile security situation, especially the recent expansion of terrorist and

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other criminal activities into central and southern Mali and the serious challenges posed by transnational organized crime in the Sahel region, including arms and drug trafficking, the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, and its increasing links, in some cases, with terrorism. The situation clearly required the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and international partners to move beyond “business as usual” and to adapt and develop innovative ways to fight this challenge.

Against this backdrop, experts from the MINUSMA Justice and Corrections Section (JCS) have been working closely

with police and mine action colleagues, as well as with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to support the establishment and operationalization of the PJS.

Established in May 2013, the PJS constitutes an institutional response to the threat posed by armed groups and organized criminal groups present on Malian soil. It will allow for the centralization of prosecutions, enquiries and investigations related to terrorist activities and national or transnational organized crime. In addition to the Chief Prosecutor, 11 magistrates have already moved into the PJS premises; up

to 50 police investigators - the so-called “Brigade” - will join them soon.

JCS and other United Nations and international partners (including the European Union Common Security and Defence Policy Civilian Crisis Management Mission (EUCAP Sahel)) are working towards the selection of members of the Brigade, to provide immediate training based on in-house capacities and expertise, and to assist with rehabilitation and renovation projects (including reinforcement of the PJS perimeter security and the provision of computers, equipment and specialized forensic materials).

Working with the Police to Enhance Prison Security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Security Council has reconfigured the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) several times since the Mission’s establishment in 1999. The reorientation of the Mission mandate to emphasize the protection of civilians, stabilization, human rights and institutional reforms has reinforced the importance of securing prisons against internal and external aggression.

The MONUSCO Justice and Corrections Section (JCS) continues to support the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to build safe, professional and humane prison systems. JCS - with the assistance of prison experts from contributing countries - has helped to improve prisons throughout conflict affected areas by way of mentoring and advising projects.

In 2009, MONUSCO began to engage national authorities on the possibility of police support to enhance prison security within the

existing legal framework, particularly to address the threatening situation in Makala and other prisons (such as Bunia, Butembo and Beni). The first police were deployed to Makala in 2010 and then to several more facilities.

In June 2016, the Ministries of Justice and Interior convened a national prison security workshop. One of its major recommendations was the establishment

of a specialized police unit as a transitional measure, pending the creation of a prison corps. At Mission level, a joint prison security working group made up of MONUSCO corrections and police experts has been established with the aim of assisting the inter-ministerial follow-up committee to implement this recommendation. MONUSCO JCS is working to establish the dedicated specialized police unit, review and validate a three-week initial training programme and engage national and international partners on building national police capacity to perform in a closed environment. Parallel efforts are also being geared to the creation of the prison corps, one of the key recommendations to come out of last year’s national justice reform consultations (*Etats Generaux*), the first to take place since 1996.



National police training at Masisi Prison, DRC.
Photo: JCS / Masisi team.

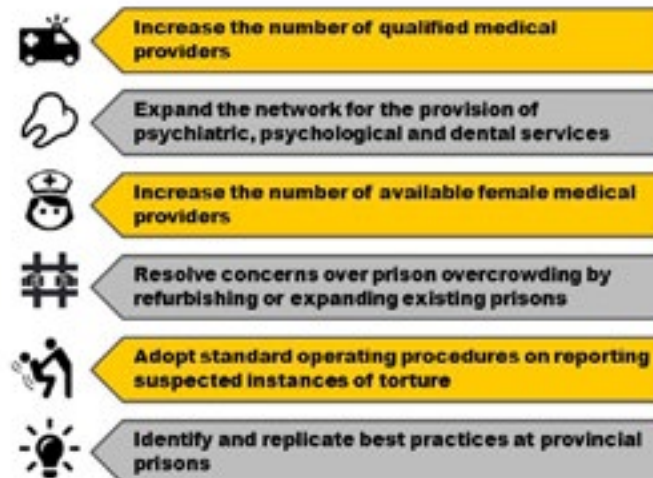
In March 2016, the Rule of Law Unit of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) published an assessment of Afghanistan's prison health services, based on a survey covering nearly all provincial prisons administered by the Ministry of Interior Affairs. While most prisoners in Afghanistan have access to basic health services, substantial work remains to be done.

The report includes six major recommendations for the Afghan authorities, which will require continued engagement with international donors.

The report is available here:

<https://unama.unmissions.org/afghanistan%E2%80%99s-prison-health-services-improving-face-challenges-new-un-report-indicates>

UNAMA Prisoner Health Report recommendations



Latest Corrections Efforts in the Central African Republic

Addressing the challenges posed by high-risk prisoners in a vastly underfunded prison system, currently managed by a small number of inexperienced national staff, is one of the most important responsibilities of corrections officers in the Justice and Corrections Section (JCS) of the United

Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

In addition to this unique task, where the line between operational engagement and mere advising and mentoring is blurred, JCS corrections officers are assisting the authorities of the Central

African Republic (CAR) with a variety of training, capacity building and infrastructure initiatives.

In February 2016, the Security Council approved the deployment of 68 specialized Government Provided Personnel (GPP) to MINUSCA to support the management of high-risk detainees and to maintain law and order in prisons in Bangui. Forty-eight GPP have already joined MINUSCA, with full deployment to be completed in October 2016. GPP undertake training conducted by JCS, comprising a review of the MINUSCA mandate, the Mandela Rules, prison security and intervention and negotiation techniques. From 10 to 22 October, JCS - with the support of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service - will deliver an advanced corrections deployment training programme in Bangui for 40 corrections GPP. An additional training for another 40 GPP is being considered.

While the majority of JCS corrections work takes place in Bangui (such as the rehabilitation of and support to the



Stagiaires at Ngaragba Central Prison, CAR.

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Camp de Roux detention facility, designed to accommodate high-risk detainees facing charges including crimes against humanity), MINUSCA, in partnership with the United States and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is also supporting the rehabilitation of prisons and detention centres in the regions to ensure that they meet international standards. Such efforts, along with various Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), support the extension of State authority from Bangui to other sectors of the country.

The Mission is also helping the national prison authorities to develop a comprehensive security manual, in

order to promote efficient and effective prison management practices. The manual will include information on the legal admission and release of prisoners, searches, head counts, prisoner escorts, prisoner transfers and disciplinary measures. JCS will assist the national authorities to implement this guidance.

A fundamental corrections priority is to help de-militarize the prison system and to gradually replace the CAR armed forces (“FACA”), which are currently responsible for prison security. This task is critical for ensuring that the nascent CAR prison service is based on international human rights

standards and has robust oversight and accountability mechanisms. Following an assessment of staffing needs at the Ngaragba Central Prison and its annex at the Camp de Roux, JCS has, in close collaboration with the national prison authorities, developed a project to recruit and train 300 new national prison officers.

The training consists of a one year theoretical component and a further in-service training year, through co-location at a prison. The 300 new recruits are expected to be onboarded, trained and certified between December 2016 and December 2018.

Support for Reintegration of Prisoners in Mali

Pursuant to the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to support the Malian government’s efforts to restore and extend State authority and the rule of law, the MINUSMA Justice and Corrections Section (JCS) is helping to develop vocational and educational programmes to assist prisoners to reintegrate into society upon the conclusion of their sentences. These programmes aim to rehabilitate prisoners and reduce the risk of recidivism.

The Algiers Peace Agreement calls for a “profound reform of the justice system”, while the Security Council has mandated MINUSMA to support the peace process and assist Mali to re-build and strengthen its criminal justice system (composed of police, prosecutors, judges and prison authorities). Increased professionalism in addressing criminality and recidivism promotes the return of security, combats impunity and fosters a climate conducive to the restoration of peace.

In Mopti, JCS collaborated with the regional Malian Prison authorities to implement a Quick Impact Project cultivating vegetables in Sevaré Prison. The programme, which was inaugurated in December 2015 and officially handed over to the authorities in July 2016, will



Left to right: Mr. Coulibaly Cheick Omar, Regional Director of National Prison Administration; Mr. Kama Kane, Governor of Mopti; Mr. Abdoulaye Idrissa Maiga, Deputy Director of National Prison Administration; and Mr. Nasser Zakr, Head of the Mopti JCS Regional Office, at the hand over of the prison project on 20 July 2016.

provide for 90% of the vegetable food needs of the prison population in Mopti/Sevaré. A second project is underway to establish a sheep breeding unit in Sevaré Prison.

JCS is also supporting the Malian authorities to implement similar vegetable production and sheep breeding programmes in Timbuktu prison, as well as a carpentry workshop. These projects are funded by the Danish contribution to

the MINUSMA Peace and Security Trust Fund.

MINUSMA JCS will support the National Directorate of Penitentiary Administration (part of the Ministry for Justice and Human Rights) to develop 198 hectares of agricultural land belonging to the Kénioroba prison into an operational prison farm. Several consultation meetings with technical and financial partners in Mali took place in June to develop the project, which will enable prisoners to undertake vocational training in the agricultural and farming sectors.

JCS is also supporting the Malian authorities to implement a July 2016 law on the status of prison guards (*Loi portant le statut des surveillants de prisons*), which highlights the important role of guards in the social reintegration of detainees. These efforts are in addition to the work of JCS in promoting respect for the international minimum standards of detention enshrined in the Mandela Rules of December 2015.



Photo: Didace Nyirinkwaya, MINUSCA Judicial Affairs Officer.

Left to right: Mr. Laurent Ben Kenoum (MINUSCA Senior Judicial Affairs Officer); H.E. Esdras Kambale Bahekwa (Ambassador of the DRC to CAR); Mr. Carsten Weber (JCSC Team Leader); Mr. Ndagano Mangokube (Ministre Conseiller, DRC Embassy to CAR).

Demand for the services of the Brindisi-based Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC) has remained high in 2016. The JCSC Team Leader deployed to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) between February and August 2016, where he set up and temporarily led the Special Criminal Court Support Unit. He was assisted by a JCSC Judicial Affairs Officer, who deployed to MINUSCA between April and July 2016. The JCSC also provided assistance to the MINUSCA corrections component; from May to August 2016, a JCSC Corrections Officer temporarily managed all MINUSCA corrections operations in Bangui and field teams, as well as a training team.

A JCSC Corrections Officer deployed to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) from December 2015 to April 2016 to assist with the management of the holding cells in Protection of Civilians (POC) sites, including by supporting the establishment of a Corrections Support Office under UNMISS police command.

Between March and June 2016, a JCSC Judicial Affairs Officer supported the Prosecution Support Cells (PSCs) in the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). He drafted the PSC workplan for the current and upcoming financial year and provided recommendations on how to improve the management of, reporting on and partnerships with the PSCs. In

WHAT IS THE JCSC?

The Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity (JCSC) is a part of JCS. The JCSC is based at the United Nations Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy.

It has three core functions:

- starting up justice and corrections components in peacekeeping operations;
- reinforcing existing United Nations field operations in the areas of justice and corrections by providing time-limited and targeted support; and
- when appropriate, conducting needs assessments or reviews of justice and corrections components.

May 2016, another JCSC Judicial Affairs Officer took part in a transition planning exercise in Cyprus, in the context of the intensification of talks between Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot leaders.

With a Little Help from the Group of Friends: Promoting Training and the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Prisons

The Group of Friends of Corrections in Peace Operations, chaired by Canada, brings together 45 Member States providing support and expert advice on correctional issues to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). High on the Group's 2016 agenda are training initiatives. Spearheaded by Sweden, the

Group is working to expand and update the pre-deployment training for government provided corrections personnel and has supported DPKO to introduce specialized, mission-specific trainings. The first French-speaking training targeting corrections officers to be deployed to the United Nations Multidimensional

Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) took place in Senegal in March, followed by a training for corrections officers in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Uganda in May. The next MINUSCA-specific training will take place in Bangui in October.

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The Group is also taking an active role in supporting DPKO in the area of preventing violent extremism (PVE) in prisons through the facilitation of international dialogue and exchange of best practices. To this end, Canada hosted a high-level panel discussion on Countering Violent Extremism in Post-Conflict Prison Settings in New York on 11 January. “Prisons across the world have been identified as potential incubators for radicalization and recruitment by violent groups, including extremists. And conditions in post-conflict settings are particularly conducive to these dynamics”, explained Hervé Ladsous, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping, at the event which attracted over 70 participants from Member States, United Nations offices and non-governmental organizations.

A panel of representatives from DPKO, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Correctional Service Canada and Penal Reform International discussed how challenges in post-conflict prison systems, such as overcrowding, the lack of good management practices, disregard for prisoners’ rights and poor detention conditions can contribute to prisoner radicalization. Panellists, however, also emphasized that the contained and controlled nature of prison environments can provide opportunities for PVE interventions. For interventions to be successful, participants stressed the need for integrated approaches including police, justice, corrections, human rights



Left to right: Mr. Christer Isaksson, Director, Swedish Prison and Probation Service; Ms. Kaoru Okuizumi, Deputy Chief, JCS; Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions.

and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and emphasized the ability to bring these areas together as one comparative advantage of peace operations.

For further information on the Group of Friends of Corrections, please refer to:

<http://www.friendsofcorrections.com/start.aspx>

Meeting of Heads of Justice and Corrections Components in Brindisi



Participants at the meeting of heads of justice and corrections components.

With the generous financial support of Germany, the Justice and Corrections Service (JCS) convened a meeting of the heads of all justice and corrections components of United Nations peace operations in Brindisi from 15-17 June. Participants canvassed a range of substantive and operational issues and enjoyed presentations from several expert speakers, including Mr. Edmond Mulet, Chef de Cabinet to the Secretary-

General, and Mr. Dmitry Titov, Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions. The meeting also served as a platform for engaging colleagues across United Nations entities and the Group of Friends of Corrections (represented by Canada and Sweden).

Participants agreed on the fundamental importance of aligning justice and corrections efforts with the mission’s mandate and political objectives, and resolved to strengthen relationships with political affairs, police and human rights colleagues, among others. Partnerships were lauded as necessary to advance the rule of law agenda; in particular, the Global Focal Point (GFP) arrangement remains a critical modality for joint planning and service delivery. In addition to analysing thematic areas such as counter-terrorism, the prevention of violent extremism, prison security and legislative reform, participants also discussed operational matters such as joint programming, transition planning, communications, staffing and management. Attendees expressed gratitude for the opportunity to share expertise and experiences in person, and hailed the sessions led by expert speakers as particularly informative and useful.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Republic of Zambia jointly organized the Sixth International Corrections in Peacekeeping Conference in Livingstone, Zambia from 17-19 May 2016. The theme of the conference was “Strengthening Public Safety, Peace and Security in Post-Conflict Settings”. Over 120 corrections experts and practitioners from United Nations entities, 22 national prison services and other international and national partner organizations participated in the conference. These organizations included DPKO, the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Group of Friends of Corrections, the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA), Penal Reform international (PRI), development agencies (such as USAID and the Southern Africa Development Commission) and local institutions.

The Vice-President of Zambia (and Acting President at the time), Her Excellency Inonge Wina, opened the conference by noting that “it has taken the global community too long to universally



Left to right: Dr. Chileshe Mulenga, Permanent Secretary, Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. Maman Sidikou, SRSG, MONUSCO; H.E. Inonge Wina, Vice President of Zambia; Mr. Davis Mwila, former Minister, Home Affairs; Mr. Percy Chato, Commissioner General of Prisons; Mr. Charles Briefel, Senior Policy Officer, OROLSI/DPKO..

recognize offenders, or individuals in conflict with the law as a vulnerable group in peace time, and indeed in the post conflict period. This is particularly the case in developing countries with limited resources for competing needs”.

The Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Mr. Maman Sidikou, observed that “in many countries to which the United Nations deploy, prisons face huge challenges. Infrastructure has

been destroyed, and prisons are often insecure, unsafe and overcrowded. Prison personnel are often insufficient in terms of numbers and they are poorly paid, under-equipped, inadequately trained and vetted.” Mr. Sidikou therefore urged Member States to continue their support, including by increasing the nominations of women corrections officers.

Mr. Jeduah Abudu and Mr. Charles Briefel delivered presentations on behalf of JCS. The official report of the conference is currently being finalized.

Securing the Right Expertise in Coordination with Member States

With a total of 382 authorized government-provided personnel (GPP) posts, GPP represent approximately 80% of all corrections and 15% of all justice posts in United Nations peace operations. GPP are officers nominated by their Governments to provide a range of specialized functions, for which expertise is required that is generally found only in government services and thus most effectively drawn from Member States.

GPP bring a wide range of expertise to peace operations, including in military justice and prosecutions, training, custodial management, prison security and policy development. Member States nominating officers with the correct expertise for service as justice and corrections GPP is thus a key element for

the successful mandate implementation of peace operations. The current 10 largest GPP contributing countries, in alphabetical order, are: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia and the United States of America.

Current GPP priorities include justice experts in prosecuting/adjudicating serious crimes (including crimes against humanity) and corrections experts in strategic planning, healthcare and engineering, as well as operational prison security officers. The nomination of French-speaking officers and female officers is particularly welcomed.

For further information please contact: jcs-secondment@un.org.

Justice & Corrections UPDATE

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Robert Pulver, Chief
Justice and Corrections Service
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY

dpko-jcs@un.org

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/issues/ruleoflaw>

JCS Update designed and formatted by Rosario Magno/JCS